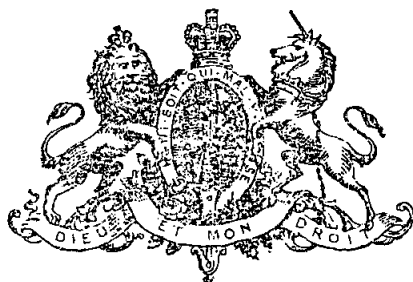


THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. IV.—No. 56.]

MOMBASA, MARCH 1, 1902.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.]

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

As the authority directed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to exercise the jurisdiction powers and duties of the Governor-General of India in Council in relation to Indian Acts applied in the Protectorate of East Africa, I hereby, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of "The Indian Explosives Act (Act IV of 1884)," make and publish, for general information, the following Rules to regulate the manufacture, use, possession, and transport of explosives within the Protectorate.

It is further notified that the following Rules supersede "The Quarrying and Blasting Regulations, 1900," which have accordingly been disallowed by the Secretary of State.

Mombasa, February 12th, 1902.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Rules issued in accordance with the Provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act (Act IV of 1884)."

No. 2 of 1902.

*Explosives.**

1. Nothing in these Rules shall apply to the manufacture, use, possession, or sale of any explosive by order or direction of the Government.
2. Licenses under these Rules may be granted by any Sub-Commissioner of a province, or any Collector of a district, or by any Assistant Collector specially authorized by the Sub-Commissioner; but every Collector and Assistant Collector shall observe any directions given by the Sub-Commissioner.
3. No person shall manufacture any explosive within the East Africa Protectorate except in so far as a licensing officer may grant special permission to fill cartridges for sporting purposes.

* NOTE.—Explosives, as defined by section 4 of the Explosives Act, means—

(a) Gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, blasting powders, fulminate of mercury or of other metals, coloured fires, and every other substance, whether similar to those above mentioned or not, used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion or a pyrotechnic effect, and includes—

(b) Fog signals, fireworks, fuses, rockets, percussion caps, detonators, cartridges, ammunition of all descriptions, and every adaptation or preparation of an explosive as above defined.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these Rules.

5. Every person holding a license for a fire-arm shall be entitled to a license to possess such an amount of ammunition in respect of each fire-arm for which a license is held as the licensing officer may consider to be reasonable.

6.—(a.) Licenses to possess and sell ammunition and fireworks may be granted to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places and subject to such conditions as to sale as shall be approved by the licensing officer in each case.

(b) Provided that such license shall distinctly specify the building or buildings in which such explosives are to be stored, and that no portion of such explosives may be removed from such named building except upon the written authority of a licensing officer.

7. Licenses to possess, and use, or to possess and sell explosives to be used for blasting purposes, may be granted to such total amount during the currency of the license and in such places, and subject to such special conditions as to its sale, and use, as shall be approved by the licensing officer.

8. Provided that the general Regulations set forth in the Schedule hereto shall be observed in relation to the quarrying, blasting, loosening, or otherwise removing any rock, stone, or other substance by means of an explosive.

9. All Protectorate and police officers are authorized to exercise the powers specified in section 7 of the Explosives Act.

10.—(a.) Any person importing or manufacturing an explosive except as provided by these Rules shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 3,000 rupees.

(b.) Any person possessing, using, or transporting an explosive except as provided by these Rules shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 rupees.

(c.) Any person selling an explosive, except as provided by these Rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees.

(d.) Any person contravening these Rules in any other respect shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 200 rupees.

11. The following fees shall be payable :—

(a.) For each separate consignment of ammunition received by a person holding a license to possess ammunition under Rule 5, 8 annas.

(b.) For a license to possess and sell ammunition under Rule 6, 10 rupees.

(c.) For a license to possess and sell fireworks under Rule 6, 5 rupees.

(d.) For a license to possess and sell blasting explosives under Rule 7, 5 rupees.

(e.) For a license to possess and use blasting explosives under Rule 7, 1 rupee.

(f.) For superintendence of any blasting operations per diem, 3 rupees; and in addition, all actual travelling expenses.

12. These Rules may be cited as "The Explosives Rules, 1902."

(Signed) C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, February 12th, 1902.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN RULE 8.

1. Application shall be made in writing to a licensing officer, stating the nature and exact locality of the intended operations.

2. No such operations shall be carried on except in the presence of some person appointed by the licensing authority to superintend the operations.

3. No such operations shall be carried on within 150 feet of any building or within 50 feet of any main public road.

4. Such operations, if carried on outside the limits provided for by clause 3, but within 800 yards of any building or main public way, shall be by means of gunpowder only and in charges not greater than 8 ounces.

5. Such operations, if carried on beyond the limit of 800 yards from any building or main public way, shall be such explosives and in such charges as the licensing authority shall direct.

6. The following tools, &c., shall be used in all blasting operations :—

Brass tamping bars.

Powder canisters, of the regulation pattern, with screw tops and padlocks.

Patent fuse (Bickford's).

Red flags.

Graduated measures to hold 8 ounces of powder.

Boxes for tamping.

7. Before any charge is placed in the mine-holes, the person authorized by the licensing authority to superintend the operations, hereafter called the overseer, shall inspect the rocks in which the mine-holes have been drilled.

8. To show that the mine has been duly inspected, and has been approved for blasting, the overseer shall then paint a circle of not less than 12 inches in diameter with red paint round the mine-hole.

9. When the mines have been so inspected and approved, the overseer shall at once make an entry in his book to the effect that he has inspected, measured, and approved the said mines.

10. The overseer shall enter in his book the depth of bore, amount of charge, and length of fuse used in each mine separately, after having superintended the loading of each mine passed by him as ready for explosion, and before the firing of the same.

11. The earth for tamping shall be carefully selected by the overseer, and shall consist of either burnt clay or dongo free from quartz, &c., that may strike fire.

The selected tamping shall be kept by the overseer in a special box fitted with a padlock. The earth from ant-hills or from the nests of mason-flies should be used when procurable in preference to other tamping.

12. The overseer shall see that the first 3 inches of tamping are pressed down gently over the wadding. No hard ramming shall be allowed until after these first 3 inches of tamping have been pressed home to the wad.

13. Before exploding a mine near any premises, inhabited or uninhabited, the overseer shall himself superintend the covering of the said mine with chains or sand-bags, so as to prevent or minimize any damage. Not less than twelve gunny-bags, filled with earth or sand, shall be used in each case.

14. Prior to the explosion of any mine, the overseer shall order three or more men, with a red flag each, to proceed to a distance of at least 100 yards in different directions, and the said men shall ring bells or strike triangles, and call out repeatedly and loudly for at least five minutes the words, "barooti, barooti."

15. Half-an-hour before a mine is exploded in the vicinity of inhabited premises, the overseer shall warn the inhabitants of each house of his intention to explode a mine.

16. The overseer shall charge the mines himself, or shall have them charged in his presence, and the overseer or the miner appointed by him shall fire the mine as soon as possible after the mine has been charged after the above-mentioned precautions have been carried into effect.

17. The practice of sprinkling powder over the mine and fuse-end shall not be permitted.

18. The charge and length of fuse shall be according to the following scale:—

Depth of mine...	{	6 inches.	12 inches.	18 inches.	24 inches.	30 inches.	36 inches.
Powder ...	{	Not to exceed 2 ozs.	Not to exceed 2 ozs.	Not to exceed 4 ozs.	Not to exceed 4 ozs.	Not to exceed 8 ozs.	Not to exceed 8 ozs.
Length of fuse in inches		18	24	30	36	42	48

and for deeper mines the length of fuse used shall be on the same scale, and the overseer shall always measure the charge in the measures provided.

19. All blasting must take place between the hours of 9 A.M. and midday, and no mine shall be exploded after midday, with the exception of such mines as are mentioned in the following clause.

20. In the case of the non-explosion of a mine, the overseer shall see that the mine is well and continually soaked with water for the space of half-an-hour. No attempt whatever is to be made to withdraw a charge from a non-exploded mine; but another mine shall be bored in a direction parallel to the unexploded mine, and at a distance of not less than 1 foot therefrom.

21. After any serious accident a declaration shall be made at the nearest Police Station by the overseer.

22. Suitable cover shall be provided for the men engaged in the blasting operations at distances not less than 30 yards, and not to exceed 50 yards from the site of the blast.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Commissioner, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, February 17th, 1902.

*King's Regulations under Article 45 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1897," and
Article 11 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1899."*

No. 3 of 1902.

NATIVE PORTERS AND LABOUR.

Preliminary.

1. These Regulations shall apply to every caravan travelling within the Protectorate, and to every person engaging or employing servants within the meaning of these Regulations.

2. In these Regulations—

(a.) "Caravan" means any collection of two or more persons travelling within the East Africa Protectorate wherein any person is engaged to carry a load for a period exceeding three days.

(b.) "Porter" means every person not being an European or an American who serves in or accompanies a caravan.

(c.) "Caravan leader" means any person or persons actually in charge of a caravan and the person or persons who may have fitted out or may control the movements of a caravan.

(d.) "Registrar" means such person as His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General may appoint to be Registrar of Porters and Servants for the purpose of these Regulations.

(e.) "Deputy Registrar" means a Protectorate officer appointed by the Commissioner to act as Deputy of the Registrar at any place or for any district.

(f.) "Registering officer" includes Registrar and Deputy Registrar.

(g.) "Employer" means any person employing or intending to engage or employ natives for service, and includes any agent of such person.

(h.) "Servant" means any person who is a native of Africa and who is engaged as an artificer, workman, or manual labourer, but does not include a domestic servant engaged for indoor work or any porters as hereinbefore defined.

(i.) "Collector" means a Collector of a district and any person acting as such.

PART I.

Engagement to Travel within the Protectorate.

3. The Registrar may, with the approval of the Commissioner, make Rules (not inconsistent with these Regulations) as to the places, times, and mode of registration, and generally as to the equipment and management of caravans.

4.—(a.) Such a sum shall be deposited with the Registrar in respect of every porter as he may, with the approval of the Commissioner, from time to time direct, and until further notification be made the deposit shall be at the following rate:—

	Rupces.
For a journey not exceeding ten days	5
" " " one month	15
" " " two months	30
" " " three months	40
" " " exceeding three months	50

(b.) Provided that the Registrar may, in his discretion, accept approved security in lieu of a cash deposit.

5. Such deposit or security shall be held as a guarantee for due observance of these Regulations and for the payment of porters' wages, and may be transferred into Court if the Registrar considers that there is reason to believe that these Regulations have been infringed, or in the event of any dispute between the porters and the caravan leaders.

6. Such fees shall be charged for the registration of porters as the Registrar, with the approval of the Commissioner, may from time to time notify; and until further notification the following fees shall be charged in respect of each porter:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
If the journey for which he engaged does not exceed six days	0	4	0
If it exceeds six days, but does not exceed ten days	0	8	0
If it exceeds ten days, but does not exceed one month	1	0	0
If it exceeds one month, but does not exceed two months	2	0	0
If it exceeds two months, but does not exceed three months	3	0	0
If it exceeds three months, but does not exceed six months	5	0	0
If it exceeds six months, but does not exceed twelve months	8	0	0
If it exceeds twelve months	10	0	0

7. The registering officer may refuse to register, or may impose special terms before registering, a caravan for or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, any person who has previously committed a breach of Porters' Regulations, and may also, with the sanction of the Commissioner, refuse to register any caravan, without assigning any reason for his refusal.

8. Every engagement with a caravan leader shall be deemed to be for a single trip to such place as may be named, and for the return journey to the place where the porter may have been actually engaged, unless special stipulations may have been made to the contrary and explained to the porters by the registering officer, and in all cases the caravan leader shall declare between what places he intends to travel.

9. Every person who registers a caravan, and every person making use of a caravan, or any of the porters thereof, whether as servant, agent, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall be equally responsible for the due observance of these Regulations, and punishable for their breach, notwithstanding any contract or agreement that he may make to the contrary.

10. No person who has engaged porters may transfer them to any other person without the consent of the porters, testified before an authorized registering officer.

11. The pay of porters, and any damages to which they may be entitled in consequence of any breach of these Regulations, shall be a first charge on all moneys secured or deposited under these Regulations, and shall also be a first charge upon any money earned or payable in respect of goods carried or other work done by them.

12. All pay due to deceased porters shall be paid into Court for distribution according to law. In the event of no person establishing a claim to such pay, the Court may treat it as Wakf property, or may deal with it in accordance with any special directions of the Secretary of State.

13. The registering officer shall explain to the porters engaged for service with the caravan :—

(a.) The place to which the porters are to go, or if the engagement is by time, the time during which the term of service lasts and the places between which they will have to work, and if engagement by time, shall be careful to ascertain that the porters understand the nature of their agreement.

(b.) The wages and rations to which they are entitled.

(c.) That they are not liable to punishment by the caravan leader except as herein stated.

(d.) That no caravan may pass through or near a Government station without being inspected by the officer in charge and an opportunity given to the porters to prefer any complaints that they may wish to make.

14. Upon registering a caravan the registering officer shall hand to the caravan leader a list containing the names, registered number, and monthly wages of every porter, and such other particulars as the registrar may from time to time prescribe; such list is hereinafter referred to as the caravan list.

15. Before allowing a caravan to proceed the officer shall satisfy himself that all the requirements of these Regulations have been complied with, and in particular that the caravan leader has a reasonably sufficient supply of money, trade goods, and food to enable him to complete his journey, and he shall give a certificate to this effect upon the caravan list.

16. A copy of every caravan list must be forwarded to the registrar, and shall be filed by him for reference.

17. No officer in charge of a Government station shall permit a caravan to pass through or near his station until he has inspected it and satisfied himself that it has its proper equipment, and that the caravan leader is provided with a reasonably sufficient supply of monthly trade goods and food to enable him to complete his journey.

18. The officer shall check the number of men in every caravan list, and shall note on the list how many men are present and the reason given by the caravan leader for any porter not being present.

19. He shall inquire of the porters if they have any complaints, and shall deal with such complaints as may be made to him, and shall indorse upon the caravan list the particulars of the complaints and the way in which they have been dealt with, and shall forward to the Registrar a copy of his indorsement.

20. (a.) He shall also certify on the caravan list the general state and appearance of the caravan.

(b.) If after due inquiry it appears to the officer in charge of any station that a caravan is not supplied with sufficient food to enable it to proceed to its destination, he may issue such food as may appear to him to be necessary, and the price of such food shall be a debt due to Government from the caravan leader, and shall be a charge upon any money earned, or payable, in respect of goods carried or other work done by the porters of such caravan.

21. Every porter shall receive at least one kibaba of rice or other suitable grain every day, and every caravan shall be provided with one statutory kibaba measure for every thirty men.

22.—(a.) Every caravan leader shall provide his porters with such equipment as the Registrar may by Rules prescribe, and until further notification he shall provide each porter with the following articles :—

One flannel shirt or thick woollen jersey.

One good loin cloth.

One good blanket.

One water bottle.

(b.) And also shall provide sufficient tent accommodation for all his men, and one large suffuria and senia for every ten men.

23. Provided that the Registrar may give any caravan leader a special written authority exempting him from the provision of any of the above-named articles if, from the nature of the country through which the caravan is to travel, they may appear to be unnecessary.

24. Every caravan must be provided with an adequate supply of suitable medicines and bandages.

25. A porter's load shall in no case exceed 70 lb., including his blanket, posho, and anything else he may have to carry, and if it shall appear that any individual is unable to carry so great a weight his load shall be reduced to such weight as may appear to be proper. And in case any such reduction is ordered the officer making the order shall notify the fact on the caravan list.

26. In the event of a porter falling sick and being unable to travel, he shall be carried to the nearest station, even though doing so should necessitate the leaving behind of loads.

27. In the event of a porter dying on the road he shall be decently buried at a reasonable distance from the caravan road.

28. All porters must be paid the balance of wages due to them within six days of the termination of their journey. They shall be entitled to full pay and posho up to the date of payment, and shall be at liberty to engage for any other caravan as soon as their journey is completed.

29. All porters must be paid off in the presence of a registering officer or other official appointed by the Registrar for such purpose; and the officer before whom such payment is made shall give the caravan leader a certificate that the porters have been duly paid.

30. Immediately upon the expiration of a journey, the caravan leader shall return to the Registrar his caravan list, together with a certificate that his porters have been duly paid.

31. No caravan leader may inflict any punishment upon a porter beyond taking such steps as may be necessary to secure an accused person for charging him before the nearest Magistrate, except in so far as a power of punishment may be especially conferred upon him in writing by the Sub-Commissioner of the province in which his caravan is registered or through which he may be travelling. Such powers of punishment shall be granted subject to any Regulations that may from time to time be published by the Commissioner. Such powers shall be indorsed on the caravan list, and a strict record of all punishments inflicted shall be kept, and a return made of them on the expiration of the journey both to the Registrar and to the Collector of the District in which the porters were engaged.

32. Any porter who enters into an agreement to accompany or to hold himself in readiness to accompany a caravan, and after receiving an advance of wages or a daily supply of posho for a period of four days or upwards, refuses to accompany or deserts from a caravan without sufficient cause, and any porter who has engaged himself to any person for caravan work and may subsequently engage or attempt to engage himself to any other person for work with another caravan, may be compelled, if physically fit, to carry out his engagement, and shall be liable to imprisonment of either kind not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding 60 rupees, or to both.

33. The registering officer may, with the approval of the Sub-Commissioner of the province in which the caravan is fitted out, direct such modifications in the Regulations as he shall think fit in respect of special caravans, or classes of caravans, as, for instance, caravans under the charge of Protectorate officials or travelling locally for short distances.

PART II.

Engagement for Service within the Protectorate.

34. Every contract made with a servant for service for any period exceeding two months shall be in writing, and entered into before, and registered by, a registering officer.

35. Such contract shall be executed in duplicate. One copy shall be given to each party, and one shall be filed by the registering officer, who shall sign each copy.

36. The registering officer may refuse to register any contract which appears to him to be inequitable, and may, in his discretion, require security for the due payment of the servants' wages, subject, however, to an appeal to the Sub-Commissioner as aforesaid, whose decision thereon shall be final.

37. The Sub-Commissioner, subject to any directions of the Commissioner, may fix the fees to be paid for registration of contracts of service within his province, and no further duty shall be payable in respect of such contracts.

38. Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, it shall be the duty of every employer of labour at the conclusion of a contract for service to return any servant engaged as aforesaid to the place where he was originally engaged, unless a registering officer shall exempt him from such liability, for reasons to be recorded.

39. Every contract of service shall clearly set out the names, descriptions, and dwelling-place of each servant, the nature of the work which he may be called upon to perform, the amount of his wages, the period for which he is engaged, and any other particulars which the Registrar may from time to time direct.

40. On registering a contract of service the registering officer shall clearly explain to the servant the terms of the contract, and shall ascertain that they accept such terms.

41. Subject to any directions by the Commissioner, the Sub-Commissioner of each province may make such prohibitions, limitations, and conditions as to the engagement of servants within any specified district or districts of his province as he may deem proper.

PART III.

Engagement without to Travel or Serve within the Protectorate.

42. Parts I and II of these Regulations shall also apply to the engagement of porters and servants respectively in places without the Protectorate to travel or serve within the Protectorate with the following modification.

43. The Collector of the district by way of which the porter or servant enters the Protectorate shall, before permitting such porters or servants to enter the Protectorate :—

(a.) In the case of a porter or servant entering the Protectorate from the Uganda Protectorate, satisfy himself that "The Native Labour Regulations, 1900," of such Protectorate, or any amendment thereof, have been duly complied with.

(b.) In any other case satisfy himself that the porter or servant has left his home voluntarily for the purpose of service within the Protectorate and understands the nature of the service.

44. In the event of any complaint or dispute arising out of a contract of service, the Court, in addition to the power of punishment for a breach of these Regulations, shall have power to cancel or modify the contract, award damages to either party, and to order the servant to be conveyed home at the employer's expense.

PART IV.

Engagement within to Travel or Serve without the Protectorate.

45. Parts I and II of these Regulations shall apply to the engagements of porters and servants respectively in places within the Protectorate to travel or serve without the Protectorate with the following additions.

46. Any employer may apply to a registering officer for a permit authorizing him to engage porters or servants to leave or serve without the Protectorate.

47. In the application shall be stated the place to which it is proposed to take the porters or servants, the nature of the service, the rates of pay, the period of service, and the number of porters or servants proposed to be engaged, and the districts from which it is desired to procure them.

48. Every such application shall be referred to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may in his discretion either grant or refuse the permit.

49. Before granting a permit, the Commissioner may require the employer to deposit a sum not exceeding the total wages of the total number of porters or servants for the proposed period of service, or to enter into a bond for such sum with or without sureties.

50. The registering officer shall not register a porter or contract for service to travel or serve without the Protectorate unless the employer produces the permit of the Commissioner, and unless he is satisfied that the porter or servant fully understands the nature of the service, the distance to be travelled, and such other particulars of the service as seem proper to be understood.

51. The employer shall furnish to the registering officer a list in duplicate showing the name, village, and district of every porter or servant engaged, and the place to which he is to proceed, and the place of exit by which the porters or servants are to leave the Protectorate. The registering officer shall sign the list, and shall deliver one copy to the employer and shall send the other copies to the registering officer at the place of exit. Porters and servants engaged under these Regulations shall not leave the Protectorate at any place other than the place of exit mentioned in the said list.

52. The employer shall bring the porters or servants engaged by him before the registering officer at the place of exit. He shall produce the signed list of porters or servants, and the officer, if he is satisfied as to the identity of the porters or servants, shall countersign the list and return it to the employer; until the list is so countersigned, the employer shall not take any of the porters or servants beyond the Protectorate.

53. The registering officer at the place of exit may, at the expense of the employer, detain for further inquiries any porters or servants whose names do not appear in the list, or as to whose identity he is not satisfied, or may return them to their homes. The employer shall be bound to produce the said list for inspection when required by any Government officer within the Protectorate or Consular officer without the Protectorate. The expenses incurred by the officer under this Regulation shall be a debt due by the employer to the Government, and shall be recoverable accordingly.

54. The sum deposited by the employer, and the amount secured by any bond when realised, may be applied by the Commissioner in payment of any expenses incurred by the Commissioner or any Collector or Magistrate in relation to the employer's or porters or servants engaged by him, including the payment of wages not proved to have been paid by the employer, but, save as aforesaid, shall be returned on proof of the payment of wages.

55. A receipt signed by a porter or servant and witnessed by a Magistrate or Consular officer in the country or place in which the porter or servants employed, or by a Magistrate and Collector of the Protectorate, shall be sufficient evidence of the payment mentioned in the receipt on a certificate from a Magistrate certifying to that effect.

PART V.

General.

56. Any person who engages or employs any person as a porter or servant, knowing him to be at the time engaged and registered by some other person, shall be guilty of a breach of these Regulations.

57. Any breach of these Regulations shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to two years, or with a fine or both.

58. The following Regulations and Orders relating to porters are hereby repealed without prejudice to any acts done thereunder:—

Regulations for the registration and protection of porters, dated the 13th May, 1896.

Supplementary Regulations for the recruitment of porters within the Province of Ukamba, dated the 11th June, 1896.

Order as to enlistment of porters, dated the 22nd July, 1896.

Order authorizing punishment of deserting porters, dated the 13th October, 1896.

Orders as to enlistment of porters in the Teita district, dated the 1st January, 1897.

“The Porters’ Regulations, 1899.”

59. These Regulations may be cited as “The Native Porters and Labour Regulations, 1902.”

(Signed) C. ELIOT,

His Majesty’s Commissioner.

Mombasa, February 17th, 1902.

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSDOWNE.

His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

January 3rd, 1902.

Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

King’s Regulations under Article 99 of “The Africa Order-in-Council 1889.”

No. 4 OF 1901.

Adulteration of Produce.

1. In these Regulations—

“Produce” includes india-rubber, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, coffee, tea, cotton, gums, ivory, tobacco, grain, oils, rice, and every other produce, whether raw or partly or wholly manufactured.

To “adulterate produce” means to falsify, deteriorate, or increase the apparent bulk or weight, or conceal the inferior quality of produce by the combination, admixture, or addition therewith or thereto of some foreign, superfluous, or inferior substance, matter, or thing, whether deleterious or not, or by the addition of water, or by the use of artificial means, and it includes abstracting from produce part of it so as to injuriously affect its nature, substance, or quality.

2. Any person who shall adulterate, or cause or order to be adulterated, any produce, shall, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, unless he shall prove that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

3. Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, or who shall give or tender in payment or satisfaction of any debt, or who shall export, or procure, attempt, aid, or abet the exportation of any adulterated produce, shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, unless he shall prove that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing any such offence, he had, at the time of its commission, no reason to suspect the genuineness or purity of the produce, and that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the person or persons from whom he obtained the produce.

4. The collection of root-rubber and the extraction of rubber from boiled bark are hereby prohibited; and any person who sells, purchases, or is found in possession of any root-rubber or rubber extracted from boiled bark shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

5. Every ball of rubber must be cut through the centre, and must not be offered for sale or exported otherwise than in half-balls.

6. Any Magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any produce so adulterated or any rubber so collected, extracted, or adulterated as aforesaid is on any premises or at any place within his district, may grant a warrant to search such premises or place, and if any such produce or rubber is found thereon it may be seized and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

7. Any person who, being within the Protectorate, procures, aids, or is accessory to the commission without the Protectorate of any act, which, if committed within the Protectorate, would be an offence against these Regulations, shall be guilty of that offence as a principal, and be liable to be charged, tried, and convicted in any part of the Protectorate in which he may be, as if the offence had been there committed.

8. Any person committing a breach of these Regulations shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 300 rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, and on a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding 1,500 rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years, or to both, and in any case, to forfeit to His Majesty every article or thing by means of or in relation to which the offence was committed.

9. In every case of a second or subsequent offence against these Regulations the Court, in addition to any penalty imposed by the preceding Article, may order the offender's name, occupation, place of abode, and place of business, and particulars of his punishment, to be published at the expense of such offender in such Gazettes or newspapers or in such other manner as the Court may think fit.

10. No prosecution for an offence against these Regulations shall be commenced after the expiration of three years after the commission of such offence, or of one year after the discovery thereof by the prosecutor.

11. Upon any prosecution under these Regulations, the Court may order costs to be paid to the defendant by the prosecutor or to the prosecutor by the defendant, having regard to the information given by, and the conduct of, the defendant and the prosecutor respectively, and may (subject to disallowance by His Majesty's Commissioner) order an informer to receive a sum not exceeding one-half of any penalty recovered in consequence of such prosecution.

12. On the sale, or in the contract for the sale, of any produce the seller shall be deemed to warrant that the produce is not adulterated, unless the contrary be expressed in some writing, signed by or on behalf of the seller, and delivered at the time of the sale or contract to and accepted by the purchaser.

13. These Regulations may be cited as "The Adulteration of Produce Regulations, 1901."

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Entebbe, January 3rd, 1902.

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by the Acting Commissioner, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

January 3rd, 1902.

King's Regulations under Article 99 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1889."

No. 1 of 1902.

Brokers.

1. From and after the date of these Regulations no person shall carry on the trade of a broker, pawnbroker, money changer, gold or silversmith in the Uganda Protectorate save as hereinafter provided.

2. Any person desirous of carrying on any of the trades mentioned in Article 1 must first obtain a license from the Sub-Commissioner of the province in which he intends to trade, or from such person as the Sub-Commissioner may appoint for the purpose, and must pay the fees specified in the annexed Schedule.

3. The licensing authority may refuse to grant a license without assigning any reason, but shall record reasons for the information of the Commissioner. It shall be a good cause for refusal that the applicant cannot keep, or cause to be kept, proper business books.

4. All licensees who can read and write, or can afford to keep a clerk, shall keep proper business books.

5. Every license shall specify the place or places at which the trade may be carried on, and the licensee shall not carry on such trade elsewhere save on particular occasions by direction of a Court or permission of the licensing authority: Provided that any licensee may be authorized by his license to carry on business in the streets.

6. Every license granted under these Regulations shall expire on the 31st day of December next following its issue.

7. Brokers will be of two classes, "official" and "ordinary." Any person desirous of becoming an official broker must find two sureties approved by the Sub-Commissioner, or such person as he may appoint, who will enter into a bond to the extent of 1,000 rupees each for his good behaviour.

8. Except for special reasons, the Courts and Government officials shall employ official brokers in preference to ordinary brokers.

9. No person carrying on any of the trades mentioned in Article 1 shall sell or dispose of, or in any way alter the shape, condition, or nature of any article offered to him for purchase, sale, exchange, or otherwise, within forty-eight hours after he shall have received the actual possession of such article.

10. Every person carrying on any of the trades mentioned in Article 1 shall, during the forty-eight hours aforesaid, deposit and keep any article or articles offered to him for purchase, sale, exchange, or otherwise, at such place or places only as may be described on his license.

11. Every person carrying on any of the trades mentioned in Article 1 shall bring to the notice of the police any case in which he has reason to believe that any article offered to him is stolen property, and shall allow the police at any time to enter and inspect his house and premises on production of an order from the chief police officer of the district.

12. Any person carrying on any of the trades mentioned in Article 1 shall, on conviction for a breach of these Regulations, in addition to any other penalties, to which he may have rendered himself liable, be liable to the penalties provided for a breach of King's Regulations and to the forfeiture of his license.

13. These Regulations may be cited as "The Brokers Regulations, 1902."

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner.

January 3rd, 1902.

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

SCHEDULE.

The fees leviable in respect of licenses under these Regulations shall be as follows :—

	Rupees.
License for ordinary broker	10
" official	20
" pawnbroker	10
" money changer	5
" gold or silversmith	5

Provided that His Majesty's Commissioner may at his discretion authorize a reduction in the above-mentioned fees in the case of licenses issued after the 30th June in any year.

NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by the Acting Commissioner, and allowed by the Secretary of State, are published for general information.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

January 14th, 1902.

King's Regulations under Article 99 of "The Africa Order-in-Council, 1889."

No. 2, of 1902.

Preservation of Order by Night.

1. From and after the date of these Regulations no *ngoma*, *kinanda*, *maulili*, native dancing or drumming shall be permitted between the hours of 9 p.m. and sunrise, in any street or open space of any town or area to which these Regulations may be applied, without leave being first obtained.

2. Any person wishing to hold any *ngoma* or dance as aforesaid must first obtain a permit in writing from the Collector or such person as he may appoint, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

3. There shall be charged for every such permit for an *ngoma* *ya pepo*, two rupees; for any other *ngoma* or dance as aforesaid, one rupee; provided that no fee shall be charged for a permit to hold a *maulili* or other religious celebration.

4. Any person obtaining a permit for an *ngoma* or dance as aforesaid will be held responsible for the maintenance of due order thereat, and in the event of a disturbance or breach of the peace taking place, will be held liable for breach of the Regulations, unless such person can prove that he has taken due precautions for the maintenance of order, and that any disturbance or breach of the peace that may take place has been occasioned by causes beyond his control.

NOTICE.

The proceeds of the two concerts in aid of the Nairobi Church building fund, which were held in Nairobi on the 5th October and 26th November 1901, amounted to Rs. 1,295 (one thousand two hundred and ninety five) this amount was divided equally between the English and Roman Catholic Churches.

(Sd.) S. ANDERSON,

Hon. President.

(Sd.) M. MOORE,

Hon. Secretary.

Nairobi, 22nd February, 1902.

Z E B R A S .

30 trained Zebras, 3-6 years old, 20 steeds, 10 mares, dressed for drawing, partly fit for riding, to be sold 1st of May 1902 in Meruni or in Mombasa for Rs. 300, 500, each.

With fitting harness Rs. 100 more.

Photographs may be seen at Messrs. Hansing and Co's. Mombasa.

Apply immediately to

Fr. von Bronsart

for the

Kilimanjaro Handels and Landwirtschafts—Gesellschaft M. C. H. Zebra Gestuet

Trakelnen, Kilimanjaro.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 27th FEBRUARY, 1902.

Days.	Month and Date.	Barometer. 9 a.m.	Dry B. 9 a.m.	Wet B. 9 a.m.	Temperature.		Rain. 24 hours.
					Maximum. 24 hours.	Minimum. 24 hours.	
Sunday	February 15	30.094	81	79	83	79	0.00
Monday	" 16	30.112	81	79	83	79	0.00
Tuesday	" 17	30.152	81.5	79	83.5	80	0.00
Wednesday	" 18	30.066	81.5	79	84	80	0.00
Thursday	" 19	30.156	83.3	79	85	81	0.00
Friday	" 20	30.146	83	80	85	80.5	0.07
Saturday	" 21	30.136	83	81	86	81	0.00
Sunday	" 22	30.132	83	80	86	81	0.00
Monday	" 23	30.172	83	81	87	81	0.00
Tuesday	" 24	30.172	83.5	81	87	81	0.00
Wednesday	" 25	30.136	84	81.5	87	81.5	0.00
Thursday	" 26	30.112	84	82	88	83	0.73
Friday	" 27	30.072	85.5	83	88	83	0.00
Fortnightly average ...		30.128	82.9	80.4	85.6	80.8	0.80

5. No person shall use the streets of any town or area to which these Regulations may be applied between the hours of 9. p.m. and sunrise, unless he carry a light or be furnished with such pass as the Collector may from time to time authorize or prescribe, or be able to satisfy the police as to his respectability in such other manner as the Collector may consider sufficient.

6. These Regulations may be applied in whole or in part by the Commissioner to any town or area in the Uganda Protectorate and adjoining territories by public notification.

7. Any person convicted of a breach of these Regulations will be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month and to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

8. These Regulations may be cited as "The Preservation of Order by Night Regulations, 1902."

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

January 14th, 1902.

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Allowed:

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

UGANDA AND EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATES.

REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF
HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

Pensions and Gratuities.

1. For the purpose of reckoning the amount of pension or gratuity, if any, to be granted under these Regulations, persons in the service of the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates, other than those appointed by the Secretary of State, shall be divided into two classes, viz.:—

Class I. Comprising all who draw salary at the rate of 125 rupees a-month and upwards.

Class II. Comprising those who draw salary at a lesser than 125 rupees each month.

2. The scale of pensions and gratuities payable to officers of Class I shall be that for the time being in force in His Majesty's Civil Service as laid down in "The Superannuation Act, 1859," or any Act amending the same: provided that the provisions of 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 53, shall not apply to persons pensionable under these Regulations.

3. A person coming under Class II shall not be entitled to a pension, but in the event of such person retiring from the service, His Majesty's Commissioner may recommend him for a gratuity on the scale prescribed by section 4 of the Superannuation Act of 1887.

4. Previous government service in India, or in any of the Protectorates or Colonies directly administered by the Foreign or Colonial Offices shall, if pensionable, and if immediately followed by service in Uganda or the East Africa Protectorate, count for pension or gratuity: provided always that no pension or gratuity shall be paid to any person subject to these Regulations in respect of any pay at a rate exceeding 400 rupees a-month.

5. Any person subject to these Regulations shall be allowed to retire, without the necessity of producing a medical certificate, upon attaining the age of 60, or upon the completion of forty years' service.

6. In the event of any person retiring from the service before he has qualified for pension the Commissioner may recommend such person for a gratuity, provided that in no case shall such gratuity exceed the amount of one year's salary of the post of the retiring person.

7. Pensions or gratuities shall be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for their sanction, and, when sanctioned, shall be made a charge upon the Protectorate revenues. Due provision shall be made year by year in the Protectorate Estimates for payments in respect of pensions or gratuities falling due in each year, but no special funds shall be set aside for the purpose.

8. Subject to the present Regulations the Superannuation Act of 1859, and any Act amending the same, shall, as far as may be practicable, apply to persons subject to these Regulations in like manner as the said Acts apply to officers of the Protectorate: provided always that the decision of His Majesty's Commissioner in any question or dispute that may arise shall, subject to any directions of the Secretary of State, be final.

9. Payments in respect of pensions or gratuities granted under the present Regulations shall be apportioned amongst the several Governments and Protectorate Administrations concerned, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Rules framed by His Majesty's Treasury on the 20th July, 1892, under section 1 of the "The Superannuation Act, 1892."

10. Provided always that nothing in these Regulations contained shall give, or be construed to give, to any person an absolute right to compensation for past services, or to any superannuation or retiring allowance under these Regulations, or to deprive His Majesty's Commissioner of the power and authority to dismiss any person from public service without compensation.

Approved:

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Office, January 1, 1902.

Reuter's Telegrams.

FEBRUARY 15TH.—Mr. Chamberlain on Thursday received a splendid reception at the Guildhall.

He delivered a long speech on the war, which he said would be always memorable because it had shown the almost inexhaustible resources of the Empire.

(The Cable between Zanzibar and Mombasa broke down at 3 p.m. yesterday.)

FEBRUARY 20TH.—Lord Lansdowne speaking in the House of Lords said that we desired to protect Japan against a possible coalition; that the agreement compelled us to aid a friendly country whose obliteration it would be impossible for us to tolerate. Lord Rosebery warmly congratulated the Government on this agreement.

In Russian Official quarters the news of the British Japanese Treaty has been received with equanimity and even satisfaction, as it has for its objects integrity of China and the independence of Korea, which objects correspond with the policy of Russia.

Should however peace be imperilled Russia will take necessary measures to safeguard her own interests.

The Navy estimates amount to £31,255,000, of which sum £9,058,000 is to be expended on vessels in course of construction and £700,000 will be devoted to commencement of new ships.

It is believed that there were only 600 Boers in front of the British Columns in the Orange River, when the drive approached the finish, the remaining 1,400 Boers having broken back.

Work is at its standstill at Trieste owing to 20,000 workmen being on strike. The troops fired on the rioters killing five and wounding many.

The army estimates amount to £69,310,000 and provide for 420,000 men, 219,700 for ordinary purposes and 200,300 for the War, and cover the cost of the maintenance of our forces in South Africa up to the present strength for eight or nine months of the new financial year. Provision is also made for the maintenance of a reduced number of troops in China and their subsequent transport to India.

At the Beadwood Camp in Saint Helena a prisoner was shot by a sentry while endeavouring to escape.

Prince Henry of Prussia has sailed for America on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

A hundred and twenty mounted infantry who were patrolling the Klipriver searching for Boers, who had escaped with De Wet, surrounded a farm house from which a single Boer bolted; the troops pursued him to a Kopje, where they fell into a trap and were exposed to a heavy fire from three sides. The Officers made a gallant effort to hold the position, but the force was eventually overpowered. Twelve were killed and 48 wounded.

Martial Law has been proclaimed at Trieste.

Two hundred bodies of those killed by the earthquake at Shemakha in Transcaucasia have been recovered; a hundred still are missing. Shocks continue.

The Boer Delegates Wolmarus and Wessels have sailed for New York and will land simultaneously with Prince Henry of Prussia.

The Mounted Infantry at the Klipriver were mostly fresh from home unused to the Boer tactics.

The killed included Major Dowell who was in command.

The American Senate have ratified the Danish Treaty with regard to the West Indies.

Details of the recent big drive in Orange River Colony show that 300 Boers were captured and 41 killed and wounded.

Lord Kitchener reports that during the last week 22 Boers were killed and wounded and 245 made prisoners or surrendered.

Order has been restored at Trieste; many socialists have been arrested for inciting riots.

It is estimated that 2,000 have perished in the Shemakha District and that 25,000 are homeless.

The Volcano is still erupting.

There is a general strike at Barcelona fomented, it is believed, by Anarchists. Business is paralysed.

There are 80,000 men on the strike and frequent collisions between the troops and the rioters occur.

It is estimated that from 38 to 75 men have already lost their lives.

FEBRUARY 21ST.—Colonel Saller, the Commissioner for Uganda, sails on 22nd of February.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House that General Lugard has sent a force under Lt. Colonel Morland to Bornu to enquire into the circumstances of the killing of Fadel Allah and to reestablish peace and order.

OBTUARY.—Field Marshall Sir N. B. Chamberlain and the eminent preacher Rev. Newman Hall.

Two of General Elliott's columns engaged De Wet in considerable force on the 16th 30 miles N. W. of Reitz; 10 Boers were captured.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Barcelona. The troops and the strikers have frequent encounters. A fierce fight took place in a suburb where the populace had attacked and burnt a monastery; when the Cavalry charged, they were fired upon from windows and many were wounded. The troops in another suburb stormed the barricades at the points of the bayonet.

FEBRUARY 24TH.—The strike at Barcelona has spread to Saragosa and other large centres in Spain.

A congregation of 70,000 people were present on the 21st at St. Peters, Rome to celebrate the Pontifical Jubilee. The Pope was unable to be present, but watched from a window in the Vatican.

Mr. Arnold Foster in introducing the naval estimates stated that 87 ships would be under construction during the coming financial year, and that he hoped 18 would be added to the active list of the fleet.

The efficiency of many of the existing ships would be increased considerably by reconstruction. He added that the Admiralty intended to continue building submarine boats, and that a stronger type of torpedo destroyers had been designed. A general discussion followed.

The text of a strong note addressed by American Government to the Russian and Chinese Governments on the 1st instant has been published at Washington.

The despatch declares that to grant to any corporation exclusive mining, railroad or other privileges in Manchuria would be a breach of the existing treaties, and that America will view same with the gravest concern.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman speaking at Leicester said he was wholly opposed to Lord Rosebery's demand for a "clear skate" and that he declined to abandon Home Rule.

Lord Rosebery in a letter to Time replying to remarks made by Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman announces that he definitely separates himself from that gentleman's following owing to the discordance between their views on the subject of the war and Home Rule. He winds up by saying "I remain outside his tabernacle but not I think in solitude."

It is stated that 240 were killed and wounded in Barcelona on last Tuesday and Wednesday. General Weyler has announced that the 1st class reserves will be called out if necessary. A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that when Gilbert Hamilton engaged the Boers at Klippan, a portion of the 2nd Dragoon Guards was cut off from the main body. Two were killed 8 wounded and 46 captured. These have since been released. Owing

to the revolutionary agitation in Barcelona and other centres, the Cabinet propose to declare martial law throughout Spain. The troops in Madrid have been served with ball cartridge and are under orders to move at a moments notice.

De Wet with 400 followers broke back Northward through the blockhouse line on the night of the 10th inst. He crossed some 10 miles West of Lindley and is therefore now North of Reitz in his old haunts.

FEBRUARY 28TH.—The Sugar Conference resumed its discussion on the 22nd instant. Provisions were drafted of the proposed conventions including the abolition of bounties.

There is a general subsidence of excitement in Spain; although trade in Barcelona continues at a standstill.

On the night of the 19th 300 Boers attacked the Frankfort blockhouse lines at Tweekopje. The main body of Boers were supported by a number from the South; the enemy broke the fencing by driving cattle through it and then rushed across under heavy fire; many were shot. De Wet himself escaped and is now at Wilgeriver.

Lord Kitchener reports that Colonel Park with 300 national scouts surprised and captured 161 Boers at Nooitgedacht; there was no casualties on our side.

Over 1,200 troops left Southampton on the 23rd for Cape.

The Missionary Miss Stone has been released and has arrived at Strumnitz.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at New York.

The Laagers surprised by Colonel Park contained the so called Boer Government, who escaped.

Lord Kitchener in his weekly report states that 22 Boers have been killed and wounded and 483 either made prisoners or have surrendered. Business have been resumed at Barcelona. Balfour, Long, Craunhorst and Halsbury are ill with influenza.

The recruiting during 1901 steadily improved during the last semester; the final total being only 5000 below 1900.

Sir Michael Hicksbeach speaking in the House of Commons said that towards the end of December the Mar Mullah resumed offensive operations against the friendly tribes, British Somaliland force was despatched forthwith other precautions being also taken.

In House of Lords Tweedmouth's motion for the appointment of a joint committee to enquire into all the War Office South African contracts was rejected by 88 votes to 25. Lord Rosebery voted with the opposition.

Prince Henry of Prussia visited Mr. Roosevelt at Washington on the 24th. He is winning good opinion by his cheery informal manners. Miss Alice Roosevelt christened the Kaiser's Yacht "Meteor" in New York Harbour on the 25th. She then covered the rope and the "Meteor" glided into the water amid firing of cannons, the music of bands and general cheers. At the dinner held at Whitehouse Sir Julian Pauncefote sat next Prince Henry of Prussia.

During the debate on the Naval estimates Arnold Forster stated that advantage will be taken of the coming Colonial Conference to ascertain the views of the representatives of the Colonies regarding their contributions towards the strength and the Cost of the Navy. Sir Michael Hicksbeach added that Government have no idea of approaching the Colonies as beggars, but that they believed that the Colonies themselves desired to take their share in the burdens of the Empire.

His Holiness the Pope received on the 25th instant the Bishop of Port Victoria, who is Vicar Apostolic for Uganda.

The Government were defeated in the House of Commons on Mr. Norton's motion regarding the excessive working hours of Railway men. Gerald Balfour stated that he was willing to accept the motion in a modified form; the original motion however was adopted by 151 votes to 144.

The centenary of Victor Hugo was celebrated on the 26th in Paris as a great national event.

In a despatch Lord Kitchener advises that an empty convoy was attacked some 10 miles from Klerksdorp and after severe fighting was captured; the escort consisted of 50 Yeomanry and three companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers together with 2 guns; no details have been received with regard to the Boers; they evidently came from a considerable distance and are now being pursued.

Another despatch from Byng reports that 600 Boers from the South driving cattle attempted on the 23rd to rush the outpost line South of Bothasberg and a certain number succeeded in getting through. The Newzealanders behaved with the greatest gallantry; the Boers left 15 dead and 16 wounded on the field.

The Newzealanders at Bothasberg lost two officers and 18 men killed, 5 officers and 33 men wounded.

Lord Rosebery has authorised the formation of a liberal league with himself for President and Asquith, Fowler and Grey as Vice-Presidents. The purpose of the league is cooperating with the liberal party on the lines laid down in the cheserfield speech; at the same time there is no intention of seceding from the liberal party.

The Earl of Denbigh has gone to Rome as a special envoy from His Majesty to congratulate His Holiness the Pope on the Pontifical Jubilee.

At the invitation of the Canadian Government Prince Henry of Prussia will spend a few hours on the 5th proximo on the Canadian side of the Niagara falls.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. M. Carter to be Registrar of the East Africa Protectorate Court and Principal Registrar of Documents, to date February 26th, 1902.

(Signed) C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, February 26th, 1902.

H. M. Commissioner and Consul-General.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

February 19th, Mr. C. S. Reddie, from Taveta.

Mr. S. C. E. Baty and Mr. H. Phelps, from Kismayu.

Mr. Kharsbedji Nasarvanji, from Malindi.

Mr. H. Ingram, from Takaungu.

Dr. W. H. B. Macdonald and Capt. C. W. Justice, from Kismayu.

February 21st, Mr. W. Morris Carter, Registrar, from England.

February 22nd, Mr. C. S. Reddie, for Taveta.

February 24th, Mr. Hugh Bromley, for Takaungu and Malindi.

Mr. J. B. Ainsworth, for Zanzibar.

Mr. G. H. Mead, from Nairobi.

Capt. J. S. Mackay, for Zanzibar on leave.

February 28th, Mr. J. W. Tritton, from Nairobi.

NAIROBI RACES.

Report of a General meeting held at Nairobi Club on January 31st, 1902.

Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., took the chair. There were about 30 gentlemen present.

Sir Charles Eliot said:

"I have been asked to preside at this meeting, but I am afraid I know very little about racing, but the Secretary has kindly supplied me with copious notes. First, as to our progress since our last General meeting viz: during the year 1901. We have had two meetings viz: in July and December and the class of horses entered shows a distinct improvement on the previous year. We have had many more entries and distinctly better blood has been introduced into the country, fulfilling one of the objects of racing viz: to improve the breed of horses. We have had several horses imported from India; a mare from England, which unfortunately died, and a mare from the Cape, which carried everything before it at Xmas. We only hope that more owners will be induced to import good horses, as although we cannot at present give much in stakes, yet a good horse will always pay its way. At the same time there are races for inferior horses, in fact any one that possess a horse that can gallop at all, should keep it. Now we have got a new Commissioner in Uganda, and I think it ought to be made a *sine qua non* that a Commissioner should either import and run a good horse or present us with a Cup. We have been a little disappointed that no Zanzibar horses have yet been sent up, but there are indications that in our meeting next July that this will be remedied, as I know that Mr. Rogers takes a great interest in Nairobi. There is a good deal of interest shown in the races and the half yearly meetings are always a pleasant social function and it is to be hoped that the races will continue to prosper, so that in a short time we shall be able to form a proper club, and affiliate ourselves with the Calcutta or West of India Turf Clubs. At present the Nairobi races are presumably the only ones held between Salisbury and Khartoum, so that we represent the racing of a very large part of Africa. We hope also that now the Uganda Railway is finished that Uganda Sportsmen will also support our meetings. We have now a very good course which would compare favorably with many courses in older countries, and we have also very fair Grand Stand accommodation. With regard to finances, I am happy to say we stand in a very sound position. Both meetings in 1901 have been self supporting, so that whilst we started the year with a balance of Rs. 1,200, we finish with a balance of Rs. 1,300. We may therefore say that we have had a very successful year and thanks are due to the Stewards for the manner in which the races have been conducted and for the satisfactory condition in which we now stand. Before closing I must refer to the sad loss sustained in the death of Mr. Buchanan of Zanzibar, one of our most enthusiastic supporters, who was killed by an accident during the Xmas meeting."

The Hon. Sec. Mr. A. S. Cooper then read the accounts for the year 1901, and alluded to the great help that had been given to the Stewards by Messrs. Eastwood and Barnes in running the Totalizator and selling Lotteries which resulted in a profit to the Race fund of Rs. 1,810. He also expressed the thanks of the Stewards to Mr. B. Wright for the trouble he took in improving the Grand stand and enclosures.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. G. Whitehouse the accounts were then passed.

The Chairman then called upon the meeting to elect Stewards for 1902 and first of all proposed that Mr. Sturdy be at once reelected in view of the great assistance he had rendered in improving the course. This was carried nem. con. He then announced that Messrs. Rawson and Cooper did not desire to be reelected, as they would probably not be in the country for the next meeting. He thanked the Hon. Sec. Mr. Cooper for the trouble he had taken and expressed his great regret that he was obliged to resign. The Chairman then proposed the following gentlemen as Stewards for 1902. Messrs. Ainsworth, Radford, Sturdy, Farquhar and Breeding, and as no other gentlemen were proposed, the Stewards were duly elected as above.

Mr. F. Rawson then alluded to what the Stewards considered the rather unfavorable terms in which it was proposed to leave the Race Course and asked Sir Charles Eliot to reconsider them. This he promised to do and stated that he was ready to discuss any terms proposed by the Stewards.

The Hon. Sec. then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the invariable interest he always took in the Races and for his kindness in presiding at the meeting. He also alluded to the magnificent cup presented by Sir Charles to the Races, and only hoped that, as suggested, the Commissioner for Uganda would follow his example.

The proceedings then terminated.

NOTICE.

Owing to several destitute Europeans having arrived at Entebbe, the Acting Commissioner and Consul-General of Uganda, desires it to be known by Europeans wishing to proceed up country in search of work, that their chances of obtaining employment are extremely limited and that no one should go there unless he possess a capital of £300.

It is requested that all merchants and others having claims against the East Africa Protectorate will render the same to the Treasurer before March 20th.

(Signed) C. C. BOWRING,

Treasurer.

Mombasa, February 28th, 1902.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. ELLIOT BRADBRIDGE.

A desire having been expressed by the friends of the late Mr. Bradbridge to place a tablet to his memory in the English Church, Mombasa, the undersigned will receive subscriptions (which are limited to five rupees) for the purpose.

A. MARSDEN, Mombasa.

A. ALEXANDER, Zanzibar.

H. P. ESPIE, Nairobi.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given that the reward hitherto granted by the Railway for the destruction of lions is withdrawn from date.

(Signed) G. WHITEHOUSE,

Manager and Chief Engineer,

Uganda Railway.

Nairobi, dated 18-2-1902.

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High Water at Mombasa, 1st to 14th March, 1902.

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A.M.	9 3	9 49	10 35	11 21	0 0	0 30	1 16	2 2	3 48	3 36	4 20	5 22	6 15	7 8
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The Baron Bronsart von Sheblendorff's experiments in capturing and taming the Zebra having proved a success he is now in a position to supply these animals at rates quoted below, within nine months of the receipt of orders. The Zebra is quite trainable, has an extremely powerful chest with full muscular development and strong tethers; above all it is immune to the tse-tse fly and epidemics generally; in character it much resembles that of the horse, which varies according to the individuals.

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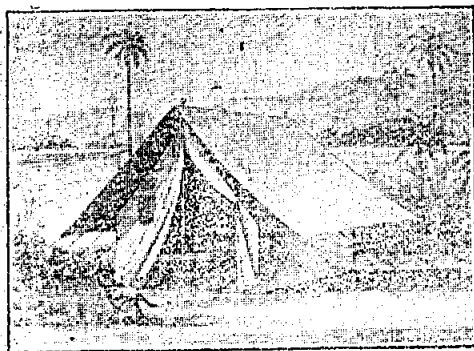
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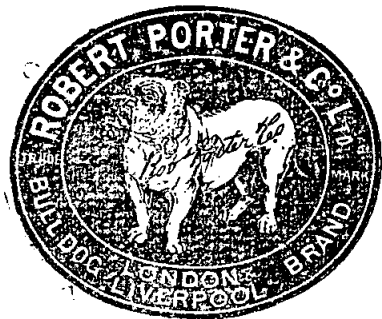
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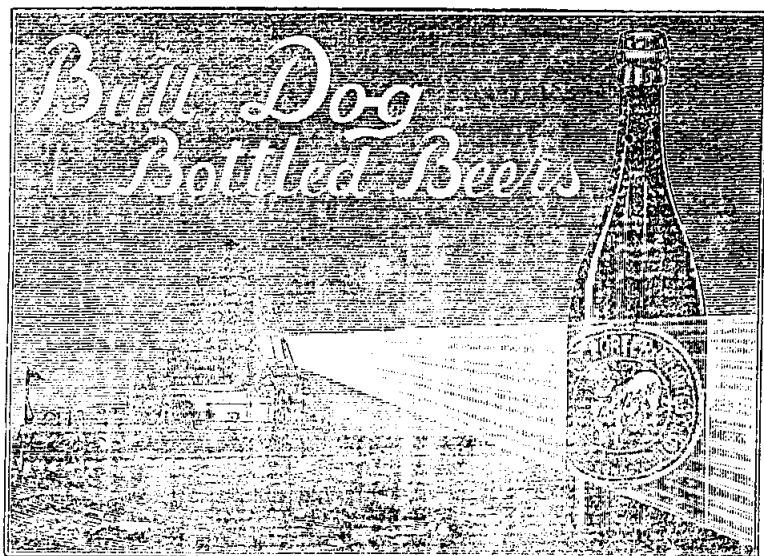


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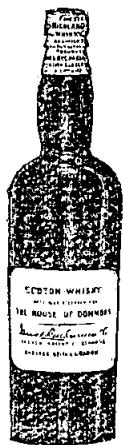
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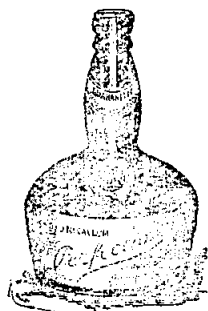
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JEYES' SANITARY POWDER—Contains all the active principles of Jeves' Fluid and is the best dry disinfectant made. It is absorbent and dry and clean in use.

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*Bombay, Aden, Mombasa, & Zanzibar Mail Line connecting
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Ports to Delagoa-Bay.*

A Company's steamer will leave Zanzibar three days after the due date of the mail steamers arrival from Aden and touch at the following ports Ibo, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, calling at the same ports on her return voyage.

Particulars to be had at Agents Office.

The Bombay-Seychelles-Mombasa-Zanzibar line dates
are subject to alterations.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., passengers proceeding 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. steamers making their own arrangements as to on carrying steamer.

MAILS HOMEWARDS.

ZANZIBAR.	MOMBASA.	ADEN.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
LEAVE.	ARRIVE AND LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
Thursday 5 P.M.	Friday	Tuesday Day light	Sunday
23 January	24 January	4 February	16 February
20 February	21 February	4 March	16 March
20 March	21 March	1 April	13 April
17 April	18 April	22 April	11 May
Friday.	Saturday	Wednesday	Monday
16 May	17 May	28 May	9 June
13 June	14 June	25 June	7 July
11 July	12 July	23 July	4 August
3 August	9 August	20 August	1 September
5 September	6 September	17 September	29 September
Thursday	Friday	Tuesday	Sunday
2 October	3 October	14 October	26 October
30 October	31 October	11 November	23 November
27 November	28 November	9 December	21 December
		1903	1903
25 December	26 December.	6 January	18 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 above rates.

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.