

OF THE



AND UGANDA

PROTECTORATES.

Published under the authority of His Majesty's Commissioners.

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MOMBASA, DECEMBER 15, 1903.

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UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

NOTICE.

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

J. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,

Entebbe, 2nd December 1903.

Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

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

J. HAYES SADLER,

Entebbe, 2nd December, 1903.

Commissioner.

No. 16 of 1903.

Prisons.

IT is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Uganda Prisons Ordinance, 1903."

2. The Commissioner may by notice in the "Gazette" declare any prison in the Protectorate to be under the provisions of this Ordinance, or any part of it, and the word "Prison" in this Ordinance shall mean a prison so declared.

3. (a.) Every prison shall be under the control and management of the following officers, that is to say, a Superintendent and a gaoler.

(b.) The Commissioner may, in the case of any prison, appoint also a Deputy Superintendent, who shall, in the absence of the Superintendent, exercise his powers and duties.

(c.) Where necessary, a jemadar shall be appointed to assist the gaoler, and there shall be in and for every prison as many warders as may be required, so that there shall be, so far as practicable, at least one warder for every four prisoners.

4. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent (if any) shall be appointed and may be removed by the Commissioner; the gaoler and warders shall be appointed and may be removed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Matron.

5. (a.) In every prison in which female prisoners are imprisoned there shall be a Matron who shall have the care and superintendence of the female department, and enforce upon the female prisoners the observance of the prison Rules. The wards where females are confined shall, if practicable, be secured by locks different from those securing the wards allotted to males, and the keys shall be kept in the custody of the Matron.

(b.) With regard to general conduct, the Matron shall conform to the Rules laid down for that of the gaoler, so far as they can be applied to the treatment of females.

Duties of Officers.

6. (a.) It is the duty of all prison officers to obey strictly the Regulations and instructions which are here laid down for their guidance, and those which may be added hereafter.

(b.) It is, further, their duty to maintain order and to enforce discipline with justice, firmness, and humanity.

7. (a.) No prison officers shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the supply of goods to the prison.

(b.) No prison officer shall receive any fee or gratuity or have any business dealings with the prisoners, or with the friends of the prisoners, or with the visitors to the prison.

8. Prison officers shall not use their weapons except when absolutely necessary, and then so as to disable, not to kill; and no prison officer shall strike a prisoner except for purpose of self-defence.

9. Complaints can be made once a-week during inspection of the Visiting Justice, but should a prison officer receive a serious complaint, he must report the same at once to the Superintendent.

10. No officer shall enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another, and then only in case of sickness or emergency.

Superintendent.

11. Subject to the orders of the Commissioner, the Superintendent shall manage the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control.

Gaoler.

12. The gaoler is the principal resident officer of the prison. He shall live at the prison and shall not be absent for a night without the leave of the Superintendent.

13. The gaoler shall be responsible, under the Superintendent, for the conduct and treatment of subordinate officers and prisoners. He is expected to enforce due economy in connection with the prison, to sign all demands for stores and to insist upon cleanliness and order in the building and among its inmates.

14. The gaoler shall not be concerned in any other employment.

15. The gaoler shall be responsible for the safe custody of the records, the commitment warrants, and all other documents confided to his care, and for the money and other articles taken from prisoners.

16. (a.) The gaolers shall keep the following records :—

- (1.) Admission register.
- (2.) Discharge register.
- (3.) Lock-up register.
- (4.) Labour distribution.
- (5.) Remission register.
- (6.) Sick report.
- (7.) Ration register.
- (8.) Weightment book.
- (9.) Stock book.
- (10.) Cash book.
- (11.) Prison staff.
- (12.) Order book.
- (13.) Indents.
- (14.) Supply book.
- (15.) Punishment book.
- (16.) Fuel supply.
- (17.) Visitors' book.

(18.) Inventory of private clothes.

(b.) This list of records may from time to time be altered or varied with the approval of the Commissioner.

17. In the absence of the gaoler, his duties and authority shall devolve upon the jemadar.

18. The gaoler shall hand to the medical officer, daily, a list of those prisoners who are ill, or who complain of illness, or who appear to him to require attention in mind or body, and he shall carry into effect whatever instructions may be given to him by the medical officer in relation to such prisoners. Cases of sudden illness shall be reported to the medical officer without delay.

19. The gaoler shall see every prisoner once at least in every twenty-four hours. He shall, once a-week, go through the prison at an uncertain hour of the night. He shall test the prisoners' rations, hear and report their complaints, giving them all reasonable facilities for stating their grievances personally to the Superintendent or the Visiting Justices, and he shall be specially careful of those who are in solitary confinement.

20. Upon the death of a prisoner, the gaoler shall give immediate notice to the Superintendent and medical officer.

21. He shall be responsible for the due discharge of all prisoners immediately upon their becoming entitled to release, whether by the expiration of their terms of sentence, or by pardon, or by commutation, or by remissions of sentence.

Jemadar.

22. It shall be the duty of a jemadar to insure that the instructions of the gaoler are duly carried out; and in the gaoler's absence he shall be his deputy. He is expected to superintend the details of the prison management, to see that the warders know and perform their duties, to exercise general supervision over the labour of the prisoners inside the prison, their meals and clothing, to generally supervise the internal economy of the prison and to see that punishments are carried out in accordance with his instructions.

Warders.

23. No warder shall be absent from the prison during his guard without the permission of the gaoler or jemadar.

24. No warder shall be given charge of more than five prisoners as a working party outside of the gaol. He shall count the prisoners at frequent intervals, especially in taking over charge, and on leaving any building or work.

25. No warder shall punish a prisoner unless when ordered to do so.

26. The warder acting as gate-keeper, or any officer, of the prison, may examine anything carried in or out of prison, and may stop and search, or cause to be searched, any person suspected of bringing any prohibited article into or out of the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, and if any such article or property be found, shall give immediate notice thereof to the gaoler.

Visitors to prisoners.

27. Convicted prisoners shall be allowed once in every three months to receive a visit from friends, in the presence of an officer, and to write or receive a letter. No other visit or communications, save under the next following section, shall be permitted except by an order in writing from one of the Visiting Justices, and in no case shall a prisoner under punishment for any offence committed within the prison or in close confinement under the sentence of any Court be permitted to receive any visit or communication, except on special grounds stated in the order.

28. If a prisoner, dangerously sick, desires to be visited by any relation or friend, the medical officer may give an order in writing for the admission of such relation or friend if he considers it advisable.

29. All prisoners other than prisoners under sentence shall be given all reasonable opportunities, daily, of communicating with their friends or legal adviser, and they may write or receive letters. Prisoners under trial shall be allowed to see their duly qualified legal advisers in private, so far as possible, so that they cannot be overheard.

Labour.

30. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour shall be employed on the construction of roads, buildings, scavenging, municipal sanitation, chopping fire-wood, or such other work as the Superintendent may direct, with the approval of the Commissioner.

31. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment must not leave the prison, but shall be given light employment within the walls, such as tailoring, cooking, or drawing water.

32. Female prisoners shall not be employed outside the prison, except on the recommendation of the medical officer, and then only on such labour as is suitable for women.

33. Cells shall be opened at 5.30 A.M. each morning, and, after food labour gangs will be distributed for works at 6.30 A.M. There will be one hour's rest from 11 A.M. to 12 noon, for food. Gangs working at a distance from the prison will have their food brought to them and will return to the prison not later than 4 P.M. Cells will be locked for the night at 6 P.M. after all the prisoners have been called over by the gaoler and jemadar. Sunday will be observed as a day of rest, except in exceptional circumstances.

34. All prison labour outside the gaol shall be under the supervision of such officer as the Commissioner may direct. Employment of prisoners may be arranged for with consent of the Commissioner on such terms as he may think fit.

Prisoners awaiting Trial.

35. Prisoners awaiting trial, and all others committed for safe custody only, shall in no case be confined in association with convicted criminals.

36. They will not be required to do any labour other than such as is required to keep their rooms, furniture, utensils clean, and they will be allowed to have this work done for them at their own expense. Employment may be given to them at their own request.

Medical Officer.

37. The medical officer or his assistant shall advise, whenever necessary, on the sanitary condition of the prison. The medical officer shall make a complete inspection of the prison at least once every quarter.

38. He or his assistant shall visit the prison daily. He shall examine every prisoner on admission and prior to discharge. He shall from time to time inspect the prisoners while at hard labour. He shall examine, daily, every prisoner in solitary confinement or hospital, or reported to him by the gaoler as being sick, and he shall give such orders as he may consider desirable in regard to modifications of labour, diet, and punishment.

39. He shall enter in a journal, kept for the purpose, his comment on the cases sent to him for treatment.

Ministers of Religion.

41. The minister of the denomination to which a prisoner belongs shall be invited to visit the prison if any prisoner so desires it.

Visiting Justices.

42. (a) There shall be Visiting Justices of every prison.

(b.) The following are *ex-Officio* Visiting Justices of every prison in the Protectorate, namely, the Judges of the High Court, and the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

(c.) The Sub-Commissioner of the province and the Collector and the Assistant Collector of the district in which a prison is situated shall be *ex-Officio* Visiting Justices of that prison.

(d.) The Commissioner may appoint such other person, not exceeding five, to be Visiting Justices of any prison.

(e.) Some one Visiting Justice shall visit the prison not less than once a-week, who shall record their visits, with remarks, in a book kept for the purpose.

(f.) Every Visiting Justice shall for the purpose of this Ordinance have power to summon witnesses and to administer oaths.

Diet and Dietary Scale.

43. The prisoners' food must be sufficient in quantity, and wholesome in quality, suitable for men living and working in confinement. In no case must hard work and low diet be combined, and in all cases food should be given before the day's work begins.

44. The quality and quantity of the rations shall frequently be tested by the Superintendent or the gaoler, and the prisoners shall be allowed, if they wish to do so, to see their rations weighed for themselves.

45. The following scale of diet is to be observed, but may be varied in the case of any prison by the Superintendent:—

Dietary of Prisoners.

(1.) Scale of dietary for Europeans—

6 A.M.—Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Bread, 8 oz.
Sugar, 3 oz.

12 noon.—Meat, 6 oz.
Fresh vegetables, 4 oz.
Bread, 4 oz.
Ghee, 1 oz.
Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

6 P.M.—Meat, 6 oz.
Fresh vegetables, 4 oz.
Bread, 4 oz.
Ghee, 1 oz.
Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.

(2.) Dietary for Natives, Swahilis, and Nubians during the first three months of their imprisonment—

Beans, or flour made from maize, mtama, bananas, or mhogo, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., or
Green plantains, 30, or
Sweet potatoes, 2 lb.
Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

5 P.M.—Ditto.

(3.) Dietary for Natives, Swahilis, and Nubians after the first three months of their imprisonment—

The same as foregoing, except that instead of half their ordinary ration they have 1 lb of meat on Mondays and Fridays.

(4.) Dietary for Indians and Arabs for the first three months of their imprisonment—

6 A.M.—One chopatti. made of 4 oz. of atta flour.

12 noon.—Rice, 8 oz.
Dhall, 3 oz.
Sim Sim oil, 1 oz.
Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Condiment, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

5 P.M.—Two chopattis, made of 8 oz. of atta.
Meat, 6 oz.
Sim Sim, 1 oz.
Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Vegetables, 2 oz.
Salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Condiment, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

(5.) Dietary for Indians and Arabs after the first three months of their imprisonment—The same as in foregoing scale, except that at 12 noon they are to receive 10 oz. of rice and 4 oz. of dhal.

N.B.—The quantity of mtama refers to the grain which has been deprived of its outer husk before being weighed.

The quantity of rice refers to dry rice before it is cooked, and not to rice after cooking.

46. Each prisoner should be weighed once a-week, and his weight entered in the Weightment Book. Should any serious falling off in weight be observed, the attention of the Medical Officer should be directed to it.

Clothing and Cleanliness.

47.—On admission, every prisoner shall be put into a prison suit, and supplied with a blanket and metal number ticket. His private clothes, together with any property on his person, shall be made up into a bundle and returned to him when released, an inventory of the same being entered by the gaoler in a book kept for the purpose.

48. The prisoners shall wash their suits once a-week at a time appointed by the gaoler, and shall bathe every evening after work.

49. The cells shall be swept every morning, and buckets cleaned and water jars filled with fresh water. The cells should be thoroughly ventilated by leaving the doors open in the day, and walls and roof swept and whitewashed whenever necessary.

50. The night-soil buckets shall be emptied every morning after the working gang have left the prison.

51. A barber will visit the prison once a-week to shave the heads of prisoners. During the last month of imprisonment a prisoner's head shall not be shaved unless he so desires.

Admission of Prisoners.

52. (a.) Every prisoner on admission must be accompanied by a warrant, stating his name, crime and sentence.

(a.) These particulars, together with a photograph of him (if procurable), and a statement of his nationality, probable age, weight, height, general appearance, identification marks, trade, residence, previous convictions (if any), and date of release shall be entered in a register kept for that purpose.

53. Every prisoner, male or female, shall be searched on admission by an officer of his or her own sex, not in the presence of any other prisoner, and every prisoner shall be medically examined as soon as possible after admission.

Removal of Prisoners.

54. Prisoners on being sentenced, or during confinement, may be removed to any prison in the Protectorate, in accordance with any general or special orders to be made by the Commissioner.

55. Prisoners, if sentenced to hard labour at a station at which there is no prison, shall be removed as soon as possible to the prison specified in such general or special orders.

Discharge of Prisoners.

56. If the date of the prisoner's release falls on Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any public festival, he shall be discharged on the previous day.

57. Prisoners discharged from a prison situate in a district to which they do not belong shall be returned at Government expense to their own district, or supplied with a sum of money sufficient to take them back.

58. With a view to preventing the repetition of crime, when prisoners are discharged without friends or means of subsistence, it shall be in the discretion of the Superintendent to pay a gratuity, not exceeding 3 rupees, in deserving cases, and only after full inquiry has been made. Should the Superintendent not consider this sum sufficient, he must obtain authority in writing from the Commissioner or Sub-Commissioner before paying any higher gratuity.

Separation of Prisoners.

59. Male and female prisoners shall be kept separate from each other, and shall, if possible, be confined in separate buildings.

60. The rooms or wards where a number of prisoners are confined shall be lighted at night, and be under the constant supervision of the prison officers.

61. No male officer shall enter or remain in a room in which female prisoners are confined unless accompanied by a Matron.

Classification of convicted Prisoners.

62. Prisoners shall be divided into two classes, viz., short-term prisoners, sentenced to six months and under, long-term prisoners, whose sentences exceed six months.

63. Long-term prisoners shall receive a more generous diet, and, by industry and good conduct, may earn a remission of one-seventh of their sentence, i.e., one day in each week. For the purpose of such remission, the gaoler shall report at the end of each week to the Superintendent as to the industry and conduct of each prisoner, and marks shall be granted by the Superintendent according to a system approved by the Commissioner. The prisoner shall be informed at the end of each week whether or not he has earned remission in respect of that week. Great care shall be taken by the principal officers of the prison to prevent any prisoner being prejudiced in earning remission by reason of the ill-will of any subordinate officer, or being unduly favoured in this matter contrary to his deserts.

64. It shall be in the power of the Commissioner to grant a further remission on very special grounds, such as exceptional merit or permanent ill-health.

65. Remission earned by marks cannot be cancelled otherwise than by loss of marks awarded as a punishment in manner hereinafter provided.

Punishment of Prisoners.

66. The punishment for misconduct shall be loss of marks, solitary confinement, penal diet, and, in very serious cases, corporal punishment. A prisoner shall not be subjected to any of these punishments (except loss of marks) until certified medically fit to undergo it.

67. No prisoner shall be punished until he has had an opportunity of hearing the charges and evidence against him, and making his defence.

68. Where corporal punishment is awarded, the number of strokes shall be limited, in the case of adults, to twenty-four, with such instrument only as the Commissioner has approved, and in the case of juveniles, to twelve with a birch rod.

69. Solitary confinement may or may not be combined with penal diet, but penal diet shall not be combined with hard labour, and shall not be given more than three days continuously.

70. Irons may be employed by the Superintendent and the gaoler, but only as a temporary means of restraint, and only those shall be used of which the pattern has been approved by the Commissioner.

71. (a.) The Superintendent shall have power to award punishments in respect of the offences following only, that is to say:—

- (1.) Having prohibited articles in the cell.
- (2.) Disobedience of the orders of the gaoler or other officer, or of the Regulation of the prison by any prisoner.
- (3.) Common assaults by one prisoner on another.
- (4.) Cursing, swearing, or making unnecessary noise.
- (5.) Indecent behaviour.
- (6.) Insulting, threatening, or indecent language by any convict.
- (7.) Idleness or negligence, or wilful mismanagement of work by any convicted prisoner.
- (8.) Wilful injury or destruction of any tools or implements or materials of works, defacing or injuring the walls, furniture, or other property of the prison.

(b.) All the above acts are declared to be offences against prison discipline, and it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, after due inquiry, to punish any prisoner guilty of such offence by solitary confinement up to forty-eight hours, penal diet, or loss of marks, involving the cancellation of not more than seven days' remission.

(c.) The Superintendent shall enter in the Punishment Book a statement of the nature of any offence that he has punished in pursuance of this section, with the amount of punishment awarded.

72. If any prisoner is charged with any serious offence or repeated offences against prison discipline, which do not come under section 71, a Visiting Justice shall hold an inquiry into the matter upon oath in the presence of the prisoner, and if he finds the charges proved may award any of the following punishments:—

(a.) Solitary confinement in a cell, with or without penal diet, for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.

(b.) Loss of marks.

(c.) Corporal punishment.

Provided as follows:—

(1.) The solitary confinement shall not be continuous for more than seven days, and an interval of seven days shall elapse before a further period of such confinement.

(2.) Penal diet shall not be imposed for more than seven days continuously, with an interval of one day before it is again imposed.

(3.) Corporal punishment shall not be awarded, except for mutiny or incitement to mutiny, personal violence to any person, grossly offensive or abusive language, or any act of gross misconduct or insubordination, or for repeated offences against prison discipline.

73. No prisoner shall, in consequence of misconduct while in prison, be detained in prison beyond the expiration of his term of sentence without being again brought before a Court of Law, and again sentenced. For this purpose a prisoner may, when necessary, be charged before any magistrate of the first or second class with any offence against prison discipline, and such magistrate shall have power to award a further sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, together with any such punishment as may, under this Ordinance, be awarded by a Visiting Justice.

Punishment of Prison Officers.

74. Any warder or other subordinate officer may be punished by the Superintendent, with approval of the Commissioner, for any of the following offences, by a fine not exceeding 5 rupees for each offence :—

(1.) Disobedience of orders.

(2.) Untidiness in person or dress.

(3.) Neglect of duty.

(4.) Absence from duty without good cause.

(5.) Striking any prisoner, except in self-defence, or in defence of any other prison officer or prisoner.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death.

75. Prisoners under sentence of death shall be searched, and all articles likely to be dangerous shall be taken from them. They shall be confined apart from other prisoners in a special cell, and shall be under constant supervision by day and night.

76. Except on the written order of the Commissioner, no one shall have access to them except the prison officers and the ministers of the religious denominations to which they belong.

77. Executions shall be attended by the Superintendent, the gaoler and the medical officer, and may be attended by a minister of the denomination to which the prisoner belongs.

Offences in relation to Prisons.

78. Any person who brings, throws, or attempts by any means whatever to introduce into any prison, or to give to any prisoner any spirituous liquor, tobacco, or any intoxicating or poisonous drug, or any prison officer who permits the commission of any such offence shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment of either kind, which may extend to six months, or to a fine not exceeding 300 rupees or both.

79. Every gaoler, or officer of a prison subordinate to him, who shall be guilty of any violation of duty, or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation, or lawful order made by a competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given two months' previous notice in writing of his intention to so withdraw, or who shall wilfully overstay any leave granted to him, or who shall engage, without authority, in any employment other than his prison duty, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or both.

Miscellaneous

80. In every prison a hospital or proper place for the reception of sick persons shall be provided.

81. (a.) Whenever, it appears to the Visiting Justices and medical officer that the number of the prisoners in any prison is greater than can be conveniently or safely kept therein, and it is not convenient to transfer the excess number to some other prison, or

(b.) Whenever, from the outbreak of epidemic disease within any prison or for any other reason, it is desirable to provide for the temporary shelter and safe custody of any prisoners, provisions shall be made, as the Commissioner may direct, for the shelter and safe custody in temporary prisons of so many of the prisoners as cannot be conveniently or safely kept in the prison.

J. HAYES SADLER,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

Entebbe, 2nd December 1903.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate under the Uganda Armed Constabulary Ordinance 1903.

Constitution

1. The armed constabulary of the Uganda Protectorate shall ordinarily consist of 1,060 non-commissioned officers and men made up as follows :—

Sergeant Majors and Sergeants	...	...	43
Corporals	...	...	43
Lance Corporals	...	...	43
Constables	...	...	931
			1060

2. The members of the force shall receive pay at the following rates per month :—

Sergeant Majors	...	...	Rs.	30
Sergeants	...	...	...	25
Corporals	...	...	...	15
Lance Corporals	...	...	...	12
Constables	...	...	...	10

Members of the force will also be entitled to good conduct pay as provided by the Ordinance but no additional payment will be made for rations.

3. There shall be as many European Instructors of the Armed Constabulary as the Commissioner may appoint and they shall be deemed police officers for the purpose of the Criminal Procedure Code and perform such services as may be required of them.

Discipline.

4. An orderly Room shall be held from time to time as required.

5. Provided that nothing in these Rules shall be construed to exempt any member of the force from being proceeded against for any offence by the ordinary course of law, any member of the force who

(a.) Begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition amongst the constabulary, or does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or conspires with any other person to cause a mutiny, or coming to the knowledge of any such mutiny or intended mutiny or sedition does not without delay give information thereof to the Civil Officer in charge of the district; or

(b.) strikes, or uses or offers any violence against his superior officer; or

(c.) wilfully disobeys any lawful command; or,

(d.) is drunk; or drinks intoxicants on duty; or,

(e.) absents himself without leave; or,

(f.) is found sleeping on his post, or leaves it before being regularly relieved except in fresh pursuit of any offender whom he ought to apprehend; or,

(g.) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves or escapes from his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority; or,

(h.) neglects or refuses to assist in the apprehension of any member of the force charged with any offence; or,

(i.) fires his rifle without orders or just cause; or,

(j.) without cause fails to appear at any parade appointed by his superior officer; or,

(k.) pawns, sells, loses by neglect, makes away with, or wilfully spoils his arms, accoutrements, clothing, or necessities, or any medal or decoration granted to him for service or good conduct; or,

(l.) steals any money or goods the property of any member of the force, or steals or embezzles any Government money or goods, or receives any such money or goods knowing them to have been stolen or embezzled from any member of the force or from the Government; or,

(m.) commits any act of plunder or wanton destruction of property; or,

(n.) solicits or accepts a gratuity; or,

(o.) is slovenly, inattentive, uncivil, or quarrelsome; or,

(p.) does not keep his rifle clean; or,

(q.) loses without any reasonable cause any ammunition issued to him; or,

(r.) gives information on departmental matters; or,

(s.) malingers; or,

(t.) incurs debt; or,

(u.) is guilty of any other act, conduct, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline, though not specified in the foregoing cases;

Shall be deemed to have committed an offence against discipline and such offence shall be enquired into, tried and determined at an Orderly Room, by the Civil Officer in charge of the station at which the offender is, and the offender in every such case shall suffer such punishment according to the degree and nature of the offence as may be awarded in accordance with the following rules :—

6. The Civil Officer may impose any of the following punishments :—

- (a.) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour not exceeding seven days.
 - (b.) Fine not exceeding Rs. 4 to be levied by stoppages of the offender's pay.
 - (c.) Confinements to quarters for a term not exceeding 15 days with or without punishment drill, extra guards, fatigue or other duty.
 - (d.) Extra guards.
 - (e.) Removal from any office of distinction or special emolument.
7. In every case of aggravated offence or where the accused has been previously convicted of any offence under these rules any one or more of the following punishments may be imposed :—

- (a.) Reduction in rank.
 - (b.) Fine not exceeding Rs. 10, to be levied by stoppages from the offender's pay.
 - (c.) Imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding 14 days.
 - (d.) Corporal punishment not exceeding 25 lashes.
 - (e.) Dismissal from the force,
- provided that any sentence of dismissal must be confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

(Note:—For forfeiture of good conduct badges and pay see section 25 of the Ordinance).

8. If any member of the force pawns, sells, loses by neglect, or wilfully spoils his arms, accoutrements, clothing or necessaries he may, in addition to any other punishment, be ordered to make good the amount of such loss or damage, to be recovered by stoppages out of the offender's pay.

9. Corporal punishment shall be inflicted only as provided by the ordinance. (Section 23.)

10. The Civil Officer in charge of the district shall, from time to time, cause public proclamation to be made that if the inhabitants suffer any member of the force to contract debt, such debts will not be recoverable from their pay or by arrest in execution.

Description, supply and disposal of arms etc.

11. The following articles of clothing etc, shall be issued free to each member of the force.

Annually.	1 Tarbush and Tassel.
	1 Jersey.
	1 Pair khaki pants.
	1 Pair putties.
Biennially	1 Havresack.
	1 Blanket.
Quatennially	1 Great Coat.

These articles of clothing etc, are the property of the Government but when the full period of wear has expired constables may be permitted to hold them in possession but the sale or purchase of any such property is absolutely forbidden.

12. The arms and equipment of a constable shall consist of :—

- 1 Rifle
- 1 Bandolier
- 1 Water Bottle.

13. Ammunition shall be issued as from time to time directed by the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate. Such issue shall provide an allowance per man annually for musketry training and a reserve supply at each place where a detachment of constabulary is stationed.

14. A Court of Enquiry consisting of two Officers of the Government, either Civil or Military, shall except as hereafter mentioned be held in all cases in which deficiencies, loss or damage are discovered in connection with arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment or stores belonging to the constabulary. The Court shall proceed to ascertain the cause of the deficiency, loss or damage and the individuals, if any, upon whom the responsibility rests, and in such case shall make a recommendation for the recovery of the value of the articles found deficient, lost, or damaged and whether it is necessary to replace them. The proceedings of the Court shall be forwarded to the Commissioner through the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate for directions. Provided that when the

deficiency, loss or damage is less than Rs. 20 the Civil Officer in charge of the Constabulary may deal with the matter as if he himself constituted a Court of Enquiry, and should he find any members of the force responsible he may recover the amount from the person so responsible.

15. A similar Court shall be held in all cases, except as hereafter mentioned, in which arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment or stores are old, worn out, or otherwise useless and the Court shall proceed to ascertain the fact of their uselessness and make an order for the disposal thereof; and where the order affects clothing of a less value than Rs. 20 the order may be put into effect immediately and the proceedings forwarded to the Commissioner through the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate; but in all other cases the order and proceedings shall first be forwarded to the Commissioner through the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate for confirmation of the order; or for such other order that the Commissioner may deem fit to make.

16. In all cases in which a Medical Officer shall certify under his hand, that there is danger of infection from any clothing, equipment, or stores belonging to the constabulary, the officer so certifying shall make an order for the disinfection, destruction or other disposal of the said articles, which shall be carried out immediately and the certificate and order forwarded to the Commissioner through the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

In the absence of a Medical Officer the Officer in charge of the Police will be guided by the Rules made under the "Infectious Diseases Ordinance 1902."

Duties of the Quarter Master.

17. The Quarter Master shall account to the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate for all arms, ammunition, clothing, equipment, or other stores appertaining to the constabulary and shall issue the same under the directions of the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate or in accordance with such Regulations as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiting etc.

18. Recruiting shall be carried on by the Civil Officers in charge of districts, subject to the direction of the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate as to the number of men to be recruited. Engagements and re-engagements shall be made in the forms set forth in Schedule A.

19. Every member of the force shall upon the issue of these Rules or upon enlisting give to the enlisting Officer the names of his lawful wives, and the enlisting Officer shall record the same upon the attestation paper of the recruit.

20. Every member of the force shall without delay report any addition or change, by death, divorce, marriage or remarriage that may be necessary to keep the record accurate.

21. No female whose name is not registered as aforesaid shall be allowed within the constabulary lines or to accompany any member of the force on a change of stations or otherwise, except with the permission of the Civil Officer in charge of the Constabulary.

Monthly Returns.

22. Civil Officers in charge of Constabulary shall (1) at the end of each month render to the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate a statement shewing the number of men under their orders, casualties, enlistments, promotions, reductions, etc., etc. (2) at the end of each quarter render to the Quarter Master of the King's African Rifles a return of arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing, and stores.

Accounts.

23. The accounts of the constabulary shall be made up by the Civil Officer in charge of the constabulary in each district and rendered to the Treasurer.

Inspection.

24. The following Officers shall be inspecting officers of constabulary:—

1. The Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

2. Officers commanding troops in military districts.

3. Officers detailed for the purpose on special occasions by the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

25. Upon the request of an Inspecting Officer, the Civil Officer in charge of the station shall arrange to place the constables under his orders at the disposal of the Inspecting Officer, either all at one time or in detachments as may least interfere with the police work of the station.

26. The Inspecting Officer and the Civil Officer in charge of the constabulary shall arrange suitable dates for the inspection.

27. Inspection shall ordinarily be limited to one in each year.

28. Inspection shall include an inspection of arms and should the Inspecting Officer find any arms requiring repair he should inform the Civil Officer who shall at the first convenient opportunity hand them for repair to a Military armourer.

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Services.

29. European Instructors shall be under the orders of the Civil Officer in charge of the district and shall carry out his directions.

30. Every member of the armed constabulary shall be required to render himself efficient both in a military and police capacity.

31. Drill and instruction shall be given as from time to time directed by the Officer Commanding the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate.

32. The chief objects to be obtained by an efficient police are:—

- (1.) The prevention of crime.
- (2.) The detection of crime.
- (3.) The arrest and punishment of offenders.

Arrests.

33. As a rule an arrest shall be made under a Warrant; but a constable is justified in arresting without a Warrant

(1.) Any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made, or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists, of his having been so concerned;

(2.) Any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving such excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house breaking;

(3.) Any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under the Criminal Procedure Code or by the Commissioner;

(4.) Any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

(5.) Any person who obstructs a Police Officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody;

(6.) Any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from His Majesty's Army or Navy.

(7.) Any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of Uganda, which, if committed in Uganda, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or under the "Fugitive Offender's Act 1881," or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in Uganda;

(8.) Any released convict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565, sub-section (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code;

(9.) Any person who, within the view of a constable, on any road, or in any street, or thoroughfare within the limits of any town to which the Police Act V of 1861, section 34 shall be especially extended, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents or passengers.

(a.) Any person who slaughters any cattle, or cleans any carcass; any person who rides or drives any cattle, or trains or breaks any horse or other cattle, recklessly or furiously

(b.) Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses, or tortures any animal

(c.) Any person who keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who leaves any conveyance in such manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

(d.) Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish, or stones, or building materials; or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dungheap or the like.

(e.) Any person who is found drunk or riotous, or who is incapable of taking care of himself.

(f.) Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

34. He should, however, if practicable, obtain a warrant where such a course is not likely to defeat the ends of justice by facilitating the escape of an accused person.

35. A lawful arrest may be made at any hour of the day or night, but doors should not be broken open, until a summons to surrender has been disregarded.

Unnecessary violence should be avoided, and care taken to effect an arrest quietly, without unduly attracting notice or inflicting needless exposure on the prisoner.

36. The cause of arrest should immediately on arrest be made known to the prisoner.

37. A constable may if he finds it necessary, call upon any person to assist him in making an arrest.

Assaults.

38. The police are not, in general, authorized to take into custody a person charged by another with an assault, when the assault complained of was not committed in their presence. The person complaining should be referred to a Magistrate.

39. But if there is the corroborative evidence of wounds, or other injury, giving the police good reasons to believe that an aggravated assault has been committed, although not within their view, they are then to take into custody a person charged with assault or an offence in the nature of an assault.

40. In the case of affrays in the streets, assaults upon the police, attempts to rescue, or obstructing the police in the performance of their duty, it is most desirable that persons should not be taken into custody at the time if they are known to the police and can be apprehended afterwards on a warrant obtained from a Magistrate. This does not however apply to those cases in which it is necessary to take persons into custody in order to put an end to a disturbance or prevent acts of violence being committed.

Bail.

41. The Officer in charge of a police station may admit to bail any person charged with a bailable offence who has been apprehended without a warrant. There is no object in the police detaining in custody a person who can properly be liberated on bail.

42. Every recognisance taken by the police is to be laid before the Magistrate at the time and place where the accused was required to appear.

43. Should bail be refused the reasons should be entered in the Occurrence Book, and the accused person must as soon as practicable be brought before a Magistrate.

Theft in a Dwelling House.

44. When theft in a dwelling house has been committed the Civil Officer in charge of the Police should at once proceed to obtain particulars as to the entry, and the description and the value of any property stolen, and also to any suspicious persons who may have been seen loitering near the scene of the crime. Immediate enquiries are also to be made in the neighbourhood, and any clue which may be obtained is to be immediately followed up by the police, with a view to discovering the thieves and recovering the property.

45. The full particulars are to be entered in the Occurrence Book and the crime is not to be stated at a lower degree than the circumstances warrant.

Charges.

46. In every case where a charge has been taken by the police the person charged is to be brought before a Magistrate, and cannot otherwise be released from custody except, in the case of bailable offences, where bail has been taken.

47. A person specially appointed in that behalf or a non-commissioned officer of the police is, whenever possible to attend the court, when charges are heard by the Magistrate, to report each case.

Criminal Returns.

48. A return shall be made monthly to the Magistrate shewing the number of offences reported to the police in which neither arrest is made or summons issued.

Occurrence Book.

49. An Occurrence Book is to be kept at each station in which the full particulars of every occurrence are to be entered.

Prisoners.

50. Whenever a person is brought to the police station on a charge care is to be taken that no statement in the nature of a confession is to be extracted from him either by the police or by any other person.

51. A statement made by a prisoner when charged is to be accurately written down and reported to the Magistrate.

52. Prisoners charged with serious crimes are to be searched with a view to discovering evidence bearing on the charge. Prisoners reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any manner anything stolen or unlawfully obtained may be searched. Prisoners who are drunk or violent or known or suspected to be dangerous are to be searched for the purpose of depriving them of arms or weapons by means of which they might make their escape, or inflict injury on themselves or those about them. Full particulars of all property or articles found on a prisoner are to be entered in the Occurrence Book and reported to the Magistrate.

Property.

53. Property and articles relating to a charge which are found and brought to a police station are to be entered and accurately described in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called the "Stolen Property and Exhibit Book.", and it is desirable that some distinctive mark should be at once placed on each article to facilitate identification upon investigation of the charge.

Search Warrants.

54. If a constable has proof, or a reasonable suspicion that any property the subject of a crime under investigation or any instrument with which a crime under investigation has been committed, is upon occupied premises, he should apply to a Magistrate for a Search Warrant.

Command of Temper.

55. A perfect command of temper is absolutely indispensable for the proper discharge of police duty. A constable must not allow himself to be moved or excited by any language or threats however insolent.

Thieves.

56. A register is to be kept at each station in which all particulars of known criminals are to be entered, especial attention being paid to men against whom convictions are recorded, in order that proof may be forthcoming if required.

J. HAYES SADLER,

H. M. Commissioner.

Entebbe., Uganda, November 26th, 1903.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM I.

Attestation and record of service of No.....Name.....

UGANDA ARMED CONSTABULARY.

Date of Enlistment.

Term of Enlistment.

Age.

Height.

Figure.

Particular marks.

Where born.

Married or single.

Names of wives.

No. of children.

Tribe.

Chief.

Village.

District.

Heir of Estate.

DECLARATION.

I,

son of

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and promise that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII, his heirs and successors, for a period of three years, and will obey all orders of His Majesty, and of the Officers placed over me, and subject myself to all Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations relating to the Constabulary now in force, or which may, from time to time be in force, within the said period.

Signature or mark of recruit.

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

Declared before me at this day of 190 I certify that I have clearly explained to the above named man the conditions of the engagement which he has undertaken and especially that if the term of service expires during war, or while a state of insurrection exists in the Protectorate, that he may be required to serve for a further period not exceeding 12 months, and that he fully understands the same.

Signature of Magistrate.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I have examined and find him* for service in the Armed Constabulary.
Date
Place
*Here insert fit or unfit.

Medical Officer.

FINAL APPROVAL.

on the strength of the Armed Constabulary.
Date
Place.

is finally approved and taken

Approving Officer.

Number.

Name.

PROMOTIONS, REDUCTIONS, &c.

(7)

Services performed ; Wounds received ; Reward or Honorary Distinctions conferred ; Prominent Occurrences affecting conduct or character.

N.B.—T

REGISTER OF LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Description of leave	From	To	Period	Destination	When rejoined	Remarks and Initials of Police Officer.
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DEFAULTER SHEET.

Date	Place	Crime	Witnesses	Punishment	By whom awarded	Initial

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CHANGES OF STATION.

Station	From	To	Remarks.

PROCEEDINGS ON DISCHARGE.

(1) Cause of Discharge.

(2) Description and Particulars at time of Discharge.

Age.
Height.
Figure.
Particular marks.
Intended place of
Residence.

Name.....
Rank and
Place and
Cause of
Number
in the U.
Character

(3) Character

Place....
Date.....

(4) Qualifications as }
Constable.(5) Settlement of claims } I hereby acknowledge that I have received all my pay, allowances and
Place } clothing, and just demands up to the present date.

Date

{ Signature of mark
of Constable.
Signature of
witness.

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(6)	Service on Discharge.	Service towards engagement (up to date of confirmation of discharge.)	Year.	Days
(7)	Confirmation of Discharge	} The discharge of..... is hereby confirmed.		
	Place		(Signature of competent	
	Date		authority.	

N.B.—The entries on this page should correspond with those in the Constable's discharge certificate.

FORM II.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY A MAN ON RE-ENGAGEMENT IN THE UGANDA ARMED CONSTABULARY.

I No..... Rank.....

Name.....

at present serving in the Armed Constabulary

Enlisted on the..... for period of..... years

and re-engaged on the..... for period of..... years

also re-engaged on the..... for period of..... years

do..... for period of..... years

do..... for period of..... years

and being now desirous of re-engaging, do declare that I will faithfully serve His Majesty, his heirs and successors for a further period of three years from the end of my current term of engagement in the above named force, provided my services should be so long required.

I understand that I may be required to serve for a further period not exceeding twelve months, if the said period should expire during war or while a state of insurrection exists in the Protectorate.

..... Signature of Constable

..... Signature of Witness

Declared before me..... Signature of Magistrate

Re-engagement approved by me.....

..... Signature of the Officer Commanding
the Troops of the Uganda Protectorate

Date.....

Place.....

I certify that I have carefully examined this man and in my opinion, he does not suffer from any disability or ailment likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a constable

..... Signature of Medical Officer.....

Date.....

Place.....

FORM III.
CERTIFICATE

of
DISCHARGE
from

THE UGANDA ARMED CONSTABULARY.

Name.....

Rank and Number.....

Place and date of Discharge.....

Cause of Discharge.....

Number of years service
in the Uganda Armed Constabulary. { years..... Months

Character.....

.....

Signature of Officer carrying out the discharge.

Place.....

Date.....

ERRATUM.

In the notice under "The Native Marriage Ordinance 1903" dated 4th November and published in the Gazette of 15th November for the words "Uganda Marriage Ordinance 1903" read "The Native Marriage Ordinance 1903."

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE

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

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 9th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

No. 21 of 1903.

Railway Protection.

IT is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Railway Materials Protection Ordinance 1903.
2. In this Ordinance the term "Native" means any Native of Africa not of European or American origin.
3. This Ordinance shall apply only to such areas as the Commissioner may by Proclamation from time to time declare.
4. Any Native within any area proclaimed under this Ordinance found in possession of any material used or apparently intended to be used in the construction of a Railway shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years and shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 unless such Native shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he is in lawful possession of such material with the consent of the Railway Administration to which such material may belong.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 9th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Railway Materials Protection Ordinance 1903 I hereby declare the aforesaid Ordinance shall apply to the Kisumu Province.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 15th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers thereto enabling me I hereby declare that the proclamation dated the first day of October proclaiming the District of Vanga in the Province of Seyidie to be Special District within the meaning of the East Africa Native Courts Amendment Ordinance 1902 shall not apply to such parts of the said District of Vanga as are situated within a distance of ten miles from the sea shore.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 6th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the East Africa Marriage Ordinance 1902 I hereby give notice that I have licensed the following places of public worship to be places for the celebration of marriages under the aforesaid Ordinance:—

The African Inland Mission Chapel at Kambui.

Do.	Do.	Do.	Kangundo.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Machakos.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Thembigwa.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kijabe.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 11th, 1903.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NATIVE PASSES.

RULES

Made by His Majesty's Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate under the provisions of the Native Passes Regulations 1900.

1. The fee leviable in the Provinces of Kisumu and Naivasha for a pass issued under the Rules made in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations and dated the 30th day of November 1903 shall be two annas

2. Such rules shall not apply to the Province of Kenya.

C. ELIOT

Mombasa, December 12th, 1902.

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Rules made by the High Court with the approval of His Majesty's Commissioner under Article 22 of the East Africa Order in Council 1902.

No. 2 of 1903.

COURT VACATIONS.

1. These rules may be referred to as "The Court Vacations Rules."
2. The Vacations of the High Court will be from the 20th. of December to the 31st. of January and from the 30th. of June to the 21st. of July inclusive.
3. During Vacation the High Court will only sit for the transaction of business of an urgent nature.
4. All the Courts and Court Offices will be closed on such days as are advertised as Government holidays save that arrangements will be made for the taking of Police cases and urgent business.
5. During Vacation the Town Magistrates of Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu will only hear Civil cases of an urgent nature or those in which Pleaders are not engaged.

R. B. P. CATOR.

Mombasa, December 2nd 1903.

Judge of the High Court.

Approved:

C. ELIOT,

His Majesty's Commissioner.

NOTICE.

The Id-el-Fitr (*Siku Kuu*) will be celebrated by a Baraza held by the Wali of Mombasa at 9-30 A.M., in the Jubilee Hall on Monday 21st instant. Officers are requested to attend in full Uniform with Medals and decorations and meet at the Club at 9-15 A.M.

All residents are invited by the Wali to attend the Baraza.

By order,

J. W. TRITTON

December 15th, 1903.

H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for one license for the sale of Opium, Ganja, Churus, Poppy heads, Chandoo and Natron, within the limits of the township of Lamu.

The license will be operative during the six months dating from the 1st day of January 1904.

Tenders should be in writing and forwarded in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned not later than noon of 30th December next.

The envelopes containing the tenders should be marked "Tenders for Opium License."

The highest or any other tender will not necessarily be accepted.

K. MACDOUGALL.

Lamu, November 24th, 1903.

H. M. Sub-Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for licenses for the Kisaoni and Mtwapa (Shimo la Tewa) Ferries for the year 1904.

The persons whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign agreements. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers to the Port Officer not later than 20th December 1903.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. PIDCOCK.

Port Officer.

NOTICE.

In order to meet the Postal requirements of the residents in Kijabe and District, a Post Office has been established at the Kijabe Railway Station, for the transaction of all Post Office business except Money Orders.

HY. HOLT

Acting Postmaster-General,

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

General Post Office,
Mombasa, 9th December, 1903.

Reuter's Telegrams.

DECEMBER 1ST.—Most of the British Parliamentary visitors of Paris left for home yesterday after a most successful visit which has been marked with profuse cordiality and hospitality.

The revival of the Dreyfus agitation has stirred greatly the extreme partisans of each side. Already they are exchanging acrid amenities, the moderate press enjoins both sides to keep calm.

Reuter's Agent learns that the expedition will advance as far as Cyangtse which is the second town in Thibet on the road to Lhassa and will from there attempt to open negotiations. Neither the permanent occupation of Cyangtse nor an advance to Lhassa is at present contemplated, the actual date for the advance is not yet fixed.

DECEMBER 2ND.—The "Morning Post" has reason to believe that the Chinese Government have decided to refuse to allow the recruiting of labour for South African Mines in any portion of the Chinese Empire.

In St. Petersburg at the weekly diplomatic reception Count Lamsdorff spoke most optimistically of the prospects of a pacific settlement of the dispute between Russia and Japan.

The German Estimates for 1904 confirm the most pessimistic anticipations concerning them. The deficit is due to increased demands under various headings including the Army, the Navy, and the cost of an Expedition into East Asia. It is proposed to balance the Budget by a loan of 10½ millions sterling.

DECEMBER 3RD.—The Junta of Panama have signed the Canal Treaty completing its ratification as far as Panama itself is concerned.

Lord Hindlip in an article in the "Nineteenth Century" dwells on the potentialities of East Africa and urges making it a Colony under the Colonial Office with practical and experienced men sympathising with the white settler to assist the Commissioner.

DECEMBER 4TH.—Great Britain has purchased two Chilean battleships which have been constructed in England. The purchase price is £1,875,000 complete, Chile asked for £2,200,000 last February but Great Britain refused.

Reuter's Agents at Tokio states that news received from Europe to the effect that an agreement has been come to between Russia and Japan is discredited there, and with reference to Count Lamsdorff's optimistic speech reported in Reuter's of 2nd instant it is pointed out that same ill accords with Russia's continued provocative action in Manchuria and Korea.

The Reichstag was opened yesterday. The Kaiser who almost invariably attends was absent. Count von Bülow read the speech from the Throne in which was mentioned the unfavourable influence that the present economic depression had on the finances of the Empire, also that a Bill guaranteeing the interest of the Dar-es-Salaam Railway to Mogrolo would be reintroduced as in view of the present position of affairs it would be expedient for Germany to retain her bases of trade. With regard to Great Britain a bill would be introduced asking that "the favoured nation treatment" mentioned in Reuter's of 17th June and 1st July be continued.

DECEMBER 5TH.—H. M. Cruiser "Flora" went ashore at Denman Island in British Columbia and will probably be a total wreck. It is stated that the beacon light could not be clearly discerned, the ship crashed on the rocky shore and her stern is about ten feet under water.

It is explained that the Bill submitted to the Reichstag authorises the Federal Council to accord the "most favoured nation treatment" to the British Empire. Hitherto the Federal Council has availed itself of this authority for the British Empire with the exception of Canada.

A certain number of the members of the House of Commons who were entertained in Paris lately are still visiting the chief cities in France. Every where they go they are fêted, most cordial speeches are exchanged testifying to the enthusiasm of both hosts and guests for the "entente cordiale."

DECEMBER 7TH.—H. M. S. "Flora" is lying on an even keel and there is no danger of her breaking up. It would appear that the damage is slight, but salving will be a very difficult operation, however once the water is pumped out an effort will be made to haul her off the rocks.

Mr. Casement, British Consul in the Congo has completed a tour of that District on behalf of Great Britain. It was originally intended that the tour should last six months but it has been terminated at the expiration of two as the scenes witnessed rendered further evidence unnecessary. The most horrible outrages are still perpetrated under the "Rubber Régime," also slavery and barbarism in the most revolting forms. British observers stigmatised the Administration as atrocious and declare intervention imperative.

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Reuter's Agent at Peking advises that an Edict has been issued appointing a Committee of Ching Juanshikai and Manchus to officially reorganise the Chinese Army in all the Provinces.

There is a temporary lull in the Far East. Attention is being concentrated on the assembling of the Japanese Diet which commenced its sitting yesterday. Up to the present the proceedings have been purely formal and ceremonial, the official opening by the Mikado will take place on the 8th instant.

Reuter's Agent at Peking states that Prince Ching and the Chinese Officials are apprehensive with regard to the results of the Thibetan Expedition. They fear that same is a step towards the partition of China. It is not anticipated that the Decree constituting a Committee to-reorganise the Chinese Army will lead to any practical result.

DECEMBER 8TH.—An Italian Lieutenant in charge of an armed dhow landed among friendly natives at Durbo in Somaliland and ordered the Italian flag to be hoisted on the Fort. The Commandant there refused without orders from the Sultan. The Lieutenant gave him two hours to obey and then opened fire. The Fort replied to the fire, a shell killed the Lieutenant.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio telegraphs that the opening of the Diet has been postponed until the 10th instant.

News has reached Berbera that a strong patrol of the Mullah's forces has occupied Mudug.

The Board of Trade Returns Show that Imports have increased £3,605, 535 and Exports decreased £1,610, 445.

Mr. Roosevelt in a message to Congress justifies the attitude taken up by the United States with regard to the Panama Revolt. He states that had the United States acted otherwise then she did, she would have been guilty of folly and weakness amounting to crime.

DECEMBER 9TH.—The Transvaal Legislative Council was opened yesterday. In his opening speech the Governor announced that the Council will be asked to discuss at an early date the possibility of supplementing the present supply of labour.

Mr. Akers Douglas speaking at Shoreditch said that it would be irregular to anticipate any announcement to be made in the King's speech. All that he would do was to give assurance that the question of undesirable aliens was receiving very careful consideration from Government and that Government had every desire to find a speedy remedy.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Herbert Spencer is dead.

Lord Curzon has returned to India having concluded his tour in the Persian Gulf.

Col. Harrington has been Gazetted Plenipotentiary Minister to Abyssinia.

DECEMBER 10TH.—While the American Consul at Alexandretta was escorting an Armenian who is a naturalised American subject to a ship in the harbour, he was assaulted by the Turkish Police who having over-come the opposition shown by the Consul and his Kavasses seized the Armenian. The American Consul at once lowered his flag and proceeded to Beirut. The American Minister at Constantinople is bringing the matter to the notice of the Porte.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio telegraphing on the 9th instant advises that a Russian Squadron of eight ships including two Battleships is at Chemulpo, it is supposed for the purpose of emphasizing Russian opposition to the proposed opening of Yoganpho. It is also rumoured that Russia has threatened to land 3,000 men and march to Seoul should Korea disregard her warning.

A very severe storm passed over Zanzibar last night. The roofs of many houses have been blown off and other damage done.

DECEMBER 11TH.—A London Newspaper has published a telegram from Aden to the effect that the force landed by the Italian Lieutenant attacked and routed the Somalis before re-embarking killing twenty of them.

Lord Roberts has denied the rumours current with regard to his impending retirement. The "Daily News" however say that they are in a position to state that there is every probability of his early retirement owing to his dislike of Mr. Arnold Foster's Scheme for Army Re-Organisation.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio telegraphing on the 10th states that the Emperor of Japan opened the Diet on that morning. Referring to the present situation he only said that his Ministers were now conducting with prudence and circumspection important international negotiations for the preservation of peace in the Far East and to safeguard Japan's rights and interests.

Reuter's Agent at Tokio states that the House of Representatives have adopted without dividing the reply to the Throne in which they accuse the Ministry of a temporising policy at home and neglect of opportunities abroad.

H. M. S. "Flora" has been refloated.

Miss Knollys who occupies a bedroom just underneath Her Majesty's room at Sandringham awoke at 5 a.m. to find her room filled with smoke. She hurried to Her Majesty's bedrooms aroused the Queen and both the ladies rushed to the staircase only attired in dressing gowns. As they reached the staircase the floor of Her Majesty's bedroom collapsed. The fire is attributed to the electric wire igniting a beam in Miss Knollys' room whence it spread to the floor above. The fire was confined to Miss Knollys' and Her Majesty's bedroom.

DECEMBER 12TH.—There has been a certain amount of trouble amongst the Somali levies. One detachment mutined, the affair however is considered unimportant.

A marked discrepancy continues between the reports emanating from St. Petersburg and those from Tokio, but it is a noteworthy feature that Japanese Stocks rose yesterday in London and the Continent, declarations from St. Petersburg are of the most pacific nature.

DECEMBER 14TH.—Reuter's Agent at Tokio advises that the Japanese Diet has been dissolved. Reuter's Agent at Tokio telegraphing on the 12th inst., states that a Russian note has been received but the contents are unknown. No excitement exists notwithstanding the dissolution of the Diet. The General Election is fixed for the 1st March and the Government remains calm and confident. It is evidently resolved to prosecute negotiations according to the original plan.

During a debate in the "Reichstag" regarding the commercial agreement with Great Britain the Government announced that the German Ambassador in London had telegraphed that India had abolished from the 2nd instant the countervailing duties on sugar produced since the 31st August in countries adher-

ing to the Brussels Convention. The Reichstag approved a Bill extending the Commercial agreement with Great Britain to two years.

The British India Company's s.s. "Laudara" that left Mombasa on the 28th inst. with mails for Aden has not yet arrived there and it is feared that some mishap may have occurred to her machinery.

The Kaiser and Emperor of Germany unexpectedly arrived in Berlin on Saturday afternoon and visited the Art Exhibition. Their Majesties were enthusiastically cheered. This is the Emperor's first public appearance since his operation.

The Duke of Devonshire as President of the "Free Food League" has written advising all electors who sympathise with the objects of the League to refuse to uphold any Unionist Candidate who favours Mr Chamberlain's proposals.

M. Delcassé speaking in the French Chamber stated that he felt quite certain that Russia and Japan would arrive at an agreement satisfactory to both nations. He also added that any French advance in Morocco must be exclusively of an economic and pacific character.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

MOMBASA,

December 15th, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Acting Collector, Machakos—

E. L. Pearson Esquire.

To be an Assistant Collector—

R. W. Hemsted Esquire, late Chief Accountant, Somaliland Protectorate, to date December 1st 1901.

TRANSFER.

To be a Company Commander 3rd King's African Rifles—

Captain F. A. Dickinson, late Somaliland Field Force, to date December 1st 1902.

ARRIVALS FROM LEAVE.

December 1st, Mr. G. F. Archer, Assistant Collector.

December 8th, Mr. F. G. Foaker, Collector.

ON TRANSFER.

December 8th, Captain Dickinson, 3rd King's African Rifles.

DEPARTURES ON LEAVE.

December 3rd, Mr. S. C. E. Baty, Director of Public Works.

Mr. C. W. Neligan, Assistant Collector

Dr. Drake Brockman, Medical Officer.

NOTICE,

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The local Office of the Bank will be closed for business on 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st, December, and on 1st January, on account of X'mas and New Year Holidays.

A. G. TURNBULL,

Acting Manager.

Mombasa, 12th December, 1903.

Rates of Advertisements.

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

Special terms for smaller advertisements can be arranged.

UGANDA RAILWAY.**NOTICE.**

Goods Traffic, Rates and Rules :— Public Notice is hereby given that a new Goods Tariff in book form to come into force on 1st February 1904, will be ready early in January, and may be purchased at any Railway station, or from undersigned.

Except in a few instances, the present, rates generally will not be altered.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi 12th December, 1903.

By Order,
A. E. CRUICKSHANK;
Traffic Manager.

REDUCED FARES FOR X'MAS HOLIDAYS 1903.

Public Notice is hereby given that between Saturday December 19th 1903, and Monday January 5th 1904, both days inclusive, Return Tickets for 1st, 2nd and Intermediate Class Passengers, will be issued at reduced rates as follows, viz.

For outward distance of not less than 100 miles 1st and 2nd class Tickets at single fare for the double journey.

Intermediate Class Tickets, at a fare and a fourth for the double journey.

EXTRA TRAIN SERVICE.

The Local Mombasa-Nairobi Up Mixed, leaving Mombasa on Thursday 24th December, will run through to Port Florence to timing of ordinary mixed train. An extra Down Mixed train will leave Port-Florence on Wednesday the 30th December which will connect at Nairobi with the local train to Mombasa on 31st idem.

Intending passengers during the above named period should give the Station Master at starting station twelve hours clear notice if possible of their intention to travel, so that necessary accommodation may be provided.

Passengers' luggage should be sent to the station to be booked, well in advance of starting time.

NAIROBI RACES AND GYMKHANA, JANUARY 1904.

The usual concessions will be allowed for passengers and horses attending the above meeting, and particulars as to dates etc, will be published in due course.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi, 12th December 1903.

By Order,
A. E. CRUICKSHANK;
Traffic Manager.

**APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF PUBLIC COACHING AND GOODS
TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1903.**

	Rs.	as.	p.
Coaching Traffic 584 miles open	30,915	0	0
Goods Traffic 584 miles open	76,330	0	0
* Total...	1,07,245	0	0

CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR:—

Coaching Traffic 584 miles open.....	34,186	0	0
Goods Traffic 584 miles open.....	73,702	0	0
Total...	1,07,888	0	0
Decrease...	643	0	0

* Includes steamer earnings.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Nairobi, 7th December, 1903.

A. E. CRUICKSHANK,
Traffic Manager,
Uganda Railway. —

NOTICE.

A list of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., lying in the General Post Office, Mombasa, received without addresses by the Mail of the 8th December 1903.

No.	TITLE.	Dated 1903.
1	Christian Age	October 7th
1	Christian Age	September 30th
1	The New York Herald	November 7th
1	do. do.	November 8th
1	Answers	November 7th
1	Eastbourne and Sussex Society and Fashionable Visitors' list	July 21st
1	The Social Gazette	September 26th
1	Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times	October 1st
1	The Record	November 13th
1	T. P.'s Christmas Number	1903
1	The Irish Times	November 14th
1	The Missionary Birthday Book	
1 Bundle	Liberty & Co.'s Samples of Cloth	
1 Bundle	News Cutting	

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

General Post Office,
Mombasa, December 8th, 1903.

HENRY HOLT,
Acting Postmaster-General
East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

NOTICE.

The "East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar Handbook" for 1904 can be obtained at His Majesty's Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, on and after 31st December Price Re. 1-8 including a map of the East Africa Protectorate.

NOTICE.**AUCTION SALE.**

A sale of Ivory principally Vilaiti and Calasia qualities weighing 100 frasilas and 30 frasilas of rhino horns will be held at the Mombasa Custom House on Friday the 18th of December 1903.

Mombasa, 12th December, 1903.

G. J. MUIR,
Acting Chief of Customs.

IMPORTANT LETTING OF PRODUCE OF SHAMBAS'.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wilson and Mead, Solicitors, to the Uganda Railway, the undersigned will put up for letting the produce of the trees on the Shambas situated on Railway Ground at Kilindini on Saturday, the 26th of December 1903 at 10 A.M., (English time) at their auction mart, Main Street, Mombasa. Plans of Shambas and full particulars of the number of trees and kind of fruits, also term of letting to be obtained on application at the offices of the above-named Solicitors or at the undersigned's Mart.

M. McJOHN & Co,
Auctioners

MOMBASA HARBOUR.

High Water at Mombasa, 15th to 31st December 1903.

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EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

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

ITEMS.	NUMBER OF PACKAGES.	VALUE IN RUPEES
Piece Goods, Cotton ...	308	76,172
do. Woollen ...	26	8,583
Iron, copper and brass wire...	274	10,771
Beads ...	161	7,193
Grain and Flour ...	1,580	14,630
Hardware, Glassware, &c. ...	192	10,610
Arms and Ammunition ...	41	5,103
Building materials ...	556	21,553
Provisions ...	1,868	27,197
Spirituous liquors, Wines, &c. ...	614	9,805
Tobacco ...	90	5,560
Live stock ...	73	1,892
Furniture ...	24	2,510
Sundries ...	1,463	83,303
Rice ...	805	9,450
Kerosene oil ...	100	470
Spices and Grocery ...	77	664
Fruits and Vegetables ...	130	1,251
Drugs and Chemicals ...	4	231
Coal ...	40	63
Agricultural implements ...	11	621
TOTAL...	8,437	2,97,632

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

COUNTRIES.	RUPEES.
EUROPE—	
United Kingdom ...	94,987
Germany ...	36,585
Holland ...	20,851
France ...	3,965
Italy ...	7,132
Miscellaneous Ports of Europe ...	14,436
AMERICA—	
United States of America ...	1,578
ASIA—	
India and Burmah ...	88,003
African and Arabian Ports ...	15,483
Goods in Transit ...	14,612
TOTAL...	297,632

Value of trade imports in November 1902	4,29,584
Total decrease in value	1,31,952

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

Items.	Value in Rupees.
Ivory ...	28,188
Rubber ...	2,897
Gum Copal ...	1,817
Sim Sim ...	692
Sim sim oil ...	8
Hides, horns, &c. ...	44,392
Tortoise Shell ...	48
Grain ...	1,311
Ground nuts ...	6,700
Fibre ...	1,344
Ghee ...	981
Beams ...	945
Wax ...	485
Copra ...	400
Coffee ...	193
Potatoes ...	30,336
Tobacco ...	32
Live Stock...	11
Total Rupees ...	120,780

Total Value of exports in November 1902	104,180
Total increase in value	16,600

G. J. MUIR
Acting Chief of Customs &c.

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

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

SANITAS FLUID.
(SOLUBLE DISINFECTANT FLUID.)

For Universal Use.

CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT, and EFFECTIVE.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS: THE SANITAS CO. LD., LONDON, ENGLAND.
RETAIL AGENTS: SOUZA JUNIOR & DIAS, MOMBASA.

PALMER & GREY,
PROPRIETORS

“East Africa & Uganda Mail.”

(The first paper ever published in Mombasa, East Africa.)

Established 1899. MOTTO:—“Light and Liberty.”)

Estate Agents, Govt. Auctioneers, Railway Contractors.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS AND BOOK-BINDERS.

CABLE—“PALMER,” MOMBASA.

A. B. C. Code.

THE ENGLISH STORES,

25, VASCO DE GAMA STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CLUB)

MOMBASA.

ALL ENGLISH GOODS AT ENGLISH PRICES.

SPECIALITIES :—Ladies Clothing, Underclothing, Lingerie, Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Toilet Requisites.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

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

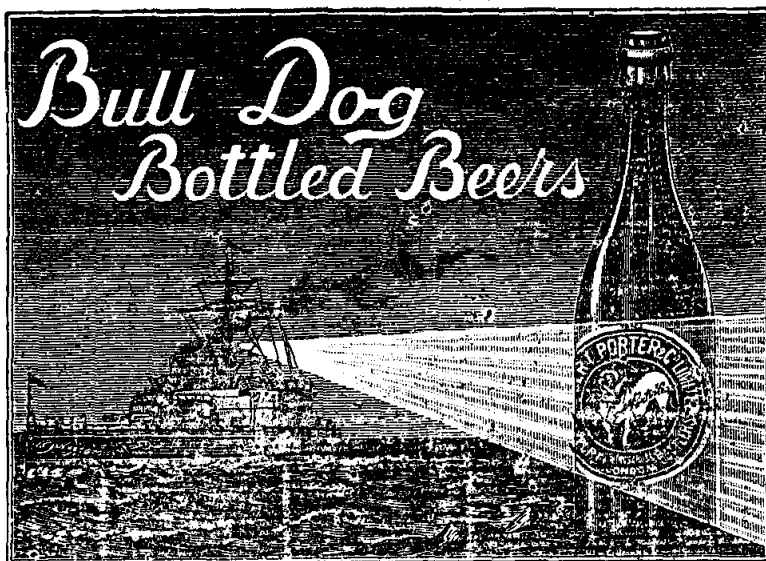
Buyers of Ivory, Rubber, Gum, Wax, &c., in large or small quantities.

THE ANTWERP EAST AFRICAN TRADING CO. LTD.,

J. H. DRAKE,
Chief Agent.



BULL DOG BRAND.



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

AWARDS

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

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



The Popular Scotch
IS

"Black and White."

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. M. THE QUEEN AND H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTER

D. & J. McCallum's.

"PERFECTION" WHISKY.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST SCOTCH BLEND

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.,

SOLE IMPORTERS.



**PAINTS
PAINT OILS**

TURPENTINE

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

To be had from—

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

December 15, 19

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SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., LLOYD'S AGENTS

DISTRICT BETWEEN GUARDAFUI & CAPE DELGADO INCLUDING ZANZIBAR & PEMBA.

AGENTS FOR

Messrs. CORY BROS. & Co. Ltd., BEST WELSH COAL (Myrthyr)
CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.
AFRICAN LAKES CORPORATION LIMITED.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

A Pure Malt Whiskey—Unsurpassed for mellowness of
flavour.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT

CORK 1883; LIVERPOOL 1886; PARIS 1886; ADELAIDE 1887;
THE ONLY MEDAL FOR PURE MALT WHISKEY AT CHICAGO 1893, AND
ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY AT PARIS 1889.
" " " " " " 1900.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

C. F. BOUDEAU & Co's

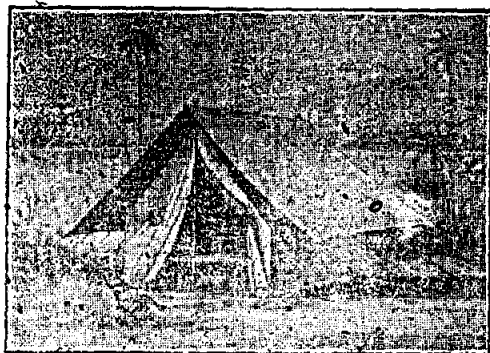
COGNAC.

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

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

JOHN EDGINGTON & Co.



SPECIAL ROTPROOF TENTS

AND

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

A LARGE AND VARIED

STOCK ON HAND.

AGENTS:—

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.

Wine Merchants

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

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

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

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

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

GIN.—PLYMOUTH (Coate's) & OLD TOM.

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

All in cases of 1 dozen Bottles.

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

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

are the best and most reliable Disinfectant in the market.

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

Prize Medals

**"JEYES'
FLUID"**

and
Other Awards.

**THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.**

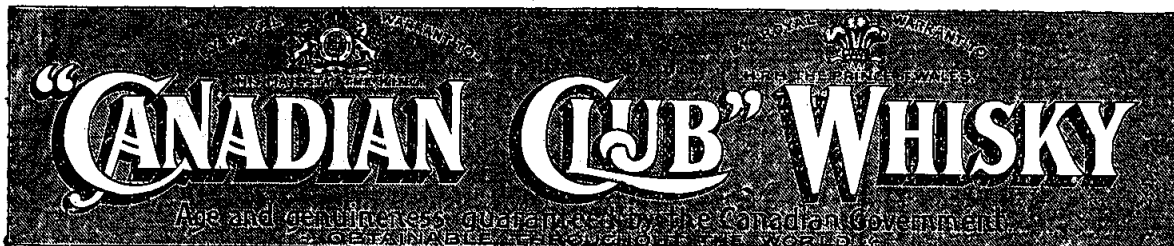
JEYES' SANITARY POWDER—Contains all the active principles of JEYES' FLUID and is the best dry disinfectant made. It is absorbent and dry and clean in use.

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

JEYES' HOUSEHOLD (white) SOAP & DISINFECTANT (brown) SOAP—Are unequalled for cheapness in use. Try also the TOILET SOAPS.

PUNJAB EXHIBITION 1893-94

Diploma for Excellence of Exhibit awarded.



Agents:—SMITH MACKENZIE & CO.

MELROSE'S TEAS in three qualities **Nos. 1, 2, & 3.**

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

AGENTS:—SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,



OF WORLD WIDE FAME

TEACHERS' VERY OLD

HIGHLAND CREAM.

THE PERFECTION OF OLD WHISKY

In cases of one dozen and kegs of 5
gallons.

ALSO—"SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY."

AGENTS:—

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RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITIONS.

THE RED HAND BRAND.

ANTIFOULING FOR SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S ANTICORROSIVE PAINTS

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

SPECIMENS ON VIEW.

AT

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