

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OF THE

EAST AFRICA



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

Vol. IV.—No. 58.]

MOMBASA, APRIL 1, 1902.

[PRICE 3 ANNAS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

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

Mombasa, March 12th, 1902.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner.

*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. 4 of 1902.

Poisons.

1. For the purposes of these Regulations the term "poisons" shall mean such articles as may be comprised in the Schedule hereto, provided that His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) may, by Proclamation published in the "Gazette" at any time, add any article to the Schedule.
2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep open shop for selling by wholesale, retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, unless such person shall hold a license issued under these Regulations by the Commissioner or such officers as may be designated by Rules made under these Regulations.
3. The Commissioner may make Rules designating the officers by whom, and setting forth the terms and conditions upon which, licenses will be issued under these Regulations, and may fix the fees to be paid by persons taking out such licenses.
4. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison either by wholesale or by retail unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word "Poison," and with the name and address of the seller of the poison.
5. It shall be unlawful to sell any poison to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by some person known to the seller; and on every sale of any such article the seller, before delivery, make, or cause to be made, an entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the article sold, and the purpose for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required, to be signed by the entry the signature of the purchaser and of the person, if any, who introduced him to be affixed.

6. The provisions of clause 4 of these Regulations, which require that the label shall contain the name and address of the seller, and the provisions of clause 5 of these Regulations shall not apply to sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing; nor shall any of the provisions of clauses 4 and 5 of these Regulations apply to any medicine supplied to his patient by a person who shall be entitled to practice as a physician or surgeon in the Protectorate, or, in the absence of any law in that behalf, who shall be entitled to practice as a physician or surgeon under a diploma obtained from some Corporation, Association, or Society duly authorized for that purpose under the laws of the country in which such Corporation, Association, or Society is situated; nor apply to any article when forming part of the ingredients of any medicine dispensed by a person authorized by the Commissioner to dispense medicines, provided such medicine be labelled in the manner aforesaid with the name and address of the seller, and the ingredients thereof be entered with the name of the person to whom it is sold or delivered in a book to be kept by the seller for that purpose.

7. The Ordinance of the 26th October, 1893, the Notification thereunder of the 24th August, 1900, and "The Poisons Regulations 1900," are hereby repealed.

8. These Regulations may be cited as "The Poisons Regulations, 1902."

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner

Mombasa, March 12th, 1902.

Allowed:

LANSDOWNE,

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

SCHEDULE.

Arsenic and its preparations.	Cocculus Indicus.
Cyanides of potassium, and all metallic cyanides.	Datura.
Cerrosive sublimate.	Ergot of rye.
Oxalic acid.	Henbane.
Tartar emetic.	Nux vomica.
Aconite.	Strychnine.
Belladonna.	Prussic acid.
Calabar bean.	St. Ignatius bean.
Chloroform.	Cantharides.

NOTICE.

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

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, March 12th, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner

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. 5 of 1902.

Opium.

1. In these Regulations "opium" includes also poppy heads, preparations or admixture of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy, and also the preparations known as bhang, ganja, churus, and chandoo natron, and any other product or preparation which the Commissioner may, from time to time, by public notice declare to be included.

"Commissioner" means His Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the East Africa Protectorate and any person acting for him.

2. It shall be unlawful for any person to grow, produce, manufacture, sell, either whole sale or retail, export, import, or transport opium unless such person shall hold a license under these Regulations.

3. The Commissioner may cause an advertisement to be inserted in the Official Gazette for the East Africa Protectorate stating the number of licenses which he proposes to issue during a specified period, the different areas to which such licenses shall be confined, and such other particulars as he may deem proper.

4. The Commissioner may thereafter cause such licenses to be sold by public auction at such places, and subject to such terms and conditions, including the right to accept the highest or any other bid as he may deem fit.

5. The persons whose bids have been accepted shall each be entitled, upon payment of the amount of their respective bids, to receive a license under these Regulations, the different areas to which their respective licenses are confined being duly inserted therein, in accordance with the advertisement mentioned in Article 3 hereof.

6. Such licenses shall be operative during the period specified in the said advertisement only.

7. The Commissioner may attach to any license such conditions as he may think proper, and, in particular, may by such conditions—

(a.) Restrict the hours during which opium may be sold.

(b.) Restrict the amount of opium which may sold at one time to any individual.

(c.) Restrict or prohibit the consumption of opium on the premises of the licensee.

(d.) Prohibit the sale of adulterated opium.

(e.) Restrict or prohibit the sale of opium to young persons under a specified age, or to natives, either generally or of particular tribes or classes.

And any breach of a condition so attached to a license shall be punishable as a breach of these Regulations.

8. No license shall be issued save in accordance with the said advertisement.

9. Any person infringing these Regulations shall, on conviction, in addition to the penalties provided by Article 11 of "The East Africa Order-in-Council, 1899," be liable to the forfeiture of any license that he may hold hereunder and to the confiscation of any opium in his possession or under his control.

10. These Regulations may be cited as "The Opium Regulations, 1902."

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, March 12th, 1902.

Allowed:

LANSDOWNE,

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

NOTICE.

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

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, March 13th, 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. 6 of 1902.

1. The following additional matter shall be deemed to be included in the matters comprised in Article 1 of "The Fees and Royalties Regulations, 1899," viz., tolls for the use of the Belezoni Canal.

2. These Regulations may be cited as "The Fees and Royalties Amendment Regulations, 1902."

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Mombasa, March 13th, 1902.

Allowed:

LANSDOWNE,

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

NOTICE.

The following Regulations, made by His Majesty's Commissioner, are published for general information.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner

Mombasa, March 14th, 1902.

Regulations under Article 9 of "The East Africa Rifles Ordinance, 1897."

No. 7 of 1902.

Military Fines Fund.

1. All fines levied under the provisions of "The East Africa Rifles Ordinance, 1897," shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Protectorate, to be placed to the credit of a fund to be styled the "Military Fines Fund."

2. No payment shall be made from the Military Fines Fund except on the authority of the Commissioner.

3. The Commissioner may, on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Protectorate, sanction payments from the Military Fines Fund for any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

(a.) Assistance to the wives or families of deceased soldiers, or soldiers discharged as invalids, who may be in immediate want;

(b.) Contributions towards prizes to be given at athletic meetings, assaults-at-arms, and similar events organized by or for the benefit of soldiers of the force;

(c.) Purchase of ammunition for the encouragement of rifle shooting;

(d.) Payments to soldiers of the force as rewards for special services when such payments cannot otherwise be met out of Protectorate funds;

(e.) Provision of any articles for the use of the force, when the cost of such provision cannot otherwise be met out of Protectorate funds.

4. Annual Statements of receipts and expenditure on account of the Military Fines Fund shall be rendered by the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Protectorate to the Commissioner, who will submit them to the Secretary of State.

C. ELIOT,
His Majesty's Commissioner

Mombasa, March 14th, 1902.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,
Acting Commissioner and Consul-General

Entebbe, March 13th, 1902.

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

No. 1 of 1901.

Protection of Birds.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to shoot any birds in the Protectorate unless he holds a license under "The Uganda Game Regulations, 1900," or under these Regulations.

2. Any Sub-Commissioner or Collector may grant a license to any person to shoot birds not included in the Schedule to "The Uganda Game Regulations, 1900." Every license shall bear in full the name of the person to whom it is granted, the date of issue, and the signature of the Sub-Commissioner or Collector.

3. Every license under these Regulations shall be valid for one year from the date of issue and no longer, and on every license a fee of 5 rupees shall be paid.

4. A person who holds any license under "The Uganda Game Regulations, 1900," shall not be required to take out a license under these Regulations.

5. Every license granted under these Regulations shall be produced when called for by an officer of the Protectorate Government or by any officer of the Uganda Railway specially authorized by a Sub-Commissioner, and any person failing to produce his license shall be liable to the same penalties as if he were unlicensed.

6. Any person whose license has been lost or destroyed may obtain a fresh license for the remainder of the term on payment of a fee of 1 rupee.

7. Any person who shoots any birds in contravention of these Regulations shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, and if he is the holder of a license, his license may be revoked.

8. In these Regulations "bird" does not include any domestic bird.

9. These Regulations may be cited as "The Birds Protection Regulations, 1901."

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Entebbe, March 13th, 1902.

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

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

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

July 26th, 1901.

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

No. 2 of 1901.

Gambling.

1. In these Regulations, "common gaming house" means any building, inclosure, vessel, or place, whether public or private, in which instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the owner or occupier, whether by way of charge for admittance or for the use of the instruments of gaming or for the use of the building, inclosure, vessel, or place, or otherwise for any purpose of gaming.

"Instruments of gaming" means any cards, dice, counters, coins, tickets, gaming tables, boards, boxes, or other things devised or used for purpose of gaming.

2. Any person who in any street or public place :—

(a.) Plays for money or other valuable thing with any instrument of gaming ; or

(b.) Sets birds or animals to fight, or aids and abets such public fighting of birds or animals,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month.

And any public officer may arrest without warrant any person whom he finds committing any such offence, and may seize any instruments of gaming, birds or animals used, or appearing to be used, in the commission of the offence.

3. Any person who :—

(a.) Whether as owner or occupier keeps or uses, or permits other persons to use, any building, inclosure, vessel or place as a common gaming house ; or

(b.) Manages, or assists in managing, the business of a common gaming house ; or

(c.) Advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting any common gaming-house,

shall be liable for a first offence to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, and for a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding 400 rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

4. Any person who plays in a common gaming house, or is there present for the purpose of gaming, whether actually playing, shall be liable for a first offence to a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, and for a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

5.—(1.) If any Magistrate having the powers of a Magistrate of the first or of the second class, upon credible information has any reason to believe that any building, inclosure, vessel, or place is used as a common gaming house, he may himself or by warrant authorize any officer of police to :—

(a.) Enter, with such assistance as may be necessary, by night or day, and by force, if necessary, such building, inclosure, vessel, or place ; and

(b.) Take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, whether actually then gaming or not ; and

(c.) Seize all instruments of gaming, birds, or animals found therein, and used, or appearing to be used, for the purpose of gaming.

(2.) Where any person found in such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any instrument for which search should be made under this Regulation, such person may be searched. Where such person is a woman the directions of section 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be followed.

(3.) All persons and things taken or seized under such warrant shall be forthwith taken before the nearest Magistrate of competent jurisdiction for adjudication.

6. When any instruments of gaming are found in any building, inclosure, vessel, or place entered under the provisions of the last preceding Regulation, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such building, inclosure, vessel, or place, is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Magistrate or officer of police, or by any one assisting in the entry.

7. The Magistrate before whom any persons shall be brought under Regulations 5 may require any such persons to give evidence touching any unlawful gaming in such building, inclosure, vessel, or place ; and any person so giving evidence, who shall, in opinion of the Magistrate, make true and faithful discovery to the best of his knowledge, of all things as to which he shall be examined, shall receive from the said Magistrate a certificate to that effect, and shall thereby be absolved from punishment for any offence under these Regulations committed by him during such gaming.

8. On the conviction of any person for an offence under any of the preceding Regulations, the convicting Magistrate may order any instruments of gaming to be forfeited, and to be destroyed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, or, in his discretion, to be returned to the persons appearing to be entitled to them.

9. The Magistrate, before whom any person is convicted under these Regulations, may direct any portion of any fine, or of moneys, or proceeds of articles sold to be paid to any person who has contributed in any way to the conviction.

10. Whenever a Magistrate, having the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, receives information that any person within his jurisdiction earns his livelihood wholly or in part by unlawful gaming or by promoting or assisting in the promotion of unlawful gaming, he may deal with such person as nearly as may be as if the information received about him were of the description mentioned in section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Regulation, the fact that a person earns his livelihood as aforesaid, may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

11. These Regulations may be cited as "The Gambling Regulations, 1901."

They shall come into force on the 26th day of July 1901.

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

July 26th, 1901.

Allowed:—

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

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

NOTICE.

The date of the "Adulteration of Produce Regulations 1901" has been altered to 31st December 1901 and the authority of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

F. J. JACKSON,

Entebbe, 6th March, 1902.

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

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

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

December 31st, 1901.

H. M.'s 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 substances, or inferior substance, matter, or thing, whether deleterious or not, or by the addition of water, or the use of artificial means, and it includes abstracting from produce part of it so as to injuriously affect its natural 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 who shall give or tender in payment or satisfaction of a 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 within 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 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 the 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 Gazette, 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,

Mentehbe, December 31st, 1901.

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

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,

Mentehbe, Uganda, January 27th, 1902.

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

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

No. 3 OF 1902.

Trader's Regulations.

1. In these Regulations the term "trader" means any person who sells imported goods, or who buys local produce to sell again or to export from the Protectorate. It shall not include, however, planters or farmers when disposing of the produce of their own estates.

The term "alcoholic liquor" means any fermented, distilled, or other liquor containing more than 5 per cent. of alcohol.

The term "explosive" means gunpowder, dynamite, or any other explosive substance, whether solid or liquid, specified in section 4 of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884."

The term "fire-arm" means any gun, rifle, pistol, or other weapon discharging a projectile by the aid of gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive or compressed air, and includes the component parts of any such weapon.

The term "native" means any person of African race or Arab race of African origin.

The term "Commissioner" means the principal Representative of His Majesty in the Uganda Protectorate.

The term "province" refers to the provinces of the Protectorate.

2.—(1) No person, not being a native of the Uganda Protectorate, shall be allowed to trade within that Protectorate unless he is the holder of one or other of the following licenses:—

(a.) A Trader's Protectorate License carrying with it permission to trade at any place or places in the Uganda Protectorate, and shall cost 150 rupees.

(b.) A Trader's Provincial License carrying with it permission to trade at any place or places within the province for which it is issued, and shall cost 50 rupees.

(c.) A Trader's Township License carrying with it permission for the holder and his servants to trade at any place or places within a radius of 5 miles from the Collectorate of the township for which it is issued, and shall cost 15 rupees.

(d.) An Agent's Protectorate License carrying with it permission to trade at any place or places in the Uganda Protectorate as the agent of a person holding a Trader's Protectorate License, and shall cost 10 rupees.

(e.) An Agent's Provincial License carrying with it permission to trade at any place or places within the province for which it is issued, as the agent for a person holding a Trader's Protectorate License or a Trader's Provincial License for the same province, and shall cost 5 rupees.

(2) An Agent's License shall not be granted except upon the application of the holder of a Trader's License. For this purpose the holder of a Trader's Protectorate or Provincial License, as the case may be, must apply in person with his proposed agent, and must produce his license. The applicant shall sign in duplicate the undertaking appended to the form of license, one copy of which shall be filed in the Collector's Office and one retained by the agent.

(3.) The above-mentioned licenses may be taken out at any time, and shall run for twelve months from the date of issue, and the issue of any license may be refused without any reason being assigned for such refusal.

3. Each of the said licenses carries with it permission to trade within the area therein specified in any products or goods except alcoholic liquor, fire-arms, ammunition, petroleum, explosives, and other things the transportation of which is restricted by the Customs Regulations, kauri shells, military accoutrements and clothing, weapons, (as defined in any law for the time being in force), cow elephant ivory, or tusks under 11 lbs. in weight of immature male elephants.

4. A license for the sale of fire-arms, ammunition, and explosives, may be obtained from the Collector of a district. It will run for one year from the date of issue, and shall cost 15 rupees. This license does not authorize the sale of fire-arms, ammunition, or explosives, to any persons except Europeans; but special permission may be granted by the Commissioner for the sale thereof to approved Asiatics, particulars of whose names, addresses, and occupation have been submitted to him.

5. It is absolutely forbidden to sell or to give fire-arms, ammunition, or explosives to natives.

6. Any person offending against Article 2 of these Regulations and trading without a license, or with an insufficient license, shall be liable, to a fine not exceeding twice the cost of the required license; and, on a repetition of the offence, to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees in addition to twice the cost of the required license, and shall be required to give security up to 1,000 rupees for future good behaviour, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, refuse any license issued to him under these Regulations.

7. Any person offending against article 4 or 5 of these Regulations shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 750 rupees, or to any term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both these penalties, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, revoke any license issued to him under these Regulations.

8. "The Fire-arms Regulations, 1896," in so far as concerns the issue of licenses for the sale of fire-arms and ammunition, and "The Traders' Regulations, 1900" (except so far as they relate to the sale of alcoholic liquor) are repealed as from the date hereof, but those Regulations shall remain in force with respect to licenses issued under them, until the expiration of those licenses.

9. These Regulations may be cited as "The Traders' Regulations, 1902."

(Signed) F. J. JACKSON,

Entebbe, Uganda, January 27th, 1902.

H. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General.

Allowed :

(Signed) LANSDOWNE,

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

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. NOTICE.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Commissioner and hereby declared to be urgent are published for general information.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, March 27th, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

*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. 8 of 1902.

Hut Tax in the Provinces of Kisumu and Naivasha.

1. Until further notice the limit of the tax which may be imposed within the Provinces of Kisumu and Naivasha in respect of a hut under the East Africa Hut Tax Regulations of 1901 (No. 18 of 1901) is hereby declared to be three Rupees.

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Hut Tax (Amendment) Regulations, 1902.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, March 27th, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Until further notice the territory taken over from Uganda by the E. A. Protectorate will be divided into the Kisumu Province and the Naivasha Province administered respectively by the Sub-Commissioners at those two stations. The former will include the Districts of Kisumu, Mumias, Fort Nandi, and Fort Ternan: the latter the Districts of Naivasha, Nakuru, the Ravine and Baringo.

C. ELIOT,

Mombasa, March 27th, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The Teita District is hereby transferred from the Province of Ukamba to that of Seyyidieh.

C. ELIOT,

Nairobi, March 31st, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The Vagrancy Regulations of February 1st 1900 are hereby applied to the Township of Nairobi.

C. ELIOT,

Nairobi, March 31st, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

NAIROBI MUNICIPALITY.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

No. 15.

Urgent bye-law issued under the Nairobi Municipal Regulations 1901 and in accordance with para 15 of the Regulations for the preservation of public health and good order within the Township of Nairobi as defined in the Nairobi Municipal Regulations 1901.

1. For the better convenience of persons who are non-contracts or who have not lived in the Nairobi Bazaar, or within its vicinity, an isolation camp will be opened on the N. W. confines of the Township area.

2. Persons as defined in the para No. 1 and who desire to leave Nairobi may make application to the Sub-Commissioner for admittance into the camp, the applicants will be sent before the Principal Medical Officer who shall grant permission or refuse it as he considers necessary.

3. Any person who is granted permission to go into the camp will require to remain there 12 clear days and submit himself daily to Medical Examination, at the expiration of 12 clear days if a Medical Certificate is granted he may leave Nairobi.

4. Any person leaving the isolation camp must proceed direct from Nairobi, and should any person be found in Nairobi 24 hours after the dating of the Medical Certificate the Certificate will be drawn and the person concerned prohibited from leaving.

5. All persons in the camp will be required to provide accommodation for themselves, and find their own fire-wood and water, they can obtain food supplies on payment for same at rates to be fixed.

6. All persons must obey the lawful orders of the officer in charge of the camp and any breach of such orders will be dealt with as a breach of the Nairobi Municipal Regulations as defined herein.

(Rules and regulations for the general work of the camp are published and attached hereto and shall be considered as part of these regulations.)

7. No person is to leave the isolation camp without permission.

8. Any person who is a caravan leader and who desires to undergo isolation with his men will be held reasonably responsible for the conduct of the men and will require to see that they receive a regular supply of food.

9. These regulations shall be known as the "Isolation Camp Regulations, Nairobi 1902."

JOHN AINSWORTH,

H. M's. Sub-Commissioner.

WILLIAM RADFORD,

Medical Officer.

Nairobi, March 21st, 1902.

Allowed:

JOHN AINSWORTH,

in the absence of H. M's. Commissioner.

NAIROBI TOWNSHIP.

ISOLATION CAMP.

Rules and Regulations for the guidance of all persons entering the Camp in accordance with the terms of the Isolation Camp Regulations 1902.

1. The Civil Officer in charge shall be responsible for all order and discipline in the Camp, this officer having the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class shall exercise such powers within the limits of his powers over persons in the Camp.

2. No person resident in the camp is to leave the camp without the written permission of the officer in charge.

3. No persons will be allowed in the camp unless they are provided with a Medical pass allowing them to do so.

4. Any person creating a nuisance or a disturbance in the camp will be dealt with accordingly.

5. Each person will be called upon, subject to the direction of the officer in charge, to draw his or her own water, cut fire-wood &c.

6. The officer in charge may call upon any of the persons resident in the camp to render any reasonable assistance which is intended to promote the comfort of the community.

7. Any person wilfully disobeying any order or direction of the civil officer in charge will be subject to the penalties as provided for in the Nairobi Municipal Regulations 1901.

By order

JOHN AINSWORTH,

H. M's Sub-Commissioner.

Nairobi, 21st March, 1902.

Allowed:

JOHN AINSWORTH,

in the absence of H. M's. Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that during such period as Bubonic Plague exists in Nairobi, European potatoes grown in the Kikuyu country outside of Nairobi can be sent to Mombasa or elsewhere provided the following conditions are complied with:—

1. That all potatoes shall be packed in hampers.

2. That all hampers are made in Kikuyu and have not been into or come from Nairobi.

3. That all consignments shall be sent from Kikuyu Railway or Athi river Stations or from any other point West of Kikuyu Station or East of Athi river Station.

(No consignments will be accepted at Nairobi but potatoes may be sent to Nairobi for consumption in Nairobi.)

By order

(Signed) JOHN AINSWORTH,

H. M's Sub-Commissioner.

Nairobi, March 22nd, 1902.

(Signed) W. H. B. MACDONALD,

Principal Medical Officer.

Reuter's Telegrams.

MARCH 14TH.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener advises that Lord Methuen arrived at Klerksdorp on the 13th that he is getting on satisfactorily and that everything possible is being done for him.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking reports that 2 French Officers have been murdered at Kwangsi on the Tongking frontier.

Mr. Brodrick announced in the House of Commons that Lord Methuen was expected to arrive at Klerksdorp to-day and that he is doing well.

MARCH 15TH.—The columns that have lately been engaged in the Harrismith drive are now operating North-westward with a view to penning the enemy in the angle between the Kroonstad, Wolvehoek and Vrede block-house lines. Up till present 50 Boers have been captured, but Mentz with the main body have managed to break through the Vrede block-house line on Monday night and have escaped. They got through by rushing a herd of cattle against the defences.

Lord Cadogan in a speech at Dublin said he hoped before long that His Majesty would be able to realise His much-wished-for visit to Ireland. The idea of the visit originated entirely with His Majesty.

The embarkation for South Africa of eleven battalions of Yeomanry now stationed at Aldershot will begin in the first week of April; recruiting for the force has been stopped.

MARCH 16TH.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes is in a critical condition and is becoming weaker owing to continued attacks of heart failure. Oxygen and stimulants have to be constantly administered.

Lord Methuen has been removed to Johannesburg and is doing well. New Zealand has decided to send a 10th Contingent to the war of 1,000 men. The last drive Westward which ended on the 14th instant has cleared an immense tract of land which was formerly used by the Boers for stores and remount depots. De Wet and Steyn crossed the Heilbron and Frankfort line with 40 followers North of Wolvehoek under heavy fire from the block-houses.

The latest captures include Commandant Celliers who is wounded.

MARCH 17TH.—The Papal Nuncio at Brussels will represent His Holiness the Pope at the coronation.

The latest report of De Wet and Steyn is that they are West of the main Orange River Colony Railway.

Mentz who is mentioned in the telegram of the 14th managed to escape with 400 followers by driving a mob of loose horses against the fence and thus demolishing about 200 yards of entanglement. Lord Kitchener reporting on the disaster to Lord Methuen states that when the rearguard was rushed and overwhelmed at daybreak there was a gap of almost a mile between the Os male convoys. All the available mounted troops and a section of Battery No. 38 maintained themselves for an hour, eventually a section of mounted troops while endeavouring to fall back on the infantry got completely out of hand, and carried with them in the route the bulk of the mounted men leaving the 2 guns of Battery No. 38 unprotected. The Battery however continued the action until every officer was hit except Nesbitt, who on refusing to surrender was killed.

Lord Methuen with 200 of the Northumberlands and 2 guns of No. 4 Battery were isolated but continued to fight for 3 hours; their casualties were exceedingly heavy and they expended nearly all their ammunition. Surrender was made at 9-30.

MARCH 18TH.—Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman opened the debate on the war contracts. Mr. Brodrick asked for a postponement of the enquiry until a more suitable time. He said that the Government had spared no effort to improve the supply of Remounts, that he was convinced that after a most searching examination it would be proved that no war had ever been accompanied with so little negligence and corruption. The debate was adjourned.

MARCH 19TH.—The Kaiser welcomed Prince Henry of Prussia on his arrival at Cux-haven and accompanied him to Kiel on board an Ironclad amid the salutes of a double line warships.

His Majesty will give a dinner to half a million of poor in London on the day of the Coronation; same will cost £50,000.

Lord Kitchener reports that during the last week 11 Boers were killed, 165 captured and 126 surrendered. General Bruce Hamilton surprised General Cherry Emmett Louis Botha's brother-in-law, East of Vryheid 4 Boers were killed and 23 captured including Emmett.

His Majesty is not going to the Riviera but will cruise on his own Yacht in Home waters.

Mr. Brodrick replying to the resolution mentioned in the telegram of the 10th instant stated that the War Office demanded an enquiry as their Right but that it was impossible for the Government to assent to an enquiry of the magnitude suggested at the present time. He appealed to the House to avoid hampering the conduct of the war.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's motion with regard to contracts, which was supported by Mr. Asquith and the Imperialists, was rejected by 346 votes to 191.

Mr. Chamberlain has gratefully accepted the offer made by New Zealand of a tenth Contingent.

MARCH 21ST.—The Indian Budget shows a surplus for 1900-01 of £1,670,000. The surplus for the current year is £4,673,000 and it is estimated that the surplus for the next year will be £838,000.

The French and Russian Governments yesterday handed to the powers a declaration stating that the allied Governments of France and Russia were pleased to find in the Anglo-Japanese treaty the affirmation of principles which form the basis of their own policy viz. maintenance of the status quo, peace in the Orient and the independence of China and Corea, which countries were to remain open to the commerce and industry of all nations; nevertheless the allied Governments were also obliged to consider the possibility of aggression of a third power or fresh troubles in China, which would be likely to jeopardize the latter's integrity and free development thus menacing their own interest.

The allied Governments therefore reserve to themselves the right to consider, should such events arise, means for protecting themselves.

Mr. Barton announced to the Federal representatives amid cheers that Government had decided to despatch 2,000 extra Federal troops to South Africa in response to a request from Mr. Chamberlain.

MARCH 22ND.—During the last drive 145 Boers have been taken prisoners including 50 mentioned in Reuter's of 15th instant. A Committee has been appointed to consider the advisability of taking measures to put a stop to the immigration of Aliens to the country especially as regards London. Cambridge won the boat race.

MARCH 23RD.—The Anglo-German commission that has to deal with the delimitation of the boundaries Westward of Lake Victoria Nyanza will shortly start. Major Radcliffe has been appointed Commissioner with Major Bright to assist him.

In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne stated that while it was not intended to support in a pecuniary form the Educational Societies in Uganda, Colonel Sadler had been instructed to discuss the question with the various missions with a view to remove as far as possible restrictions on their good work.

is generally considered that the Franco-Russian declaration though vaguely worded affirms the extension of the alliance to the far East. M. Delcasse speaking in the French Chamber dwelt on the identity of the policy pursued by the Franco-Russian alliance and the Anglo-Japanese agreement; with regard to the latter he stated that France could take no umbrage at its terms; he also added that the treaty had been foreseen by the Powers. The campaign led from start to finish and won by 5 lengths. The rebels have captured the town of Kanchow in the district of Kwangtung together with the arsenal.

Mr. Seddon has notified Mr. Chamberlain that he will raise the following subjects at the conference of the Colonial Premiers which is to be held at the time of the Coronation viz:-

Preferential tariff. Arrangements for Imperial reserves. Increase of the Australian Squadron, Imperial mail service in British ships.

Triennial Conference of Colonial Premiers with Imperial statesmen.

MARCH 24TH.—Mr. Rhodes passed a restless night and his strength is reduced.

The Tokio Papers agree that the Franco-Russian declaration forms an additional guarantee for the tranquility of the far East.

Reuter's Agent at Pretoria reports that the members of the so-called Transvaal Government consisting of Shalkburger, Reitz, Meyer, Krogh, Vanderwalt have arrived at Pretoria in a special train from Middelburg under a flag of truce. The English Papers take it for granted that Shalkburger and his companions are on a peace mission but they doubt whether the authority of the delegates will be recognised by Botha, Delarey and Dewet.

The Standard Correspondent at Pretoria states that the Boer delegates remained for two hours in the town, in an interview with Lord Kitchener and then proceeded in the train to the Orange River Colony. Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons that Shalkburger a fortnight ago intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire for safe conduct through the British lines in order to have an interview with Mr. Steyn with reference to the possibility of submitting proposals for peace. Lord Kitchener with the assent of the British Government acceded to Shalkburger's request.

MARCH 25TH.—Coronation day and the following day have been proclaimed Bank holidays. At a conference of the cotton exports and traders in Berlin it was decided to send a Commission to the United States to study the cultivation of the plant as a preliminary step to introducing its cultivation into East Africa as a native industry.

The French Chamber have voted half a million of francs for M. Loubet's expenses in connection with his visit to Russia. The King's Birthday will be celebrated on the 30th of May.

Lord Kitchener reports that during the last week 5 Boers have been killed and 158 captured or surrendered. The British Column found 3 Krupp guns North of Lindley.

Consols have advanced 7/8ths on the announcement of the Boer Mission and there is a hopeful feeling in financial circles regarding the outcome of the Mission.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. T. T. Gikison to be Acting Sub-Commissioner of the Seyyidieh Province during Mr. J. W. Tritton's absence on furlough, to date on and from the 24th March, 1902.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

March 15th, Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, H. M.'s Commissioner of Uganda, for Uganda.

March 18th, Captain J. D. Mackay, for Nairobi.

Mr. S. C. E. Baty, for Nairobi.

March 19th, Mr. T. E. C. Remington, returned from Northern Ports.

Captain G. St. A. Wake and Mr. F. S. Traill, from Kisumu.

March 21st, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., from Nairobi.

Mr. G. J. Muir, from Kili.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, arrived.

March 22nd, Captain C. St. A. Wake, for Nairobi.

March 23rd, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, for Nairobi.

March 24th, Mr. J. W. Tritton, Mr. S. L. Hinde, Mr. W. J. Monson, Mr. J. O. W. Hope and Mr. T. E. C. Remington, for England.

March 25th, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., for Nairobi,

Dr. W. H. B. Macdonald, from Nairobi,

Mr. S. C. E. Baty, from Nairobi.

March 28th, Dr. R. N. Moffat, Principal Medical Officer, Uganda, from England.

MEMORANDUM ON PREVENTION AND RECOGNITION OF PLAGUE.

1. The chief conditions which predispose to plague are filth and overcrowding. Measures for remedying such circumstances should be adopted. It is stated that the only districts of cities are generally spared.

2. Plague is spread by human agency, but rats, body, and household parasites, food and drink, are all probable agents in the spread of the disease.

3. Clothing which has become soiled by fæces, urine, or vomited matters, retains for some time the power of conveying the disease.

4. It has been frequently observed that rats are very prone to suffer from the disease and the mortality preceding and during an outbreak is very great among them.

The vermin in the rats' coats probably conveys the disease to man. They leave the rat after its death, and as it is proved that the vermin contain the micro-organisms, the vermin may gain entrance to the human body by the bites of vermin.

5. Infection by the air is problematical.

6. Age, sex, and occupation exert little influence.

7. *Symptoms.* These begin to show themselves after an incubation period of from two to five days.

The disease usually sets in suddenly, with marked prostration, mental confusion, splitting headache, vomiting and nausea, backache, rise in temperature, furred tongue; these taken in conjunction with tenderness and pain in some one of the groups of glands *e.g.*, those of the axilla, neck, or below the jaw, are very suggestive of plague.

8. Buboes. In 70 per cent. the bubo forms in the groin. In 20 per cent in the glan arn pit. In 10 per cent in the glands at angle of jaw.

9. Size of bubo varies from that of a walnut to a goose's egg.

10. Enlargement of glands with fever may be mistaken for the more serious disease.

11. The Pneumonic form of plague resembles a very malignant attack of simple Pneumonia. The development is rapid and blood is present in the expectoration from almost the outset. There is extreme prostration. The Sputum contains the organism in great numbers, and all articles soiled by it should be burned if possible.

12. With a view to prevent the introduction of plague all rats should be destroyed in towns and villages, and the ordinary measures for dealing with overcrowding, dirt, domestic and municipal cleanliness should be instituted.

13. The inspection of all dead bodies prior to burial is a valuable means of discovering infected houses and localities.

14. Should plague occur the sick should be isolated at once, and the members of the household should be segregated in isolated observation camps for 10 days.

15. All bedding, clothes, &c, should be burned. The houses which the sick have occupied should be disinfected and evacuated, or better still, especially if of small value destroyed by fire. The dead should be buried in deep graves or cremated.

16. If possible as in case of small isolated villages a double military cordon should be drawn around the implicated district and the strictest isolation maintained.

17. The people should be requested to cleanse their houses thoroughly inside by scraping and washing floors, walls, cement surfaces and whitewashing thoroughly afterwards. The precincts of the houses should be kept free from all refuse and dirt, and all such matters destroyed by burning daily. All accumulation of rubbish and dirt ought to be burnt and as much fresh air and sun-light let into dark places as possible.

J. T. C. JOHNSON.

NOTICE. INLAND TELEGRAMS.

It is hereby notified that a charge is made for the senders designation or address, if the name is desired to be telegraphed in addition to his name.

General Post Office,
Mombasa, 26th March, 1902.

(Signed) HENRY HOLT,
for Postmaster-General, E. A. & Uganda Protectorates

IN H. M. COURT FOR EAST AFRICA AT MOMBASA. INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 2 OF 1902.
Re: ABDREMAN BIN ISAC.

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of ABDREMAN bin Isac will be held in the Protectorate Court house at Mombasa on the 21st day of April 1902 at 9-30 a.m. to hear an application of the said Bankrupt under Chap. XX. of the Civil Procedure Code

WILLIAM MORRIS CARTER,

Mombasa, 26th March, 1902.

Registrar

MOMBASA RIFLE CLUB.

The annual meeting of this Club was held on the 25th and 29th March on the Rifle Range at English Point when the Challenge Cup presented by Dr. Macdonald was shot for together with other prizes offered by the Club.

The conditions for the Cup were 7 shots at each range, standing position at 200 yards any position but lying at 300 yards, and any position at 500, yards.

The full scores of the first seven on the Cup competition were as follows.

	200 YARDS.			300 YARDS.			500 YARDS.			TOTAL.								
Mr. Baty	4	2	4	3	3	3	2	3	19	0	4	4	2	4	2	4	20	61
" Cator	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	20	3	2	3	2	3	0	3	16	58
" Skinner Turner	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	19	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	22	57
" S. Cooper	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	22	3	0	3	0	4	0	3	13	56
Dr. Macdonald	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	18	2	2	0	4	4	3	3	18	55
Mr. Hamilton	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	21	4	2	2	3	2	3	2	18	54
" Griess	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	18	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	21	50

In the competition at 200 yards Messrs. Cator, Baty and J. Grierson tied.

On shooting off the tie Mr. Baty was declared the winner, but it being found on checking the target that one of Mr. Cator's shots had been marked as an "inner" instead of a "bull" the prize was awarded to Mr. Cator.

At 300 yards there was a tie for the Range prize between Messrs. Cooper and Skinner Turner. Mr. Skinner Turner won on the shoot off. The Range prize at 500 yards was won by Mr. Baty.

There were sixteen entries in all and on Saturday the 29th when the finals were shot there was a large attendance of visitors who were entertained to tea by the Club.

NOTICE.

In consequence of an alteration in the train service, Mails for Rabai, Voi, Taveta, Kundu, Kiw, Machakos, Nairobi, Nakuru, Naivasha and Fort Ternan, on and after the 26th. inst, will be closed at the General Post Office Mombasa, as follows.

Mondays	}	For Registered Letters and Parcels.	}	6-30 A.M.
Wednesdays				
Fridays	}	Ordinary Correspondence	}	7-0 A.M.
Tuesdays				
Thursdays	}	For Registered Letters and Parcels.	}	11-30 A.M.
Saturdays		Ordinary Correspondence		12-0 noon.

(Signed) H. HOLT,

for Postmaster-General,

E. A. and Uganda Protectorates.

General Post Office,
Mombasa, 25th March, 1902.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE WEATHER IN MOMBASA.

FORTNIGHT ENDING 1st APRIL, 1902.

Temperature.

Days.	Month and date.	Barometer 9 a.m.	Dry B. 9 a.m.	Wet B. 9 a.m.	Maximum 24 hours.	Minimum 24 hours.	Rain 24 hours.
Sunday	March	15	30.052	86	89.5	83	0.00
Monday	"	16	30.050	87.5	90	83	0.00
Tuesday	"	17	30.062	87	90	83	0.00
Wednesday	"	18	30.058	85	89.5	85	0.03
Thursday	"	19	30.056	86	90	84	0.00
Friday	"	20	30.084	85	89.5	83	0.00
Saturday	"	21	30.084	85	89.5	83	0.00
Sunday	"	22	30.050	85	89	82	0.03
Monday	"	23	30.044	85	90	82	0.05
Tuesday	"	24	30.034	85	89	83	0.00
Wednesday	"	25	30.054	84	89	84	0.00
Thursday	"	26	30.050	84	89	83	0.00
Friday	"	27	30.072	85	89	83	0.00
Saturday	"	28	30.072	85	89	83	0.00
Sunday	"	29	30.054	84	89	83	0.00
Monday	"	30	30.072	86	89	83	0.00
Fortnightly average		30.059	85.8	82.6	89.4	83	Total Rainfall...0.16

MOMBASA HARBOUR.

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. M.	10 16	11 6	11 55	0 19	1 8	1 57	2 46	3 36	4 29	5 22	6 15	7 8	8 1	8 54	9 47
P. M.	10 40	11 30	0 0	0 43	1 32	2 21	3 10	4 0	4 53	5 46	6 39	7 32	8 25	9 18	10 11

Rates of Advertisements.

	2 pages.	1 page.	$\frac{1}{2}$ page.	$\frac{1}{3}$ page.	$\frac{1}{4}$ page.
per year	Rs. 360	Rs. 300	Rs. 110	Rs. 76	Rs. 58
per year	200	110	58	45	32
per year	110	58	32	24	17
per year	38	20	11	9	7
per year	21	14	8	6	4

Special terms for smaller advertisements can be arranged.

NOTICE.

All Applications or Remittances should be sent to the Editor.

The rates of subscription are as follows :

	One year.	Six months.	Three months.	Single Copy
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Local Subscriptions ...	4 0	2 0	1 0	0 5
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Price of one Copy one month old	0 6 0
„ „ six months old	0 12 0
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Mombasa and Zanzibar, (PAGAZI).

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

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

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ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815, AND IN INDIA 1842.
SHIP TO MOMBASA THE FOLLOWING WINES & SPIRITS.

WINE.—Cheap & Medium Priced Wines (Specially Selected for the Mombasa Market).
PORTS.—Including their Renowned INVALIDS, OLD FRUITY (Special value and quality) and DESSERT PORTS.
CHERRY.—MANZANILLA & LA TORRE, both brandshighly Recommended.
WHISKY.—C. P. & Co's. "SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY" of Selected Scotch Distillations. Green Capsule.
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BEAUNE.—C. P. Co's. own Bottling & Brand.

All in cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

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

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

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WALKERVILLE CANADA.

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The age and genuineness of this Whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of Canadian Government by certificate over the capsule of every bottle.

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A FINE BLENDED TEA WITH A REPUTATION UNSURPASSED
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In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5 gallons.

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SPECIMENS ON VIEW.

AT

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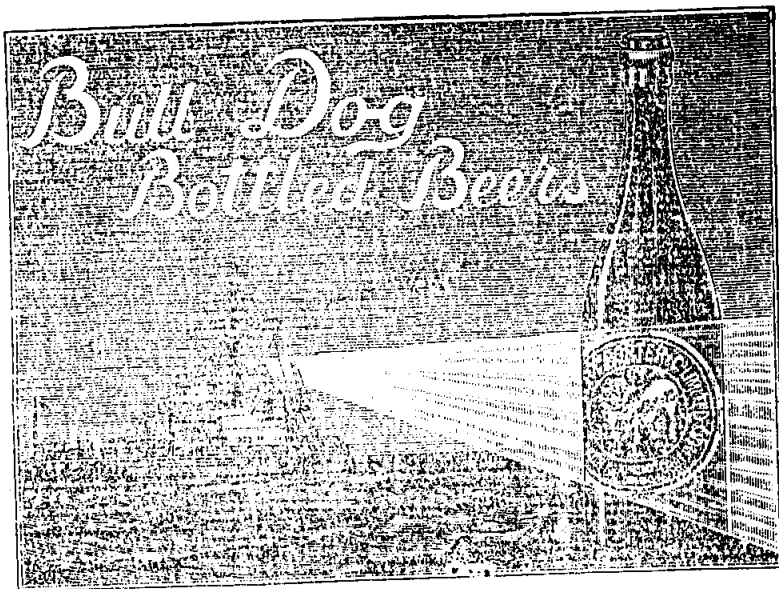


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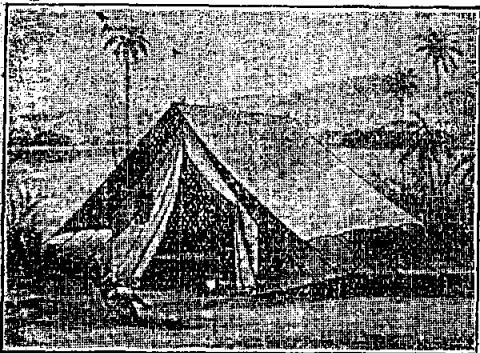
COGNAC.

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

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SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

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British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd

MANAGING AGENTS IN INDIA:—

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

*Bombay, Aden, Mombasa, & Zanzibar Mail Line connecting
with the Bombay & Zanzibar direct Line for Southern
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 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 retained 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-carriage steamer.

MAILS HOMEWARDS.

ZANZIBAR.	MOMBASA.	ADEN.	MAILS DUE IN LONDON.
LEAVE.	*ARRIVE AND LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
Thursday 5 P.M., 23 January 20 February 20 March 17 April Friday. 16 May 13 June 11 July 8 August 5 September Thursday 2 October 30 October 27 November 25 December	Friday 24 January 21 February 21 March 18 April Saturday 17 May 14 June 12 July 9 August 6 September Friday 3 October 31 October 28 November 26 December.	Tuesday Daylight 4 February 4 March 1 April 29 April Wednesday 28 May 25 June 23 July 20 August 17 September Tuesday 14 October 11 November 9 December 1903 6 January	Sunday 16 February 16 March 13 April 11 May Monday 9 June 7 July 4 August 1 September 29 September Sunday 26 October 23 November 21 December 1903 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 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