

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

INDEX

TO

VOLUME OF

ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS,

VOL. XIX.

1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER, 1917.

NAIROBI.

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1917.

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21- 3-17		"	261	"	22	War Council to provide 200 Europeans for service.	
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20- 9-17		"	963	"	202	Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-European) Rules.	
20- 9-17		"	964	"	202	Rules applied to Kismayu.	
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	10- 5-17	"	446	"	61	Crown Lands Rules, No. 1 of 1917.	
	25- 7-17	"	—	"	90	Extension of period for development of farms, and Township plots.	
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	31- 1-17	"	113	"	10	" " " " " "	
	22- 2-17	"	181	"	15	" " " " " "	
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							(Exports to Netherlands.)
	17- 3-17	"	257	"	19	Amends Proclamation, No. 34 of 24 June, 1916.	
	4- 4-17	"	331	"	46	" " " " " "	
	22- 4-17	"	369	"	50	" " " " " "	
	30- 4-17	"	413	"	53	" " " " " "	
	4- 5-17	"	435	"	59	Exports to Switzerland.	
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							Exports to Netherlands.
	7- 5-17	"	423	"	58	Amends Proclamation, No. 34 of 24 June, 1916.	
	28- 5-17	"	485	"	67	Amends Proclamation, No. 34 of 24 June, 1916.	
	3- 6-17	"	501	"	68	" " " " " "	
	10- 6-17	"	523	"	73	" " " " " "	
	16- 6-17	"	553	"	76	" " " " " "	
22- 6-17	"	569	"	77	" " " " " "		
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25- 8-17	"	809	"	109	Consolidated List of Prohibited Exports.		

SCHEDULE OF PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.—(Contd.)

Act or Ordinance under which Rules, etc., have been issued.	Date of Rule, Proclamation, etc.	Reference in Official Gazette		Reference in Ordinances and Regulations.		Effect of Rule, Proclamation, etc.	
		Year.	Page.	Volume.	Page.		
Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915	20- 9-17	1917	963	XIX	201	Amends Proclamation of August 25th, 1917.	
	25- 9-17	"	982	"	203	" " of May 4th, 1917, (Exports to Switzerland.)	
	25- 9-17	"	983	"	204	Amends Proclamation of August 25th, 1917.	
	6-10-17	"	1007	"	207	" " " " "	
Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906	23-10-17	"	1075	"	210	" " " " "	
	26- 1-17	"	97	"	9	Masai Reserve declared infected.	
	26- 1-17	"	98	"	9	Amendment of 1911 Rules.	
	26- 1-17	"	98	"	10	Repeal of Rules of April 14th, 1916.	
	30- 1-17	"	97	"	9	Imports from German East Africa, and Revocation of Proclamation, etc.	
	20- 3-17	"	310	"	43	Amendment of 1911 Rules.	
	(cancelled vide, p. 48)	28- 3-17	"	309	"	42	Pleuro-Pneumonia on Dondora Estate.
		2- 4-17	"	310	"	43	Ulcerative Lymphangitis included in list of diseases.
	(cancelled vide, p. 61)	12- 4-17	"	349	"	47	Gilgil Farms, declared infected.
		17- 4-17	"	349	"	47	Kinangop Farms, declared infected.
	17- 4-17	"	349	"	48	Dondora Estate free from disease.	
(cancelled vide, p. 106)	12- 5-17	"	445	"	61	Kinangop free from disease.	
	5- 6-17	"	502	"	69	Rinderpest in Nandi.	
	5- 6-17	"	502	"	69	Revokes Proclamations, 33 and 39 of 1917.	
(cancelled vide, p. 91)	13- 6-17	"	553	"	77	Plot 31 Parklands infected.	
(cancelled vide, p. 121)	19- 6-17	"	554	"	77	Area in Kenya Province infected.	
(cancelled vide, p. 91)	21- 6-17	"	569	"	77	Plot 26 Parklands infected.	
(cancelled vide, p. 212)	10- 7-17	"	634	"	80	Swine Fever on Government Farm Naivasha.	
(cancelled vide, p. 96)	3- 8-17	"	718	"	91	Kitasura Farms infected with Pleuro pneumonia	
(cancelled vide, p. 212)	4- 8-17	"	718	"	91	Cancels Proclamations 60 and 62.	
	4- 8-17	"	718	"	91	Government Farm Naivasha infected with Foot and Mouth disease.	
(cancelled vide, p. 212)	4- 8-17	"	718	"	91	Farm 22 Naivasha infected with Swine fever.	
	11- 8-17	"	754	"	94	Pleuro Pneumonia Inoculation Fee.	
	24- 8-17	"	781	"	96	Revokes Proclamation No. 72.	
	3- 9-17	"	820	"	121	" " No. 61.	
	3- 9-17	"	820	"	121	Farms in Naivasha Province declared infected with East Coast Fever.	
(cancelled vide, p. 212)	13- 9-17	"	943	"	200	Rinderpest at Government Farm, Kabete.	
(cancelled vide, p. 210)	13- 9-17	"	943	"	200	East Coast Fever on Naivasha Farms.	
(cancelled vide, p. 215)	23- 9-17	"	963	"	202	Rinderpest in Machakos Township.	
	29- 9-17	"	985	"	206	Revokes Proclamation No. 51.	
	14-10-17	"	1028	"	209	Entry of Trade Cattle into Masai Reserve, Prohibited.	
	23-10-17	"	1075	"	210	Revokes Proclamation of July 5th, 1915 and September 13th, 1917.	
	23-10-17	"	1076	"	211	East Coast Fever (Description of Infected areas.)	
	23-10-17	"	1077	"	212	Revokes Proclamation of July 10th, 1917 and August 4th, 1917 (two).	
	23-10-17	"	1082	"	213	Permits Issuers' Rules, 1917.	
(cancelled vide, p. 215)	28-10-17	"	1077	"	212	Revokes Proclamation of September 13th, 1917.	
	7- 11-17	"	1133	"	215	Revokes Proclamation of September 23rd, 1917.	
	10- 11-17	"	1134	"	216	Movement of Suk and Turkana Rules, 1917.	
	10- 11-17	"	1134	"	216	Revocation of Notices.	
	10- 11-17	"	1134	"	217	Administrative Officers appointed Inspectors, under Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.	
	14- 11-17	"	1153	"	217	Permit Issuers (Amendment) Rules, 1917.	
	27- 11-17	"	1185	"	217	Rinderpest in Machakos Township.	
	4- 12-17	"	1201	"	218	" " Native Reserve.	
	4- 12-17	"	1201	"	218	Revokes Proclamation of February 22nd, 1917.	
	12- 12-17	"	1217	"	219	Rinderpest in Nairobi District.	

SCHEDULE OF PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.—(Contd.)

Act or Ordinance under which Rules, etc., have been issued.	Date of Rule, Proclamation, etc.	Reference in Official Gazette		Reference in Ordinances and Regulations.		Effect of Rule, Proclamation, etc.
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Diseases of Animals Amendment Ordinance, 1915	6- 1-17	1917	26	XIX	2	Ulcerative Lymphangitis removed from list of diseases. (<i>cancelled vide, p. 43</i>)
Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1910	11- 7-17	"	638	"	84	Prohibition of import of Citrus Plants from Australia.
	23- 8-17	"	793	"	108	Amending Rules of October 20th, 1910.
	6- 9-17	"	915	"	199	" " of July 11th, 1917.
East Africa Order-in-Council, 1902	—	"	—	"	—	See "Order-in-Council."
East Africa Order-in-Council, 1914	—	"	—	"	—	" " "
Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917	1- 8-17	"	719	"	92	Enemy Properties vested in Liquidator of Enemy Aliens.
Fees and Royalties, Ordinance, 1903	1- 8-17	"	723	"	92	Mariakani Market Tolls.
Forest Ordinance, 1911	8- 9-17	"	914	"	199	Royalty on Gum Copal.
	3- 10-17	"	1008	"	207	Royalty on Firewood from Nyika Reserve.
	8- 12-17	"	1217	"	219	Forest (Crown Lands) Rules, 1917.
Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903	28- 2-17	"	206	"	17	Kacheliba declared infected (small-pox).
<i>cancelled see, p. 43</i>	24- 3-17	"	292	"	39	Plague at Kibigori.
	26- 6-17	"	575	"	78	Kyambu declared infected (plague).
	21- 8-17	"	768	"	94	Mombasa declared infected (plague).
Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks Ordinance, 1915	19- 1-17	"	77	"	4	Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917.
	19- 1-17	"	79	"	5	Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917.
	19- 1-17	"	80	"	7	Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917.
	19- 1-17	"	81	"	8	Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules. (No. 2), 1917.
	6- 2-17	"	133	"	13	Rules of Procedure.
	15- 3-17	"	277	"	24	Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917.
	2- 4-17	"	333	"	47	Rules of procedure.
Martial Law Regulations	20- 3-17	"	311	"	44	Melting of Gold coin prohibited.
	30- 5-17	"	485	"	67	Administering of Martial Law by 1st and 2nd class Magistrates.
Mohammedan Marriage and Divorce Ordinance, 1906	22- 8-17	"	781	"	96	Defacing of coin.
	30- 12-16	"	25	"	1	Application to Fort Hall District.
Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915	26- 4-17	"	394	"	52	Haulage by Motor Vehicles, Mombasa.
	12- 7-17	"	637	"	83	Number Plates on Motor Vehicles.
Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1910	1- 2-17	"	115	"	12	Poll tax to be levied in Nyanza Province.
	24- 3-17	"	295	"	42	Exemption from tax of certain coast districts.
	3- 10-17	"	1008	"	207	" " tax of the wa Gosha Tribe.
Native Hut and Poll Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1915	29- 3-17	"	309	"	42	Hut Tax, Rate raised to Rs. 5 in Taita District.
Native Passes Regulations, 1900	10- 7-17	"	636	"	82	Passes for Somalis to enter Naivasha Province.

SCHEDULE OF PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.—(Contd.)

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Orders-in-Council, 1902 and 1906 do.	22- 4-17	1917	447	XIX	62	Rules of Court No. 1 of 1917.
	8- 10-17	"	1028	"	209	" " No. 2 of 1917.
Order-in-Council, 1914	12- 12-17	"	1201	"	218	Appointment of Resident Magistrate Mombasa for purposes of Order-in-Council of 1908.
Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902	8- 1-17	"	26	"	2	Trade Centres in Kitui District.
	19- 4-17	"	369	"	49	" " in Nyeri District.
	3- 6-17	"	522	"	73	" " in Chuka District.
	12- 7-17	"	634	"	80	" " in Kitui District.
	21- 8-17	"	781	"	96	" " in Ravine District.
	16- 9-17	"	943	"	200	" " in Nyeri District.
Police	13- 3-17	"	249	"	17	Active service conditions cease to apply to East Africa Protectorate Police.
	28- 3-17	"	309	"	42	Active service conditions cease to apply to Uganda Police.
Port of Mombasa	13- 7-17	"	640	"	85	Fees for hire of Government Launch, etc.
Preservation of Native Property Ordinance, 1916	26- 4-17	"	395	"	52	Application to Nyika Reserve.
Priority of Indents Prisons Ordinance, 1914	2- 4-17	"	312	"	45	Appointment of Committee.
	8- 3-17	"	225	"	17	Ordinance applied as from April 1st, 1917.
	1- 4-17	"	311	"	44	Provincial Commissioners appointed visiting Justices.
	1- 4-17	"	312	"	45	Establishment of Prisons and Appointment of Superintendents.
	25- 6-17	"	570	"	78	Substitute for Superintendent during absence.
	3- 7-17	"	597	"	79	Prison established at Kacheliba.
	13- 7-17	"	638	"	84	Serenli Road Special Prison.
	14- 12-17	"	1219	"	220	Prison established at Kilifi.
Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912	15- 3-17	"	278	"	26	Additional Rules and Forms.
	8- 12-17	"	1201	"	218	Rule as to cost of Advt. of Trade Marks in the "Official Gazette."
Rules of Court Townships Ordinance, 1903	—	"	—	"	—	See under Order-in-Council, 1902.
	8- 1-17	"	26	"	3	Kisumu Township Rules.
	11- 1-17	"	55	"	3	" " Rules (Dustbins).
	31- 1-17	"	116	"	12	Amends Kisumu Township Rules (Dustbins).
(cancelled vide, p. 124)	31- 1-17	"	116	"	12	Nairobi Municipal Committee amendment Rules, 1917.
do. do.	28- 2-17	"	205	"	16	Nairobi Township Drainage Rules, 1917.
do. do.	14- 3-17	"	258	"	20	Nairobi Building amendment Rules, 1917.
	27- 3-17	"	292	"	39	Mombasa Building amendment Rules, 1917.
	28- 3-17	"	310	"	44	Rule of December 30th, 1910 (Kismayu) repealed.
	5- 4-17	"	331	"	46	Kisumu (Powers of Medical Officer of Health) Rules, 1917.
	22- 4-17	"	370	"	50	Kisumu Township (animals and carts) Rules, 1917.
(cancelled vide, p. 124)	27- 4-17	"	393	"	51	Nairobi Township Cycle amendment Rules, 1917.
Townships Ordinance, 1903	30- 4-17	"	420	"	55	Townships (Sanitary) Rules, 1917.
	30- 4-17	"	423	"	58	" applied to various Townships.
(cancelled vide, p. 124)	1- 5-17	"	424	"	59	Nairobi Meat Inspection Rules, 1917.
do. do.	17- 5-17	"	467	"	63	Nairobi Township (Rickshaw) Rules, 1917.
	26- 5-17	"	503	"	70	" " (Vehicles for Hire) Rules, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF PROCLAMATIONS, RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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		Year.	Page.	Volume.	Page.	
<i>(cancelled vide, p. 124)</i>	7- 6-17	1917	537	XIX	76	Cemetery (Nairobi) amendment Rules.
	20- 6-17	"	569	"	78	Kisumu Township (Fees) Rules, 1917.
	29- 6-17	"	597	"	79	Nairobi Township (Rickshaw No. 2) Rules, 1917.
	5- 7-17	"	617	"	79	Amends Nairobi Township Rules, No. 3 of 1905.
	12- 7-17	"	782	"	97	Kisumu Building Rules.
	13- 7-17	"	637	"	83	Amends Nairobi Rickshaw Rules, 1917.
	21- 7-17	"	727	"	92	Public Rickshaw Stands, Nairobi.
	20- 8-17	"	769	"	95	Suppression of Mosquitoes Rules, (Nairobi).
	23- 8-17	"	791	"	106	M'basia Township (Building Estate) Rules, 1917.
	31- 8-17	"	821	"	121	Mombasa Boat Regulations, 1917.
	7- 9-17	"	833	"	123	Nairobi Township Consolidated Rules, 1917.
	13- 9-17	"	944	"	201	Kisii Township Rules. 1917.
	24- 9-17	"	985	"	206	Kismayu (Registrations of Boat) Rules, 1917.
	27- 9-17	"	1027	"	208	Amends Nairobi Township consolidated Rules, 1917.
	5- 10-17	"	1009	"	207	Sanitary Rules, 1917, Applied to townships in Tanaland.
14- 10-17	"	1027	"	208	Amends Nairobi Township consolidated Rules, 1917.	
14- 10-17	"	1027	"	208	Mumias Township Rules.	
7- 11-17	"	1133	"	215	Nairobi Township (Milk) amendment Rules, 1917	
7- 11-17	"	1133	"	216	Nairobi Township (Uncontrolled Oxen) Rules, 1917.	
<i>(cancelled vide, p. 124)</i>	21- 11-17	"	1169	"	217	Nairobi Township (Rickshaw) amendment Rules, 1917.
do. do.	23- 12-17	"	1241	"	221	Nairobi Township (Building) amendment Rules, 1917.
	28- 12-17	"	1242	"	221	Nairobi Township (Committee) amendment Rules, 1917.
Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916	6- 1-17	"	25	"	1	Amendment to Statutory List Proclamations.
	12- 1-17	"	53	"	3	" " " "
	2- 2-17	"	115	"	12	" " " "
	20- 2-17	"	181	"	14	" " " "
	13- 3-17	"	249	"	18	" " " "
	13- 3-17	"	253	"	19	" " " "
	16- 4-17	"	365	"	48	" " " "
	2- 5-17	"	414	"	54	" " " "
	7- 5-17	"	442	"	59	Amendment to Statutory List Proclamations, <i>Re firms in United States of America, etc.</i>
	7- 5-17	"	443	"	60	Amendment to Statutory List Proclamations.
	7- 6-17	"	533	"	74	" " " "
	5- 6-17	"	527	"	75	" " " "
	13- 7-17	"	657	"	86	" " " "
	25- 7-17	"	733	"	93	" " " "
	1- 8-17	"	716	"	90	" " " "
	4- 8-17	"	765	"	94	" " " "
	9- 8-17	"	738	"	93	" " " "
	1- 9-17	"	911	"	199	<i>Re firms in Japan.</i>
	24- 9-17	"	979	"	203	Amendment to Statutory List Proclamations.
	23- 10-17	"	1078	"	213	" " " "
	23- 10-17	"	1079	"	213	" " " "
	21- 12-17	"	1237	"	220	" " " "
Uganda Railway	—	"	822	"	121	Forms of Risk note.
Wild Birds Protection Amendment Ordinance, 1914	15- 5-17	"	471	"	67	Order <i>re</i> Wild birds eggs, Lake Naivasha.

ORDINANCES.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 1 of 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Banking.

[March 19th, 1917.]

Date of Assent and Commencement.

BE it enacted by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Bank Amendment Ordinance, 1917," and shall be read together with the Bank Ordinance, 1910, hereafter referred to as the Principal Ordinance.

Short title.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Principal Ordinance contained the Governor may in his absolute discretion by Proclamation declare any Bank duly constituted in any British Dominion or Colony in accordance with the laws for the time being in force therein relating to the formation of Companies, and engaged in the business of banking within the Protectorate to be a British Bank for the purposes of the Principal Ordinance. Provided that such declaration shall not be made unless and until such bank has shewn to the Governor's satisfaction that the law under which such bank is constituted provides adequate safeguards for control over its operations.

Power to declare a Colonial Bank to be a British Bank.

3. Part III of the Principal Ordinance shall not apply to any Bank declared under this Ordinance to be a British Bank.

Part III of Principal Ordinance not to apply.

4. (1) Every Bank declared under this Ordinance to be a British Bank shall within 60 days after the 31st December in each year forward or cause to be forwarded to the Governor in duplicate a list of all persons who on such 31st December are members of the company and all persons who have ceased to be members since the date of the last return made hereunder.

Lists and summaries to be made.

(2) The list shall state the names, last known addresses and occupations of all the past and present members therein mentioned and the number of shares held by each of the existing members at the date of the return specifying shares transferred since the date of the last return by persons who are still members and have ceased to be members respectively and the dates of the registration of the transfers and shall contain a summary distinguishing between shares issued for cash and shares issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash and specifying the following particulars:—

(a) The amount of the share capital of the company and the number of the shares into which it is divided.

(b) The number of shares taken from the commencement of the company up to the date of the return.

(c) The amount called up on each share.

(d) The total amount of calls received.

(e) The total amount of calls unpaid.

(f) The total amount of the sums (if any) paid by way of commission in respect of any shares or debentures or allowed by way of discount in respect of any debentures since the date of the last return.

(g) The total number of shares forfeited.

(h) The total amount of shares or stock for which share warrants are outstanding at the date of the return.

(i) The total amount of share warrants issued and surrendered respectively since the date of the last return.

(k) The number of shares or amount of stock comprised in each share warrant.

(l) The names and addresses of the persons who at the date of the return are the directors of the company or occupy the position of directors by whatever name called and

(m) The total amount of debt due from the company in respect of all mortgages and charges.

(3) The summary shall also include a statement made up to such date as may be specified in the statement in the form of a balance sheet audited by the company's auditors and containing a summary of its share capital its liabilities and its assets giving such particulars as will disclose the general nature of those liabilities and assets and how the values of the fixed assets have been arrived at but the balance sheet need not include a statement of profit and loss.

(4) The above list and summary shall be signed by the manager or by the Secretary of the company.

(5) If a Bank declared under this Ordinance to be a British Bank makes default in complying with the requirements of this section it shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75/- for every day during which the default continues.

Statements to be made.

5. (1) Every Bank declared under this Ordinance to be a British Bank shall within 60 days after the 31st December in each year forward or cause to be forwarded to the Governor two copies of a statement in the form set out in the Schedule to the Principal Ordinance. Every such statement shall be signed by a director.

(2) If default is made in compliance with this section the Bank shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75/- for every day during which the default continues.

Statements, lists and summaries to be filed with Registrar of Companies.

6. One copy of every statement, list and summary received by the Governor under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be filed at the office of the Registrar of Companies and may there be inspected and copies thereof may be obtained in the manner and on payment of the fees prescribed for the inspection and copies of similar documents relating to the companies registered in the Protectorate.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 2 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to provide for the Discipline of the Crews of Vessels Chartered or Requisitioned by the Admiralty.

Date of Assent and Commencement.

[March 19th, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

Short title

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Merchant Seamen Discipline Ordinance, 1917."

Offences.

2. (1) If whilst within the jurisdiction a seaman lawfully engaged in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, to serve on board any British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty:—

(a) Neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or to proceed to sea in his ship, or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or

(b) Joins his ship or is whilst on board his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded,

he shall be guilty of an offence; and the Master Mate or Owner of the ship or his Agent or any Commissioned Naval Officer may with or without the assistance of any Police Officer convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under this section, and may also arrest him without first procuring a warrant, and Police Officers are hereby directed to give assistance if required. Provided always that no Commissioned Naval Officer acting in pursuance of the powers aforesaid shall be liable to any penalty or to any action for damages for false imprisonment.

(2) If such seaman is brought before a Magistrate holding a Subordinate Court of the First Class on a charge of having committed an offence under this section, he shall, if the offence comes within the provisions of paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) of this section be liable to the penalties prescribed for such offences in section 221 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and if the offence comes within the provisions of paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of this section he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75/-.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 3 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to Amend the Criminal Law.

[March 19th, 1917.]

Date of
Assent and
Commence-
ment.

BE it enacted by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Criminal Law Amendment (Advertisements) Ordinance, 1917." Short title.

2. Whoever shall publicly advertise a reward for the return of any property whatsoever of which he or any other person shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Protectorate or which has been lost and shall in such advertisement use any words purporting that no questions will be asked, or shall make use of any words in any public advertisement purporting that a reward will be given or paid for any property of which any person shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Protectorate or which shall have been lost without seizing or making any inquiry after the person producing such property or shall promise or offer in any such public advertisement to return to any pawnbroker or other person who may have bought or advanced money by way of loan upon any property of which any person shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code as applied to the Protectorate or which shall have been lost the money so paid or advanced or any other sum of money or reward for the return of such property or shall print or publish any such advertisement shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 750/- or to a term of imprisonment of either description not exceeding six months or to both. Criminal advertisements.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 4 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to make further provision with Regard to the Disposal of Enemy Property.

Date of Assent and Commencement.

[March 19th, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917" and shall be construed with the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916.

Interpretation.

2. "Firm" means any person, company or association or body of persons corporate or unincorporate the business of whom or which has been or shall on or after the commencement of this Ordinance be the subject of the appointment of a liquidator under any of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916 relating to the appointment of a liquidator.

"Immoveable property" includes any right whether legal or equitable in or arising out of immoveable property.

"Liquidator" means any liquidator appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916.

"Corporation under Enemy Control" includes:—

(a) A corporation of which any of the Directors or persons occupying the position of Director by whatever name called is an enemy or enemy subject.

(b) A corporation shareholders in which holding ten per cent or more of the issued capital or voting rights of the corporation are enemies or enemy subjects or persons who hold such issued capital or voting rights directly or indirectly for or at the disposal of enemies or enemy subjects.

(c) A corporation which is by any other means whether of a like or different character in fact under the control directly or indirectly of enemies or enemy subjects or corporation under enemy control.

(d) A corporation the executive whereof is a corporation within (a) (b) or (c).

"Court" means the High Court.

"Enemy" means any person who is or is treated as an enemy under any Act of Parliament Order in or of Council or Royal Proclamation for the time being in force or under any Proclamation issued by the Governor in pursuance of the law relating to Trading with the Enemy for the time being in force.

"Enemy subject" means a subject of a State for the time being at war with His Majesty.

Power to vest immoveable property of firms in Liquidation.

3. (1) The Governor may by order published in the *Gazette* vest in the Liquidator of any firm of which the liquidation has been ordered by the Governor under any of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916, any immoveable property belonging to or vested in any such firm subject to any subsisting rights of way or apparent easements affecting the same but otherwise free from encumbrances.

3. (2) Every right title or interest of any person other than the Crown or the public and other than subsisting rights of way or apparent easements to and in any immovable property vested in the liquidator as hereinbefore provided which is derogatory or counter to the estate and interest vested in the liquidator and the benefit of any covenant agreement or reservation in support of any right title or interest shall be absolutely extinguished and no action or other proceeding other than a claim for compensation as hereafter mentioned shall be capable of being taken or proceeded with to enforce the same.

4. The Liquidator shall as soon as conveniently may be after the publication in the *Gazette* of an order of the Governor under the last preceding section offer for sale by public auction or private treaty all immovable property vested in him by any such order, and the receipt of the Liquidator for the purchase money in respect of any such sale shall be a good discharge to the purchaser of the said property. Liquidator to sell immovable property.

5. On the sale by the Liquidator either before or after the commencement of this Ordinance of any immovable property vested in him as aforesaid the proceeds of sale thereof after deducting the costs charges and expenses of and in connexion with the sale shall be paid into Court by the Liquidator to the account of the Liquidator to be dealt with as hereafter provided. Payment into Court of proceeds of sale of immovable property.

6. (1) After the completion of the sale of any immovable property vested in the Liquidator as aforesaid notice of the sale with a description of the property sold shall be inserted in the *London Times* newspaper and in the *Gazette* and in one or more newspapers published in the Protectorate and any person claiming to be entitled to any right title interest or benefit which is declared to be absolutely extinguished under sub-section (2) of section 3 hereof shall within six months after the date of such notice or within such extended time as the Governor may either generally or in any special case allow send to the Registrar of the Court and to the Liquidator a statement of his claim specifying the right title interest or benefit which he alleges he had in the property sold or in relation thereto and the amount he claims as compensation for the extinguishment thereof and if the claimant is not resident in the Protectorate he shall appoint some person resident in the Protectorate as his agent to represent him in respect of his claim and shall give particulars along with notice of his claim of such person's name and address. Notice of the sale of immovable property to be given and provisions as to proceeds of sale.

Subject to the leave of the Governor an enemy may be permitted to send in any such claim and be represented before the Court under the provisions of the next sub-section.

(2) After the expiration of the six months from the date of such notice or within such extended time as aforesaid the Court shall if any claim has been sent in under the preceding sub-section issue a summons to the Liquidator and to the claimant or his agent (but in the case of an enemy claimant only with the leave of the Governor) calling upon them to appear at a time and place named when the claim will be heard and determined. No appeal shall lie from the decision of the Court upon any claim. The Liquidator shall be entitled to be paid his costs charges and expenses of and in connexion with the said notice and claim (if any) and summons (if any) but the costs of any claimant in connexion with any claim and summons shall be in the discretion of the Court and the Court if it thinks fit may order the claimant to pay all the costs of the summons.

(3) (a) After the expiration of the said six months or such extended time as aforesaid or after the determination by the Court of the claim (if any) of which notice has been sent in as aforesaid the proceeds of sale paid into Court or the balance (if any) thereof after deducting the costs charges and expenses of the Liquidator and any sums directed by the Court to be paid or retained thereout in respect of claims (if any) allowed thereon and any claimant's costs allowed by the Court shall be paid to the Liquidator and may be dealt with by him in like manner as the other assets of the firm and no person who has not given notice of a claim within the said six months or such extended time as aforesaid shall thereafter without the leave of the Governor be entitled to make or enforce any claim upon the said proceeds of sale or the other assets of the firm in respect of any right title interest or benefit declared to be extinguished as aforesaid.

(b) If an enemy establishes a claim to compensation out of the purchase money or any part thereof neither the amount of his claim nor any part thereof shall be paid out to him but shall be retained and remain in Court and shall be dealt with after the termination of the present War in such manner as the Governor may by order under his hand direct.

(c) If an enemy subject, (not being an enemy) or a corporation under enemy control establishes a claim to compensation out of the purchase money or any part thereof neither the amount of such claim nor any part thereof shall without the consent of the Governor be paid to him and if the Governor does not so consent or to the extent to which he does not so consent the amount shall be retained and remain in Court and shall be dealt with after the termination of the present War in such manner as the Governor may by order under his hand direct.

(d) The Liquidator appointed or to be appointed of the business of any firm which being entitled or permitted to make a claim hereunder has established a claim to compensation out of any purchase money in Court may with the leave of the Governor apply to have the same paid out to him as assets of the firm.

(e) If the Court in considering the claim of any person for compensation out of any purchase money as aforesaid under section 6 (1) hereof is of opinion that such person should be allowed to rank as an ordinary creditor on the other assets of the firm for any amount or balance of any amount allowed him by way of compensation which the purchase money in Court is not sufficient to provide the Court may with the approval of the Governor order that such person shall rank as an ordinary creditor on such other assets of the firm as were not distributed by the Liquidator at the time when he received notice of such claim for such amount or balance but the amount payable to any such claimant by the Liquidator shall if the amount (if any) allowed him by way of compensation out of the purchase money would have been retained in Court be paid into Court by the Liquidator in manner aforesaid and be dealt with under the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this sub-section and shall also be subject to the rights of the Liquidator of any such claimant as is provided in paragraph (d) of this sub-section.

(f) Any costs charges and expenses of any abortive sale by the Liquidator of immoveable property may be paid by or retained by the Liquidator out of any other assets of the firm that may come to his hands as a first charge thereon.

Liquidator may assign leases without consent of the lessor.

7. (1) Except where the Crown is the lessor the Liquidator may sell or assign any immoveable property being leasehold property without the consent of the lessor any covenant or condition in the lease to the contrary notwithstanding and such sale or assignment shall not constitute a breach of any covenant or condition.

Liquidator may assign notwithstanding breaches of covenant or condition.

(2) In the case of any lease specified in an order made by the Governor under section 3 hereof the lessor or other person in whom the reversion expectant on the termination thereof shall for the time being be vested shall not be entitled to exercise or enforce any power of re-entry under or right of forfeiture of such lease by reason of any breach of any covenant or condition prior to the date of completion of the sale thereof by the Liquidator nor till the expiration of six months from such date by reason of any breach of a covenant or condition imposing on the lessee an obligation to trade upon the premises therein comprised:

Prohibition of proceedings without leave of Governor where a Liquidator has been appointed under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1915-1916.

8. When an Order has been made under the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916, for the appointment of a Liquidator of the business of a firm no insolvency petition or resolution for winding up such firm shall be presented or resolution for the winding up of such firm passed or steps for the enforcement of the rights of any claimants upon or against the firm (except such as are provided for in section 6 (1) hereof) taken without the consent of the Governor.

9. The Liquidator shall not sell any immoveable property to an enemy or enemy subject or a corporation under enemy control or to any person acting for an enemy or enemy subject or corporation under enemy control and further shall not complete any sale of immoveable property unless and until the purchaser being an individual or corporation shall have made a statutory declaration in the appropriate form set out in the schedule. Such declaration in the case of a corporation being a purchaser shall be made by some official of the corporation duly authorized thereto by the corporation.

Liquidator not to sell property to enemy subject or a corporation under enemy control.

10. No person in whom any immoveable property sold by the Liquidator or any part thereof or any right title or interest therein shall have become or shall become vested shall except with the authority of the Governor given with the consent of the Secretary of State in any particular case or in general and in the latter case by proclamation or otherwise sell transfer lease mortgage devise or bequeath such property or any part thereof or any right title or interest therein to or in any way deal therewith so that the same shall be acquired or owned by or for or be held on behalf of or in trust for or for the benefit of or so as in any way to come under the control of (1) an enemy or enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or (2) any person who but for the conclusion of any peace made in relation to the present War would be an enemy or enemy subject or corporation under enemy control and in either case either alone or jointly with another or others and if any person contravenes the provisions of this section such person or in the case of a deceased person his estate shall forfeit to His Majesty a sum of seventy-five thousand rupees to be recovered at the suit of the Attorney General.

Enemy, etc., not to acquire any interest in immoveable property sold by the Liquidator.

11. If any enemy or an enemy subject or a corporation under enemy control purchases from the Liquidator any immoveable property contrary to the provisions of section 9 or if any person in whom any immoveable property sold by the Liquidator or any part thereof or any right title or interest therein shall have become or shall become vested shall become either (1) an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or (2) a person who but for the conclusion of any peace in connexion with the present War would be an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or if any transfer lease mortgage devise or bequest of or other dealing with such immoveable property takes place in contravention of the provisions of section 10 then and in the latter case without prejudice to the recovery of the penalty under section 10 the Attorney-General may apply to the Court for a declaration that (a) any right title and interest acquired or purported to be acquired in contravention of the provisions of either of the said section or held by any person who has become (1) an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or (2) a person who but for the conclusion of any peace in connexion with the present War would be an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control and (b) in the case of a contravention of section 10 any right title or interest in the property concerned which may be vested in the person guilty of such contravention is forfeited to the Crown and the Court subject to the proviso following shall forfeit such right title or interest to the Crown accordingly provided always that in dealing with the application the Court may take into consideration the position of persons who not being themselves prohibited persons under section 10 hereof have *bona fide* for value and without actual notice of or knowledge of the circumstances occasioning the liability to such forfeiture acquired any such right title or interest in such immoveable property or who have acquired any right title or interest in such immoveable property under the will or otherwise through or under any such persons and may make such order as it thinks fit wholly or partially relieving any such persons from forfeiture of such right title and interest so acquired by them or otherwise may make such order as it may under the circumstances deem equitable.

Forfeiture of interest acquired by an enemy, etc.

12. If under the intestacy of any person in whom any immoveable property sold by the Liquidator or any part thereof or any right title or interest therein shall have become or shall become vested any person being a prohibited person under section 10 hereof acquires any right title or interest in such immoveable property such right title or interest shall also be subject to forfeiture under the provisions of section 11 hereof and the Court shall have the like powers of relieving against forfeiture as are in the said section mentioned.

Forfeiture of interest vested in enemy, etc., by intestacy.

Power to
Governor to
require any
owner, etc., of
property to
furnish
particulars as
to nationality,
etc.

13. (i) The Governor may at any time require any person claiming to be the owner lessee or mortgagee of any immoveable property sold by the Liquidator or of any part thereof or of any right title or interest therein to furnish him in writing with such particulars as appear to the Governor to be necessary to enable him to ascertain whether or not the person is or holds the property or any part thereof or any right title or interest therein for or on behalf of or in trust for or for the benefit of or in any way so as to come under the control of an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or of a person who but for the conclusion of any peace in connexion with the present War would be an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control and in the case of a corporation may also require any Director of the corporation or person occupying the position of Director by whatever name called or the Secretary or any other officer of the corporation performing the duties of Secretary or any person acting as manager or agent for the corporation in connexion with the property to furnish the required particulars.

(ii) If any person fails when required to furnish such particulars as it is in his power to give or ascertain or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular he shall be liable to a penalty of fifteen hundred rupees or to six months' imprisonment or to both.

(iii) Where any particulars have been furnished in accordance with this section such particulars may be used in evidence against the person or corporation by whom they are furnished in any proceedings under section 10 or section 11 hereof and the fact that any person who has been required to furnish particulars in accordance with this section refuses or neglects to furnish such particulars as it is in his power to give or ascertain or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular shall be *prima facie* evidence in the case of proceedings under section 10 or section 11 hereof that the person regarding whom the particulars were required is an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control or a person who but for the conclusion of any peace in connexion with the present War would be an enemy, enemy subject or corporation under enemy control.

Registration
of Ordinance.

14. This Ordinance and every Order hereunder shall be registered in the Crown Lands Registration Office and with the Principal Registrar appointed under the Land Titles Amendment Ordinance, 1910, and shall be deemed to be a valid and effectual registration for the purposes of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and the Land Titles Amendment Ordinance, 1910, as the case may be, with respect to all estates and interests vested in the Liquidator by virtue of this Ordinance.

Indemnity to
Liquidator.

15. The Liquidator shall not be personally liable in respect of any immoveable property vested in him as aforesaid and this Ordinance shall be a complete indemnity to the Liquidator for any acts done pursuant thereto.

SCHEDULE.

DECLARATION BY AN INDIVIDUAL BUYER.

I
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

I am a
on business at
subject as those terms are respectively defined in the
Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917.

of
and I am not an enemy or
subject and reside and carry
and I am not an enemy or
subject as those terms are respectively defined in the
Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917.

I further solemnly and sincerely declare that there is no arrangement under which I am to hold the property which I am purchasing from the Liquidator or any right title or interest therein for or on behalf of or in trust for or for the benefit of or so that it shall in any way come under the control of any enemy or enemy subject or corporation under enemy control as these terms are respectively defined in the Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917, either alone or jointly with another or others.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared at

this day of 191

Before me

DECLARATION ON BEHALF OF A CORPORATION.

I of

†Here insert the office of the person making the declaration (Secretary or otherwise).

the† of† (hereinafter called " the corporation ") the buyer of§ being duly authorized by the corporation to make this declaration do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

‡Here insert the name of the corporation.

The corporation is not an enemy or enemy subject or a corporation under enemy control as these terms are respectively defined in the Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917, and to the best of my knowledge there is no arrangement under which the corporation is to hold the said property or any right title or interest therein for or on behalf of or in trust for or for the benefit of or so that it shall in any way come under the control of any enemy or enemy subject or corporation under enemy control as these terms are respectively defined in the aforesaid Ordinance either alone or jointly with another or others.

§Insert a description of the property purchased.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared at

this day of 191

Before me

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 5 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915.

[June 13th, 1917.]

Date of Assent and Commencement.

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Compulsory Service Amendment Ordinance, 1917," and shall be construed with the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, hereafter referred to as the Principal Ordinance.

Short title.

2. In this Ordinance:—

Interpretation,

The expression "Employee" shall mean any person of European or Asiatic origin who at the date of the enactment of this Ordinance is engaged or who may at any time thereafter be engaged in any employment in any capacity other than as a master or employer and

The expression "Native" means any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic origin and includes any Somali.

3. (1) No employee shall leave his employment without the consent of his employer. Provided that in the event of an employer's consent being unreasonably withheld the employee may

Employees not to leave employment without permission.

appeal to the District Committee of the District in which the trade, business or occupation in which he is employed is situated and such District Committee may give the employee permission to leave his employment,

And provided that in the event of the District Committee refusing such permission the employee may appeal from the decision of the District Committee to the War Council whose decision shall be final.

(2) No person who has undertaken to perform work or supervision otherwise than as an employee for or on behalf of any person serving in any military corps formed in the Protectorate shall enlist or accept service in any military corps whether formed under the provisions of the Principal Ordinance or not or shall abandon or cease to perform such work or supervision without the sanction of the District Committee. Such sanction may be given on such terms as the District Committee may think fit. Provided that if such sanction is refused the person applying for such sanction may appeal to the War Council whose decision shall be final. Any person who performs such work or supervision negligently shall be deemed to have committed a breach of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Issue of certificates that bearer is free to accept employment.

4. (1) Where an employee is discharged or dismissed by his employer or the employee otherwise leaves his employment in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance the employer shall forthwith give him a certificate that he is free to accept employment.

(2) If any person complains to a District Committee that an employer has unreasonably refused or neglected to issue a certificate as aforesaid the District Committee may after inquiry into the case if it thinks fit itself issue such a certificate or order the issue of such a certificate by the employer.

(3) A District Commissioner may issue a certificate as aforesaid to any person of European or Asiatic origin who has not heretofore been in employment in the Protectorate or to any person of European or Asiatic origin who is out of employment and has been out of employment since the 2nd day of May, 1917.

Restrictions on employment of persons without a certificate.

5. No person shall give employment to any person of European or Asiatic origin unless such person of European or Asiatic origin holds a certificate from the employer by whom he was last employed or from a District Committee or a District Commissioner, that he is free to accept employment.

Saving.

6. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to limit or affect the power of the War Council at any time to select any male employee for military service in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Principal Ordinance.

Permits to leave the Protectorate.

7. No male person being a British subject of European origin between the ages of 18 and 45 shall leave the Protectorate without the leave of the President of the War Council. Any person attempting to leave the Protectorate in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been committed a breach of the provisions of this Ordinance. Any person committing an offence under this section may be arrested by a Police Officer without a warrant.

Repeal.

8. Section 14 (1) of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed.

Natives for King's African Rifles.

9. (1) Natives Arabs and Baluchis may at the direction of the Governor be selected for military service in the King's African Rifles.

(2) The Governor may by rule prescribe the procedure under which natives Arabs and Baluchis shall be selected for military service in the King's African Rifles

(3) Natives Arabs and Baluchis selected for service in the King's African Rifles shall be subject to the provisions of the King's African Rifles Ordinance, 1912, provided that such natives Arabs and Baluchis shall serve for a period terminating at the end of six months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war.

Penalty.

10. Any person committing a breach of the provisions of this Ordinance shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/- or to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding 6 months or to both.

Duration of Ordinance.

11. This Ordinance shall, save as provided in section 9 of this Ordinance, remain in operation during the course of the present war.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 6 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to apply a Sum of Money for the Service of the year ending the 31st day of March, 1918.

[June 18th, 1917.]

Date of Assent and commencement.

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the “Appropriation Ordinance, 1917.” Short Title.

2. The Public Revenue for the year 1917–18, and other funds of the East Africa Protectorate, are hereby charged towards the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, with a sum of one million, four hundred and eighty-four thousand, and seventy-five pounds. Total Expenditure charged in Public Revenue and other funds.

3. The money granted by this Ordinance shall be applied to the purposes and services expressed in the Schedule annexed hereto. Application of money granted.

4. The Treasurer of the Protectorate is hereby authorised and required, from time to time, upon the warrant or order of the Governor to pay out of the Revenue and other funds of the Protectorate, for the several services specified in the Schedule, the said sum of one million, four hundred and eighty-four thousand, and seventy-five pounds, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Treasurer's Authority for payment.

SCHEDULE.

DIVISION	AMOUNT.
	£
1. Rent and Interest to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar	17,000
2. Pensions and Gratuities... ..	7,820
3. His Excellency the Governor	7,821
4. Secretariat	6,877
5. “Official Gazette” and Printing	6,934
6. Provincial Administration	158,248
6a. Provincial Administration—Special Expenditure	8,300
7. Treasury	10,860
8. Customs Department	18,784
9. Port and Marine Departments	6,528
9a. Port and Marine Departments—Special Expenditure... ..	1,580
Carried forward	250,752

Schedule.—Contd.

DIVISION.		AMOUNT.
		£
	Brought forward ...	250,752
10.	Audit Department ...	4,934
11.	Legal Departments ...	21,457
12.	Police ...	67,928
13.	Prisons ...	19,902
14.	Medical Departments ...	60,086
15.	Laboratories ...	4,157
16.	Education ...	10,345
17.	Transport ...	4,218
18.	Military Expenditure ...	128,133
18a.	Military—Special Expenditure ...	10,289
19.	Miscellaneous Services ...	10,360
20.	Post Office and Telegraphs ...	60,287
20a.	Post Office and Telegraphs—Special Expenditure ...	3,100
21.	Railway Department ...	512,838
21a.	Railway Department—Special Expenditure ...	9,800
21b.	Busoga Railway ...	44,033
21c.	Port Bell-Kampala Railway ...	6,050
22.	Agricultural Department ...	39,056
22a.	Agricultural Department—Special Expenditure ...	2,000
23.	Forest Department ...	18,412
24.	Game Department ...	4,157
25.	Survey Department ...	39,483
26.	Land Department ...	9,302
27.	Public Works Department ...	36,806
28.	Public Works Recurrent ...	45,850
29.	Public Works Extraordinary ...	55,817
30.	Coast Land Settlement ...	4,843
31.	Interest ...	4,680
	Total ...	£ 1,484,075

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 7 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

[June 18th, 1917.]

Date of Assent and commencement.

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1917," and shall be read together with the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, hereafter called the Principal Ordinance and all Ordinances amending the Principal Ordinance. Short title.

2. No action shall lie against the Government or any Officer of the Administration or any local authority for any act done in good faith under the provisions of the Principal Ordinance, or any amendment thereof or of any Proclamation, Rule or Order thereunder and no compensation shall be payable to any person for any act done under the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance or any amendment thereof unless the Governor otherwise directs, provided that, subject to the provisions of section 11 of the Principal Ordinance compensation for animals slaughtered under the Principal Ordinance shall be paid to the owner as follows:—that is to say, where the animal was affected with disease one half of its value immediately before it became so affected but so that the compensation shall not exceed in the case of horses Rs. 300/- in the case of mules Rs. 200/- in the case of cattle Rs. 150/- in the case of donkeys and camels Rs. 100/- and in the case of other animals Rs. 50/- and where the animal was not so affected but was suspected of being so affected the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation shall not exceed in the case of horses Rs. 600/- in the case of mules Rs. 400/- in the case of cattle Rs. 300/- in the case of donkeys and camels Rs. 200/- and in the case of other animals Rs. 100/-. Indemnity and payment of compensation.

3. Section 10 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed. Repeal.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 8 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Seamen Discipline Ordinance, 1917.

[June 18th, 1917.]

Date of Assent and Commencement.

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Merchant Seamen Discipline Amendment Ordinance, 1917" and shall be construed together with the Merchant Seamen Discipline Ordinance, 1917, hereafter referred to as the Principal Ordinance. Short title.

Amendments. 2. (1) That part of section 2 (1) of the Principal Ordinance from the beginning down to and including the words "requisitioned by the Admiralty" is hereby repealed and the following words are hereby substituted therefor:—

"If whilst within the jurisdiction a person lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired or requisitioned by the Admiralty or Army Council":—

(2) In section 2 (1) (a) of the Principal Ordinance after the words "to proceed to sea in his ship" shall be inserted the words "or deserts."

(3) To section 2 of the Principal Ordinance shall be added the following sub-section:—

Evidence. "(3) For the purposes of this section a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall if it purport to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted be admissible in evidence."

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE

No. 9 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to prohibit the use of the word Anzac in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession.

Date of Assent and Commencement.

[June 18th, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Anzac" (Restriction on Trade Use of Word) Ordinance, 1917.

Prohibition of the use of the word Anzac in connection with any trade, &c.

2. (1) As from the commencement of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful to use in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession the word "Anzac" or any word closely resembling that word, without the authority of the Governor given on the request of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia or of the Dominion of New Zealand, and this prohibition shall apply notwithstanding that such word forms part of any trade mark, or of the name of any company or society or other body, which has been registered before the passing of this Ordinance.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Ordinance he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and liable on conviction by a Magistrate holding a Subordinate Court of the 1st or 2nd Class to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees, or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction not exceeding 1,500 rupees, and when a company or society is guilty of any such contravention, without prejudice to the liability of the company or society, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company or society who is knowingly a party to the contravention, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and liable to the like penalty.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE

No. 10 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to amend the Law Relating to Infectious Diseases.

[July 15th, 1917.]

Date of
Assent and
Commence-
ment.

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Infectious Diseases Amendment Ordinance, 1917," and shall be construed with the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, hereafter referred to as the Principal Ordinance. Short title.

2. In addition to the powers prescribed by section 1 of the Principal Ordinance the Governor in Council may make rules for:— Power to
make Rules.

- (a) the notification of infectious diseases;
- (b) the removal of persons who are suffering from an infectious disease and persons who have been in contact with such persons;
- (c) the removal of corpses;
- (d) the destruction of rats;
- (e) the regulation of hospitals used for the reception of persons suffering from an infectious disease and of observation camps and stations;
- (f) the removal and disinfection of articles which have been exposed to infection;
- (g) prohibiting any person living in any building or using any building for any other purpose whatsoever if in the opinion of the Health Officer or of a Medical Officer assisting or performing the duties of a Health Officer any such use is liable to cause the spread of any infectious disease. Any rule made under this clause may give the Health Officer or a Medical Officer assisting or performing the duties of a Health Officer power to prescribe the conditions on which such a building may be used.

Provided that in any rules made under this Clause there shall be provision for an appeal from any order made under such rules to the Resident Magistrate or any other Magistrate having power to hold a Subordinate Court of the first class having jurisdiction in the area in which the building is situated.

- (h) any other purpose whether of the same kind or nature as the foregoing or not, having for its object the prevention, control or suppression of infectious diseases.

Provided that in any rules made under this Clause there shall be provision for an appeal from any order made under such rules to the Resident Magistrate or other Magistrate having power to hold a Subordinate Court of the first class having jurisdiction.

Provided that any rules made under this section shall be submitted to the Legislative Council at the sittings next after their promulgation and if such rules or any of them are not approved by the majority of the members present such rules shall be revoked or amended as the case may be in accordance with any resolution passed by the Legislative Council. And provided that any such revocation or amendment of any rule made by the Legislative Council shall not affect anything done or any proceedings taken or any sentence inflicted under or by reason of the revoked or amended rule.

Application
of Rules.

3. Any Rules made under the Principal Ordinance dealing with any of the matters for which the Governor in Council may by the provisions of the preceding section make rules shall be deemed to be rules made under this Ordinance and shall have full force and effect as rules made under this Ordinance.

Definition of
Disease.

4. To the definition of "Infectious Disease" contained in section 5 of the Principal Ordinance shall be added the following words:—

"And any other infectious or contagious disease of man, other than a venereal disease, which the Governor may by Proclamation declare to be included in this definition for the purposes of this Ordinance provided that such Proclamation shall be submitted to the Legislative Council at the sittings next after its promulgation and if such Proclamation is not approved by the majority of the members present it shall thereupon be deemed to be revoked without prejudice however to anything done or to any proceedings taken or to any sentences inflicted under or by reason of such Proclamation."

Power to
make Rules
under the
Principal
Ordinance
vested in the
Governor in
Council.

5. The powers vested in the Commissioner by the Principal Ordinance to make rules shall be exercised by the Governor in Council.

Punishment.

6. Any person committing a breach of any rule in force under the Principal Ordinance or under this Ordinance and any person disobeying any order lawfully given under any such rule and any person obstructing in the performance of his duty an officer lawfully appointed to perform any duty under the Principal Ordinance or under this Ordinance or under any rules thereunder shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500/- or to a term of imprisonment of either description not exceeding six months or both.

Repeal.

7. Sections 4 (2) and 6 of the Principal Ordinance are hereby repealed.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 11 OF 1917.

*An Ordinance to make provision for the safety, and
Inspection of Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and
Machinery.*

Date of
Assent and
Commence-
ment.

[July 31st, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery Ordinance, 1917" and shall come into operation on such date as the Governor by notification in the *Gazette* may determine.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance:—

The expression "Automobile" includes every description of vehicle propelled by means of mechanism contained within itself other than vehicles constructed for use on specially prepared ways such as railways and tramways.

The expression "Mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum or pulley or other appliance by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to a manufacturing process.

The expression "Steam Boiler" means any closed vessel used for generating steam under pressure.

The expression "Owner" includes any agent or hirer using any steam boiler or prime mover or machinery.

The expression "Prime Mover" includes any first moving power of which steam, electricity, gas, oil or water is the motive power.

3. (1) Every steam boiler, whether separate or one of a range, shall have attached to it a proper safety valve and a proper steam gauge and water gauge to show the pressure of steam and the height of the water in the boiler. Safety valves gauges and condition of steam boilers.

(2) Every such boiler safety valve steam gauge and water gauge shall be maintained in proper condition by the owner thereof.

4. Every prime mover shall be maintained in proper condition by the owner thereof. Condition of prime movers.

5. (1) The owner of any steam boiler or prime mover or machinery used in connection with such a prime mover in respect of which a certificate is not in force in the manner hereafter provided shall give notice to an Inspector appointed under this Ordinance of his intention to use or continue to use the same. Examination of prime movers.

(2) Such Inspector shall appoint a time between sunrise and sunset within a reasonable time from the receipt of such notice having regard to the situation of the steam boiler, prime mover or machinery, as the case may be for the inspection of such steam boiler, prime mover or machinery and at such time shall carefully examine such steam boiler, prime mover or machinery and every part thereof and the owner or person in charge thereof shall prepare for inspection such steam boiler, prime mover, or machinery as the case may be and shall afford to such Inspector all reasonable facilities for such examination and all such information as may be reasonably required. Examination report.

(3) If on making the inspection the Inspector is of opinion that the steam boiler, prime mover or machinery requires any alteration or addition he shall serve on the owner or person in charge thereof a notice in writing requiring him to make such alteration or addition and no certificate shall be granted in respect of such steam boiler, prime mover or machinery until such alteration or addition has been made in the manner required by the Inspector.

6. The Inspector after making an inspection under the preceding section may by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of any steam boiler, prime mover or machinery prohibit the further use of any steam boiler, prime mover or machinery until any alteration or addition required under the preceding section has been made. Prohibition of use of steam boilers, etc.

7. If the Inspector is satisfied that the steam boiler, prime mover or machinery inspected is in good condition and not so exposed as to be likely to be dangerous and in case any alteration or addition has been ordered under section 5 as soon as he is satisfied that such alteration or addition has been properly made he shall give the owner or person in charge thereof a certificate in the prescribed form on payment of the prescribed fees and such certificate shall state the period for which such steam boiler, prime mover or machinery may be used and shall cease to be in force on the expiration of such period. Issue of certificate.

8. (1) The Governor in Council may authorise such person as he may appoint to revoke or suspend any certificate granted under this Ordinance when after due inquiry such person has reason to believe:— Revocation and suspension of certificates.

(a) that such certificate has been fraudulently obtained or has been granted erroneously or without sufficient inspection, or

(b) that the steam boiler, prime mover or machinery has since the granting of the certificate sustained injury or is not in good condition.

Provision for appeal.

9. The owner of any steam boiler, prime mover or machinery dissatisfied with any notice or order under section 5, 6, 7 or 8 of this Ordinance may within 7 days from receipt thereof appeal to such person as the Governor in Council may appoint in that behalf who shall sit with two assessors who shall be mechanical engineers. Such persons shall have power to dismiss or allow the appeal subject to such rules regulating the procedure to be followed and costs to be paid as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Penalty for use without a certificate.

10. The owner or person in charge of a steam boiler, prime mover or machinery who shall in contravention of this Ordinance use or after conviction continue to use the same without a certificate duly obtained in force in respect thereof under this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500.

Fencing.

11. (1) Every hoist or teagle and every fly wheel directly connected with the steam or other mechanical power whether in the engine house or not and every part of any engine or water wheel shall be securely fenced, and

(2) every wheel race not otherwise secured shall be securely fenced close to the edge of the wheel race, and

(3) all dangerous parts of the machinery and every part of any mill gearing shall be either securely fenced or be in such a position or of such construction as to be equally safe to every person employed or working on or about such machinery and gearing as it would be if it were securely fenced.

(4) all fencing shall be maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use except where they are under repair or under examination in connection with repair or otherwise or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machine.

Appointment of inspectors.

12. The Governor may appoint an inspector or inspectors for the proper execution of this Ordinance.

Powers of inspectors

13. (1) An inspector shall in addition to any other powers prescribed by this Ordinance have power

(a) to enter any premises or place in which a steam boiler prime mover or machinery in connection therewith is used or is being used at all reasonable times by day or night, and

(b) to require the production of all certificates made under the provisions of section 7 of this Ordinance and to inspect, examine and copy the same, and

(c) to inspect and examine any steam boiler, prime mover and machinery used or being used in or on such premises or place, provided that such inspection and examination shall be conducted so as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the owner or person in charge, and

(d) to exercise such other power as may be necessary for carrying this Ordinance into effect as the Governor in Council by rule may prescribe.

(2) If any person wilfully delays an inspector in the exercise of his power under this section or fails to comply with any requisition of an inspector in pursuance of this section or to produce any certificate which in pursuance of this section he is required to produce such person shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this Ordinance and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/- or to imprisonment of either description not exceeding three months or to both.

14. (1) Where there occurs any accident which is caused by **Accidents.**
the use of any steam boiler, prime mover or machinery used in
connection therewith and which either

(a) causes loss of life, or

(b) causes to a person employed on or about such steam boiler prime mover or machinery such bodily injury as to prevent him on any one of the three working days next after the occurrence of the accident from being employed on his ordinary work;

written notice shall forthwith be sent by the owner to the nearest Magistrate having power to hold a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class.

(2) Such Magistrate shall thereupon hold

(a) in the case of an accident causing death an inquest into the cause of the death, and

(b) in the case of accidents causing such bodily injury as hereinbefore described an inquiry into the cause of the accident.

(3) A Magistrate holding an inquiry under this section shall be empowered

(a) to summon such witnesses as he may think fit to attend and give evidence and to examine such witnesses on oath, and

(b) to enter and inspect any place or building the entry and inspection whereof appears to the Magistrate to be requisite for the purpose of the inquiry.

(4) A Magistrate shall forthwith send a report of any inquest or inquiry held under this section stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances together with a copy of the proceedings to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

(5) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to alter or vary the powers given to a Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1913, section 143.

15. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply **Saving.**

(a) to the boiler of any locomotive which belongs to or is used by any railway administration, or

(b) save and except the provisions contained in section 11 to any steam boiler, prime mover or machinery belonging to or exclusively used in the service of His Majesty, or

(c) to any automobile which is not used as a prime mover, or

(d) to any steam vessel the property of the Government of the Protectorate, or

(e) to any ocean going steamship.

16. Where any breach of this Ordinance not otherwise provided for shall occur, the owner of the steam boiler, prime mover or machinery in respect of which such breach occurred shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500. **Penalties.**

17. The Governor in Council may by rules **Rules.**

(1) provide for the examination and the issue of certificates of competency as mechanical engineers or engine drivers to candidates presenting themselves for examination,

(2) prescribe the form of a certificate to be issued under the provisions of this Ordinance,

(3) prescribe the fees payable on account of examinations made and certificates issued under this Ordinance,

(4) prescribe the time for which a certificate issued under this Ordinance shall be in force,

(5) prescribe the procedure for securing the attendance of assessors and penalties for non-attendance,

(6) provide for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

AN ORDINANCE.

No. 12 OF 1917.

An Ordinance to Restrict the Alienation of Immoveable Property During the Present War.

Date of Assent and Commencement.

[October 8th, 1917.]

BE it enacted by the Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Alienation of Immoveable Property Restriction Ordinance, 1917."

Restriction on alienation of immoveable property.

2. No person shall without the consent of the Governor in Council sell, lease, sublease, assign, mortgage or otherwise by any means whatsoever, whether of a like kind to the foregoing or not, alienate, encumber, charge or part with the possession of any immoveable property or of any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to, in or over immoveable property to any person who is not a British subject or who is not a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty.

Uncompleted and un-registered contracts.

3. Any agreement or contract for any of the purposes prohibited by the foregoing Section which is not completed and registered before the enactment of this Ordinance shall be deemed void, unless such agreement or contract has received the consent of the Governor in Council.

Registration.

4. No person shall register or cause to be registered any document relating to any transaction prohibited by Section 2 of this Ordinance or deemed to be void under the preceding Section under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents relating to land.

Penalties.

5. Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Ordinance or attempts or abets the contravention of any of such provisions shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75,000 or to imprisonment of either kind for a term not exceeding three years or to both. If the offence be committed by a Company then every director, manager, secretary or officer of the Company who is knowingly a party to the offence shall on conviction be liable to the like fine or imprisonment or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Duration of Ordinance.

6. This Ordinance shall remain in operation during the continuance of the present war.

Proclamations

Rules and Regulations.

PROCLAMATION No. 1]

**THE MOHAMEDAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
REGISTRATION ORDINANCE, 1906.**

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by Section 26 of the Mohamedan Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance, 1906, I hereby declare that the said Ordinance shall apply to all Native Mohamedans in the Fort Hall District of the Kenya Province and shall commence and have effect in the said District as from the 1st January, 1917.

Nairobi,

Dated this 30th day of December, 1916.

C. C. BOWRING,

Governor's Deputy.

PROCLAMATION No. 2]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor's Deputy, hereby declare that the Statutory List Contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained respectively in the Schedules to the Orders dated the 7th day of November, 1916, and the 10th day of November, 1916, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notices Nos. 6 and 7 of 1917).

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this 6th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Governor's Deputy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 3]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor's Deputy, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

- (C) Casein and preparations thereof;
- (B) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—

- (B) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof;
- (C) Other hemp including sisal hemp and manufactures thereof except binder twine;
- (B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite and micanite cloth;
- (C) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum;

(2) That the following headings be added:—

- (B) Barometers;
- (B) Casein and preparations thereof;
- (C) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum, alundum, crystolon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof;

Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following ;

- (B) Hemp ropes, old ;
- (B) Hemp waste ;
- (B) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid ;
- (C) Other hemp, including sisal hemp, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (C) Tagal braid ;

Insulating materials, the following :—

- (C) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation ;
- (C) Lead, oxides of ;
- (C) Zinc-barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate ;
- (B) Mica, mica splittings, mica powder, micanite, articles made from them, and insulating materials containing them ;
- (C) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil) ;
- (B) Thermometers (except clinical thermometers) ;
- (C) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited ;
- (C) Waterproof wearing apparel, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (C) Wearing apparel, manufactured wholly, or partly of wool or hair, not otherwise specifically prohibited ;
- (C) Wool, or hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 8th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Governor's Deputy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 4]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor's Deputy, hereby declare that the disease known as "Ulcerative Lymphangitis" which was declared by a Proclamation dated the 4th day of August, 1909, under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, to be included in the definition of disease contained in Section 2 (4) of the said Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, be removed therefrom.

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this 6th day of January, 1917,

C. C. BOWRING,
Governor's Deputy.

PROCLAMATION No. 5]

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor's Deputy, do hereby declare the Trade Centres mentioned in the Schedule hereto attached and which are located in the Kitui District of the Province of Ukamba to be excluded from the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 8th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Governor's Deputy.

KITUI DISTRICT.

TRADE CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Extent.
Mutha ...	Mutha Location ...	Approximately 10 acres as per boundaries defined by beacons erected by District Commissioner.
Mutomo ...	On the main road from Kitui Government Station to Ikutha.	do.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 2]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, the Governor's Deputy has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Nairobi,

The 8th day of January, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Ag. Assistant Chief Secretary.

1. Any offence against any of the following Rules, 1904, shall be cognisable by the Police:—
Rules 65 and 67.
2. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Kisumu.

PROCLAMATION No. 6]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2) I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor's Deputy, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, removals and variations contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 24th day of November, 1916, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 15 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Governor's Deputy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 10]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, the Governor's Deputy has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Nairobi,

The 11th day of January, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Ag. Assistant Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Kisumu and may be cited as "Kisumu Township Dustbins Rules, 1917."
2. The occupier of any building or premises shall provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health a receptacle for ashes and other non-liquid domestic refuse of a sufficient size, of a capacity not more in any case than 6 cubic feet, of an approved pattern and fitted with a good and efficient lid. Provided that in the case of any house occupied by more tenants than one, the owner shall be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of these Rules.
3. The occupier of any building or premises shall daily cause to be placed within the dustbin provided in terms of the foregoing Rule the domestic refuse from the said building or premises in so far as such dustbin shall be sufficient to contain the same, and shall cause such dustbin to be placed and kept upon an approved place on the plot or sub-plot upon which such building or premises stand and shall make and keep such dustbin accessible to the Municipal Sweepers during the whole period between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays and between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days. For the purposes of this Rule premises not occupied for human habitation shall not be deemed to be occupied on any day in which they are not actually occupied after the hour of 4 p.m.
4. If a nuisance shall exist upon or near any premises by reason of domestic or trade refuse produced thereon or proceeding therefrom, the Medical Officer of Health shall serve upon the occupier of such premises a notice in writing requiring him to remove the nuisance within such period as may be specified in the notice, and to prevent its recurrence: and if after the expiry of notice as aforesaid such nuisance shall continue or shall by act, default or sufferance of the person upon whom such notice shall have been served recur, such person unless he shall have ceased to be the occupier of the premises shall be guilty of an offence.
5. Any person contravening or failing to comply with any of the provisions of these Rules shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/- and in default of payment thereof to a period of imprisonment not exceeding two months.
6. Rule 67 of the Township Rules, 1904, is hereby cancelled in so far as it applies to Kisumu.

**THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS
(TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.**

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

PATENTS.

1. The Governor may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension of any Invention or Letters Patent or of all or any rights conferred by Letters Patent or the registration of any invention, the person entitled to the benefit whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty within the meaning of section 4 of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, and the Governor, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads :—

- (a) That the person entitled to the benefit of any invention or letters patent is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid ;
- (b) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the invented or patented article, or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the invented or patented process ;
- (c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such article should be manufactured or such process carried on as aforesaid.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules, and an application under this rule must be made in the form contained in the Second Schedule to these rules.

The Governor may, at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension ordered under this rule.

Upon application under this rule the Governor may take into consideration proceedings that have been commenced or decided for such purpose in the United Kingdom, and a certificate purporting to be issued by the Board of Trade or the Comptroller of Patents shall be sufficient evidence thereof until the contrary be proved.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoidance or suspension under this rule the Governor may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit as a Tribunal to hold an enquiry and the Registrar of Patents and Designs for the time being shall be one of such persons and he shall preside over the Tribunal and have power to frame rules, with the Governor's approval, as to procedure, mode of application, fees, hearing, evidence on oath, right of audience, and the summoning of witnesses in respect of such enquiry.

Any application to the Governor for avoidance or suspension under this rule may be referred for hearing and enquiry to the Tribunal, the members of which shall report to the Governor.

Provided always that the Governor may, at any time, if in his absolute discretion, he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension under this rule upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

2. The Registrar of Patents and Designs may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Patents and Designs Ordinance, 1913, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty or a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid, and for this purpose may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

3. The Registrar of Patents and Designs may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the Indian Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as applied to East Africa by Order of Secretary of State, No. 1 of 1901, notified 11th February, 1901, or any rules made thereunder, or by any provisions amending or substituted therefor, for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely :—

- (a) Where it is shewn to his satisfaction that the applicant, inventor, proprietor or holder, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present State of war, which, in the opinion of the Registrar of Patents and Designs, would justify such extension.

- (b) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present State of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, inventor, proprietor or holder as aforesaid.
- (c) Where the doing of such act would by reason of the present State of war be prejudicial to the public interest.

And for this purpose the Registrar of Patents and Designs may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

4. The term "person" used in these rules, shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 2 (23) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912, include any Government Department.

5. All things required or authorized to be done by or before the Governor may be done by or before the Chief Secretary, or any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Governor and to be sealed with the seal of the Governor or to be signed by the Chief Secretary or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shewn.

6. These rules may be cited as "The Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917," and shall operate from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	Cts.
Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to Governor for avoidance or suspension	40	00

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915.

I (or We).....(full name).....of.....
 (address and description).....
 hereby apply to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to order the avoidance or suspension of the invention or Letters Patent or of all or any rights conferred by Letters Patent or the registration of invention, the registered number of which is.....
 of.....granted to.....(full name, address and description)
the holder whereof is.....(full name, address and description).

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 19th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 24]

**THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS
 (TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.**

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

DESIGNS.

1. The Governor may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension of the registration and of all or any rights conferred by the registration or the certificate of registration of any design the person entitled to the benefit whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty within the meaning of Section 4 of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, and the Governor, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a) That the person entitled to the benefit of the design is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid ;
- (b) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the design is registered ;
- (c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that the avoidance or suspension should be ordered.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these rules, and an application must be made in the form contained in the Second Schedule to these rules.

The Governor may, at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension ordered under this rule.

Upon application under this rule the Governor may take into consideration proceedings that have been commenced or decided for such purpose in the United Kingdom, and a certificate purporting to be issued by the Board of Trade or the Comptroller of Designs shall be sufficient evidence thereof until the contrary be proved.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoidance or suspension under this rule the Governor may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit as a Tribunal to hold an enquiry and the Registrar of Patents and Designs for the time being shall be one of such persons and he shall preside over the Tribunal and have power to frame rules, with the Governor's approval, as to procedure, mode of application, fees, hearing, evidence on oath, right of audience, and the summoning of witnesses in respect of such enquiry.

Any application to the Governor for avoidance or suspension under this rule may be referred for hearing and enquiry to the Tribunal, the members of which shall report to the Governor.

Provided always that the Governor may, at any time, if in his absolute discretion, he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension under this rule upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

2. The term "person" used in these rules, shall, in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 2 (23) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912, include any Government Department.

3. All things required or authorized to be done by to or before the Governor may be done by to or before the Chief Secretary, or any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Governor and to be sealed with the seal of the Governor or to be signed by the Chief Secretary or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

4. These rules may be cited as "The Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917," and shall operate from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	cts.
Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to Governor for avoidance or suspension	40	00

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915.

I (or We).....(full name).....of.....(address and description)hereby apply to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to order the avoidance or suspension of the certificate of registration or of the registration, or of all or any rights conferred by the registration, of Design No.....registered in Class No.....for.....the proprietor or holder whereof is.....

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

C. C. BOWRING,

The 19th day of January, 1917.

Chief Secretary.

**THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS
(TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.**

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

TRADE MARKS.

1. The Governor may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension of the registration, or of all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any trade mark, the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty within the meaning of section 4 of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, and the Governor, before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads :—

- (a) That the proprietor is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid ;
- (b) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the trade mark is registered ;
- (c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that the registration or all or any rights conferred by the registration of the trade mark should be so avoided or suspended.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules, and an application under this rule must be made in the form contained in the Second Schedule to these rules.

The Governor may, at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension ordered under this rule.

Upon application under this rule the Governor may take into consideration proceedings that have been commenced or decided for such purpose in the United Kingdom, and a certificate purporting to be issued by the Board of Trade or the Comptroller of Trade Marks shall be sufficient evidence thereof until the contrary be proved.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoidance or suspension under this rule the Governor may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit as a Tribunal to hold an enquiry and the Registrar of Trade Marks, for the time being shall be one of such persons and he shall preside over the Tribunal and have power to frame rules, with the Governor's approval, as to procedure, mode of application, fees, hearing, evidence on oath, right of audience, and the summoning of witnesses in respect of such enquiry.

Any application to the Governor for avoidance or suspension under this rule may be referred for hearing and enquiry to the Tribunal, the members of which shall report to the Governor.

Provided always that the Governor may, at any time, if in his absolute discretion, he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension under this rule upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

2. The Registrar of Trade Marks may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty or a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid, and for this purpose may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

3. The Registrar of Trade Marks may also at any time during the continuance of these rules extend the time prescribed by the said Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, or any rules made thereunder for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely :—

- (a) Where it is shewn to his satisfaction that the applicant or proprietor was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Registrar of Trade Marks, would justify such extension.
- (b) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant or proprietor.
- (c) Where the doing of such act would by reason of the present state of war be prejudicial to the public interest.

And for this purpose the Registrar of Trade Marks may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

4. The term "person" used in these rules, shall in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 2 (23) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912, include any Government Department.

5. All things required or authorized to be done by to or before the Governor may be done by to or before the Chief Secretary, or any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Governor and to be sealed with the seal of the Governor or to be signed by the Chief Secretary or by any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shewn.

6. These rules may be cited as "The Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917," and shall operate from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	Cts.
Fee payable on application under Rule I to Governor for avoidance or suspension	40	00

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915.

I (or We).....(full name).....of.....
 (address and description).....
 hereby apply to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to order the avoidance or suspension of the registration or of all or any rights conferred by the registration of Trade Mark No.....registered in Class No.....
 for.....
 the proprietor whereof is.....(full name, address and description).

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,

The 19th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 26]

**THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS
(TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.**

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

1. In any case in which the Governor makes an order by virtue of the powers vested in him under the provisions of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, and under any rules made under such Ordinance, avoiding or suspending the registration or all or any rights conferred by the registration of any invention or design or any patent, Letters Patent or certificate of the registration of a design, the Governor may in his absolute discretion grant in favour of persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty within the meaning of Section 4 of the said Inventions Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, and other than a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, licences to make, use, exercise or vend the invention or registered design so avoided or suspended upon such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration of the design, or for such less period as the Governor may think fit.

2. These Rules shall be read and construed with the Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917, and the Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917, and may be cited as "The Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules (No. 2), 1917."

By order of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 19th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the whole of the Masai Reserve as defined in a Proclamation dated 23rd day of July, 1912, under the Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, to be an infected area for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 26th day of January, 1917,

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare:—

- (1) that until further notice the importation into the Protectorate of all animals, carcasses, hides, skins, hair or wool from the territory known as German East Africa without a permit from the Chief Veterinary Officer or any Officer authorised by him to issue such permits be prohibited.
- (2) that the Proclamations and Notices set out in the Schedule hereto be revoked.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 30th day of January, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SCHEDULE.

Proclamation dated	31st day of July, 1906,	Page 274,	<i>Official Gazette.</i>
„	„ 30th „ „ Nov., 1906,	„ 408,	„ „
„	„ 6th „ „ Aug., 1907,	„ 289,	„ „
„	„ 10th „ „ Aug., 1907,	„ 289,	„ „
Notice	„ 31st „ „ Mar., 1910,	„ 150,	„ „
„	„ 31st „ „ Mar., 1910,	„ 151,	„ „
Proclamation	„ 25th „ „ Aug., 1910,	„ 515,	„ „
Notice	„ 27th „ „ Feb., 1911,	„ 92,	„ „
„	„ 27th „ „ Feb., 1911,	„ 93,	„ „
„	„ 3rd „ „ Dec., 1914,	„ 1206,	„ „

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rule 34 of the Diseases of Animals Rules, 1911, is amended by inserting the word “flesh” between the words “herbage” and “offal” wherever they occur.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 26th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Chief Secretary.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

The Diseases of Animals Rules, 1916, dated 14th day of April, 1916, (Government Notice No. 109) are hereby repealed.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 26th day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 12]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation of the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (B) Manganese, peroxide of;
- (B) Electric lamps, except carbon filament lamps and arc lamps for street lighting;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—

- (c) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
- (c) Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following:—

- (c) Biscuit meal;
- (c) Calf meal;
- (c) Coconut and poonac cake;
- (c) Fish meal and concentrated fish;
- (c) Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- (c) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
- (c) Hempseed cake and meal;
- (c) Husk meal;
- (c) Locust bean meal;
- (c) Maize germ meal;
- (c) Maize meal and flour;
- (c) Meat meal;
- (c) Palm-nut cake and meal;
- (c) Poppy seed cake and meal;
- (c) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
- (c) Sesame seed cake and meal;
- (c) Soya bean cake and meal;
- (c) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- (c) Chick peas;
- (c) Dari;
- (c) Gram or dhol;
- (c) Green forage;
- (c) Lupin seeds;
- (c) Maize germs;
- (c) Millet.

Offals of corn and grain, the following:—

- (c) Mill dust and screenings;
- (c) Pigeon peas;

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (B) Lead, pipe, scrap or sheet, and solder containing lead;
- (c) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (c) Arrowroot;
- (c) Bean flour and meal;
- (c) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
- (c) Cassava powder;
- (c) Cornflour;
- (c) Corn grits;
- (c) Fish;
- (c) Hominy;
- (c) Lentil flour and meal;
- (c) Macaroni;
- (c) Mandioca;
- (c) Meat of all kinds, not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
- (c) Onions;
- (c) Pea flour and meal;
- (c) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
- (c) Rice and rice flour;
- (c) Rye, rye flour and meal;
- (c) Sago and sago flour and meal;
- (c) Semolina;
- (c) Spaghetti;
- (c) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
- (c) Vegetables, canned;
- (c) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
- (c) Vermicelli;
- (c) Seeds, clover and grass;
- (c) Spices other than pepper;
- (B) Thermometers, clinical;
- (B) Thermometers (except clinical thermometers);
- (B) Valves, gas, steam and water;
- (B) Wood-screws, made of brass, iron or steel.

(2) That the following headings be added:—

- (c) Animal hoofs and other glue stock (including untanned pelts and hides, not otherwise specifically prohibited), fish bladders and fish skins;
- (c) Barrels and casks, empty, and their distinctive component parts, other than such barrels or casks as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts;

Chemicals, &c., the following :—

- (c) Formates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium, compounds;
- (c) Lead, white;
- (B) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof;
- (c) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Soda lime;
- (c) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Zirconium compounds;
- (B) Electric lamps, except carbon filament lamps, arc lamps for street lighting and pocket electric lamps and their component parts;
- (c) Electric lamps, pocket, and their component parts;
- (B) Fish bones;
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following :—
 - (B) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
 - (B) Buckwheat;
- Cakes and meals, the following :—
 - (B) Biscuit meal;
 - (B) Calf meal;
 - (B) Coconut and poonac cake;
 - (B) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
 - (B) Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 - (B) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
 - (B) Hempseed cake and meal;
 - (B) Husk meal;
 - (B) Locust bean meal;
 - (B) Maize germ meal;
 - (B) Maize meal and flour;
 - (B) Meat meal;
 - (B) Palmnut cake and meal;
 - (B) Poppy-seed cake and meal;
 - (B) Rapeseed or colza seed cake and meal;
 - (B) Sesame seed cake and meal;
 - (B) Soya bean cake and meal;
 - (B) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- (B) Chick peas;
- (B) Dari;
- (B) Gram or dhol;
- (B) Green forage;
- (B) Lupin seeds;
- (B) Maize germs;
- (B) Millet;
- Offals of corn and grain, the following :—
 - (B) Mill dust and screenings;
 - (B) Pigeon peas;
- (B) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers;
- (c) Glue, osseine and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine;

- (B) Hides and pelts, clippings of;
- (c) Iceland, Irish and Sphagnum moss, algin and its compounds;
- (B) Machinery, agricultural, other than motor ploughs and motor tractors for agricultural use;

Metals and ores the following :—

- (c) Iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, and alloys of these metals;
- (B) Lead (except pig lead), alloys of lead, solder containing lead, and manufactures of lead or its alloys, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Thorium and its alloys;
- (B) Zirconium and its alloys;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following :—

- (B) Arrowroot;
- (B) Bean flour and meal;
- (B) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
- (B) Cassava powder;
- (B) Corn flour;
- (B) Corn grits;
- (B) Fish;
- (B) Hominy;
- (B) Lentil flour and meal;
- (B) Macaroni;
- (B) Mandioca;
- (B) Meat, namely bacon, ham and pork;
- (c) Meat, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Milk powder;
- (B) Onions;
- (B) Pea flour and meal;
- (B) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
- (B) Rice and rice flour;
- (B) Rye, rye flour and meal;
- (B) Sago and sago flour and meal;
- (B) Semolina;
- (B) Spaghetti;
- (B) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
- (B) Vegetables, canned;
- (B) Vegetables, fresh, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Vermicelli;
- (c) Seeds, canary;
- (B) Seeds, clover and grass;
- (B) Seeds for root crops, the following :—
 - Carrot;
 - Kohl Rabi;
 - Mangold;
 - Onion;
 - Swede;
 - Turnip;
- (c) Spices and mixtures thereof (except pepper);
- (c) Sponges, raw and prepared;
- (B) Thermometers;
- (c) Valves, gas, steam and water;
- (B) Varnishes, oil;
- (B) Wood pulp;
- (c) Wood-screws, made of brass, iron or steel;
- (B) Zirconium minerals.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 31st day of January, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 13]

THE NATIVE HUT AND POLL TAX ORDINANCE, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1910, Section 4, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the tax prescribed by Section 5 of the aforesaid Ordinance as amended by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1915, shall be levied in the Districts of North Kavirondo, Kisumu and South Kavirondo, other than on Border Tribes, on and after the 1st day of April, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 1st day of February, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 14]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, removals and variations contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 8th day of December, 1916, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 49 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 2nd day of February, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 43]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

Nairobi,

The 31st day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

Rule 6 of the "Kisumu Township Dustbins Rules, 1917," is hereby repealed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 44]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the provisions of the East Africa Townships Ordinance 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Nairobi,

The 31st day of January, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Municipal Committee (Amendment) Rules 1917" and shall be read together with "The Nairobi Municipal Committee Rules 1914" hereafter called the Principal Rules.

2. Rule 2 of the Principal Rules is amended as follows:—

For "Two Non-European" substitute "one Non-European."

**THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS
(TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.**

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917, and the Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917, the following are the rules of procedure to be followed until further Notice:—

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

1. During the continuance of the war no certificate of entry in the Register of Patents or in the Register of Designs shall be issued, and no registration of an invention, design or trade mark will be granted, to subjects of any State at war with His Majesty or to persons resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty (both of which classes of persons are hereinafter called "such subjects").

The term "such subjects," except for the purposes of paragraph 4 hereof, will be taken to include (a) a firm which by reason of its constitution may be considered as managed or controlled by such subjects or the business whereof is wholly or mainly carried on for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects; (b) a company which has received its constitution in an enemy's State; (c) a company registered in His Majesty's Dominions or in any place wherein His Majesty has jurisdiction the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects.

2. As regards applications in respect of inventions and designs or for trade marks no distinction will in the first place be drawn between those made by such subjects and those made by other persons. All proceedings thereunder with necessary modifications will be carried on as usual down to and including entry or acceptance; but in the case of applications by such subjects all proceedings thereon subsequent to entry or acceptance will be suspended until otherwise directed save that applications in respect of inventions, designs and trade marks may be advertised in such form as is expedient having regard to these rules.

The suspension of proceedings upon applications by such subjects will only be recalled or discharged upon proper terms.

3. Applicants who fail to conform to the provisions of Statutes (as applied) or Ordinances dealing with patents, designs and trade marks and the rules made thereunder will run the risk of losing their rights unless they are able to bring themselves under the provisions of rule 3 of the Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1917, or under rule 3 of the Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917. Applications under rule 3 (a) of each of the said rules should be made and will be considered at such time as the applicant, inventor, holder, or proprietor of a design or trade mark as the case may be, is in a position to do the said act or file the said document as aforesaid. Applications under rule 3 (b) of each of the said rules should be made before the date for the doing of any such act.

4. As regards oppositions to the registration of trade marks, arising after the commencement of the war (a) oppositions by such subjects in cases where the registration opposed is one to a subject of His Majesty or to an alien friend will not be entertained (b) in the case where the registration opposed is a registration to any such subject the notice of opposition will be accepted, but all further proceedings will be suspended until the end of the war.

5. As regards inventions communicated by such subjects as aforesaid in respect of which patents are applied for these will be treated in the same manner as if made directly by the communicator.

6. Any decision or proceedings in the United Kingdom may be taken into consideration and a certificate may be called for which when purporting to be issued by the Board of Trade or Comptroller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks shall be sufficient evidence until the contrary be proved.

7. A statement in the form contained in the Schedule with replies must be filed with any application (pending or to be made) in respect of inventions, designs or trade marks. The statement must be (a) signed personally by an individual; (b) under the common seal of a Limited Company; (c) signed by the individual members of a firm whose liability is not limited. The statement must be supported by an affidavit made in the case of a Limited Company by the Secretary or Managing Director or other Principal Officer of the Company.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Statement to be made on application in respect of Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks.

- 1. Are you a subject of a State at war with His Majesty?.....
 - 2. Are you a Company (or a firm) constituted in and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty?.....
 - 3. Are you a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty?.....
 - 4. Are you a Company the business whereof is managed or controlled by subjects of a State at war with His Majesty, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of or on behalf of such subjects notwithstanding that the Company is registered within His Majesty's Dominions or within a place wherein His Majesty has jurisdiction?.....
 - 5. Has avoidance or suspension of the patent, design or trade mark been ordered in the United Kingdom?.....
 - 6. Have any proceedings been commenced or decided under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, as framed in the United Kingdom, with regard to your rights in connection with any patent, design or trade mark?.....
 - 7. Has the Comptroller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in the United Kingdom avoided or suspended any application made by you?.....
- (Signed).....
(Date).....

High Court, Mombasa,
February 6th, 1917.

A. E. SOCKETT,
Ag. Registrar of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

PROCLAMATION No. 16]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, removals and variations contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 22nd day of December, 1916, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 69 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 20th day of February, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 17]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance dated the 24th day of June, 1916, (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

- (1) That the following headings be deleted:—
- (c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings;
- (B) Bags, wrappers or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings;
- (B) Fibre, China;
- (B) Fibre, Mauritius;
- (B) Fibre, Mexican;
- (B) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
- (B) Jute piece goods and piece goods mainly composed of jute;
- Metals and ores, the following:—
- (B) Scheelite;
- (B) Wolframite;
- (B) Strontium sulphate;
- (2) That the following headings be added:—
- (c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unwoven paper bags) other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings;
- (B) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings;
- Chemicals, &c., the following:—
- (B) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds;
- (c) Ferrets;
- (c) Fibre, China;
- (c) Fibre, Mauritius;
- (c) Fibre, Mexican;
- (c) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
- (B) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of;
- (B) Jute wrappers (Surat tares) other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings;
- Metals and ores, the following:—
- (B) Tungsten ores (including ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite and wolframite);
- (c) Wine.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 22nd day of February, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 18]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by adding to the list contained in part 2 thereof of excepted articles which may be exported to the Netherlands without prohibition the following:—

- Sanitary earthenware without fittings of any kind;
- Pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes;
- Books;
- Dolls and toys (except electric torches);
- Wooden clock cases;
- Slates and slate pencils;
- Postage Stamp albums and picture postcard albums.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 22nd day of February, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.**RULES.**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules.

Nairobi,

The 28th day of February, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township Drainage Rules, 1917," and shall apply to the Township of Nairobi.

2. In these Rules the words "owner" and "occupier" shall have the same meaning as in Nairobi Building Rules, 1913.

3. After the publication of these Rules no person shall construct any drain for the purpose of discharging, or which may discharge outside the limits of his holding storm water or soiled water from a house or premises owned or occupied by him without first applying for permission to the Town Clerk and submitting to him if required a block plan of the plot drawn to a scale of not less than forty feet to one inch, showing the position of existing buildings thereon and the position and direction of fall of the proposed drain.

4. If within 30 days from the receipt of such application, the Town Clerk should fail to give such information, the applicant shall, subject to any rule under the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, applicable to Nairobi, be at liberty to proceed with the construction of the drain.

5. The Town Clerk shall supply any such applicant on request with information as to the position and reduced level of the bench marks in the vicinity of, or nearest to the house or premises to be drained.

6. Except as provided in Rule 4 hereof no person shall construct any drain for the purpose of discharging or which may discharge outside the limits of his holding storm water or soiled water from any house or premises occupied by him without the written permission of the Town Clerk.

7. In any case in which any private drain serving any house or premises and connecting with the public drainage system is considered unsatisfactory by the Drainage Authority, the Town Clerk may, on condition that he provides a drain or drains adequate and efficient for the drainage of such house or premises and communicating with the public system close the aforesaid private drain and do any works necessary for that purpose and for making good the site occupied by it. The expense of such works, removals, and making good shall not be a charge against such owner or occupier.

Provided that the subsequent maintenance of such drain or drains shall be at the expense of the owner or occupier of the house or premises.

8. Where any house or premises within the Commercial Area of the Township as defined in Township Rules dated 1st August, 1913, (Government Notice 169 of 1913) has a drain not connecting with the public system of drains or sewers, or has any drain which does so connect but which is not of a type or construction which has been approved by any authority, or which is not effectual for the drainage of any house or premises served by it the Town Clerk may give written notice to the owner or occupier that such drain will be replaced by the drainage authority and shall at the same time require the drainage authority to provide a drain of approved type and construction from the house or premises served by such faulty drain to such public drain or sewer as may be approved by the drainage authority for the reception of the discharge from such house or premises. Such provision shall be executed by the said authority at the expense of the owner in respect of any length of drain required over public property for a distance of sixty feet from the nearest point of the plot to the drain or sewer receiving the discharge and at public expense in respect of any lower portion in excess of that length and the cost of the portion executed at the expense of the said owner shall be recoverable summarily.

Provided that if such owner or occupier shall within 7 days of receipt of written notice as aforesaid intimate to the Town Clerk that he is desirous of himself constructing such part of such connecting drain as will lie upon the land owned or occupied by him he shall be at liberty to do so under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Drainage Authority and shall do so within a time to be specified by the Town Clerk and in the event of his failing to do so within the prescribed period the Drainage Authority shall be entitled to proceed as if such option had not been exercised.

Provided further that the Town Clerk shall exhibit to any applicant on request a drawing showing types of drains which are approved by the Drainage Authority and a specification covering the method of construction, and an estimate showing the cost then current per foot run.

9. The Drainage Authority shall be the Director of Public Works or such other person or body of persons as the Governor in Council may appoint.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 75]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS cases of small-pox have been found at Kacheliba, Turkana, an area of one mile in circumference with the District Commissioner's house as the centre is hereby declared to be an infected area for the purposes of the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, and the rules thereunder, and I hereby apply to the said infected area the rules under the said Ordinance dated July 29th, 1913.

Nairobi,
February 28th, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 77]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinances:—

“An Ordinance to Supply a further Sum of Money for the Service of the Year ended the 31st of March, 1916.”

(No. XI of 1916).

“An Ordinance to amend the Law Relating to Forests.”

(No. XII of 1916).

By Command of His Excellency,

Nairobi,
March 5th, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 81]

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Prisons Ordinance, 1914, Section 1, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby give notice that the aforesaid Ordinance shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 8th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 22]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the conditions of active service shall cease to apply to those officers and men of the East Africa Police who are employed on civil duties NOW THEREFORE I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation of the 5th day of August, 1914, (Proclamation No. 17) shall cease to apply to that part of the East Africa Police Force which is employed on civil duties.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 23]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

The Statutory List.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, removals and variations contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 5th day of January, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette*, (Government Notice No. 87 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 87]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 24), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 5th day of *January*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see page 250 of *Official Gazette* of March 21st, 1917.)

PROCLAMATION No. 24]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 19th day of January, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette*, (Government Notice No. 88 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 88]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 25), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 19th day of *January*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see page 254 of *Official Gazette* of March 21st, 1917.)

PROCLAMATION No. 25]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (B) Alcohol methylic;
- (B) Amyl acetate;
- (C) Barium sulphate;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (C) Fruit, fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit;

Shipbuilding materials, the following:—

- (B) Boiler tubes;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

- (B) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof (except thrown silk undyed);
- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds and widths (including artificial silk) whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted;
- (C) Made-up articles of silk or artificial silk of all kinds, whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials;
- (C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
- (B) Uniform clothing, second-hand military;

(2) That the following headings be added:—

- (C) Bone black;

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

- (B) Alcohol methylic, and its esters;
- (B) Amyl acetate and other amyl esters;
- (B) Barium sulphate;
- (B) Jute rags;
- (B) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:

- (B) Dates;

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 17th day of March, 1917.

(C) Fruit (except dates), fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit;

(B) Pickles and vegetables preserved in salt or vinegar;

(B) Vegetables, dried;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

(B) Raw silk and all threads, yarns and twists thereof;

(B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials (except metal threads) in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed, unweighted or weighted, not including velvets, plushes, nets, laces gauzes, tulle, muslins, grenadines, voiles, crepes, crepe-de-chine and similar diaphanous fabrics, and also not including piece goods of less than 12 inches in width (except braids), trimmings, hosiery, and all made-up articles;

(B) Telegraphs, instruments and material for, the following:—

Wheatstone automatic apparatus:—

Automatic transmitters;
Wheatstone transmitters;

Parts of Creed apparatus:—

Creed engines;
Creed relays with pneumatic valves;

Auxiliaries to Creed apparatus:—

High-tension keys operated by pneumatic pressure;
High-tension keys operated magnetically;
Dictaphones and dictaphone cylinders;
Einhoven galvanometers;
Paper tape photographically sensitized;

(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Tubes, boiler, of all descriptions;

(B) Uniform clothing, second-hand naval and military;

Woods, the following:—

- (B) Cedar.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 89]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Nairobi,

The 14th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules shall apply to Nairobi and may be cited as "The Nairobi Building Amendment Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Nairobi Building Rules, 1913, hereinafter called the Principal Rules and with any amendment thereof.

2. The Principal Rules are amended as follows:—

(a) in Rule 57 delete the words "shall connect" and substitute therefor the words "is intended to connect."

(b) delete Rule 60 (b) and substitute therefor:—

60 (b) that the system of drainage of the plot or sub-plot upon which the building is to stand is not satisfactory.

(c) delete Rule 60 (c) and substitute therefor:—

60 (c) that sufficient facilities for the access of sanitary carts are not, in the opinion of the Municipal Committee, shown.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 90]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

APPOINTMENT.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby appoint JOHN EDWARD ALEXANDER, ESQUIRE, to be a Secretary to attend the sittings of the Commission appointed under my hand on the 2nd day of March, 1917 (Government Notice No. 91 of 1917) and to perform the duties prescribed by Section 6 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 91]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate do by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, by this my Commission under my hand appoint:—

HON. J. W. BARTH
HON. B. EASTWOOD
HON. A. C. MACDONALD
HON. P. H. CLARKE
RIGHT HON. LORD DELAMERE
HON. A. C. HOEY
HON. W. MACLELLAN WILSON
R. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ.
FRANK W. BAILLIE, ESQ.
A. C. TANNAHILL, ESQ.

to be Commissioners to inquire into and report on:—

- (1) The practicability, without financial assistance from the Government, of settlement on land in the Protectorate of soldiers of European extraction who have served in His Majesty's Forces in the present War whether in East Africa or elsewhere.
- (2) What departure from the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, is necessary to effect any such scheme of settlement.
- (3) The size of farms to be allotted under any such scheme of settlement.
- (4) The areas in the Protectorate suitable for settlement under any scheme of land settlement.
- (5) The method of selecting applicants for land from class referred to in (1) or of allotting land to such applicants.
- (6) What, if any, special qualifications should applicants for land under any scheme of land settlement possess other than the general qualification of having served in His Majesty's Forces during the present War.
- (7) The improvement of the means of communication necessary for any scheme of land settlement.
- (8) The creation of markets for and the methods of dealing with any produce grown by small holders settled under any scheme of land settlement.
- (9) The effect of any scheme of land settlement on the labour market.
- (10) Any other matter relevant to the foregoing which the Commission may deem to affect the practicability of any scheme of land settlement for the class of persons referred to in (1).

AND I do hereby direct that Honourable J. W. Barth be Chairman of the Commission.

AND I do hereby direct that the aforesaid Inquiry shall be held at such place or places in the Protectorate as the Chairman may think fit.

AND I hereby command all persons whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their obedience accordingly.

Given at Nairobi this 2nd day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 97]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby give notice that I have sanctioned the formation of the following Corps:—

The Intelligence Corps.

The East Africa Pioneers.

The East Africa Mechanical Transport Corps.

The East Africa Supply Corps.

The Military Labour Corps.

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this 21st day of March, 1917.

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 98]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE WAR COUNCIL, NAIROBI.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander in Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby direct the War Council appointed under the aforesaid Ordinance to provide in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance 200 males of European origin for military service.

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this twenty-first day of March, 1917.

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The above requisition is made in pursuance of authority communicated by the Secretary of State in a telegram dated March 17th.

In giving his sanction to the compulsory recruitment of the additional men required by the General Officer Commanding in Chief the Secretary of State desires to make known his great appreciation of the response which has already been made by the residents of the East Africa Protectorate to the requirements of military service and to express his regret for the necessity of making still further demands upon them.

H. CONWAY BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

21st March, 1917.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 99]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.**RULES.**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, section 16, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title.

1. These rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service Rules, 1917."

Medical examination

2. (1) (a) The Chairman of every District Committee shall direct every male person being a British subject of European origin between the ages of 18 and 45 residing in the District to present himself at such time and place as the Chairman may specify for medical examination by a Government Medical Officer or by a Military Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer appointed by the Governor in that behalf with a view to finding out such person's fitness for military service.

(b) Every male person as aforesaid shall present himself for medical examination at the time and place specified in the said notice.

(2) The Medical Officer shall make a report in writing to the Chairman of the District Committee of the District on every such person examined and shall state in such report if the person examined:—

- (a) is fit for general military service in the field or
- (b) is fit for service in the Military Labour Corps or
- (c) is fit for camp or office work or
- (d) is totally unfit for military service of any description.

3. The Chairman of every District Committee shall give every male person being a British subject of European origin between the ages of 18 and 45 residing in the District, other than a person in the service of the Government, notice to appear before the District Committee of the District at the place and on the date specified in such notice to show cause why his name should not be submitted to the War Council as being a fit person to be called upon to serve in a Corps the formation of which has been sanctioned by the Governor under the provisions of the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915. In default of appearance on the date specified in the said notice the person named in such notice if medically fit for military service shall be submitted to the War Council as a fit person as aforesaid. Persons to show cause.

4. An employer may either in person or in writing apply for the exemption of any of his employees. Such application shall be made to the District Committee of the District in which such employee resides. Employer may appear before District Committee.

5. The proceedings of a District Committee shall be held in public. Proceedings of the District Committee to be in public.

6. The War Council shall after consultation with the Heads of Government Departments and subject to the approval of the Governor select for military service those civil servants who can be spared for military service without unduly embarrassing the public service. Civil Servants.

7. Notwithstanding anything in these rules to the contrary any person who has been reported fit under rule 2 (2) whether for general military service in the field or for service in the Military Labour Corps or for camp or office work may report direct to the Recruiting Officer at Nairobi for enrolment and he may be enrolled in such of the corps the formation of which has been sanctioned by the Governor as the Military Authorities may decide. Provided that no employee shall cause himself to be so enrolled unless he has either received the permission in writing of his employer or permission in writing from the District Committee in that behalf. Any person reporting himself as aforesaid shall inform the Chairman of the District Committee of the District in which he ordinarily resides. Reporting for duty.

8. No male person being a British subject of European origin between the ages of 18 and 45 shall leave the Protectorate without permission in writing from the President of the War Council. Leaving the Protectorate.

9. In considering claims for exemption the District Committee shall take into account the following:— Reasons for exemption.

- (a) the safety of the District
- (b) the circumstances of each applicant
- (c) the interests of the employer (if any)
- (d) the nature and value of the work performed by the applicant or his employer (if any) in the production of commodities of economic value.

10. The Chairman of the District Committee shall forward to the War Council Report to War Council.

- (a) full particulars of every male person being a British subject or European origin between the ages of 18 and 45 residing in the District including the members of such Committee
- (b) full particulars of any medical or other reason adduced by or on behalf of any such male person claiming exemption from military service together with any recommendation the District Committee may wish to make on such claim and
- (c) if any such male person has undertaken to perform work or supervision for or on behalf of any person serving in any military corps formed in the Protectorate full particulars of such work or supervision.

11. The War Council may grant a certificate of exemption to any person exempted from military service on medical grounds or on any other ground set out in rule 9 stating therein the reasons therefor provided that any such certificate shall be liable to be withdrawn by the War Council for any reason to be stated by such Council. Certificates of exemption.

- Right to be heard by War Council.** 12. In the event of the War Council refusing to grant a certificate of exemption under the preceding rule on the particulars furnished by the Chairman of the District Committee the applicant for exemption from military service or his employer if the application for such exemption is made by the employer shall have the right to appeal in person to the War Council for further consideration of the application for exemption and the War Council shall hear such appeal. Any proceedings held under this rule shall be held in public.
- Quorum.** 13. A quorum of the War Council for the purposes of these rules shall be any number not less than five members.
- Penalties.** 14. Any person committing a breach of the provisions of rules 2 (1) (b) or 8 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months or to both.
- Interpretation.** 15. For the purpose of these rules the term " employer " shall include any person acting as an agent for or as a manager on behalf of an employer.
- Application.** 16. These rules shall not apply to any person serving in any of His Majesty's Forces.

By command of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

G. R. SANDFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Executive Council.

Nairobi,

The 23rd day of March, 1917.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 100]

THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

TRADE MARKS.

1. The Governor may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit, order the avoidance or suspension of the registration or of all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any trade mark, the proprietor whereof is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty within the meaning of section 4 of the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty and the Governor; before granting any such application, may require to be satisfied on the following heads:—

- (a) That the proprietor is the subject of a state at war with His Majesty, or is a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid;
- (b) That the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them in respect of which the trade mark is registered;
- (c) That it is in the general interests of the country, or of a Section of the community, or of a trade, that the registration or all or any rights conferred by the registration of the trade mark should be so avoided or suspended.

The fee to be paid on any such application shall be that specified in the First Schedule to these Rules, and an application under this rule must be made in the form contained in the Second Schedule to these Rules.

The Governor may, at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke any avoidance or suspension ordered under this rule.

Upon application under this rule the Governor may take into consideration proceedings that have been commenced or decided for such purpose in the United Kingdom, and a certificate purporting to be issued by the Board of Trade or the Comptroller of Trade Marks shall be sufficient evidence thereof until the contrary be proved.

For the purpose of exercising in any case the powers of avoidance or suspension under this rule the Governor may appoint such person or persons as he shall think fit as a Tribunal to hold an enquiry and the Registrar of Trade Marks for the time being shall be one of such persons and he shall preside over the Tribunal and have power to frame rules, with the Governor's approval as to procedure, mode of application, fees, hearing, evidence on oath, right of audience, and the summoning of witnesses in respect of such enquiry.

Any application to the Governor for avoidance or suspension under this rule may be referred for hearing and enquiry to the Tribunal, the members of which shall report to the Governor.

Provided always that the Governor may, at any time, if in his absolute discretion, he deems it expedient in the public interest, order the avoidance or suspension under this rule upon such terms and conditions, if any, as he may think fit.

2. The Registrar of Trade Marks may, at any time during the continuance of these rules, avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty or a person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty, as aforesaid, and for this purpose may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

3. The Registrar of Trade Marks may also at any time during the continuance of these Rules extend the time prescribed by the said Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, or any rules made thereunder for doing any act or filing any document, upon such terms and conditions as he may think fit in the following cases, namely:—

- (a) Where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant or proprietor was prevented from doing the said act, or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Registrar of Trade Marks, would justify such extension.
- (b) Where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant or proprietor.
- (c) Where the doing of such act would by reason of the present state of war be prejudicial to the public interest.

And for this purpose the Registrar of Trade Marks may issue rules of procedure to be followed by him in this respect.

4. The term "person" used in these Rules, shall in addition to the meaning given thereto by section 2 (23) of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912, include any Government Department.

5. All things required or authorised to be done by to or before the Governor may be done by to or before the Chief Secretary, or any person authorised in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary.

All documents purporting to be orders made by the Governor and to be sealed with the seal of the Governor or to be signed by the Chief Secretary or by any person authorised in that behalf by the Governor or Chief Secretary shall be received in evidence and shall be deemed to be such orders without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

6. The Rules published under the Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915 and dated the 19th day of January, 1917, (Government Notice No. 25), are hereby revoked.

7. These Rules may be cited as "The Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1917," and shall operate from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,

Nairobi,

T. S. THOMAS,

The 15th day of March, 1917.

Clerk to the Executive Council.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Fee payable on application under Rule 1 to Governor for avoidance or suspension Rs. 40 : 00.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Inventions, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Ordinance, 1915.

I (or We).....(full name)of
(address and description).....

hereby apply to the Governor of the East Africa Protectorate to order the avoidance or suspension of the registration or of all or any rights conferred by the registration of Trade Mark No..... registered in Class No..... for the proprietor whereof is(full name, address and description.)

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1912.**RULES.**

IN EXERCISE of the power given to the Governor-in-Council by the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, Section 54, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules shall be read with and shall be in addition to the Rules and the provisions in the Schedule to the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

2. The Registrar may refuse to accept any application upon which the following appears:—

(a) The words "Patent," "Patented," or "By Royal Letters Patent," "Registered," "Registered Design," "Copyright," "Entered at Stationers' Hall," "To counterfeit this is forgery," or words to like effect.

(b) Representations of Their Majesties or of any member of the Royal Family.

3. Representations of the Royal Arms or Royal crests so nearly resembling them so as to lead to mistake, or of British Royal crowns, or of the British national flags, or the word Royal or any other words, letters or devices calculated to lead persons to think that the applicant has Royal patronage or authorisation, may not appear on trade marks the registration of which is applied for. Provided always that nothing contained in this rule shall preclude the Registrar from allowing the registration of any trade mark which is registered in the United Kingdom.

4. Where representations of the arms of a foreign State or place appear on a mark the Registrar may call for such justification as he may deem necessary for their use.

5. Where a representation of the arms or emblems of any city, borough, town, place, society, body corporate, or institution appears on a mark, the applicant shall, if so required, furnish the Registrar with a consent from such official as the Registrar may consider entitled to give consent to the use of such arms or emblems.

6. Where the names or representations of living persons appear on a trade mark, the Registrar shall, if he so require, be furnished with consents from such persons before proceeding to register the mark. In the case of persons recently dead the Registrar may call for consents from their legal representatives before proceeding with registration of a trade mark on which their names or representations appear.

7. Where the name or a description of any goods appears on a trade mark the Registrar may refuse to register such mark in respect of any goods other than the goods so named or described.

Where the name or description of any goods appears on a trade mark which name or description in use varies the Registrar may permit the registration of the mark with the name or description upon it for goods other than those named or described, the applicant stating in his application that the name or description varies.

8. The fees set forth in the First Schedule hereto shall be paid in connection with the applications, registrations and other matters mentioned in the said Schedule. All fees prescribed for the purposes of the Ordinance must in all cases be paid before or at the time of the doing of the matter in respect of which they are to be paid.

9. The forms in the Second Schedule hereto shall be used in all cases to which they are applicable, and shall be modified as directed by the Registrar to meet other cases. The form of application for registration of a Trade Mark in Part IV. of the Schedule to the Ordinance is hereby cancelled.

10. The Rules made under Section 54 of the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, and dated the 23rd day of November, 1912, are hereby revoked.

By command of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,

Nairobi,

The 15th day of March, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to the Executive Council.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FEES.

	Rs. Cts.
1. On application to the Registrar to state grounds of decision and materials used under Section 11 Sub-section (2)	10 00
2. On filing a counter-statement in answer to a notice of opposition, by the applicant for each application opposed	15 00
3. For every entry in the Register of a disclaimer or memorandum in respect of a Trade Mark	5 00
4. On application under Section 36 to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter a single Trade Mark	15 00
5. On application under Section 36 to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter more than one mark of the same proprietor, the additions or alterations to be made, in each case, being the same—	
For the first mark	15 00
And for every other mark	7 50

FORM T. M. No. 1.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

FORM OF AUTHORISATION.

Sir,

(a) Here insert name and address of agent.

I beg to inform you that I have appointed (a).....

 of.....

(b) Here state the particular purpose for which the agent is appointed.

to act as my agent for (b).....

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(c) To be signed by the person appointing the agent.

(c).....
 Address.....

Dated the.....day of.....191.....

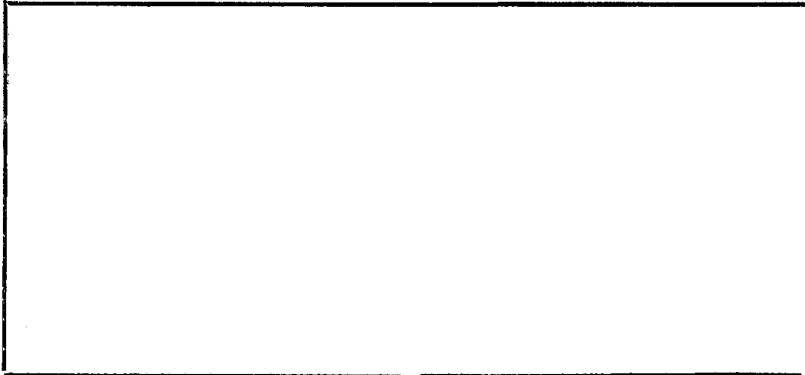
To

The Secretary,
 Inventions and Designs,
 High Court,
 MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.



One representation to be fixed within this square, and four others to be sent on separate Forms T. M. No. 3.

Representations of a larger size may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

(a) Only goods contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate application form is required for each separate class.

(b) Here insert legibly the full name, address and description of the individual, firm or company. Add trading style (if any).

(c) Alter to "claim to be the proprietors thereof" in the case of a firm or company.

Application is hereby made for Registration of the accompanying Trade Mark in Class....., in respect of (a)..... in the name of (b)..... of (address and description)..... trading as..... who claims to be the proprietor thereof (c).

.....do not claim the registration of this Trade Mark under the special provisions of paragraph 5 of Section 7 of the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, in regard to names, signatures or words.

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of.....191...

To The Secretary, Inventions and Designs, High Court, MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

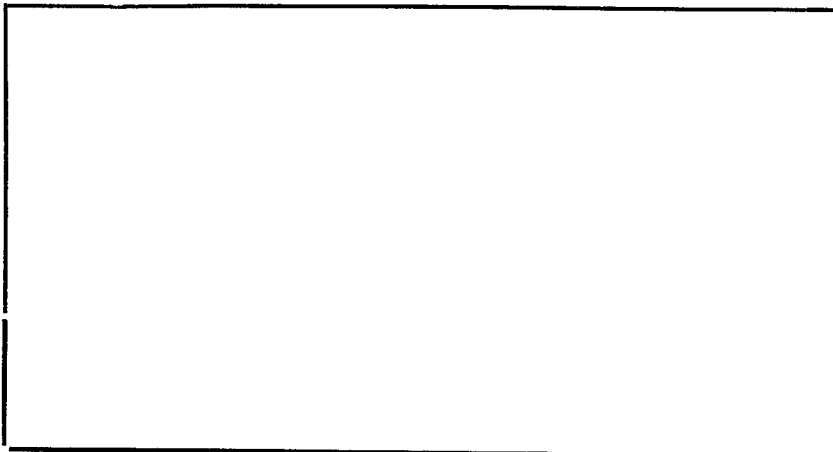
The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION OF TRADE MARK, TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.

One representation of the Trade Mark to be fixed within this square.

It must correspond exactly in all respects with the representation affixed to the Application Form.

Any representation of a larger size than foolscap may be folded, but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

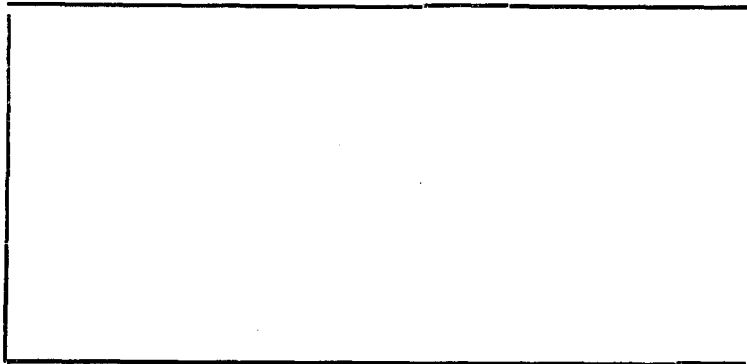


Four of these ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIONS of the Trade Mark must accompany each Form of Application.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

SPECIAL APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK UNDER PARAGRAPH 5 OF SECTION 7.

One representation to be fixed within this square, and four others to be sent on separate Forms T. M. No. 3.



Application is hereby made for registration of the accompanying Trade Mark in

(a) Only goods Class....., in respect of (a).....
contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate Application Form is required for each separate class.

(b) Here insert in the name of (b).....
legibly the full name, address and description of the individual, firm or company. Add trading style (if any). (address and description).....

(c) Alter to trading as.....
"claim to be the proprietors thereof" in the case of a firm or company. who claims to be the proprietor thereof (c) and desires an order of the Court directing registration of the same.

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of..... 191...

To
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF GROUNDS OF DECISION UNDER SECTION 11 (2).

You are hereby requested under Sub-section 2 of Section 11 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, to state in writing the grounds of your decision, dated the.....day of..... 191..., after the hearing on the.....day of..... 191..., and the materials used by you in arriving at such decision.

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of.....191...

To
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION.
(To be accompanied by an unstamped duplicate).

In the matter of an application
No.....by.....
of.....

Here state full name
and address.

I,.....

hereby give notice of my intention to oppose the Registration of the Trade Mark advertised
under the above number for Class in the Official Gazette of the
day of....., 191.....No.....page.....

The grounds of opposition are as follows:—

.....
.....
.....

(Signed).....

Dated theday of.....191.....

To
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

FORM OF COUNTER-STATEMENT.
(To be accompanied by an unstamped duplicate.)

In the matter of an Opposition,
No....., to Application
No.....

I.....

the applicant for the above Trade Mark, hereby give notice that the following are the
grounds on which I rely as supporting my application:—

.....
.....
.....

I admit the following allegations in the notice of Opposition:—

.....
.....
.....

Signature.....

To
Dated this.....day of.....191...
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

FORM T. M. No. 7.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST TO ENTER DISCLAIMER OR MEMORANDUM RELATING TO A TRADE MARK.

Iof

hereby request that you will enter in the Register in connection with the Trade Mark No. in Class. the following namely—

.....
.....
.....

Signature.

Dated this.....day of.....191.....

To
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

FORM T. M. No. 8.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

FEE FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

Sir,
In reply to your request I hereby transmit the prescribed fee for the registration of the Trade Mark No.....in Class.....

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Signature.

Dated the.....day of.....191.....

To
The Secretary,
Invention & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

FORM OF REQUEST FOR CORRECTION OF CLERICAL ERROR OR FOR
PERMISSION TO AMEND APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 33.

Sir,

I hereby request that.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
.....
.....
.....

Signature.

Dated this.....day of.....191.....

To

The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ALTERATION OF ADDRESS ON REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS.

In the matter of the Trade Mark No.....

registered in Class.....

I,.....

of.....

the registered Proprietor of the Trade Mark numbered as above desire that my address on
the Register of Trade Marks be altered to.....

.....

x Signature of
Proprietor.

x.....

Dated this.....day of.....191...

To

The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

Section 34.

REQUEST TO ENTER CHANGE OF NAME OF REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF TRADE MARK UPON THE REGISTER.

(a) Or We. I, (a).....

Here insert name, address and description.

(b) My or Our. hereby request that you will enter (b)

(c) Or names. name (c) in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor of the Trade Mark No..... in Class

(d) I am or We are. (d) entitled to the said Trade Mark and to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the said Trade Mark is registered.

There has been no change in the actual proprietorship of the said Trade Mark,

(e) Here state the circumstances under which the change of name took place. but (e)

x Signature. x

Dated this.....day of, 191...

To
The Secretary,
Inventions and Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

Section 34.

FORM OF APPLICATION BY PROPRIETOR OF REGISTERED TRADE MARK TO CANCEL ENTRY ON REGISTER.

Trade Mark No.....Class....., advertised in Trade Marks Journal, No.....page.....

Name of Registered Proprietor.....

Place of Business.....

Description.....

I, the undersigned..... of..... (or I, the undersigned..... a member of the firm of..... of..... on behalf of my said firm)..... apply that the entry upon the Register of Trade Marks of the Trade Mark No..... in Class..... may be cancelled.

x Signature.

x.....

Dated this.....day of..... 191...

To

The Secretary, Inventions & Designs, High Court, MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

Section 34.

REQUEST TO STRIKE OUT GOODS FROM THOSE FOR WHICH A TRADE MARK IS REGISTERED.

I,..... of..... hereby request that you will strike out..... from the goods for which the Trade Mark No..... is registered in Class.....

x Signature.

x.....

Dated this.....day of..... 191...

To

The Secretary, Inventions & Designs, High Court, MOMBASA.

FORM T. M. No. 13.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 36 TO ADD TO OR ALTER A TRADE MARK.

In the matter of the Trade Mark No.....

in Class.....

Application is hereby made on behalf of the registered proprietor of the Trade Mark numbered as above to alter it in the following particulars that is to say:—

(Here fill in full particulars).

Six copies of the mark as it will appear when so altered are filed herewith.

(Signed)

Dated this.....day of.....191...

To

The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

FORM T. M. No. 14.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK.

In the matter of an application for registration

of a Trade Mark No.....in Class.....

Sir,

I,

of.....

the Applicant in the above matter, hereby request you to furnish me with your Certificate of Refusal to register the said Trade Mark.

x Signature of applicant.

x

Dated this.....day of.....191...

To

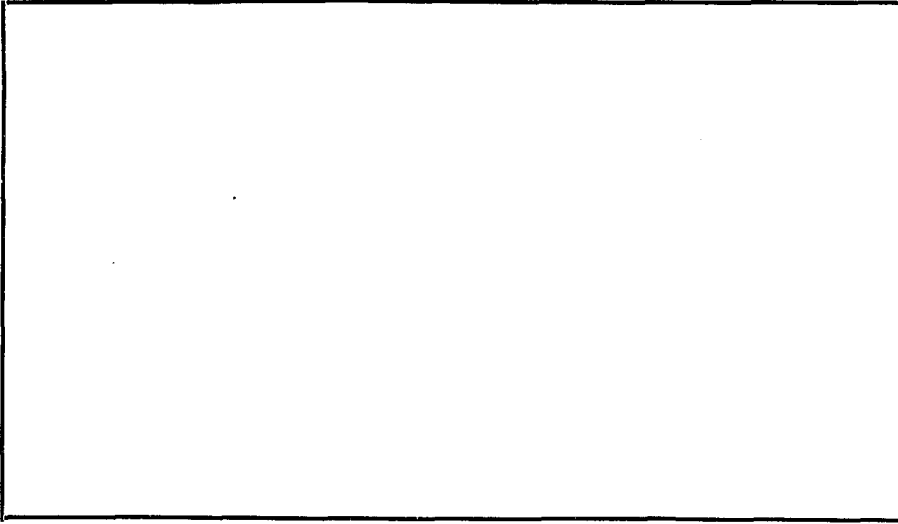
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

SPECIAL APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK UNDER SECTION 55.

(To be accompanied by an unstamped duplicate.)



One representation to be fixed within this square, and six others to be sent on separate half-sheets of foolscap.

Representations of a larger size may be folded but must then be mounted upon linen and affixed hereto.

Application is hereby made for registration of the accompanying Trade

(a) Only goods contained in one and the same class should be set out here. A separate Application Form is required for each separate class.

Mark in Class....., in respect of (a).....

.....
.....
.....

in the name of.....of

(address and description).....

.....
.....

who desire H. E. the Governor under Section 55 of the Ordinance to permit the registration thereof.

(Signed).....

Dated the.....day of....., 191...

To
The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST BY ASSIGNEE OR SUBSEQUENT PROPRIETOR FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN HIS NAME.

(a) Name of Assignee, etc. I, (a)

(b) Address of of (b).....

(c) Name of Assignee. hereby request, under Section 15 that the name of (c)

(d) Trade or Business of Assignee., carrying on business as (d)

(e) Address of Assignee., at (e), may

be entered in the Register of Trade Marks as proprietor of the Trade Mark No. in Class

That I am now the proprietor thereof as shown in my Affidavit filed herewith.

(f) Signature of Assignee, etc.

(f).....

Dated this.....day of.....191...

To
 The Secretary,
 Inventions & Designs,
 High Court,
 MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK TO BE USED IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the matter of the Trade Mark No....., registered in Class..... in the name of

I,

of

the registered Proprietor of the above Trade Mark, hereby request you to furnish me with your Certificate of Registration to be used in legal proceedings.

x Signature.

x.....

Dated this.....day of.....191.....

To
 The Secretary,
 Inventions & Designs,
 High Court,
 MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

REQUEST FOR GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRAR (OTHER THAN CERTIFICATE FOR USE IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS).

In the matter of the Trade Mark No

In Class.....

Sir,

I,.....

of.....

(a) Here set out hereby request you to furnish me with your Certificate (a) the particulars which the Registrar is requested to certify.

(b) Signature.

(b).....

Dated this..... day of....., 191.....

To

The Secretary,
Inventions & Designs,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

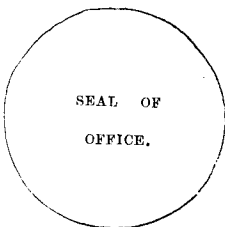
The Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 18.

To.....

I hereby certify, pursuant to Section 18 of the above Ordinance, that the Trade Mark in your application No..... was duly advertised in the Official Gazette and has been registered in your name in Class..... in respect of the goods specified by you.

Witness my hand this..... day of..... 191...



Registrar.

The Inventions & Designs Office,
High Court,
MOMBASA.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 102]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Mombasa Building Amendment Rules, 1917," and shall apply to the Township of Mombasa and shall be construed with the Township Rules, 1904.

2. No building other than a wattle and daub hut with a Makuti roof built in the native manner shall be built on any plot within the Island of Mombasa unless such plot has been approved by the Superintendent of Conservancy as a building plot and unless such plot abuts on a public road of not less than 25 feet width.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,

The 27th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 104]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS plague infected rats have been found in Kibigori Railway Station and the P. W. I. store there, the said Railway Station and P. W. I. store are hereby declared to be infected areas for the purposes of the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, and the Rules thereunder, and I hereby apply to the said infected areas the rules under the said Ordinance dated 29th July, 1913.

Nairobi,

The 24th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 105]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of plague infected rats having been found at Kibigori Railway Station and the P. W. I. store and as it is considered necessary to close Kibigori Railway Station to all passengers and goods traffic, notice is hereby given that until further notice no passengers or goods shall be booked from or to Kibigori Railway Station.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 106]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, Henry Conway Belfield, a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, by this my commission under my hand appoint:—

THE HON. J. W. BARTH and

THE HON. W. MACLELLAN WILSON

to be Commissioners to inquire into and report on:—

- (a) The facts relating to the recruitment of labour in the Embu District of the Kenya Province by Mr. W. G. Parker during 1915.
- (b) The facts relating to the employment of native labour by the District Commissioner of the aforesaid Embu District during 1915.

AND I do hereby direct that the said Honourable J. W. Barth be Chairman of the Commission.

AND I do hereby direct that the aforesaid inquiry shall be held at such place or places in the Protectorate as the Chairman may think fit.

AND I do hereby command all persons whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their obedience accordingly.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 27th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 107]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, by this my Commission under my hand appoint the HONOURABLE FRANCIS WILLIAM MAJOR, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, MAJOR EWART SCOTT GROGAN, WILLIAM ALFRED KEMPE, ESQUIRE, THOMAS ALFRED WOOD, ESQUIRE, AND THE HONOURABLE PERCIVAL HERBERT CLARKE,

to be Commissioners to inquire into and report on :—

- (1) Any special circumstances affecting the interests of this Protectorate to be considered in framing a commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the War.
- (2) The circumstances of the Protectorate, if any, which call for special attention in connexion with the following questions :—
 - (a) What industries are essential to the future safety of the British Nation and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them ?
 - (b) What steps should be taken to recover British and foreign trade lost during the war and to secure new markets ?
 - (c) To what extent and by what means the resources of the British Empire and its Protectorates should and can be developed ?
 - (d) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the British Empire and its Protectorates can be prevented from falling under foreign control ?
- (3) The recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies as set forth in Government Notice No. 335 and published in the *Official Gazette* of the 15th day of November, 1916, in so far as the circumstances of the Protectorate call for special attention in connexion with such recommendations.

AND I do hereby appoint the said Francis William Major, to be Chairman of such Commission.

AND I do hereby direct that three of the aforesaid Commissioners shall form a quorum.

AND I do hereby direct that the aforesaid inquiry be held at such places in the Protectorate as the Chairman may think fit.

AND I do hereby command all persons whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their obedience accordingly.

Given at Nairobi this 27th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 108]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service Rules (No. 2) 1917." Short title
2. In these rules the expression "the Ordinance" means the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915. Interpretation.
3. Any notice served by a District Commissioner in accordance with Section 5 (3) of the Ordinance shall be in the form set out in the Schedule hereto. Form of notices.
4. The following shall be the rates of pay and terms of service for persons selected for military service under the provisions of the Ordinance:— Rates of pay and terms of service.

(a) Rates of pay:—	Rs. per diem.
Privates	4 " "
Lance Corporals	5 " "
Corporals	6 " "
Sergeants	7 " "
Company Sergeant-Majors	8 " "
Regimental Sergeant-Majors	9 " "
Subalterns	£300 per annum.
Captains	£400 " "
Adjutants	£500 " "
Majors	£600 " "

(b) Terms of service:—

- (i) The duration of service shall be from the date of enrolment until the date of the demobilization of the East African Expeditionary Force.
- (ii) The service shall be for operations with the East African Expeditionary Force against German East Africa only.

5. The members of the Mombasa and Nairobi Defence Forces and of any other Defence Force which may have been enrolled for purposes of local defence during the present war shall not be deemed to be excluded from the provisions of the Compulsory Service Rules, 1917, by reason of Rule 16 of such Rules. Defence Forces.

6. Any person being a British subject of European origin who shall attempt to leave the Protectorate without the permission in writing of the President of the War Council shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months or to both. A police officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing a breach of this rule. Attempt to leave the Protectorate.

By command of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

T. S. THOMAS,
Clerk to the Executive Council.

Nairobi,

The 28th day of March, 1917.

SCHEDULE.

The Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915.

To

WHEREAS you the said.....have been selected for military service by the War Council appointed under the provisions of the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, I.....District Commissioner of the District in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the aforesaid Ordinance hereby give you notice to proceed to.....on the.....day of.....1917 and there report to.....for the purpose of being enrolled in such corps the formation of which has under the aforesaid Ordinance been sanctioned by the Governor as the General Officer Commanding may determine.

(Name of place).

The.....day of.....19 .

District Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 111]

THE NATIVE HUT AND POLL TAX ORDINANCE, 1910.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by section 12 of the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1910, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order that the inhabitants of the following locations and Townships shall be exempt from payment of hut tax during the year ending 31st March, 1917:—

Digo Central location.
 Digo Southern location.
 Pongwe.
 Duruma.
 Akamba of Kilasini.
 Trans Shimba wa Digo.
 The Townships of Vanga, Wasin and Gazi.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 24th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 26]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is desirable that the conditions of active service shall cease to apply to the officers and men of the Uganda Police who are employed on civil duties, NOW THEREFORE I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate hereby declare that the Proclamation of the 5th day of August, 1914, (Proclamation No. 17) shall cease to apply to that part of the Uganda Police Force which is employed on civil duties.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 28th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief

PROCLAMATION No. 27]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Pleuro-Pneumonia has occurred on Farm 42 (Dondora Estate) Nairobi. Now therefore I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 4 of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the aforesaid Farm 42 (Dondora Estate) to be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 28th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 28]

THE NATIVE HUT AND POLL TAX AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Native Hut and Poll Tax Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that on and after the 1st day of April, 1917, the sum payable in respect of hut or poll tax, as the case may be, leviable under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1910, Sections 3 and 5 respectively, in the Taita District shall be increased to Rs. 5/-

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 29th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 29]

THE BANK AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Bank Amendment Ordinance, 1917, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare the National Bank of South Africa Limited to be a British Bank for the purposes of the Bank Ordinance, 1910, and of the Bank Amendment Ordinance, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 30th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

PROCLAMATION No. 30]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, as amended by the Diseases of Animals Amendment Ordinance, 1906, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Disease known as "Ulcerative Lymphangitis" shall be included in the definition of disease contained in Section 2 (4) of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

The Proclamation No. 4 under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1915, and dated the 6th day of January, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 2nd day of April, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 112a]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

Government Notices Nos. 104 and 105 dated 24th day of March, 1917, under the above Ordinance are hereby cancelled.

Nairobi,
The 4th day of April, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 113]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules.

Nairobi,
The 20th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Diseases of Animals Rules, 1917.
2. Rule 21 of the Diseases of Animals Rules 1911 is amended as follows:—
in line 1 after the words "Issuer of Permits" add "or a Police Officer."
in line 3 delete the words "but if he is not" and substitute there for the words "but if the Issuer of Permits is not."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 114]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule.

Nairobi,

This 28th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

The Rule dated 30th December, 1910, applicable to the Township of Kismayu is hereby repealed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 115]

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1910.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Customs Ordinance, 1910. I hereby notify Pwakuu to be the proper place for unloading all water-borne firewood provided that vessels first report to the Leven House Customs and obtain leave to proceed to and sail from Pwakuu. The landing of firewood at Mkanyageni is hereby prohibited as from the 1st April, 1917.

Nairobi,

The 19th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 116]

MARTIAL REGULATIONS.

THE following regulation under martial law is hereby promulgated and shall be read together with the Martial Law Regulations dated the 10th day of December, 1914 (Government Notice No. 276):—

No person shall melt down, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current gold coin. Any person acting in contravention of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by No. 19 of the Martial Law Regulations of the 10th December, 1914.

Given under my hand at Nairobi the 20th day of March, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 119]

CORRIGENDUM.

In the Commission issued by His Excellency the Governor under the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on certain matters relating to labour and to the recruitment of labour in the Embu District and published as Government Notice No. 106 in the *Official Gazette* of the 28th March, 1917, for the year "1915" wherever it occurs in such Commission should be read "1916".

By Order of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,

The 30th day of March, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 120]

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Prisons Ordinance, 1914, Section 77 (c), His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint every Provincial Commissioner to be a Visiting Justice in respect of the prisons in his province.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 1st day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING

Chief Secretary.

PRIORITY OF INDENTS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS licences for the exportation from the United Kingdom of machinery and other materials for which there is a demand for war purposes will not be granted by the War Trade Department unless a certificate is produced from the Ministry of Munitions. And Whereas such a certificate will not be issued unless the indent for such machinery or other material has been submitted to a local Priority Authority for examination and advice. Now therefore Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint a committee consisting of:—

THE GENERAL MANAGER, UGANDA RAILWAY (*Chairman.*)
B. L. EREMNER, ESQUIRE, AND
A. PLAYFAIR, ESQUIRE.

to be the Priority Authority in the Protectorate for the purposes aforesaid. All indents on suppliers in the United Kingdom for machinery, steel, tin plates, copper or other metals or manufactures thereof or other material for which there is a demand for war purposes should be submitted to the aforesaid authority together with an application in the prescribed form. All communications should be made to the Chairman, Priority Authority, at the offices of the General Manager, Uganda Railway.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 2nd day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, No. 13 of 1914.

NOTICE.

Establishment of Prisons and Appointment of Superintendents.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 3 and 9 of the Prisons Ordinance, No. 13 of 1914, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to declare that the prisons established at the undermentioned places, are prisons for the purpose of the aforesaid Ordinance and His Excellency is further pleased to appoint as Superintendents of the said prisons the officials noted opposite the name of each *viz* :—

Prison.	Superintendent.
Eldama Ravina ...	The District Commissioner Eldama Ravine
Eldoret ...	" " Eldoret
Embu ...	" " Embu
Engare Narok ...	The Officer in Charge of the Masai Reserve
Fort Hall ...	The District Commissioner Fort Hall
Gazi ...	" " Vanga
Kabarnet ...	" " Kabarnet
Kericho ...	" " Kericho
Kipini ...	" " Kipini
Kisii ...	" " Kisii
Kismayu ...	" " Kismayu
Kisumu ...	" " Kisumu
Kitui ...	" " Kitui
Kyambu ...	" " Kyambu
Lamu ...	" " Lamu
Machakos ...	" " Machakos
Malindi ...	" " Malindi
Meru ...	" " Meru
Mumias ...	" " Mumias
Naivasha ...	" " Naivasha
Nandi ...	" " Nandi
Nyeri ...	" " Nyeri
Voi ...	" " Voi
Chuka ...	The Administrative Officer-in-Charge of Chuka
Kakoneni ...	" " Girama
Nakuru ...	" " Nakuru
Rabai ...	" " Rabai
Takaungu ...	" " Takaungu
Mombasa ...	(See separate appointment.)
Nairobi ...	(" " ")

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

Nairobi,

The 1st day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.

Amalgamation of the Customs Departments of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Departments of East Africa and Uganda have been amalgamated from the 1st April, 1917, and are now under the control of the Chief of Customs of East Africa. The Government of Uganda has abolished Road and Wharfage dues and temporary measures have been taken to collect export duties at Mombasa on Uganda produce exported on Uganda values until legislation can be enacted providing for inter Protectorate free trade and the collection of export duties on Uganda produce at Mombasa on Mombasa values. No entries or Customs formalities are now necessary in respect of goods passing to and from Uganda and East Africa while goods in transit to and from foreign countries passing through Uganda will be treated as before except that transit fees will be collected at the frontier station in Uganda on only those goods which enter Uganda from inland foreign countries, transit fees on transit goods entering Uganda from British East Africa being collected at Mombasa. Goods to or from Uganda and foreign inland ports or places will be declared and entered as at Mombasa under the East Africa Customs Regulations which apply generally to the amalgamated department.

Nairobi,
The 3rd day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 31]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendment and addition to the Schedule to the same:—

- (1) That the following heading be deleted:—
 - (B) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses and calfskins.
- (2) That the following heading be added:—
 - (A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses and calfskins.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of April, 1917.

H. C. BELFIELD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 126]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Nairobi,
The 5th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Chief Secretary.

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Kisumu and may be cited as "The Kisumu Township (Powers of Medical Officer of Health) Rules, 1917."

2. Where in any rules issued under the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, and applied to the Kisumu Township the Medical Officer of Health is authorised to take proceedings to recover any fine or impose any penalty for any breach or non-observance of any such rule it shall be lawful for a sanitary inspector authorised in writing by the Medical Officer of Health in that behalf to take such proceedings and to appear for and on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 133]

THE INVENTIONS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ORDINANCE, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE rules of procedure with regard to trade marks under the new rules published in the *Official Gazette* of March 28th, 1917, will be the same as set out in the *Official Gazette* of February 14th, 1917 (Government Notice No. 52).

Mombasa,

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1917.

A. E. SOCKETT,

Acting Registrar of Trade Marks, High Court.

PROCLAMATION No. 32]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the whole of the areas set forth in the Schedule attached hereto to be infected areas for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Gilgil Escarpment Farms. Being Farms Nos. 1256/1, 1256/2, 1258/1, 1258/2, 1259/1, 1259/2, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1265.
2. Mr. Colville's Farm No. 1255.
3. The Gilgil Railway Station Reserve and the Government Reserve (Farm No. 1317) south of the Railway Station.
4. The East Africa Lands and Development Company Limited, Estate (East Africa Syndicate) and Mr. Doering's Farm No. 423 with exception of the areas bounded on the North, by a line commencing at a point on the South Eastern boundary of the East Africa Lands and Development Company's Estate, where the Turashi River intersects the boundary, thence in a straight line in a Westerly direction to the Company's bridge over the Melawa River near the Melawa Farm, thence in a straight line in a Westerly direction to the Uganda Railway Bridge over the Gilgil River, thence following the River in a Southerly direction to a point half a mile North of the Naivasha Lake Road, thence keeping half a mile North of that road in a Westerly direction to the South West beacon on the boundary of Farm No. 423, (Mr. Doering's).

PROCLAMATION No. 33]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the following areas situated on the Kinangop Plateau, Naivasha Province, to be infected areas for the purposes of the above Ordinance:—

Farms Nos. 391, 392, 393, 1095, 1097, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309/1, 1309/2 and 1312.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 17th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 34]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that Farm 42 (Dondora Estate) Nairobi is free from disease and I hereby cancel Proclamation No. 27 dated 28th March, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 17th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 134]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| Short title. | (1) These Rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service Rules (No. 3), 1917." |
| Amendment of Compulsory Service Rules, (No. 2), 1917. | (2) In Clause (a) (Rates of Pay) of Rule 4 of the Compulsory Service Rules (No. 2), 1917:—
(i) The expression "Adjutants £500 per annum" is hereby deleted.
(ii) For the expression "Majors £600 per annum" the expression "Majors £500 per annum" is hereby substituted. |
| Effect of amendment. | (3) The amendments made by the foregoing rule shall be deemed to have effect from the 28th day of March, 1917. |

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 17th day of April, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to the Executive Council.

PROCLAMATION No. 35]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, removals and variations contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 2nd day of February, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette*, (Government Notice No. 139 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 16th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 26), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 2nd day of *February*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see page 366 of *Official Gazette* of April 25th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 36]

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor under the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the Trade Centres mentioned in the Schedule attached hereto and which are located in the District of Nyeri, Kenya Province, to be excluded from the provisions of the above mentioned Ordinance.

Nairobi,

The 19th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

TRADE CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Area.
Karatina ...	On the Nyeri-Embu cart road near Karatina Native Market.	5 plots for Indian shops, each 50' x 100'
Gatundu ...	On the E. side of the above Trade Centre of the Ragati stream.	3 mill plots, each 50' x 75'
Kagio ...	On the west bank of the Ramathambi stream near where the Nyeri-Embu road crosses the same.	4 mill plots, each 50' x 100'

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916, Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

Chemicals, etc.:—

(c) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil.

(c) Creosote, and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(c) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(c) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line).

Insulating materials, the following:—

(c) Zinc barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate;

(B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles).

(2) That the following headings be added:—

Chemicals, etc.:—

(B) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;

(B) Creosote, and creosote oils (ex-

cept wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(B) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(B) Potassium sulphate;

(B) Zinc oxide;

(c) Fishing gear, including tackle for fishing by rod and line;

Insulating materials, the following:—

(c) Zinc barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (except zinc oxide);

(B) Manures, compound;

(B) Manures, organic;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(c) Ginger, preserved;

(B) Peas of all kinds;

(B) Sausages;

(B) Rubies and sapphires, natural or synthetic;

Woods the following:—

(c) Cherry wild;

(c) Cotton;

(c) Gum;

(c) Ebony;

(c) Maple;

(c) Palm;

(B) Quebracho;

(c) Rose;

(B) Zinc dust;

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 22nd day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Kisumu Township (Animals and Carts) Rules, 1917."

2. For the purposes of these rules the term "animal" includes horses, mules, cattle, donkeys, swine, goats and sheep.

3. No person shall keep any animal within the Township area between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. without a permit from the Superintendent of Conservancy. Such permit shall state where the animal to which it refers may be kept.

4. No person shall graze any animal at any place within the Township where such grazing is forbidden by the Superintendent of Conservancy and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Conservancy to indicate by notice posted outside the Conservancy Office where such grazing is forbidden.

5. No person shall outspan any cart within the Township for a longer period than may be reasonably necessary for the loading or unloading of such cart save in a place set aside by the Superintendent of Conservancy for the purposes of an outspan nor shall any person outspan or keep any ox cart within the Township between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. in or at any place other than a place set aside by the Superintendent of Conservancy for that purpose and the Superintendent of Conservancy shall indicate by notice or otherwise any place which he may set aside for that purpose.

6. The occupier of any land whereon there is erected any stable, cattle yard or cattle shed, pigsty or other construction for keeping any animal shall cause such stable, cattle yard, cattle shed, pigsty or other construction to be cleansed thoroughly daily.

7. These Rules shall be applicable to the Township of Kisumu.

8. Offences under these rules shall be cognisable to the Police.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 22nd day of April, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 147]

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in all leases of farms or town plots issued under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902:—

1. The consent of the Governor to any assignment, transfer or sub-lease between parties of the same race will no longer be required as from the date hereof, unless the assignment, transfer or sub-lease relates to a sub-division or re-subdivision in respect of which a separate title has not been granted by the Crown; provided that an assignment or sub-lease, to which the Crown has been a party, or on which the Land Officer's consent is endorsed, shall be deemed for the purpose of this notice to constitute a separate title as above mentioned.

2. The consent fee of Rs. 15-00 will no longer be payable in cases of assignment, transfer or sub-lease, and the Notice of the 25th June, 1909, published on page 311 of the *Official Gazette*, 1909, is accordingly cancelled.

3. This notice does not affect the provision of section 71 of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, as to the transfer of land between parties of different races.

Nairobi,

Dated the 11th day of April, 1917.

R. B. WRIGHT,

Land Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 148]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Nairobi and may be cited as "The Nairobi Township Cycle Amendment Rules, 1917."

2. Rule 2 of Township Rules dated 15th January, 1912, is hereby amended by substituting for the words "31st day of December" the words "15th day of January."

3. Rule 4 of Township Rules dated 15th January, 1912, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "visible" the following words:--

"and kept in a clearly legible condition."

4. Rule 6 of Township Rules dated 15th January, 1912, is hereby amended by substitution of the words "two rupees for the figures and words "25 cents."

5. Rule 2 of the Nairobi Township Cycle Rules (No. 2 of 1912) is hereby amended by deleting the words "Such licences shall be issued by the Town Clerk on payment of a fee of Re. 1/- and each licence shall expire on the 31st December of the year in which it shall have been granted" and substituting therefor the following:—

"Such licences shall be monthly licences and shall be issued by the Town Clerk on payment in advance of a fee of Rs. 5/- per calendar month or part thereof."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 27th day of April, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 149]

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, 1915.

NOTICE.

Haulage by Motor Vehicles—Mombasa Township.

NOTICE is hereby given that in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 15 (12) of the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor has approved of the undernoted road in the Township of Mombasa being used for haulage by Motor Vehicles:—

Station Road from Kilindini Road to the Railway Goods Shed.

Nairobi,

April 26th, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 151]

THE PRESERVATION OF NATIVE PROPERTY ORDINANCE, 1916.

NOTICE.

Application to the Nyika Reserve.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by the Preservation of Native Property Ordinance, 1916, Section 2, His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council has been pleased to order that the aforesaid Ordinance shall apply to the area reserved from sale lease or other disposal under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, Section 54, by virtue of the notice under the said Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, dated the 4th day of March, 1916 (Government Notice No. 73), and defined in the Schedules to the aforesaid notice.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 26th day of April, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to the Executive Council.

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

- (B) Copper wire and cables containing copper;
- (c) Cordite presses;
- (c) Dies for cartridge cases;
- (c) Gauges for cartridges or shells;
- (B) Gauze manufactured of copper or its alloys;
- (B) Horse shoes;
- (c) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;

- (c) Incorporators;
- (c) Lapping machines;

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (c) Copper ore;
- (B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, Naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, brass wire, bronze wire perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
- (c) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;

(B) Yellow metal;

- (c) Rifling machines;
- (B) Telegraphs, instruments and material for, the following:—

Wheatstone automatic apparatus:—

Automatic transmitters;
Wheatstone transmitters;

Parts of Creed apparatus:—

Creed engines;
Creed relays with pneumatic valves;

Auxiliaries to creed apparatus:—

High tension keys operated by pneumatic pressure;
High tension keys operated magnetically;
Dictaphones and dictaphone cylinders;
Einthoven galvanometers;
Paper tape photographically sensitised;

- (c) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for;
- (B) Telephone sets and their component parts;
- (c) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
- (B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
- (B) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
- (B) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
- (c) Wire-winding machines.

(2) That the following headings be added:—

- (B) Horse, mule and pony shoes;
- (B) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—

Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (B) Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate;
- (B) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper;
- (B) Copper manufactures, the following:—

All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except:—

- (1) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys exported before the 9th day of May, 1917,

to all destinations not in foreign countries in Europe or in the Mediterranean or Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports not in any such foreign countries, except Russian Baltic ports; and

(2) Articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed five per cent. of the total weight of the article, and does not exceed 56 lbs.;

(B) Mustard seed;

(B) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 30th day of April, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 41]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained respectively in the Schedules to the Orders dated the 16th day of February, 1917, and the 2nd day of March, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notices Nos. 156 and 157 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 2nd day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 156]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 27), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 16th day of *February*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see page 415 of *Official Gazette* of May 9th, 1917).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 157]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 28), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 2nd day of *March*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of *May*, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see page 417 of *Official Gazette* of *May* 9th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 42]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance dated the 24th day of *June*, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by adding to the list contained in part 2 thereof of excepted articles which may be exported to the Netherlands without restriction the following:—

Tiles.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 5th day of *May*, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 158]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Townships (Sanitary) Rules, 1917" and shall apply to any Township which the Governor may by notice in the *Gazette* order.
2. For the purposes of these Rules:—
 - (1) any premises in such a state or condition as to be a nuisance or injurious to health;

- (2) any premises in such a state or condition and any building so constructed as to be likely to harbour rats ;
- (3) any pool, ditch, gutter, water course, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain, ash-pit, refuse-pit, dustbin, well, water-tank, sink in such a state or condition or so situated as to be a nuisance or injurious to health ;
- (4) any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health ;
- (5) any hole or excavation, well, pond or quarry in or near any road, street or pathway which is or is likely to become dangerous to the public ;
- (6) any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health ;
- (7) any growth of weeds, grass or wild bush which may be a nuisance or injurious to health ;
- (8) any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates whether or not members of the same family ; and
- (9) any cesspool or cesspit constructed after the date of these Rules beneath any part of a building which is used or intended to be used wholly or partly for human habitation or in which any manufacture, trade or business is or is intended to be carried on ;
- (10) Any accumulation of stones, boritis, or other building material if such accumulation in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to harbour rats or other vermin or any ruinous building which in the opinion of the Health Officer is likely to harbour rats or other vermin ; shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by these Rules.

3. The Health Officer or any person authorised by him either generally or in any particular case shall be admitted in to any premises for the purpose of examining as to the existence of any nuisance thereon at any times between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the afternoon, or in the case of a nuisance arising in respect of any business then at any hour when such business is in progress or is usually carried on. Where a nuisance has been ascertained to exist or a nuisance order has been made, the Health Officer or any person authorised by him shall be admitted into the premises between the hours aforesaid until the nuisance is abated or the works ordered to be done are completed as the case may be.

When a nuisance order has not been complied with or has been infringed, the Health Officer or any person or persons authorised by him shall be admitted at all reasonable times into the premises where the nuisance exists in order to abate the same. If admission to premises for any of the purposes of this rule is refused, any Magistrate on application by the Health Officer may by order in writing require the person having custody of the premises to admit the Health Officer or any person authorised by him into the premises during the hours aforesaid, and if no person having custody of the premises is found, the Magistrate shall authorise the Health Officer or any person authorised by him if necessary, to break and enter on such premises. Any such order shall continue in force until the nuisance has been abated or the work for which the entry was necessary has been done.

4. Any person who refuses to obey an order of a Magistrate for admission of the Health Officer or any person or persons authorised by him, or who obstructs such officer or other person in any act authorised under these rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding seventy-five rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month.

5. Whenever the Health Officer is satisfied that a nuisance exists or has existed and is likely to recur on any land or premises in the Township, the Health Officer shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance exists or is liable to recur or, if such person cannot be found, on the occupier or owner of the land or premises on which the nuisance arises or has arisen requiring him to abate the nuisance or to do what is necessary to prevent its recurrence within the time specified in the notice, and such notice may specify any works to be executed for the purpose of abating the nuisance or preventing its recurrence, provided that :—

- (1) When the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structural character or when the premises are unoccupied, the notice shall be served on the owner.
- (2) When the person causing the nuisance cannot be found and it is clear that the nuisance does not exist by the act or default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Health Officer may abate the same and do what is necessary to prevent the recurrence thereof.

6. When a notice has been served on any person under the last preceding rule and either

- (a) The nuisance arose from the wilful act or default of the said person ; or
- (b) Such person makes default in complying with any of the requisitions of the notice within the time specified ;

he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 150 rupees or to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two months for each offence.

7. (1) If either

- (a) The person on whom a notice has been served under Rule 5 of these Rules makes default in complying with the requisitions thereof within the time specified ; or

- (b) The nuisance, although abated since the service of the notice, is in the opinion of the Health Officer likely to recur on the same premises; the Health Officer shall make a complaint to a Magistrate and the Magistrate hearing the complaint may make on such person a summary order, in these Rules referred to as a nuisance order.
- (2) A nuisance order may be an abatement order, a prohibition order, or a closing order or a combination of such orders.
 - (3) An abatement order may require a person to comply with any of the requisitions of the notice or otherwise to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the order.
 - (4) A prohibition order may prohibit the recurrence of a nuisance.
 - (5) An abatement order or prohibition order shall, if the person on whom the order is made so requires or the Magistrate considers it desirable specify the work to be executed by such person for the purpose of abating or preventing the recurrence of a nuisance.
 - (6) A closing order may prohibit a house or building from being used for human habitation.
 - (7) A closing order shall only be made when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that, by reason of a nuisance, a house or building is unfit for human habitation, and if such proof is given the Magistrate shall make a closing order.
 - (8) The Magistrate, when satisfied that the house or building has been rendered fit for human habitation, may declare that he is so satisfied and cancel the closing order.
 - (9) If a person fails to comply with the provisions of a nuisance order with respect to the abatement of a nuisance, he shall, unless he satisfies the Magistrate that he has used all due diligence to carry out such order, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees a day during his default, and if a person knowingly and wilfully acts contrary to a prohibition or closing order he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees a day during such contrary action; moreover the Health Officer or some person authorised by him may enter the premises to which a nuisance order relates, and abate or remove the nuisance or do whatever may be necessary in execution of such order, and recover as a civil debt recoverable summarily the expenses incurred from the person on whom the order is made.

8. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in serving a notice, making a complaint, or obtaining a nuisance order, or in carrying the order into effect, shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of and shall be a civil debt recoverable summarily from the person on whom the order is made; or, if no order is made but the nuisance is proved to have existed when the complaint was made or the notice given, then of the person by whose act or default the nuisance was caused; and in the case of nuisances caused by the act or default of the owner of the premises, such costs and expenses may be recovered from any person who is for the time being owner of such premises.

9. Any matter or thing removed by the Health Officer in abating or doing what is necessary to prevent the recurrence of a nuisance, may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Health Officer may determine; the monies arising from any such sale may be retained by the Health Officer and applied in payment of the expenses incurred by him in reference to such nuisance and the surplus (if any) shall be paid, on demand to the owner of such matter or thing.

10. When the occupier of any premises prevents the owner thereof from obeying or carrying into effect the requirements of any notice or order under these Rules a Magistrate on complaint, shall by order require such occupier to permit the execution of any works which appear to the Magistrate to be necessary for the purpose of obeying or carrying into effect the requirements of the notice or order, and if, within twenty four hours after service on him of the order such occupier fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifteen rupees for every day during the continuance of such non-compliance.

11. Every notice or order required or authorised by these Rules to be served on any person may be served :—

- (a) By delivering the same to such person.
- (b) By delivering the same at the usual or last known place of abode of such person, or to some adult member or servant of his family.
- (c) A notice or order required or authorised to be served on the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of such premises without further description.
- (d) Such notice may be served by delivering the same or a true copy thereof to some adult person on the premises or if there is no such person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by fixing the notice on some conspicuous part of the premises.

12. The occupier of any premises shall, if required by the Health Officer, or any person acting with the authority of the Health Officer, give his name and the name and address of the owner of the premises if known.

Any person offending against this rule shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 30 rupees and in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for 14 days.

13. In these Rules :—

The term "Health Officer" means the Medical Officer of Health for the Township and includes any Medical Officer appointed to assist such Medical Officer of Health and in Townships where there is no Medical Officer of Health means the Senior Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of such Township or a Sanitary Inspector or such other person not below the rank of Hospital Compounder acting on such Senior Medical Officer or Medical Officer's written instructions.

The terms "Owner" and "Occupier" shall have the same meanings as are assigned to these terms by the Township Fees and Conservancy Ordinance, 1908.

The term "Premises" includes messuages, buildings, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure, whether open or enclosed, whether built on or not, and whether public or private.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 30th day of April, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 159]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Townships (Sanitary) Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to order that the above Rules shall apply to the following Townships :—

Malindi	Nyeri
Voi	Embu
Rabai	Chuka
Gazi	Meru
Kiambu	Naivasha
Dagoretti	Nakuru
Machakos	Ravine
Kitui	Eldoret
Fort Hall	Mumias.

Nairobi,

The 30th day of April, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 44]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule thereto :—

(1) That the following headings be deleted :—

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following :—

- (B) Maize germ meal ;
- (B) Maize meal and flour ;
- (B) Maize ;
- (B) Maize germs ;

(2) That the following heading be added :—

- (A) Maize, maize meal, maize flour, maize germs and maize germ meal.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 7th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 160]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Nairobi and may be cited as "The Nairobi Meat Inspection and Amendment Rules, 1917."
2. Rule 2 of Township Rules dated 1st July, 1910, and referring to the conveyance of meat is hereby amended by the insertion (1) after the word "consumption" in the first sentence and (2) after the word "meat" in the second sentence of the words "or undressed hides."
3. No person shall whether knowingly or otherwise suffer any person in his employment to kill any animal at a Municipal Slaughter House unless such employee shall be a skilled and competent slaughterer.
4. Rule 7 of Township Rules dated 14th December, 1912, is hereby repealed.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 1st day of May, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 45]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate hereby declare:—

- (1) That the exportation of the articles specified in the Schedule hereto shall be prohibited to any destination in Switzerland.
- (2) That the Proclamation made under the aforesaid Ordinance on the 1st day of March, 1916, relating to the export of certain articles to Switzerland be revoked.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(For Schedule see pages 435 to 442 of *Official Gazette* of May 16th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 46]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by the removal therefrom of the names of all persons or bodies of persons in the United States of America, Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 7th day of May 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 47]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 16th day of March, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 168 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 7th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 168]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 29), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 16th day of *March*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List" :

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect :—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(For Schedule see pages 444 to 445 of *Official Gazette* of May 16th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 48]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the following areas situated on the Kinangop Plateau, Naivasha Province, that is to say Farms Nos. 391, 392, 393, 1095, 1097 and 1306 are free from disease and that the Proclamation of the 17th day of April under the aforesaid Ordinance (Government Notice No. 33) is varied accordingly.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 169]

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by Section 158, sub-section (1) (ii) of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Crown Lands Rules No. 1 of 1917" and shall come into operation from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. The fees set forth in the Schedule hereto shall be payable in respect of documents to be issued by the Crown.

3. The term "Ordinance" used in the Schedule hereto means the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

Nairobi,
The 10th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. For every lease in the prescribed form issued under Part III of the Ordinance... | Rs. 45:00 |
| 2. For leases in the prescribed form issued in pursuance of a lease surrendered under section 24, sub-section (3) of the Ordinance. For the first of such leases | „ 45:00 |
| For every other lease issued in the prescribed form in pursuance of the aforesaid section 24 (3) in respect of the same division | „ 30:00 |
| 3. For each surrender to the Crown under the section 24, sub-section (3) of the Ordinance if endorsed on the original lease | „ 15:00 |
| If by a separate deed | „ 30:00 |
| 4. For every lease in the prescribed form issued under Part IV of the Ordinance | „ 45:00 |
| 5. For leases in the prescribed form issued in pursuance of a lease surrendered under section 44 of the Ordinance. For the first of such leases | „ 45:00 |
| For every other lease in the prescribed form issued in pursuance of the aforesaid section 44 in respect of the same sub-division | „ 30:00 |
| 6. For each surrender to the Crown under section 44 of the Ordinance if endorsed on the original lease | „ 15:00 |
| If by a separate deed | „ 30:00 |
| 7. For all other deeds, documents, conveyances, agreements, licences, and concessions including leases and surrenders of farm and township plots which require special provisions and involve a departure from the prescribed form Rs. 150 or such smaller sum as shall be ordered by the Land Officer, having regard to the amount of work involved. | |

RULES.

Rules issued by the High Court with the approval of the Governor under the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1902, article 22 and the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1906, article 2.

Rules of Court No. 1 of 1917.

1. These Rules may be cited as Rules of Court (Application to High Court for Bail Short title. pending Appeal) No. 1 of 1917.
2. When a person has been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment by a Court subordinate to the High Court and an appeal to the High Court has been duly lodged against such sentence and admitted to hearing, or when an application for revision of sentence has been filed and the original proceedings or a copy thereof are before the Court, application to the High Court for bail may be made in accordance with these Rules. When application for bail to be made.
3. The application shall be signed by the convict himself or by an advocate duly authorised on his behalf and shall be supported by affidavit which shall clearly set out the grounds on which the application is based. Application to be supported by affidavit.
4. (1) Notice of the application shall ordinarily be given to the Attorney General or to the Public Prosecutor for the area in which the application is made. Notice of application to Attorney General.
 (2) Such notice may either be served through the Court or given personally by an advocate where an advocate is engaged.
5. No application shall be dealt with by the Court unless notice thereof has been first given in accordance with rule 4, or unless the Court for special reasons dispenses with the giving of such notice. Application dealt with only after notice unless specially excused.
6. Nothing in these Rules shall be taken to limit in any way the power of the Court to admit any person to bail under the provisions of Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. Rules do not limit Court's powers to grant bail.

Approved,
 C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

R. W. HAMILTON,
 G. H. PICKERING, (*Acting*)
Judges of the High Court.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1917.

NOTICE.

Service of Summonses in Occupied Territory of German East Africa.

BY arrangement between the Government of British East Africa and that of the Occupied Territory in German East Africa, the latter has undertaken to assist in the service of notices and civil summonses issuing from the Courts of British East Africa.

Summonses may now be sent through the Political Officer for the District in which it is desired that service should be effected.

Before a summons is so sent for service, a deposit should be taken to meet the reasonable expenses that may be incurred in effecting such service.

This arrangement does not apply to that portion of German East Africa still in military occupation.

Mombasa,
 May 7th, 1917.

R. W. HAMILTON,
Chief Justice.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.**RULES.**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules.

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Nairobi and may be cited as "Nairobi Township (Rickshaw) Rules, 1917."

2. For the purpose of these Rules the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them unless there shall be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

- (a) The words "Public Rickshaw" shall mean any rickshaw plying for hire.
- (b) The words "Rickshaw Boy" shall mean the person in charge of or engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw.

3. Every public rickshaw shall be licensed and shall bear a number plate corresponding to the number of the licence. The owner and every person engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw not complying with the terms of these Rules shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

- 4. (a) No person shall haul or push any public rickshaw until he shall have been registered as provided in this Rule, and licensed as provided in the following Rule.
- (b) No person shall be registered as a rickshaw boy unless and until he shall have been certified by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner as fit for such employment and he has received a certificate in the form prescribed under Schedule II. to these Rules from the duly qualified Medical Practitioner by whom he is examined.
- (c) The Town Clerk may register as a rickshaw boy any person to whom a medical certificate in the prescribed form has been issued on payment of a deposit of one rupee for a badge, the number of which shall be endorsed on the aforementioned certificate.
- (d) Every registered rickshaw boy while engaged in his employment shall wear the numbered badge obtained from the Town Clerk in a conspicuous place on his left arm and in such a position that the number can be readily seen.
- (e) Every rickshaw boy shall produce the certificate of the duly qualified Medical Practitioner when required to do so by a Police Officer, or duly authorised Municipal Inspector.
- (f) Any person to whom a badge has been issued by the Town Clerk shall on his returning his badge together with his certificate to the Town Clerk be entitled to a refund of his deposit. Should such badge be lost such rickshaw boy shall be entitled to another badge on payment of a further deposit of a sum not exceeding one rupee.
- (g) Any registered and licensed rickshaw boy may be struck off the register and have his licence cancelled by the Town Clerk for misconduct or breach of these Rules and in such a case shall return his badge and receive back his deposit.

5. Every owner of a public rickshaw shall cause every rickshaw boy who shall be engaged in hauling or pushing the same to be licensed monthly by the Town Clerk. A fee of 50 cents shall be payable for a monthly licence under this Rule. The Town Clerk shall not licence any boy who shall not have been registered under the foregoing Rule. The owner of a public rickshaw which shall be hauled or pushed by any boy or boys not licensed for the current month shall be guilty of an offence.

6. No person shall push or haul any public rickshaw containing any passenger or luggage unless such rickshaw shall be hauled or pushed by at least one other person.

7. The owner of every public rickshaw shall maintain the same in a cleanly and good working condition to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk: and if he shall fail to do so the Town Clerk may cancel or suspend his licence in respect of such rickshaw, without process of law.

8. No rickshaw boy shall allow any public rickshaw of which he shall be in charge to stand or remain (except while actually employed) at any place other than a Public Stand set apart in terms of these Rules: and no person shall allow any public rickshaw belonging to him, and no rickshaw boy shall allow any public rickshaw of which he shall be in charge, to stand or remain in a public stand at any time except during such hours as may from time to time be appointed under these Rules.

9. Every public rickshaw standing or being on any public stand or in the public street, shall be deemed to be plying for hire and the hauler thereof may not refuse to accept any offer of immediate engagement from any person not excluded by the Township Rules, unless actually hired for the whole or portion of the time for which such person seeks to engage him or returning to his quarters: provided that the owner of a public rickshaw may reserve such rickshaw for the use of any specified community, the name whereof shall be painted in letters not less than 3 inches in height upon the bar provided in terms of rule 25 (a) hereof. A person shall not enter a public rickshaw reserved for a community other than his own, and the hauler of a reserved public rickshaw shall not accept an offer of engagement from a person not belonging to the appropriate community.

10. No rickshaw boy shall falsely represent himself to be hired, or, subject to the proviso contained in the foregoing rule on being thereto required, shall neglect or refuse to carry any lawful number of passengers for any person desiring to engage his rickshaw from and to any point within the Township Area.

11. A rickshaw boy in charge of any public rickshaw shall wait at any place to which the hirer shall have proceeded in such rickshaw for such period not exceeding 2 hours as the hirer shall require.

12. No owner of a public rickshaw having made an engagement to take up a fare at a given time shall fail or neglect to do so; he shall, however, be liable to the penalties provided for breach of these Rules, only if the hirer when making such engagement shall have provided the said owner with a card or writing containing the hirer's name and address and the place and hour at which such engagement shall commence.

13. Every owner of a public rickshaw shall cause to be displayed and at all times maintained in a conspicuous position in the inside of the rickshaw to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk words in clear and legible characters indicating the number of passengers for whom such rickshaw is licensed.

14. A greater number of passengers than two shall not be carried in a public rickshaw.

The owner and every person engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw in which a greater number of passengers than two shall at any one time be conveyed, and also every such passenger, shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

For the purpose of this rule a child under 3 years of age in charge of an adult shall not be reckoned as a passenger: and two children between the ages of 3 and 12 shall be reckoned as one passenger only.

15. No rickshaw boy in charge of any rickshaw shall by using force or threats or in any other manner prevent or seek to prevent any person from engaging any other rickshaw.

16. Any person calling or sending for any public rickshaw and not further employing the same shall pay the fare due from the stand or place where such vehicle may have been engaged to the place to which such vehicle shall proceed.

17. No rickshaw boy shall be allowed to charge more than the fare fixed from time to time by tariff of the Municipal Committee and published in the *Official Gazette*. Tariff cards (which will be supplied by the Town Clerk on application at a charge of 20 cents) shall be affixed and maintained in a conspicuous position inside public rickshaws by their owners.

18. All rickshaw boys shall be cleanly and decently clothed and shall conduct themselves in a proper civil and decorous manner.

19. No rickshaw boy or person on behalf of such rickshaw boy shall tout or solicit for passengers or engagement at the Railway Station, place of amusement or any public place.

20. (a) Such places as the Municipal Committee from time to time shall appoint by public advertisement in the *Official Gazette* shall be public stands where public rickshaws may stand, during such hours and for such class of rickshaws as may be prescribed by the said Committee by public advertisement as aforesaid. The terms of such advertisement may from time to time be varied by public notice.

(b) At every stand a board shall be fixed shewing the number and class of rickshaws allowed at the stand, and any rickshaw boy who shall bring or attempt to bring his rickshaw on to any stand, at which there shall be already the full number of rickshaws allowed or which is not of the appropriate class shall be guilty of an offence.

- (c) All public rickshaws shall take their stand on any stand appointed for that purpose in order of their arrival and on any person calling for a rickshaw the front rickshaw shall go forward and no other, and the place vacated by any rickshaw moving off the stand shall be occupied by the rickshaw immediately behind such rickshaw and all other rickshaws shall draw up in like order.

21. All public rickshaws on any stand shall be drawn up in the direction appointed by the Town Clerk.

22. (a) The rates and fares to be charged for public rickshaws plying for hire shall be as set forth in Schedule I. hereto subject to such alterations as may be from time to time determined by the Municipal Committee and published in the *Official Gazette*.

- (b) Any public rickshaw may be hired either by time or by distance, but the hirer of a rickshaw shall inform the rickshaw boy in charge thereof at the time of hiring if he intends to hire the rickshaw by time.

23. Any person hiring a public rickshaw who shall wilfully or negligently injure the same or refuse to pay the legal fare when demanded shall be guilty of an offence.

24. If a public rickshaw shall be left unattended at any public stand or in any road or public place, the owner thereof shall be guilty of an offence, and if such rickshaw shall have been removed to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the Town Clerk the owner shall not be entitled to recover the same till he shall have paid to the Town Clerk a fee at the rate of Rs. 5/- for each 24 hours or part thereof during which such rickshaw shall be at such place.

25. No owner of any rickshaw whether public or private shall use or allow the same to be used unless the following conditions be complied with:—

- (a) The ends of the shafts shall be protected by a bar across the front securing them on each end and the shafts shall not project beyond such bar.
- (b) A proper stay shall be placed at the back of each rickshaw to prevent accidents.

26. The owner of every rickshaw, public or private, shall provide therefor a bell or other article effectual for giving audible notice of approach of such rickshaw, to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk and the passenger or rickshaw boy for whose use such bell or article is provided shall sound such bell or article to give notice of approach when meeting any vehicle, horse or other animal or foot-passenger and when turning.

27. Luggage in excess of the following amounts shall not be carried in any public rickshaw:—

When hired for 1 passenger	...	...	50 lbs.
When hired for 2 passengers	...	...	40 lbs.
When hired for luggage only	...	...	200 lbs.

28. The owner or hauler of any public rickshaw shall not by virtue of anything in these Rules contained be deemed to be under an obligation to use such rickshaw for conveyance of luggage only.

29. No rickshaw boy shall refuse to travel at a reasonable speed, not less than 3 miles an hour, unless unavoidably delayed.

30. No rickshaw boy while on any public stand or waiting in any street or public place shall deposit any refuse whether vegetable or otherwise in or on any place.

31. No rickshaw boy while on any public stand or in any public place shall fight or gamble or cause annoyance to any person in the neighbourhood of such stand by loud shouting or by behaving in any other than a quiet and decorous manner.

32. No rickshaw boy shall disobey any reasonable order that may be given him by any member of the Police Force on duty, or duly authorised servant of the Municipal Committee.

33. Any person guilty of an offence against any of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 75/- with or without a period of imprisonment of either kind not exceeding 14 days.

34. Offences against any of Rules 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 hereof shall be cognisable by the Police.

35. The following Township Rules in so far as not already repealed are hereby repealed:

Township Rules dated 28th April, 1909.

Township Rules dated 25th June, 1909.

Nairobi Township Rickshaw Rules, 1914 (Government Notice 162/1914).

Nairobi Township Rickshaw Amendment Rules, 1916 (Government Notice 119/1916).

SCHEDULE I.

FARES

(a) *By time.*

25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof.

(b) *By distance.*

Except as after provided, per mile or part of a mile 50 cents.

Provided that for any journey direct by the shortest route between any two points within the area defined below without any halt the fare shall be 25 cents only.

AREA OF SPECIAL 25 CENTS FARE.

The area enclosed by a line running close to or just outside the following points :—

- (1) The Station, (2) Whitehouse Road Bridge, (3) Treasury, (4) "Charing Cross,"
- (5) Norfolk Hotel, (6) Swamp Road Bridge, (7) Racecourse Road Bridge : as the said area is shown in the map kept in the Municipal Offices and signed as relative to these Rules.

NOTES.—(1) the above fares are for use of the rickshaw, whether by one passenger or by two.

(2) the special 25 cents fare applies only to journeys inside the area and not to any part of a journey begun or ended outside the area.

(3) No sum shall be charged for the return journey of a rickshaw after dismissal to the place at which it was engaged.

EXTRA FARES.

(1) The fare for waiting in the case of a rickshaw hired by distance, if the period of waiting exceeds 5 minutes in the aggregate, is for each quarter of an hour or part thereof 25 cents.

(2) Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., double fares may be charged.

SCHEDULE II.

RICKSHAW BOY CERTIFICATE—NAIROBI TOWNSHIP.

(Nairobi Township Rickshaw Rules of 1917).

Right Thumb Print.

I hereby certify that.....

S/o.....

Tribe.....Chief's Name.....

Village..... District.....

whose right thumb impression appears hereon, is in my opinion physically fit for employment as a rickshaw boy.

.....
Date Medical Practitioner.

.....
Date Town Clerk.

Height.....feet.....inches.

Characteristic features.....

Issued Ticket No.....

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,
This 17th day of May, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 176]

THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1914.

ORDER.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Wild Birds Protection Amendment Ordinance, 1914, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate hereby order that the taking or destroying of wild birds eggs in the years 1917-1920 inclusive in an area comprising Lake Naivasha and the shores thereof to a distance of one mile from the waters of the said Lake is prohibited.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 15th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 177]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do by virtue of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, section 3, by this my Commission under my hand alter the Commission issued under the aforesaid Ordinance by Sir Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate and dated the 27th day of March, 1917 (Government Notice No. 107), by appointing the Right Honourable Baron Delamere, The Hon. Wilfrid Clare Hunter, and Edward Powys-Cobb, Esquire, to be Commissioners to inquire into and report into the matters the subject of inquiry of such aforesaid Commission of the 27th day of March, 1917, in addition to the Commissioners therein appointed.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 18th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 49]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance dated the 24th day of June, 1916, (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendment and addition to the Schedule to the same :—

That the following heading be added :—

(A) Machakos Ghee.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 28th day of May, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 181]

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

REGULATIONS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Acting Governor has been pleased to issue the following Regulations under Martial Law :—

Magistrates having power to hold Subordinate Courts of the First or Second Class are hereby empowered to act as officers administering Martial Law in respect of the Martial Law Regulations dated the 11th July, 1916, (General Notice No. 532), the 30th April, 1917, (Government Notice No. 150), the 8th May, 1917, (Government Notice No. 161) and the 28th May, 1917, (Government Notice No. 180).

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 30th day of May, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

- (c) Albumen;
- (B) Barometers;
- (c) Carbon, gas;
- (c) Dextrine;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
- (c) Glucose;
- (c) Honey;
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (c) Cocoa, raw and mixtures thereof;
- (c) Cocoa husks;
- (c) Cocoa shells;
- (c) Coffee;
- (B) Dates;
- (c) Egg, yolk and liquid;
- (c) Farina;
- (c) Fruit (except dates) fruit preserves (other than jam), and nuts used as fruit;
- (B) Jam;
- (c) Malt sugar;
- (B) Meat, namely bacon, ham and pork;
- (B) Meat, namely beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
- (c) Meat, extract of;
- (c) Meat, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (c) Meats, tinned or potted;
- (c) Potato flour;
- (c) Poultry and game (except venison);
- (c) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
- (c) Tomato pulp;
- (B) Venison;
- (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of (including rubber hose, armoured or reinforced with steel or iron wire);
- (c) Starch;
- (c) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
- (c) Tea;

(2) That the following headings be added:—

- (B) Albumen;

(B) Barometers and their component parts;

- (B) Carbon, gas;
- (B) Dextrine;
- (B) Fats, all animal and vegetable and articles and mixtures containing such fats, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Glucose;

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of Boots and shoes:—

- (B) Clog nails;
- (c) Leather, goods manufactured wholly or partly of, not otherwise prohibited;
- (c) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw;

Metals and ores, the following:—

- (B) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum, and ores containing tantalum;
- (c) Nails, wire;
- (B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils, not otherwise prohibited;

- (B) Oleo-margarine;
- (c) Paper coated with gelatine;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

- (B) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
- (B) Cocoa husks;
- (B) Cocoa shells;
- (B) Coffee;
- (B) Egg, yolk and liquid;
- (B) Farina;
- (B) Fruit, fruit preserves and nuts used as fruits;
- (B) Honey;
- (B) Malt sugar;
- (B) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat);
- (B) Meat, extract of;
- (B) Potato flour;
- (B) Poultry and game;
- (B) Sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
- (B) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
- (B) Tea;
- (B) Tomato pulp;
- (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
- (B) Starch;
- (B) Tallow, refined.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 3rd day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 51]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS owing to an outbreak of Rinderpest in the Nandi Reserve, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare all that area described below to be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance:—

ON THE NORTH:—Dudinet Hill-Ndonogaria Hill-Eldalat Hill-Nolosegelli River.

ON THE WEST:—Morobusi Hill, Surangai Hill-thence following the edge of the Escarpment to Chabkaikak Hill. Thence to Chamagomwa Hill, Chepkirua Hill, Silumo Hill, Chapilat Hill.

ON THE SOUTH:—Following edge of the Escarpment to the Nandi-Kibigori road at Chibongwa Hill, thence following the Nandi-Kibigori road to Kibigori Station, thence following the Railway to bridge over Kibigori River.

ON THE EAST:—Kibigori River, Chapchuri River, Kundos River, Kirondi River to the Nandi Fort-Kapsikak road, following road to Kapsikak Hill-thence East of Chamin River, and following the Chamin River round salt lick to the eastern bend of the Sclater road—hence in a straight line to Dudinet Hill.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 5th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 52]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate do hereby declare that the following Proclamations under the above Ordinance are revoked as from the dates hereinafter set forth:—

- (1) Proclamation No. 33 of 1917, as amended by Proclamation No. 48 of 1917 from the 26th May, 1917.
- (2) Proclamation No. 39 of 1917, from the 1st June, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 5th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Nairobi and shall come into force on 1st July, 1917, and may be cited as "Nairobi Township (Vehicles for Hire) Rules, 1917."

2. For the purpose of these Rules the words "public vehicle" shall mean any vehicle which plies for hire within the township excepting rickshaws and shall include a motor car and every other conveyance for the carriage of persons.

3. Every public vehicle shall be registered and licensed under these Rules as well as under any Ordinances or other Rules providing for the licensing and registration of vehicles. The owner and driver of any public vehicle which shall not be registered under these Rules or in respect of which there shall not be a licence in force for the then current year shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

4. Application for the registration and licensing of a public vehicle under these Rules shall be made to the Town Clerk at the Municipal Office and if required by the Town Clerk the vehicle shall be brought to the said office for inspection.

5. Every licence under these Rules shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year for which it shall have been granted.

6. In respect of licences of public vehicles issued under these Rules there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the fees specified in Schedule I hereto: provided that no fee shall be payable under these Rules for the year 1917, in respect of any vehicle licensed as a hackney carriage for the said year under Nairobi Township Vehicle Rules, 1913.

7. The Town Clerk may refuse to licence any vehicle under these Rules unless satisfied that it is fit for use as a public vehicle.

8. A licence issued under these Rules shall specify the number of passengers to be accommodated in the vehicle for which the licence is granted, and the owner and driver of a public vehicle in which more than the prescribed number of passengers is at any time accommodated shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

9. Every vehicle licensed under these Rules shall bear in places to be prescribed in the licence two tickets or metal plates which shall be supplied free of charge by the Town Clerk, one bearing the licence number of the vehicle and the other indicating the number of passengers who may be accommodated therein; and the owner and driver of any public vehicle not bearing such tickets as aforesaid shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

10. No person shall act as driver of a public vehicle except he be licensed as such by the Town Clerk under these Rules as well as under any Ordinance or Rules other than these Rules providing for licensing of drivers of vehicles. A driver's licence shall only entitle the licensee to act as driver of a vehicle of the description specified in the licence.

11. With every driver's licence issued under these Rules there shall be issued a metal ticket bearing the licence number and an authorised table of distances. Such ticket shall be worn by the licensee in a conspicuous position upon his person and such table of distances shall be carried by him for production on demand at all times when engaged in his employment as driver of a public vehicle.

12. For every driver's licence issued under these Rules there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the fee specified in Schedule II of these Rules.

13. The owner or driver of a public vehicle shall not demand more than the appropriate fare according to the tariff of fares approved by the Municipal Committee and published in the "Official Gazette."

14. The fares to be charged for public vehicles shall be as set forth in Schedule III hereto, subject to such alterations as may from time to time be determined by the Municipal Committee and published in the "Official Gazette."

15. Every vehicle licensed under these Rules shall have affixed in a conspicuous place inside it a table of fares in the form of Schedule III hereto to the approval of the Town Clerk. The owner and driver of a public vehicle in which a table of fares is not so affixed shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

16. Any person hiring a public vehicle who shall wilfully and negligently injure the same or refuse to pay the legal fare when demanded shall be guilty of an offence.

17. An owner or driver of a public vehicle who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with such vehicle at an appointed time or place shall unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause attend punctually with such vehicle at such time and place.

18. A driver of a public vehicle shall not knowingly carry therein any person suffering from an infectious disease.

19. A driver of a public vehicle shall not remove or conceal and no person shall alter or tamper with any licence or table of fares issued under these Rules or tamper with any taximeter apparatus upon any public vehicle.

20. A driver of a public vehicle shall not deceive any person as to his route.

21. A person in charge of a vehicle shall not suffer it to be used as a public vehicle unless it is in good repair and in a thoroughly clean condition in compliance with the requirements of the Town Clerk. On conviction of any person for an offence against this rule the Town Clerk may cancel the licence of the vehicle in respect of which the offence shall have been committed.

22. The Town Clerk may set apart places in the Township as stands for public vehicles or for any specified class of public vehicles and may by notice published in the "Official Gazette" prescribe the direction in which public vehicles may be drawn up on such stands. From the date when any such places shall be so set apart any person or persons in charge of any public vehicle who shall suffer the same, unless actually under hire, or disabled by accident, to stand on any other public place or any public road or street or who shall suffer the same to move into or out of or to stand at a public stand otherwise than facing in the prescribed direction, or to back into or out of a public stand shall be guilty of an offence.

23. A stand set apart under these Rules may be divided into two portions or compartments one for public vehicles waiting to be hired, and the other for other public vehicles. Every stand and every such portion of a stand shall be provided with a notice board indicating the maximum number of vehicles that may be accommodated thereon at any one time.

24. A driver of a public vehicle waiting at the portion of a stand reserved for public vehicles waiting to be hired shall not except as provided for in these Rules, refuse to accept any fare for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be taken.

25. Drivers of vehicles waiting at stands shall move up as vacancies occur on the stands.

26. An owner or driver of a public vehicle shall not leave the same at a stand without an attendant.

27. A driver of a vehicle shall not cause or endeavour to cause his vehicle to enter a stand or portion of a stand already occupied by the maximum number of vehicles which such stand can accommodate.

28. A driver of a public vehicle waiting to be hired not being the first vehicle in order on the rank shall not leave the stand for the purpose of taking a fare unless requested to do so by his fare.

29. A driver of a public vehicle standing in the portion of a stand set apart for vehicles other than public vehicles waiting to be hired shall not be bound to accept any fare, and shall not accept a fare if there shall be any public vehicle waiting for hire in the other portion of the stand unless with the consent of the driver of every such other public vehicle.

30. A driver of a public vehicle who is in course of fulfilment of an engagement by time shall not cause his vehicle to enter any portion of a stand except a portion reserved for vehicles other than vehicles waiting to be hired.

31. Any person contravening any of the provisions of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200/- and in default of payment thereof to a period of imprisonment of either description not exceeding 2 months.

32. The Town Clerk may cancel the licence of any driver of a public vehicle upon his conviction for any offence against these Rules.

33. Offences against Rules 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 hereof shall be cognisable by the Police.

34. Rule 58 of Township Rules, 1904, in so far as applying to Nairobi, shall be repealed as from 1st July, 1917: and Nairobi Township Vehicle Rules, 1913, shall be amended as from the said date

(1) by repeal of Rule 8.

(2) by deletion of the definition of "hackney carriage" in Rule 13: and

(3) by cancellation of the fees prescribed in the Schedule for hackney carriages.

SCHEDULE I.

LICENCE FEES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

For a year or portion of a year	Rs. 15/-
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SCHEDULE II.

LICENCE FEES FOR DRIVERS OF PUBLIC VEHICLES :—

For a year or portion of a year	Rs. 5/-
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SCHEDULE III.

Maximum fares chargeable for use of Public Vehicles.

A.—If hired by distance.

For 1 or 2 passengers, per mile or part of a mile	...	...	...	...	Re. 1/-
For each additional passenger	Cents 50

Detention charges.

For every 15 minutes after the first 5 minutes...	Re. 1/-
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B.—If hired by time.

(a) *Motor Cars.*

For every 4 passengers or less number whom the vehicle is licensed to accommodate, per hour or part of an hour	Rs. 10/-
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(b) *Horse or Mule drawn vehicles.*

Per hour or part of an hour	Rs. 5/-
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Unless the hirer of a public vehicle informs the driver that he intends to hire by time he shall be presumed to have hired by distance.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 26th day of May, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretar y

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 191]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do, by virtue of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, section 3, by this my Commission under my hand alter the Commission issued under the aforesaid Ordinance by Sir Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate and dated the 2nd day of March, 1917 (Government Notice No. 91), by appointing The Honourable Reginald Barton Wright to be a Commissioner to inquire into and report on the matters the subject of inquiry of such aforesaid Commission of the 2nd day of March, 1917, in addition to the Commissioners therein appointed.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 3rd day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 53]

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor under the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I CHARLES CALVERT BOWRING, C. M. G. Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate do hereby declare the Trade Centres mentioned in the schedule attached hereto and which are located in the sub-district of Chuka, Kenya Province, to be excluded from the provisions of the above mentioned Ordinance.

Nairobi,

June 3rd, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE

TRADE CENTRE.

Name.	Situation.	Area
Muntuambaragu	Top of Raguti River valley on right hand bank of River	About 2 acres
Rukirangi	Left bank 3rd Mara river near Kierra Mines	do

PROCLAMATION No. 54]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

- (c) Anchors and chain cables;
- (c) Boots and shoes, other than heavy boots for men;

(B) Boots, heavy, for men;

Chemicals etc., the following:—

(c) Citric acid;

(c) Lead, white;

Tanning extracts, the following:—

(B) Chestnut extract;

(B) Oakwood extract;

(B) Valex;

(B) Valonia;

(B) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning;

(B) Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper;

(c) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather;

Insulating materials, the following:—

(c) Lead, oxides of;

Leather and leathergoods of the following descriptions:—

(c) Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;

(B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;

(c) Leather, bookbinding;

(c) Leather, enamelled, japanned or varnished;

(B) Leather, sole;

(B) Leather suitable for military clothing;

(B) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;

(c) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;

(c) Leather, not otherwise prohibited;

Metals and ores, the following:—

(B) Lead (except pig lead), alloys of lead, solder containing lead, and manufactures of lead or its alloys, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Lead, pig;

(B) Quercitron bark extract;

(c) Rattans;

Shipbuilding materials, the following:—

(c) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines;

(c) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;

(c) Sectional materials for shipbuilding;

- (c) Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
- (2) That the following headings be added :—
- (B) Anchors and chain cables ;
- (B) Boots and shoes with soles or uppers of leather
- (c) Boots and shoes, not otherwise prohibited ;
- Chemicals, etc., the following :—
- (c) Aloes ;
- (B) Barium peroxide ;
- (c) Cascara sagrada ;
- (B) Citric acid ;
- (B) Hydrogen peroxide ;
- (c) Jalap ;
- (B) Lead compounds, and mixtures containing lead compounds ;
- (c) Rhubarb (medicinal) ;
- (c) Senega ;
- (B) Gloves made wholly or partly of leather ;
- Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions ;
- (B) Leather ;
- (B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery ;

Metals and ores, the following :—

- (B) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys ;
- (B) Needles for boot-making machines ;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man ;
- (c) Chicory ;
- (B) Rattans ;
- Shipbuilding materials, the following :—
- (B) Engines for use on board ship (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines ;
- (B) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ;
- (B) Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof ;
- (B) Sectional materials for shipbuilding ;
- (B) Ships' auxiliary machinery ;
- (B) Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof ;
- (B) Steering gear and component parts thereof ;
- (B) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning ;
- (B) Winches ;
- (B) Windlasses.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 10th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 57]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 30th day of March, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 199 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 7th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 199]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 30th day of *March*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being in the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

(For Schedule see pages 528 to 529 of *Official Gazette* of June 13th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 58]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.
PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 13th day of April, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 206 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 5th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 206]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 13th day of *April*, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last-mentioned Proclamation:

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State, such List as so varied or added to being the last mentioned Proclamation referred to as the "Statutory List":

And whereas the List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited, should be further amended by the variation and addition of the names set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. C. Ledlie.

(For Schedule see pages 534 to 536 of *Official Gazette* of June 13th, 1917).

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule.

Rule 1 of Township Rules dated 19th February, 1912, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Europeans" the word "Jews."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

This 7th day of June, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 59]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule to the same:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

(B) Binder twine (except binder twine made of Manila hemp);

Chemicals, drugs, etc. :—

(c) Sodium cyanide and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;

(c) Cotton, raw;

(c) Furs, and manufactures thereof;

(c) Grubbers;

(c) Handles and helms for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;

(B) Machinery, agricultural, other than motor ploughs and motor tractors for agricultural use;

(c) Machinery for ditching and trenching;

(c) Pickaxes;

(c) Shovels;

(c) Spades;

Woods, the following:—

(B) Ash;

(B) Beefwood;

(B) Birch;

(B) Boxwood;

(B) Cedar;

(c) Cherry, wild;

(c) Cotton;

(B) Dogwood;

(c) Ebony;

(B) Greenheart;

(c) Gum;

(B) Hickory;

(B) Lancewood;

(B) Lignum vitae;

(B) Mahogany;

(c) Maple;

(B) Padouk;

(c) Palm;

(c) Poplar;

(B) Quebracho;

(B) Rock elm;

(c) Rose;

(B) Sabicu;

(B) Spruce;

(B) Teak;

(B) Walnut;

(B) Whitewood.

(2) That the following headings be added:—

(B) Anvils;

(B) Binder twine;

(B) Castings, malleable, haematite iron;

Chemicals, drugs, etc. :—

(B) Sodium cyanide and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;

(B) Cotton, raw;

(B) Furs, and manufactures thereof;

(B) Hammers;

(B) Handles and helms for grubbers, pickaxes, spades, and shovels;

(B) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;

Metals and ores, the following:—

(B) Uranium, alloys of uranium and uranium ores;

(B) Pickaxes;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(B) Baking powder;

(B) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar;

(B) Malt extract;

(B) Raffia;

(B) Sealskins, untanned hair;

(B) Seeds, the following:—

Cauliflower;

Parsnip;

(B) Vices;

(B) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 16th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 60]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Swine Fever has occurred on Plot No. 31, Parklands, Nairobi, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare that Plot No. 31 situate at Parklands, Nairobi, is an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 61]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS cases of rinderpest have occurred in the Fort Hall District of the Kenya Province. Now therefore I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare all the following area to be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance:—

Commencing Summit Mt. Kinangop (Niaudamara); thence in a straight line to the source of the Maragua River; thence along the Maragua to its junction with the Kithanuye; thence down the Kithanuye River to its junction with the Tana River; thence up the Tana River to its junction with the Mugono River; thence up the Mugono River to its principal source; thence by a straight line in a Westerly direction to Mt. Kinangop (Niaudamara) the point of commencement.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 19th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 62]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Swine Fever has occurred on Plot No. 26 (1) Parklands, Nairobi, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare that Plot No. 26 (1) Parklands, Nairobi, be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 21st day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 63]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34), as amended and added to by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the Schedule to the same:—

- (1) That the following heading be deleted:—
(B) Coffee.
- (2) That the following heading be added:—
(c) Coffee.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 22nd day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 217]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Kisumu and may be cited as "The Kisumu Township (Fees) Rules, 1917."

2. The following fees shall be charged :—

Stone or rubble per 1,000 cubic feet (To be measured either at Quarry or at the building under erection) ...	Rs.	9-00
Morum per 100 cubic feet (To be measured either at Quarry or at the building under erection) ...	"	0-50
Sand per 20 cubic feet (To be measured either at Quarry or at the building under erection) ...	"	0-10

FOR THE REMOVAL OF CARCASSES.

Horse, Pony or Mule ...	"	5-50
Horned cattle ...	"	5-50
Donkey ...	"	4-00
Sheep, Goats or Swine ...	"	2-00

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 20th day of June, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 219]

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

NOTICE.

WHEN the Superintendent of a Prison is absent from, or unable through illness to perform duty at his Station, the Administrative Officer in charge in his absence shall act as Superintendent of the Prison.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

June 25th, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 223]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS plague infected rats have been found in the Township of Kyambu. NOW THEREFORE I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, do hereby declare the Township of Kyambu to be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance and I hereby apply the Rules dated the 29th day of July, 1913, under the above Ordinance to the said Township.

Nairobi,

The 26th day of June, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township (Rickshaw No. 2) Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Nairobi Township (Rickshaw) Rules, 1917, hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

2. Rule 3 of the Principal Rules is amended as follows :—

by substituting the words "this Rule" for the words "these Rules".

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor.

Nairobi,

The 29th day of June, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by sections 3 and 9 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1914, His Excellency the Acting Governor is pleased to declare the prison established at Kacheliba to be a prison for the purpose of the aforesaid Ordinance, and His Excellency is further pleased to appoint as Superintendent of the said prison the District Commissioner, Kacheliba.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule :—

Rule 37 of Nairobi Township Rules No. 3 of 1905 is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "duly qualified medical practitioner in the prescribed forms which are to be obtained from the office of the Principal Medical Officer" for the words "Government Medical Officer."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

This 5th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Compulsory Service Amendment Ordinance, 1917, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to issue the following Rules :—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-European) Rules, 1917."

2. The District Commissioner in each District specified by the Governor shall compile a roll of adult males of military age belonging to the Arab and Baluchi Communities and residing in the District.

3. A notice shall be issued by the District Commissioner or such person as he may appoint to every person enrolled under the preceding rule and on any native required for service in the King's African Rifles directing him to appear on the date specified in such notice before the District Commissioner to show cause why he should not be selected for military service.

4. The District Commissioner shall hear any objections to selection for military service made by any person appearing before him and shall inquire into the facts and circumstances of the case of each objector and shall decide if the person objecting shall be selected for military service or not. The decision of the District Commissioner shall be final.

5. The employer of any person who has had a notice served upon him under these rules shall be entitled to appear before the District Commissioner and object to the selection of the employee for military service. The District Commissioner shall inquire into any objection made under this rule and shall decide if the employee shall be selected for military service or not. The decision of the District Commissioner shall be final.

6. The District Commissioner shall send any person selected for military service under these rules to the nearest King's African Rifles Recruiting Officer or to the nearest Post Commandant for medical inspection.

7. The District Commissioner shall be authorised to issue ration money upon a scale to be fixed by the Commandant of the King's African Rifles to persons who are kept waiting for medical examination or who are sent to a distance for medical examination.

8. In these rules the expression "District Commissioner" shall include an Assistant District Commissioner in charge of an administrative station.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,
The 10th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 64]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Swine Fever has occurred on the Government Farm, Naivasha, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare that the Government Farm is an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 10th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 65]

THE EAST AFRICA OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the Trade Centre mentioned in the Schedule hereto attached and which is located in the Province of Ukamba to be excluded from the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Nairobi,
July 12th, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

UKAMBA PROVINCE.

Trade Centre in the Kitui District.

Locality.	Situation.	Extent.
Nyambani	On West Bank of Thua River at Nyambani	Approximately 10 acres *as per boundaries defined by beacons erected by the District Commissioner.

PROCLAMATION No. 66]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Mr W. H. Caine's farm (Farm No. 239) was on the 24th day of April, 1917, (Proclamation No. 38) declared to be an infected area under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, and WHEREAS the said farm is now free from disease.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the aforesaid Ordinance, do hereby repeal Proclamation No. 38 dated the 24th day of April, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 67]

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Governor by the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, section 57, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the trading centres and public roads more particularly described in the Schedule annexed hereto and situated in the area reserved under section 54 of the aforesaid Ordinance and known as the Nyika Reserve (*vide* Government Notice No. 73 of 1916) be excluded from the aforesaid area reserved under the provisions of the said section 54 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 15th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

TRADING CENTRES, NYIKA RESERVE.

Name.	Situation.	Area.
Kadzunguni ...	About 7 miles from Meriakani Railway Station on road which joins Baya Nyundo main road at Kivunga.	Approx. 10 acres demarcated and beacons.
Kaloleni ...	On the Mazeras-Rabai-Nzovuni main road and about 12 miles from Mazeras Railway Station.	Approx. 10 acres.
Nzovuni ...	On direct route to Kakoneni <i>via</i> Kaloleni about 22 miles from Mazeras Railway Station.	Approx. 10 acres.
Vuga ...	On old caravan road from Mazeras to Samburu and about midway between Mazeras and Meriakani Stations, South of the line.	Approx. 5 acres demarcated and beacons.
Kakoneni ...	On main road between Kakoneni Station and Mangea and Vitengeni.	Approx. 1½ acres demarcated and beacons.
Vitengeni ...	Close to main road from Kakoneni Station to Rabai. Distance from Kakoneni about 24 miles.	Approx. 1 acre demarcated and beacons.
Ganzi ...	On main road from Kakoneni Station and Rabai about 40 miles from Kakoneni and 30 from Takaungu.	do.

PUBLIC ROADS.

(Giving access to Trading Centres)

NYIKA RESERVE.

Name of Roads.	Trading Centre.	Definition of Road.	Length of Road.
Rabai-Kadzunguni	Kadzunguni	The main road from Rabai passing through Jimba, Kawala, Tiwi and Mtsara	12 Miles.
Rabai-Kaloleni	Kaloleni	Through Ruruma and Kitsuhu Ya Mwabaya	9 "
Kaloleni-Nzovuni	Nzovuni	Via Chalani	10 "
Rabai-Samburu	Vuga	Crossing the Railway at mile 18 and joining the old caravan road at Vuga, thence to Mwabila and Samburu Ry. Station	20 "
Mtanganyiko-Ganzi	Ganzi	The main route between the two places mentioned	7½ Miles.
Malindi-Kakoneni	Kakoneni Station	The main road between the two places mentioned via Jilore	24 "
Kakoneni-Vitengeni	Vitengeni	Main route east of Mangea	20 "
Vitengeni-Ganzi	Ganzi	Main route through Godoma	10 "
Ganzi-Nzovuni	Ganzi	Main route through Godoma	12 "

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 232]

THE NATIVE PASSES REGULATIONS, 1900.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Native Passes Regulations, 1900, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Native Passes Rules, 1917."

2. No Somali other than a Somali in the employ of the Government or in the employ of a person of European or Asiatic origin shall enter the Province of Naivasha from any other Province of the East Africa Protectorate without a pass in the form in the Schedule hereto from the District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner of the District in which such Somali ordinarily resides. Provided that a Pass under this Rule shall not be required by a Somali proceeding through the Naivasha Province by railway train without breaking his journey within the Province.

3. A District Commissioner or Assistant District Commissioner may without stating any reason refuse to issue a Pass under these Rules.

4. Any Somali other than a Somali in the employ of Government or in the employ of a person of European or Asiatic origin in the Province of Naivasha shall produce his Pass on demand being made by any Magistrate or Police Officer. Any such Somali who fails to produce his Pass when called upon to do so as herein provided or on being found within the boundaries of the Province of Naivasha without a Pass or with a Pass the date of availability of which has expired, or who fails to report in accordance with the provisions of his Pass may be arrested without a warrant and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees 300/- or to imprisonment of either description not exceeding 6 months.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 10th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

SOMALI PASS TO ENTER THE PROVINCE OF NAIVASHA.

No.....

Name.....

Father's name.....

Tribe.....

Sub-Tribe.....

Section.....

Place of Residence.....

Height.....

Build (slight or heavy).....

Apparent age.....years.

Prominent scars or marks.....

.....

The number of days the pass is available.....

Details of stock, if any in his possession

.....

.....

.....

The District Office to which the Pass holder shall in the first instance report himself on entering the Province of Naivasha.....

.....

District Commissioner.

Place.....

Date.....

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 233]

THE MOTOR TRAFFIC ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as the Motor Traffic Amendment Rules, 1917, and shall come into operation on 1st January, 1918, and shall be read together with the Motor Traffic Rules, 1915, hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

2. Rule 6 of the Principal Rules as amended by the Motor Traffic Amendment Rules, 1916, is hereby revoked and the following rule is substituted therefor:—

6. All letters and figures on any plate fixed to a Motor Car or carriage shall be not less than 3½ inches high; every part of every letter and figures shall be at least five-eighths of an inch broad; and the total width of the space taken by every letter or figure, except in the case of figure 1, shall be at least two and a half inches.

In the case of a Motor Cycle all letters and figures shall be not less than half the dimensions mentioned above.

3. The Motor Traffic Amendment Rules 1916 (Government Notice No. 364), are hereby revoked.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 12th day of July, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 234]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following rule.

Schedule 1 of Nairobi Township (Rickshaw) Rules, 1917, is hereby repealed and the following Schedule is substituted therefor.

SCHEDULE I.

FARES.

- (a) BY TIME, a minimum fare of Rs. 1/50, and 25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof exceeding 1½ hours.
- (b) BY DISTANCE, EXCEPT AS AFTER PROVIDED, per mile or part of a mile 50 cents.

PROVIDED that for any journey direct by the shortest route between any two points within the area defined below without any halt the fare shall be 25 cents only.

AREA OF SPECIAL 25 CENTS FARE.

The area enclosed by a line running close to or just outside the following points.

(1) The Station; (2) Whitehouse Road Bridge; (3) Treasury; (4) "Charing Cross"; (5) Norfolk Hotel; (6) Swamp Road Bridge; (7) Race course Road Bridge; as the said area is shown in the map kept in the Municipal Offices and signed as relative to the Rickshaw Rules.

- NOTES :—(1) the above fares are for use of the rickshaw, whether by one passenger or by two.
- (2) the special 25 cents-fare applies only to journeys inside the area and not to any part of a journey begun or ended outside the area.
- (3) no sum shall be charged for the return journey of a rickshaw after dismissal to the place at which it was engaged.

EXTRA FARES.

(1) The fare for waiting, in the case of a rickshaw hired by distance (if the period of waiting exceeds 5 minutes in the aggregate) is 25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof.

(2) A passenger may break a journey and detain a rickshaw any number of times on any trip subject to paying an extra fare for waiting at the rate of 25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof.

(3) Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., double fares may be charged.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

This 13th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 235]

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by section 3 of The Prisons Ordinance, 1914, I, Charles Calvert Bowering, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that a prison has been established in the Jubaland Province, named "The Serenli Road Special Prison," and that such prison shall be a prison for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Nairobi,

The 13th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 236]

THE DISEASES OF PLANTS PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1910.

REGULATIONS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1910, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Regulations :—

1. These Regulations may be cited as "The Diseases of Plants Prevention (Importation) Regulations, 1917."

2. No person shall import any Citrus plants into the Protectorate from Australia.

3. Any Citrus plant imported into the Protectorate in contravention of Regulation 2 may be seized by any officer of the Customs, Postal or Agricultural Departments and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Director of Agriculture may direct.

4. Any person contravening Regulation 2 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rupees 1,000/- or in default of payment of the same to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 months.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 11th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 238]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinance:—

**“An Ordinance to amend the Criminal Law”
(No. III of 1917).**

By Command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 12th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 240]

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Acting Governor has approved of the imposition of the following fees by the Port Officer, Mombasa.

Nairobi,

The 13th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

FOR THE HIRE OF THE GOVERNMENT STEAM LAUNCH “MVITA” :—

In the Harbour :—

	Rs.	Cts.
Half day not exceeding 6 hours, between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.	90	00
In addition, for every hour or part thereof	15	00
Whole day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	135	00
In addition for every hour or part thereof after 6 p.m.	20	00

TOWING :—

From Mombasa to Kilindini or vice-versa, or from either Harbour to a Position not beyond 1 mile outside of turning buoys, or vice-versa

Vessels under 50 tons register	45	00
“ “ 75 “ “	50	00
“ “ 100 “ “	55	00
“ “ 150 “ “	65	00
“ “ 200 “ “	75	00
“ “ 300 “ “	90	00
“ “ 500 “ “	135	00
“ “ 1,000 “ “	180	00
“ over 1,000 “ “ for each additional 100 tons or part thereof.	8	00

For extra attendance in addition to the above charges 45 00

When more than one dhow is towed at a time a reduction of 25% may be made on the above charges.

Within either Harbour, half the above charges.

Along the Coast.

	Rs.	Cts.
To Kilifi or Gazi returning the same day not later than 7 p.m.	180	00
“ “ “ the following day noon	225	00
“ “ “ “ 7 p.m.	270	00
Towing a dhow to or from Kilifi or Gazi each way, extra under 50 tons	50	00
“ “ “ “ over 50 tons	75	00
To Wasin returning the same day not later than 7 p.m.	225	00
“ “ “ the following day noon	300	00
“ “ “ “ 7 p.m.	335	00
Towing a dhow to or from Wasin each way, extra under 50 tons	75	00
“ “ “ “ over 50 tons	110	00
To Malindi returning the following day noon	300	00
“ “ “ “ not later than 7 p.m.	335	00
Towing a dhow to or from Malindi each way, extra under 50 tons	75	00
“ “ “ “ over 50 tons	110	00
Detention beyond the above time		
Not exceeding 12 hours	75	00
Over 12 hours but not exceeding 24 hours	120	00

No charge, other than the actual cost of fuel and oil, will be made to Government Departments for the use of the launch.

Along the Coast.—Cont.

					Rs.	Cts.
LIGHT DUES	per visit	...	...	...	30	00
(In respect of coastal vessels, no more than 3 entries per month to be charged for.)						
MOORING BUOYS	First day	...	...	...	10	00
	Each succeeding day	...	...	...	6	00
(The Port Officer may remit these fees at his discretion in the case of Men-of-War of all nations and of sailing ships.)						
CHARTS						
The fees to be approximately 10% in excess of the actual cost price.						
	Duplicate licence for Mombasa, harbour passenger boats	...	...	...	2	00
	Transfer licence for dhows and harbour passenger boats	...	...	...	1	00
	Endorsement of expired dhow licence	...	...	...	2	00
	Provincial pass for dhows...	...	...	...	3	
	For each alteration to dhow crew or passenger list	...	...	...	1	00

Government Notice No. 132 dated the 31st day of May, 1913, and published in the *Official Gazette* of the 1st day of June, 1913, is hereby revoked.

PROCLAMATION No. 68]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 11th day of May, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 244 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 244]

ORDER OF THE LORDS IN COUNCIL.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (NEUTRAL COUNTRIES) ORDER (No. 34), 1916.

At the Council Chamber, *Whitehall*, the 11th day of May, 1917.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been pleased, in exercise of the power in that behalf conferred on Him by Section one, sub-section one, of the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915, by divers Proclamations, and in particular by a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of May, 1916, entitled "The Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916, No. 3," to prohibit all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the United Kingdom from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the List contained in the last-mentioned Proclamation, such List being therein referred to as "the Statutory List."

And whereas by Section one, sub-section two, of the said Act, it is provided that any List of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a Proclamation under the said Act may be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State:

And whereas the Statutory List contained in the last mentioned Proclamation has been varied and added to by subsequent Orders of Council:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the following effect:—

That the "Statutory List" should be varied by the omission therefrom of all persons or bodies of persons in Japan and be further varied and added to as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Statutory List be varied by the omission therefrom of all persons or bodies of persons in Japan and be otherwise varied and added to as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Whereof the Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Controller of the Foreign Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. C. Ledlie.

(For Lists see pages 658 to 660 of *Official Gazette* of July 25th, 1917).

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 245]

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by section 158, subsection (1) (vii) of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Crown Lands Registration Rules No. 1 of 1917" and shall come into operation from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. In these Rules:—

the term "Ordinance" shall mean the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and

the term "Registrar" shall mean a Registrar of Crown Lands and shall include the Principal Registrar.

3. (1) The Registrar shall refuse to register any assignment of a lease issued under the Ordinance where the Premium reserved by such lease is payable to the Crown by instalments, unless and until the head lease thereof is produced duly endorsed by the Land Officer as provided for in section 29, sub-section 4 of the Ordinance.

(2) The Registrar shall not take cognizance of any such endorsement unless and until the same has been duly registered under the Ordinance.

(3) The Registrar shall be entitled to charge for each such registration of an endorsement by the Land Officer the sum of Rs. 2/-.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 19th day of July, 1917.

G. R. SANDFORD,

for Clerk to Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 246]

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor-in-Council by section 158 of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Crown Lands Rules No. 2 of 1917," and shall come into operation from the date of publication in the *Official Gazette*.

2. The form set forth in the first Schedule hereto shall be used in every application for leases and licences for special purposes under Part V of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. A deposit of Rs. 75/- must accompany every such application, which deposit shall be:—

(a) allocated towards the amount due in respect of the area if granted.

(b) refunded to the applicant if application is refused.

(c) forfeited as provided for by section 46 of the said Ordinance, if a false statement is made.

3. The form set forth in the second Schedule hereto shall be used in every notification regarding land sold, transferred, mortgaged, assigned, leased or sub-leased under section 71 of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 19th day of July, 1917.

G. R. SANDFORD,

for Clerk to the Executive Council.

(For Schedules see overleaf.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.
(PART V).

LAND REQUIRED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

1. Full name, address and occupation of applicant.	
2. Situation of land applied for (attach a map if possible).	
3. Special purpose for which land is required.	
4. Term (<i>i.e.</i> length of time for which the grant is required).	
5. Nature of the grant desired.	
6. Deposit and nature of remittance.	
7. Remarks.	

Dated the.....day of.....191....

(Signature).....

A deposit of Rs. 75/- must be forwarded with every application as above. This deposit will be (*a*) credited to the amount due in respect of the grant if made, or (*b*) be refunded if the application is refused; or (*c*) forfeited as provided for by section 46 of the said Ordinance, if a false statement is made.

N.B.—This form, copies of which may be obtained from the Land Department, East Africa Protectorate, must be filled up and signed by the applicant or his duly constituted Attorney and forwarded to the Land Department.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.
(PART VIII).

TRANSFER BETWEEN PARTIES OF DIFFERENT RACES.

Parties to the deed (giving full names, addresses and occupations and stating of what race each person is).	
Form of deed (<i>i.e.</i> sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, lease or sub-lease).	
Full description of the land affected (giving L. O. No.)	
Term (<i>i.e.</i> the length of time for which the land affected is transferred).	
Consideration passing between the parties.	
Remarks (here insert any special covenants or conditions affecting the use of the land).	
Particulars of registration (if deed has been registered).	

I/We hereby declare that the above particulars are correct to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Dated the.....day of.....19 .

(Signature).....

N.B.—This form, copies of which may be obtained from the Land Department, East Africa Protectorate, must be signed by the purchaser (s), transferee (s), mortgagee (s), assignee (s), lessee (s) or sub-lessee (s) or his or their solicitors, and returned to the Land Department.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 249]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

IN PURSUANCE of the Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-Europeans) Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to specify as Districts to which the Rules apply the following :—

All Districts in the Seyidie Province other than the Taita District ;
Lamu District ; and
The Tana River District.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 20th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 253]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

APPOINTMENT.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby appoint JAMES ARTHUR WATSON, Esquire, to be a secretary to attend the sittings of the Commission appointed under the hand of Henry Conway Belfield, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, on the 27th day of March, 1917 (Government Notice No. 107 of 1917), to inquire into and report on various matters therein set out relating to trade and the recommendation of the Economic Conference of the Allies and I further appoint the said JAMES ARTHUR WATSON, to perform the duties provided by section 5 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 29th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 254]

THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ORDINANCE, 1912.

A COMMISSION.

I, CHARLES CALVERT BOWRING, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate, do by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance, 1912, by this my Commission under my hand appoint :—

GEORGE HUNTER PICKERING, Esq.

COMMANDER OSWALD BARRY, R.N.

WILFRED PICKFORD, Esq.

to be Commissioners to inquire into and report on the following matters :—

- (1) Have the officers of the Uganda Railway Steamers plying on Lake Victoria or the officers having control of such steamers or any of them engaged in trade whether in goods or cattle at any time during the years, 1915, 1916 and 1917.
- (2) Which of the aforesaid officers, if any, have whether directly or indirectly engaged in trade as aforesaid.
- (3) Have any of the aforesaid Uganda Railway Steamers and if so which been used at any time during the years, 1915, 1916 and 1917, to convey goods or cattle the property of any of the officers of such steamers or of any of the officers having control of such steamers when such steamers were :—
 - (a) under the control of the admiralty.
 - (b) under the control of the Protectorate Government.
- (4) Which of the aforesaid officers, if any, have conveyed or caused to be conveyed on any of the aforesaid steamers during the aforesaid period goods or cattle other than goods or cattle properly booked for transport in any such steamer or the property of His Majesty's Government or the Protectorate Government.

- (5) The dates on which and places at which any goods or cattle were imported into the Protectorate by any of the aforesaid officers during the period 1915-1917, inclusive.
- (6) Any facts material to or necessary for the elucidation of any of the foregoing matters.

AND I do hereby appoint GEORGE HUNTER PICKERING, Esq., to be Chairman of such Commission.

AND I do hereby direct that the aforesaid inquiry be held at such places as the Chairman may think fit.

AND I do hereby command all persons whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their obedience accordingly.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 31st day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 257]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinance:—

“An Ordinance to provide for the Discipline of the Crews of Vessels Chartered or Requisitioned by the Admiralty.”

(No. II of 1917).

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 27th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 575]

NOTICE.

Extension of period of Development for Farms and Township Plots.

IN all cases in which development should have been completed by a date later than the 1st day of August, 1914, the period for development allowed under any lease or licence is hereby extended for four years.

The Notice dated the 29th September, 1916 (General Notice No. 735), published on page 917 of the *Official Gazette*, 1916, is hereby cancelled.

Nairobi,

The 25th day of July, 1917.

R. B. WRIGHT,

Land Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 71]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals set forth in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 1st day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For Schedule see pages 716 to 717 of the *Official Gazette* of August 8th, 1917.

PROCLAMATION No. 72]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Pleuropneumonia has occurred on the Kitaura Estate in the Ukamba Province. NOW THEREFORE, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare all the following areas to be infected areas for the purposes of the above Ordinance:—

Farms Nos. 219, 220 and 221/2 and Plots Nos. 221/x, 221/y, 221/p, 221/q and 221/z situated on the Kitaura Estate (Farm 221/1).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 3rd day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 73]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamations under the aforesaid Ordinance are hereby revoked.

- (1) Proclamation No. 60 of 1917, dated the 13th day of June, 1917.
- (2) Proclamation No. 62 of 1917, dated the 21st day of June, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 74]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

OWING to a suspected case of Foot and Mouth disease having occurred at the Government Farm, Naivasha, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare that the Government Farm, Naivasha, be an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 75]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Swine Fever has occurred on Farm No. 22 (Old No. 428) Naivasha, at present occupied by J. D. Hopcraft, Esquire, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare that the aforesaid Farm No. 22 (Old No. 428), Naivasha, be an infected area for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 261]

THE ENEMY PROPERTY (DISPOSAL) ORDINANCE, 1917.

ORDER.

IN EXERCISE of the power conferred upon the Governor by the Enemy Property (Disposal) Ordinance, 1917, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby order the immoveable property more particularly described in the Schedule annexed hereto belonging to or vested in the firms the liquidation of which has been ordered by the Governor under any of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1915 and 1916, in the manner set out in the aforesaid Schedule to be vested in Ernest Adams, Esquire, the Liquidator of such firms subject to any subsisting rights of way or apparent easements affecting the same but otherwise free from encumbrances.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 1st day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

For Schedule see page 719 of the *Official Gazette* of August 8th, 1917.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 264]

THE FEES AND ROYALTIES ORDINANCE, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Fees and Royalties Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to fix the following Market Tolls to be charged at Mariakani :—

For each head of cattle sold	...	...	Re. 1 00
For each head of sheep or goats sold	...	...	„ 0 25

Nairobi,

The 1st day of August, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 596]

PUBLIC RICKSHAW STANDS IN NAIROBI.

NOTICE.

Under the provision of Township (Rickshaw) Rules, 1917 (Government Notice No. 175 of 1917). Public Stands where public rickshaws may stand and hours within which public rickshaws may stand at such Public Stands, have been appointed by the Municipal Committee as follows :—

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Opposite Norfolk Hotel | ... 14 rickshaws. | Between 6-30 a.m. & 11-30 p.m. |
| 2. Opposite New Stanley Hotel | ... 20 do | do do do |
| 3. Opposite Victoria Hotel,
Victoria Street | ... 17 do | do do do |
| 4. Govt. Road at its junction with
Bazaar Rd. adjoining plot 463 | ... 10 do | All day and all night. |
| 5. Govt. Road at its junction with
Bazaar Rd. adjoining plot 753 | ... 8 do | do |
| 6. Ngong Road near Nairobi Club | ... 10 do | do |
| 7. At Railway Station | ... 20 do | do |
| 8. Valley Road adjoining plot 1048 | ... 5 do | do |
| 9. Sclater Road on plot 110/2 | ... 5 do | do |
| 10. At the junction of Masari Rd. and
Third Parklands Avenue on
plot 20/1 | ... 3 do | do |
| 11. Opposite Metropole Hotel on
plot 417 | ... 10 do | do |
| 12. Girouard Rd. adjoining plot 290/4. | 3 do | do |
| 13. Opposite Ainsworth Bridge on
plot 1185 | ... 3 do | do |
| 14. Opposite the new Police Station
Site adjoining plot 874 | ... 20 do | do |
| 15. Kirk Road adjoining plot 1018 | ... 4 do | do |
| 16. Govt. Road at its junction with
2nd Avenue on plot 883 | ... 5 do | do |
| 17. Swamp Rd. at its junction with
Ngara Rd. adjoining plot 171 | ... 5 do | do |
| 18. Whitehouse Rd. opposite Chief
Mechanical Engineer's Office | ... 3 do | do |
| 19. Sixth Avenue (near G. Post Office) | ... 3 do | do |

General Notice No. 297 (*Official Gazette* of April 26th, 1916) is hereby cancelled.

By order and on behalf of the Municipal Committee,

Nairobi,

July 21st, 1917.

WALTER W. RIDOUT
for Town Clerk.

PROCLAMATION No. 76]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 25th day of May, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 271 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 25th day of July, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(For Order of the Lords in Council & Schedule see page 733 of the *Official Gazette* of Aug. 15th, 1917).

PROCLAMATION No. 77]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2, (2) I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by removing therefrom the names of all persons and bodies of persons resident in Japan.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 9th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 78]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless such articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 9th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
Switzerland	Such of the articles in the following List as are not for the time being prohibited to be exported to a destination in Switzerland:— Bullion; Coin, gold and silver; Gold: bullion, dust and ingots; bars, battered articles; Money; Silver: bar, ingot, powder, raw and scrap.	Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 279]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to prescribe the following fee for inoculation against Pleuro-pneumonia:—

Inoculation against Pleuro-pneumonia Cents 50.

Nairobi,

The 11th day of August, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 79]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule to the Order dated the 8th day of June, 1917, made by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and published in the *Official Gazette* (Government Notice No. 282 of 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

For Order of the Lords in Council & Schedule see pages 765-767 of the *Off. Gazette* of Aug. 22, 1917.

PROCLAMATION No. 80]

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE, 1903.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS cases of plague have occurred in the Island of Mombasa NOW THEREFORE I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, do hereby declare the Island of Mombasa an infected area for the purposes of the above Ordinance, and I hereby apply the following Rules under the aforesaid Ordinance to the said area: 29th July, 1913, 21st August, 1913, 1st September, 1913, and 29th October, 1913.

General Notice No. 427 dated the 26th day of May, 1917, under the above Ordinance is hereby cancelled.

Nairobi,

The 21st day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.**RULES.**

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township (Suppression of Mosquitoes) Rules, 1917."
2. The Township Rules dated the 20th day of October, 1911, are hereby repealed.
3. The Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, or any person authorised in writing by the Medical Officer of Health shall have power to enter any lands between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and the Medical Officer of Health and any European Sanitary Inspector shall have power to enter any house or building for the purpose of satisfying himself that there is no breach of these Rules in existence upon such lands or premises. Provided that no person shall enter any house or building under the provisions of these Rules without the consent of the occupier of such house or building. Any person who refuses to give consent when demanded to the Medical Officer of Health or to a European Sanitary Inspector to enter for the purposes of these Rules any house or building occupied by him shall be guilty of an offence.
4. The occupier of any plot or premises on which mosquito larvae are found shall be guilty of an offence.
5. No person shall permit any tins, bottles, boxes, tubs, calabashes, vases, drinking troughs, washing tubs or any other receptacle holding water or capable of holding water, to remain on any premises or lands owned or occupied by him so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding by mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.
6. No person shall permit water to accumulate in any gutter, drain, pipe or trench on any premises or lands owned or occupied by him so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding by mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.
7. No person shall permit water to accumulate in any artificial hollow in the ground on any premises or lands owned or occupied by him or over which he has control, so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any premises or lands or the person having control over any premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.
8. No person shall permit any lands owned or occupied by him or over which he has control to become overgrown with jungle bush or long grass of such a nature as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health to be likely to harbour mosquitos or to afford facilities to natives or others for committing nuisances: and the owner or occupier of any lands or the person having control over any lands so overgrown omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.
9. The Medical Officer of Health, or Sanitary Inspector, shall have power to enter on any premises or lands on which water may be accumulated in any natural hollow and take such steps as he may consider necessary for the removal or insecticidal treatment of such water on giving notice in writing of such intended entry to the occupier of such premises or lands if occupied: provided that such power shall not be so exercised as to inflict damage or loss of any kind other than the actual loss of the use of such water upon the owner or occupier of such premises or lands.
10. If the owner or occupier of any premises or lands or the person having control over any premises or lands neglects to carry out any works necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health for compliance with any of the provisions of these Rules, the Town Clerk or the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department or such other person as may be appointed by them may enter upon such premises or lands and carry out the necessary works, the cost of which shall be recoverable in Court from the owner or occupier of such premises or lands or the person having control over such premises or lands independently of any fine which may have been imposed.
11. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 75/- or to a term of imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 20th day of August, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 81]

THE EAST AFRICA OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the trade centres described in the Schedule hereto attached to be excluded from the provisions of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Nairobi,

The 21st day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

NAIVASHA PROVINCE.

TRADE CENTRES IN THE RAVINE DISTRICT.

Locality.	Situation.	Extent.
1. Elkeben	On Perkerra River, Ravine Kabarnet Road,	Approximately 5 acres, the boundaries of which are defined by beacons erected by District Commissioner.
2. Ngengu Laiteren	On Ravine—Nakuru Road, Uasin Gishu Masai Reserve.	do.
3. Changil	On Molo River, Ravine Nakuru Road, Uasin Gishu Masai Reserve.	do.

PROCLAMATION No. 82]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance is revoked:—

Proclamation No. 72 dated the 3rd day of August, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 24th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 293]

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

REGULATION.

THE following Regulation under Martial Law is hereby promulgated and shall be read together with the Martial Law Regulations dated the 10th day of December, 1914 (Government Notice No. 276):—

No person shall melt down, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current silver coin. Any person acting in contravention of this Regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to the penalties prescribed by No. 19 of the Martial Law Regulations of the 10th December, 1914.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 22nd day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Kisumu Building Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Kisumu Building Rules, 1904, hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

2. Rule 1 of the Principal Rules shall read Rule 1 (1).

After the words "any wall" in sub-rule (c) of Rule 1 of the Principal Rules the following sub-rule (d) shall be added:—

(d) To remove or reconstruct any portion of a building which abuts on a street and which stands within the regular line of such street.

The following shall be added as sub-section 2 to Rule 1 of the Principal Rules:—

1. (2) Every notice of intention to carry out any building or work as provided in sub-section (c) shall be accompanied by a Building Survey fee of Rs. 3/- and any notice given under sub-section (c) shall be deemed not to have been given until such Building Survey fee has been paid.

3. For the purposes of the Principal Rules the expression "To erect a building" means newly to erect a building; to re-erect any building the masonry of which is pulled down or turned down to the plinth; to re-erect any frame building so far pulled down as to leave only the frame thereof; to convert into a dwelling house any building not originally intended for human habitation; to convert into more than one dwelling house a building originally constructed as one dwelling house; the conversion of two or more buildings originally constructed as separate dwelling houses into a greater or less number of dwelling houses than the original number for which they were constructed; the reconversion into a dwelling house of any building which has been discontinued as and appropriated for any purpose other than that of a dwelling house; the conversion of a dwelling house into any other building not intended for human habitation; the roofing or covering over of an open space between walls or buildings.

4. In Rule 2 of the Principal Rules delete the word "Duplicate" and substitute therefor "Triplicate" and after "Triplicate" add the following:—

"Such duplicates and triplicates deposited as aforesaid shall be filed in the office of the Superintendent of Conservancy and Medical Officer of Health respectively."

5. At the end of Rule 5 of the Principal Rules add the following:—

"Provided that the Superintendent of Conservancy shall not signify his approval of any proposed new building or work until such documents as may be furnished under rule 2 have been approved and signed by the Medical Officer of Health."

6. Rule 7 of the Principal Rules is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

No person shall begin to erect any building or to execute any such work as is described in Rule 1 until:—

(a) He has given notice of his intention, as hereinbefore required, to erect such building or execute such work and the Superintendent of Conservancy has intimated his approval in writing of such building or work.

(b) He has obtained a Building Permit from the Superintendent of Conservancy for which a fee of Re. 1/- will be charged.

7. In Rule 9 (a) of the Principal Rules substitute "Medical Officer of Health" for "Collector."

8. Rule 11 of the Principal Rules is hereby deleted.

9. In Rule 12 of the Principal Rules delete the words "Every such room shall be ventilated by opening directly on the external air, the total openings on to external air in square feet for one room shall not be less than 3% of the volume of the room in cubic feet, *e.g.*, a room 10' × 10' × 10' = 1,000 cubic feet. 3% of 1,000 cubic feet = 30 square feet. Thus 30 square feet is the minimum total window area on to external air.

10. In Rules 28, 29 and 30 of the Principal Rules substitute "Medical Officer of Health" for "Collector."

11. Delete the word "Collector" wherever it appears in the Principal Rules and substitute therefor "Superintendent of Conservancy" except where "Medical Officer of Health" has been substituted for "Collector" by these Rules.

12. Every person who shall erect a building shall cause the whole of the ground floor within the external walls to be constructed either (a) of cement, concrete, stone or bricks well grouted in cement in such a manner as to make the building proof against rats, or (b) of wood, provided that the level of any such wooden floor shall not be less than 2 feet above the mean level of the ground thereunder; or (c) in the case of buildings in the B. and C. areas of the Township to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy, and the Medical Officer of Health.

13. Every wall of a new building that may be built at an angle with another wall shall be properly bonded therewith to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy.

14. Every wall of a house or building shall have a damp course composed of materials impervious to moisture to be approved by the Superintendent of Conservancy, extending throughout its whole thickness at the level of not less than 6 inches below the level of the lowest floor: provided that this Rule shall not apply to native quarters except where the floor thereof is of timber.

Every cellar and every wall abutting wholly or partly upon earth and being the wall of a room shall be so constructed as to be water-tight.

15. For the purposes of these Rules with respect to the structure of walls of new buildings, the measurement of height of storeys in walls and of height and length of walls shall be determined by the following Rules:—

(i) The height of a storey in a wall shall be measured in the case of the lowest storey from the base of the wall to the upper surface of the floor next above, and in the case of every other storey from the level of the upper surface of the floor up to the level of the upper surface of the floor next above or if there be no such floor above, then up to the highest part of the wall.

(ii) The height of a wall shall be measured from the base to the highest part of the wall, or in the case of a wall, comprising a gable, to the base of the gable.

(iii) Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls. The length of a wall shall be measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another provided that the return walls are external party or cross walls and bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

A wall shall not for the purpose of this Rule be deemed a cross wall unless it is carried up to the top of the wall so divided or in the case of a gable wall to the level of the base of the gable and unless the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevation of all openings therein taken together shall not exceed one half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall in such storey.

16. When the external wall or the party wall of a domestic building is constructed of stone and does not exceed 15 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 15 inches for its whole length.

When the wall exceeds 15 feet but does not exceed 28 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 18 inches up to 15 feet and 15 inches thereafter.

Where the wall exceeds 28 feet but does not exceed 40 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 24 inches up to the height of one storey, 20 inches thick second storey and 15 inches thick thereafter.

The minimum of the walls of Public Buildings and buildings of the warehouse class constructed of stone shall be as follows:—

Where the wall does not exceed 25 feet in height it shall be 18 inches thick.

Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 40 feet, it shall be 24 inches thick.

Where the wall exceeds 40 feet in height and does not exceed 55 feet, it shall be 24 inches thick to a height of 33 feet and 20 inches thick for the rest of its height.

When the unsupported length of any wall exceeds 30 feet clear of cross walls or partitions the thickness thereof shall be increased by 3 inches beyond the minima given above.

17. (a) Where an external wall or a party wall of a domestic building constructed of good bricks not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long or of solid concrete does not exceed 25 feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for its whole height:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length, it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of the lowest storey, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(b) Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 35 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, and 9 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(c) Where the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then 13 inches thick for the height of two storeys, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(d) Where the wall exceeds 45 feet but does not exceed 55 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then 13 inches thick for the height of two storeys, and then $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next storey, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(e) Where the wall exceeds 55 feet but does not exceed 65 feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and 13 inches thick for rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(f) Where the wall exceeds 65 feet but does not exceed 75 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(g) Where the wall exceeds 75 feet but does not exceed 85 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next three storeys, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length, it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

18. Every person who shall erect a new public building or a new building of the warehouse class or a new building designed to be used as a hotel, lodging house or boarding house shall construct every external wall and every party wall of such building being a wall of stone, concrete or brick in accordance with the following conditions and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and such walls shall be built of good bricks not less than 9 inches long or of solid concrete:—

In the case of a store of one storey only, all the walls of which are constructed of solid cement concrete, and are not more than 12 feet in height, and the span of the roof of which is not more than 12 feet in width, such walls shall be 6 inches thick.

In all other cases.

(a) Where the wall does not exceed 25 feet in height (whatever is its length) it shall be 13 inches thick at its base.

(b) Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 35 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its base.

(c) Where the wall exceeds 35 feet, but does not exceed 45 feet in height, it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be 13 inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length, it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

(d) Where the wall exceeds 45 feet but does not exceed 55 feet in height, it shall be at its base the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be 27 inches thick at its base.

(e) Where the wall exceeds 55 but does not exceed 65 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be 27 inches thick at its base.

(f) Where the wall exceeds 65 feet but does not exceed 75 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within 16 feet from the top of the wall by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(g) Where the wall exceeds 75 feet but does not exceed 85 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within 16 feet from the top of the wall by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(h) The thickness of the wall at the top, and for 16 feet below the top shall be 13 inches and the intermediate parts of the wall between the base and 16 feet below the top shall be built solid throughout the space between straight lines drawn on each side of the wall and joining the thickness at the base to the thickness 16 feet below the top. Nevertheless in walls not exceeding 30 feet in height the walls of the top-most storey may be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, provided the height of that storey does not exceed 11 feet.

(i) If any storey exceeds in height fourteen times the thickness prescribed for its walls the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall throughout that storey shall be increased to one fourteenth part of the height of the storey and the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall below that storey shall be proportionately increased.

(j) Every external wall and every party wall of any storey which exceeds 11 feet in height shall not be less than 13 inches in thickness.

(k) Where by any of the foregoing rules relating to the thickness of walls and of new buildings a certain thickness is required this thickness may by the consent of the Superintendent of Conservancy be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths shall amount to one-seventh part of the length of the wall. The width of the piers may nevertheless be reduced if the projection is proportionately increased, the horizontal sectional area not being diminished; but the projection of any such pier shall in no case exceed one-third of its width.

19. Nothing contained in these rules shall prevent the erection of concrete, brick or stone walls of lesser thickness if supported by steelwork or other adequate supports or of concrete walls of lesser thickness provided that they are sufficiently reinforced to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy.

20. CROSS WALLS.—The thickness of every cross wall shall be at least two thirds the thickness prescribed by these Rules for an external wall or party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building but, subject to Rule 18 (k) shall in no case be less than six inches or in the case of a brick wall $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

If such wall shall support any superincumbent external wall the whole of such cross wall shall be of the thickness prescribed by the Rule in that behalf for an external wall or a party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building as that to which such cross wall belongs.

21. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every bressummer to be borne by a sufficient template of stone, iron or good concrete the full breadth of the bressummer and to have a bearing in the direction of its length of four inches at least at each end.

22. He shall also cause such bressummer to have, if necessary, such storey posts, iron columns, stanchions or piers of stone on a solid foundation under the same as may be sufficient to carry the superstructure. At each end of every metallic bressummer a space shall be left equal to one quarter of an inch for every ten feet and also for any fractional part of ten feet of the length of such bressummer to allow for expansion.

23. A person who shall erect a new building shall not fix in such building any pipe for the purpose of conveying smoke or other products of combustion unless such pipe be so fixed at the distance of 12 inches at least from any combustible substance.

24. A building erected upon a plot or sub-plot which abuts upon a street and having its frontage or back upon such street shall be so erected that any straight line drawn in the direction of such building from any point on the farther boundary of such street whether front or back (such point being taken on the same level as the mean ground level of the nearest wall of such building) so as to form an angle of 45 degrees with a straight line drawn from such point to the base of such nearest wall shall pass entirely above the whole of such building.

In interpreting this Rule, if a building situated on a corner plot so as to abut upon more than one street, the height of the building shall be regulated by the widest of such streets so far as such building will abut or abuts upon such widest street, and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon any narrower street to a distance of 40 feet from such widest street, and the building shall be deemed to front upon such widest street, and the back of such building shall be deemed to be the side thereof which lies to the rear of and parallel or most nearly parallel with its frontage.

For the purposes of this Rule, a building shall be held to have a frontage or back upon a street if a line drawn at right angles to the frontage or back line of such building from any

point thereon so as not to pass through or over such building but in the opposite direction would if produced towards such street cross the same without passing over any plot or sub-plot except that upon which such building stands.

25. A dwelling house shall not be so erected, added to or altered that more than two-thirds of the plot or sub-plot on which it stands shall be built over; and no erection of any kind whatever shall be so erected, added to or altered upon any plot or sub-plot upon which such a dwelling house stands, that more than two-thirds of such plot or sub-plot shall be built over.

26. Where the only open space upon which any room shall abut is an internal open space or courtyard such internal space shall have an area equal to not less than one-eighth of the aggregate floor area of all the rooms in any one storey abutting thereon, and shall be kept free from all erections and open to the sky and open to access from a public way by a passage which shall be at least 4 feet in width along its entire length and the solum of which shall also be kept free from all erections whatever. And all buildings abutting on an internal open space shall be so erected that a line drawn from the guttering of the roof at any point to any point on the base of a wall opposite shall form an angle of not more than 45 degrees with the ground.

27. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in the wall of each storey of such building which shall immediately front or abut on such open spaces as, in pursuance of the Rules in that behalf, shall be provided in connection with such building, a sufficient number of suitable windows, in such a manner and in such a position that each of such windows shall afford effectual means of ventilation by direct communication with the external air.

28. Every person who shall construct a new domestic building shall so construct every floor of a room therein as to be effectually protected against damp.

29. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in every habitable room of such building one glazed window, at the least, opening directly into the external air. Such person shall cause the total area of such window, or, if there be more than one, of the several windows, clear of the frames to be equal at the least to one-eighth of the floor area of such room. Such person shall also construct every such window so that one-half at the least may be opened, and so that the opening may extend in every case to the top of the window.

Provided that a window in a wall situated upon or within 6 feet of any boundary of the plot or sub-plot upon which the building stands shall not be deemed to open upon the external air, unless the space on the other side of such boundary shall for a distance of at least 6 feet from such window measured at right angles from any part thereof, be space which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy to be reserved as an open space.

30. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every habitable room of such building which is without a fire-place and a flue, to be provided with adequate means of ventilation to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

31. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall so construct every room which shall be situated in the lowest storey of such building, and shall be provided with a boarded floor, that there shall be for the purpose of ventilation between the under side of every joist on which such floor may be laid and the upper surface of the ground or of the asphalt or concrete with which such ground is covered a clear space of nine inches at the least in every part, and he shall cause such space to be thoroughly ventilated by means of suitable and sufficient ventilators to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy.

32. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause such building to be provided with means of ventilation which shall be adequate in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

33. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the sub-soil of the site of such building to be effectually drained to a suitable outfall where such exists, wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

34. Every person who shall erect a new building shall for the purpose of carrying from the roof or flat of such building all water which may fall thereon, provide suitable gutters and shall cause a suitable pipe or trunk, extending from the roof to the ground to be fixed in such a manner as to receive all water that may fall on the roof, and shall cause such water to be carried by means of an approved drain to the nearest public drain if within 20 yards.

35. A person shall not so construct a building or a drain that the drain shall run beneath the building or any part thereof, provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to a drain carried under any archway over a passage, such archway being 7 feet or more in height at its highest point.

36. The Superintendent of Conservancy shall have power upon conviction of the owner or of an occupier of any plot or sub-plot which may have been built upon for any nuisance in connection therewith, or upon the written advice of the Medical Officer of Health, to call upon the owner of such plot or sub-plot to pave any open space therein with stone or cement concrete to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy and that within a period to be specified in the notice, and any person failing to comply with the terms of such notice, shall be guilty of an offence against these Rules and upon conviction of such person the Superintendent of Conservancy may enter upon the premises and undertake the prescribed work and may recover all expenses connected therewith from the person in default.

37. In any case where the Superintendent of Conservancy is satisfied that any building, though the plan thereof is not open to disapproval on any of the grounds specified in these Rules is nevertheless likely or liable to be or become objectionable on sanitary grounds or otherwise in any way, the Superintendent of Conservancy shall have power to withhold approval of such plan until the applicant shall have entered into such covenants binding him and his successors to do or to refrain from doing specified acts or things, as the Superintendent of Conservancy may consider necessary to ensure that such building shall not so be or become objectionable and shall if required have procured such covenants endorsed upon his title deeds at his own expense and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy.

38. Every person who shall erect a building or make any alteration or addition to a building shall, within a reasonable time after the completion of the erection of such building or alteration or addition deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Superintendent of Conservancy at his office, notice in writing, of the completion of the erection or alteration of such building, and shall at all reasonable times, within a period of 48 hours after such notice shall have been so delivered or sent, and before such building shall be occupied afford to the Superintendent of Conservancy or to the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector free access to every part of such building for the purpose of inspection.

39. A person shall not occupy or suffer to be occupied any new building until such building shall after examination have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be in his opinion in every respect fit for occupation or in the case of a domestic building fit for human habitation, and until such building shall after examination have been certified by the Superintendent of Conservancy to be erected in accordance with the approved plans and the Township Rules and until a sanitary lane, if necessary, giving access thereto, and any necessary drains have been constructed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy and Medical Officer of Health unless special permission shall have been granted by the Superintendent of Conservancy and Medical Officer of Health for the occupation of the whole or any part of such building.

40. Where any building has been erected, no person shall alter such building in such a way that the same as altered, would, if at first so constructed have contravened any of these Rules, or shall except with the written permission of the Superintendent of Conservancy and except upon such terms as he may prescribe use or (being the owner thereof) suffer such building to be used otherwise than for the purposes specified or indicated in the original application and plans in respect thereof.

41. If it shall come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health that any room in any building is being used to afford sleeping accommodation for such a number of persons that there shall be less than 300 cubic feet of space in such room for each such person, the Medical Officer of Health may serve a notice upon the owner of such building calling upon him to take such measures as to ensure that such room shall not be so used and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and if such notice be not complied with within the time so specified, such owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Rule. For the purposes of this Rule a child being or appearing to be under the age of 10 years shall not be reckoned as a person, but two such children shall be reckoned as one person.

42. If it shall come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health that any room the floor of which is below the mean level of the ground adjoining is being used for sleeping accommodation, the Medical Officer of Health may serve a notice upon the owner of the building in which such room is situated calling upon him to take such steps as to ensure that such room shall not be so used, and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and if such notice be not complied with within the time so specified such owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Rule.

43. No person shall construct any roof of a building consisting of grass, leaves, mats, cloth, canvas or any other material which is in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health likely to harbour rats; provided nothing in this Rule shall prevent the construction of roofs consisting of olenje grass in the B. and C. areas of the Township if constructed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

44. Any person using any material for the construction of roofs for buildings, must take all reasonable precautions to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health to prevent such roof becoming a harbour for rats.

45. No person shall erect any building with hollow walls.

46. In case of buildings of more than one storey it shall be unlawful for any person to construct any floor thereof so as to leave a hollow or enclosed space between such floor and the ceiling of the room immediately below it.

47. Every floor constructed of approved cement concrete shall have a minimum thickness of 4 inches.

48. The Superintendent of Conservancy may assign to any house or building a number which shall be the street number of such house or building and may serve on the owner or occupier of such house or building a notice calling upon him either to affix to the front door or gate of such house or building a plate bearing such number to be painted in conspicuous figures or to cause the number to be painted in conspicuous figures upon any sign board in front of such house or building or otherwise to be clearly displayed thereon, all to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and such person shall thereupon comply with such notice.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 12th day of July, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 295]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE ORDINANCE, 1915.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915, His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

- (1) These Rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service Rules (No. 4) 1917."
- (2) To Clause (a) (Rates of Pay) of Rule 4 of the Compulsory Service Rules (No. 2) 1917, shall be added the following :—

"and any additional corps pay usually granted."
- (3) The amendment made by the foregoing rule shall be deemed to have effect from the 28th day of March, 1917.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 23rd day of August, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to the Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 296]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Mombasa Township (Building Estates) Rules, 1917."
2. No person shall align, lay out or construct a new road or street within the Township of Mombasa unless the plan of such road or street has been approved by the Superintendent of Conservancy or such other authority as the Governor may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of such approval plans shall be submitted to the Superintendent of Conservancy or such other authority.
3. Every new road or street shall be of a minimum width of 50 feet and every sanitary lane shall be of a minimum width of 15 feet.
4. No road or street shall be aligned, laid out or constructed which does not provide cross roads or streets of a minimum width of 50 feet at intervals of not more than 150 yards.
5. No building used or to be used in whole or in part as a dwelling shall be erected, added to or altered so that more than one-half of the plot on which it stands or is to stand as the case may be shall be built over and no building or erection of any kind whatever shall be so erected, added to or altered upon any plot upon which a building used in whole or in part

as a dwelling stands so that more than one-half of such plot shall be built over. Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in these rules any building erected prior to the promulgation of these rules and used in whole or in part as a dwelling and occupying more than one-half of the plot on which it stands may be added to or altered, provided that such addition or alteration shall not extend beyond the site occupied by such building on the date of the promulgation of these rules.

6. No person shall without the permission in writing of the Superintendent of Conservancy erect any building other than a makuti hut built in the native manner on any road or street aligned, laid out or constructed after the promulgation of these rules unless such building fronts or abuts on a road or street of the minimum width of 50 feet.

7. No building which is erected within the limits of the Township of Mombasa but which is not erected on the Island of Mombasa shall be used for the purposes of a warehouse, store, shop, or manufactory without a permit in writing from the Superintendent of Conservancy countersigned by the Medical Officer of Health.

8. The Superintendent of Conservancy may in his absolute discretion refuse to issue any permit provided for by these rules.

9. No terrace or row of buildings whether detached or not exceeding a length of 150 yards shall be erected facing or abutting on an existing road or street without an intervening space of not less than 50 feet.

10. (1) No area of land within the Township of Mombasa shall be divided and let or divided and sold for building sites until :—

(I) There shall have been deposited with the Superintendent of Conservancy :—

(a) a plan in duplicate shewing the situation and boundaries of such land the manner in which it is intended to divide the land, the width and position of roads to be made over and through such land, the intended position of surface drains, the area (if any) to be reserved for residential purposes only the area (if any) to be reserved for business premises only and the area (if any) to be reserved for recreation grounds or as open spaces,

(b) a statement in writing by the owner of the land as to :—

(i) the provisions which have been made or will be made for the construction of any road or roads or of any drain shewn on the plan.

(ii) the source from which the occupants of the lots can procure a suitable and sufficient water supply.

(c) such other documents, statements, information, map, plan or thing as the Superintendent of Conservancy may demand and

(II) The approval of the Superintendent of Conservancy has been notified to the owner in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The Superintendent of Conservancy shall as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of such plan and statement consider the same and may request the owner of the land or his representative to attend before him and lay before him or explain any facts relating to the matter and when such plan is approved the Superintendent of Conservancy shall forward one copy thereof to the owner of the land to which it relates with a certificate that the plan has been approved and upon receipt thereof such owner may proceed to divide and let or divide and sell (as the case may be) the land referred to in accordance with such plan; provided always that if the Superintendent of Conservancy does not approve of such plan he shall forthwith communicate his decision in writing to the owner of such land who may within 28 days after the receipt of such communication appeal to the Governor in Council whose decision shall be final.

11. (1) Whenever the Superintendent of Conservancy shall consider that in the interest of the public health any road or drain shewn on a plan deposited with him under the last preceding section should be constructed, or that a proper and sufficient water supply should be provided for the area to be divided and let or sold in lots, he may before approving the plan require the owner of the land to give an undertaking in writing that he will construct such road or drain or provide such water supply to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Conservancy within such time as the said Superintendent of Conservancy shall determine.

- (2) The owner of any land who may be required to give any undertaking under the preceding sub-section shall give or procure to be given to the Government of the Protectorate security by bond with one or more sureties approved by the Superintendent of Conservancy in such sum not exceeding the estimated cost of the works required to be constructed or provided as the Superintendent of Conservancy may determine for the faithful and punctual fulfilment of such undertaking, and the Superintendent of Conservancy shall not approve the plan of the proposed division until such security shall have been given.

Provided, however, that any owner who is required to give such undertaking may appeal to the Governor in Council whose decision shall be final.

- (3) Whenever any person shall give a bond under the last preceding sub-section, and it shall appear that a condition of such bond has been broken, the Attorney General may sue for and recover for the use of the Government of the Protectorate the amount recoverable in respect of such breach of the condition of the said bond.

- (4) Any sum recovered in respect of the breach of a condition of a bond under this section shall be devoted to such purposes in connection with the land in relation to which the bond shall have been given as the Governor in Council shall determine.

12. (1) All penalties under these Rules shall be recovered as a civil debt recoverable summarily on the complaint of the Superintendent of Conservancy or of some other officer or person authorised by him to lay such complaint, and shall be paid to the revenues of the Protectorate.

Provided, however, that the Court may in any such proceedings and in cases where upon consideration of the circumstances it shall deem it expedient so to do mitigate the payment of the penalty or penalties claimed.

- (2) Every director and manager of a company shall be liable to the penalties for a contravention of these Rules by such company.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 23rd day of August, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 297]

THE DISEASES OF PLANTS PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1910.

REGULATIONS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor under the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1910, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as “The Diseases of Plants Prevention Amendment Regulations, 1917,” and shall be read together with the Regulations under the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1910, and dated the 20th day of October, 1910, hereinafter called the Principal Regulations.

2. Regulation 7 of the Principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:—

7. All plants imported into the Protectorate shall be examined by an inspector under the control of the Director of Agriculture and shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Department of Agriculture of the country from which the plants have been imported to the effect that the same are free from disease. In the case of plants imported from the Union of South Africa a registered Nurseryman's certificate will be accepted in lieu of a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, provided that such Nurseryman's nursery is, at that date, on the list of clean nurseries kept by the Agricultural Department of the Union of South Africa.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 23rd day of August, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Proclamations issued under the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Protectorate to certain or all destinations should be consolidated with amendments and additions and that such Proclamations should be revoked.

NOW THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare:—

(1) That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto be prohibited as follows:—

- (a) Goods marked (A) to all destinations;
- (b) Goods marked (B) to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in the United Kingdom and in British Possessions and Protectorates;
- (c) Goods marked (c) to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal and to all ports in any such foreign countries and to all Russian Baltic Ports.
- (d) Goods marked (D) to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy and Russia.

(2) That the exportation of all articles except:—

- (a) Printed matter of all descriptions;
- (b) Empty receptacles, except bags or wrappers made of jute, returned to the Netherlands;
- (c) Worn clothing and other personal effects;
- (d) Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food;
- (e) Sanitary earthenware without fittings of any kind;
- (f) Pottery and common earthenware for table and household purposes;
- (g) Books;
- (h) Dolls and toys (except electric torches);
- (i) Wooden clock cases;
- (j) Slates and slate pencils;
- (k) Postage stamp albums and picture postcard albums;
- (l) Tiles;

be prohibited to the Netherlands unless such articles being articles the exportation of which is not otherwise prohibited are consigned to the Government of the Netherlands or any Department thereof, (provided that the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained), any British Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands or any Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the Netherlands of an allied or neutral country, (provided that in the case of consignments to Diplomatic or Consular Officers of neutral countries the permission of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is previously obtained); the Netherlands Overseas Trust or, (in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported), the person named in the licence as consignee.

(3) That the exportation of all articles except:—

- (a) Printed matter of all descriptions;
 - (b) Empty receptacles returned to Sweden;
 - (c) Worn clothing and other personal effects;
 - (d) Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food;
- be prohibited to all ports and destinations in Sweden.

(4) That the exportation of all articles to China and Siam be prohibited unless the articles are consigned to any person or body of persons authorised from time to time by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or the British Board of Trade to receive the same in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Proclamation of the 24th day of September, 1915 (Proclamation No. 33 of 1916).

- (5) That the exportation of all articles to Liberia be prohibited unless the articles are consigned to some person or persons authorised by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs or the British Board of Trade to receive the same in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Proclamation known as the exportation to Liberia Prohibition Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 30 of 1916).
- (6) That power be and is hereby reserved to the Governor to permit by licence the exportation of any articles or class of articles the exportation of which is hereby prohibited or restricted; and
- (7) That the following Proclamations be revoked:—

The Proclamation dated the 24th day of June, 1916 (Proclamation No. 34).
 The Proclamation dated the 24th day of July, 1916 (Proclamation No. 35).
 The Proclamation dated the 15th day of August, 1916 (Proclamation No. 39).
 The Proclamation dated the 31st day of August, 1916 (Proclamation No. 45).
 The Proclamation dated the 31st day of August, 1916 (Proclamation No. 46).
 The Proclamation dated the 20th day of Sept., 1916 (Proclamation No. 52).
 The Proclamation dated the 4th day of Oct., 1916 (Proclamation No. 53).
 The Proclamation dated the 13th day of Oct., 1916 (Proclamation No. 55).
 The Proclamation dated the 3rd day of Nov., 1916 (Proclamation No. 59).
 The Proclamation dated the 10th day of Nov., 1916 (Proclamation No. 62).
 The Proclamation dated the 22nd day of Nov., 1916 (Proclamation No. 67).
 The Proclamation dated the 29th day of Nov., 1916 (Proclamation No. 69).
 The Proclamation dated the 8th day of Jan., 1917 (Proclamation No. 3).
 The Proclamation dated the 31st day of Jan., 1917 (Proclamation No. 12).
 The Proclamation dated the 22nd day of Feb., 1917 (Proclamation No. 17).
 The Proclamation dated the 22nd day of Feb., 1917 (Proclamation No. 18).
 The Proclamation dated the 17th day of March, 1917 (Proclamation No. 25).
 The Proclamation dated the 4th day of April, 1917 (Proclamation No. 31).
 The Proclamation dated the 22nd day of April, 1917 (Proclamation No. 37).
 The Proclamation dated the 30th day of April, 1917 (Proclamation No. 40).
 The Proclamation dated the 5th day of May, 1917 (Proclamation No. 42).
 The Proclamation dated the 7th day of May, 1917 (Proclamation No. 44).
 The Proclamation dated the 28th day of May, 1917 (Proclamation No. 49).
 The Proclamation dated the 3rd day of June, 1917 (Proclamation No. 50).
 The Proclamation dated the 10th day of June, 1917 (Proclamation No. 54).
 The Proclamation dated the 16th day of June, 1917 (Proclamation No. 59).
 The Proclamation dated the 22nd day of June, 1917 (Proclamation No. 63).

SCHEDULE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (B) Accoutrements; | (c) Arsenical ore; |
| (B) Aerated and mineral waters; | (B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos; |
| (B) Aeroplane dope; | (B) Asphalt; |
| (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts; | (B) Asphalt, coal tar; |
| (c) Agar-agar; | (B) Axes; |
| (B) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; | (B) Baggings, old; |
| (B) Albumen; | (c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unwoven paper bags), other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings; |
| (c) Algae; | (B) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings; |
| (c) Algin and its compounds; | (c) Balsams; |
| (B) Alunite; | (c) Bamboo; |
| (B) Aluminium powder; | (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft; |
| (B) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of aluminium; | (B) Barometers and their component parts; |
| (B) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked; | (B) Barrels and casks, empty, and their distinctive component parts, including barrel shooks and staves, other than such barrels or casks as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts; |
| (B) Anchors; | (B) Basic slag; |
| (B) Aneroids suitable for aircraft; | |
| (B) Animals, living, for food; | |
| (B) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war; | |
| (B) Antimony and alloys of antimony; | |
| (B) Anvils; | |
| (c) Apparel, waterproof wearing, not otherwise specifically prohibited; | |
| (B) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material; | |
| (B) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts; | |

- (c) Baskets and basket ware;
- (B) Baudruche skin;
- (B) Bauxite;
- (B) Bayonets and their component parts;
- (B) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
- (c) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof);
- (B) Beer and ale;
- (B) Beeswax;
- (c) Belting, woven hair;
- (c) Bicycles and their component parts;
- (B) Binder twine;
- (B) Binoculars;
- (B) Binnacles;
- (B) Bitumen, liquid or solid;
- (B) Bladders;
- (c) Blankets;
- (B) Boats and craft;
- (B) Bobbins and their component parts;
- (B) Boiler tubes;
- (B) Boilers;
- (A) Bolts, iron or steel;
- (c) Bone black;
- (B) Bones (except fish bones) in any form and bone ash;
- (B) Boots and shoes with soles or uppers of leather;
- (c) Boots and shoes not otherwise prohibited;
- Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—
- (B) Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails;
- (B) Cutters;
- (B) Drivers;
- (B) Eyelets;
- (B) Groovers;
- (B) Hooks;
- (B) Parts of shoemakers' machine tools;
- (B) Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine;
- (B) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury;
- (c) Bristles;
- (B) Bronze powder;
- (c) Brooms and brushes, except dandy brushes;
- (B) Brushes, dandy;
- (B) Buckets, suitable for camp use;
- (c) Burners, acetylene;
- (B) Cables, chain;
- (B) Cables, insulated;
- (B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
- (A) Calfskins;
- (B) Calves' stomachs;
- (B) Camel fleece, khaki;
- (B) Camp equipment, military, articles of;
- (B) Camphor;
- (B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
- (c) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
- (c) Canes, unmounted;
- (B) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
- (B) Canvas, old ship;
- (B) Canvas cuttings;
- (B) Capsicum;
- (B) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
- (B) Carbon, Brazilian;
- (B) Carbon, gas;
- (B) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
- (B) Card clothing;

- (c) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair;
- (B) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
- (B) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
- (B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
- (B) Casein and preparations thereof;
- (B) Casings;
- (B) Castings, malleable, haematite iron;
- (B) Celluloid;
- (c) Celluloid, articles wholly or partly manufactured of;
- (B) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
- (B) Corium and its alloys (except ferrocium);
- (c) Charcoal;
- Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye stuffs, and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:—
- (B) Acetanilide;
- (B) Acetates, all metallic;
- (B) Acetic Acid;
- (B) Acetic anhydride;
- (B) Aceto-celluloses;
- (B) Acetones and their compounds and preparations;
- (B) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
- (B) Alcohol, methylic, and its esters;
- (B) Alcohol, absolute;
- (c) Aloes;
- (c) Aloe Juice;
- (B) Aluminium nitrate;
- (B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
- (c) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, aluminoferric and ammonium alum);
- (B) Aluminium sulphate;
- (B) Alumino-ferric;
- (c) Alypin;
- (B) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
- (B) Amidopyrine;
- (B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound;
- (B) Ammonia, liquefied;
- (B) Ammonia liquor;
- (B) Ammonium alum;
- (c) Amylene;
- (B) Amyl acetate, and other amyl esters;
- (c) Anchusa;
- (c) Anchusin;
- (c) Adrenaline;
- (B) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;
- (c) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
- (B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
- (B) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
- (B) Anti-tetanus serum;
- (c) Apiol;
- (c) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
- (B) Barium peroxide;
- (B) Barium sulphate;
- (B) Belladonna and its preparations;

(B) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;

(B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

(B) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;

(c) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);

(B) Bismuth nitrate;

(B) Bleaching powder;

(c) Borax and mixtures containing borax;

(c) Boric acid;

(c) Boron compounds;

(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;

(B) Caffeine and its salts;

(B) Calcium carbide;

(c) Calcium silicide;

(c) Calcium sulphate;

(c) Calcium sulphide;

(c) Cantharides;

(B) Carboic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carboic acid;

(B) Carbon disulphide;

(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;

(c) Cascara sagrada;

(B) Cerium, oxide and salts of;

(B) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;

(B) Chlorates, all metallic;

(c) Chlorides, metallic and metalloïdic, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Chlorine;

(B) Chromium, compounds of, and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;

(B) Cinchona bark;

(B) Citrates;

(B) Citric acid;

(B) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives;

(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of, and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;

(B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;

(B) Colchicum and its preparations;

(B) Collodion;

(B) Copper acetate;

(c) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;

(B) Copper iodide;

(B) Copper nitrate;

(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;

(B) Copper sulphate;

(B) Creosote, and creosote oils and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(B) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (including saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;

(B) Cyanamide;

(B) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;

(c) Digitaline;

(B) Dimethylaniline;

(B) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;

(B) Emetin and its salts;

(B) Ergot of rye;

(c) Ergotine;

(c) Eryngo;

(c) Eserine;

(B) Ether, acetic;

(B) Ether, formic;

(B) Ether, sulphuric;

(B) Eucaïne hydrochloride, eucaïne (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;

(c) Exalgine;

(c) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited;

(c) Formates, not otherwise prohibited;

(c) Formic acid;

(B) Formic aldehyde;

(B) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);

(B) Gentian root;

(B) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;

(B) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;

(c) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride);

(B) Henbane and its preparations;

(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin and its compounds and preparations);

(c) Hydrastis canadensis;

(B) Hydrobromic acid;

(B) Hydrochloride acid;

(B) Hydrocyanic (Prussic) acid and solutions thereof;

(B) Hydrogen peroxide;

(B) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;

(B) Indigo, natural and synthetic;

(c) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;

(c) Iridium, compounds;

(c) Iron, oxides of;

(c) Iron sulphates;

(B) Ipecacuanha root;

(c) Jalap;

(B) Lactates, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Lactic acid;

(B) Lead compounds, and mixtures containing lead compounds;

(c) Liquorice roots and juice;

(c) Lithium compounds;

(c) Lycopodium;

(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;

(c) Manganese compounds, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof;

(B) Manna;

(B) Mannite;

(c) Menthol;

(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of, and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;

(B) Methylaniline;

(B) Methyl salicylate;

- (B) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;
- (B) Molybdic acid and its salts;
- (B) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations;
- (B) Neo-salvarsan;
- (B) Nickel nitrate;
- (B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
- (B) Nitrates, all metallic;
- (B) Nitric acid;
- (B) Nitro-toluol;
- (B) Novocain and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
- (C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (B) Opium and its preparations;
- (B) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
- (C) Osmium compounds;
- (C) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Oxalic acid;
- (C) Palladium compounds;
- (B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
- (B) Paraformaldehyde;
- (B) Paraldehyde;
- (C) Pepsin;
- (C) Peptone;
- (B) Perchlorates, all metallic;
- (B) Phenacetin and its preparations;
- (B) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
- (B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
- (B) Picric acid and its components;
- (C) Pilocarpine;
- (B) Platinum, salts of;
- (B) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
- (B) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances;
- (B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Potassium bicarbonate and mixtures containing potassium bicarbonate;
- (B) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate;
- (B) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
- (B) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
- (B) Potassium perchlorate;
- (B) Potassium permanganate;
- (B) Potassium prussiates and mixtures containing potassium prussiates;
- (B) Pyridine;
- (B) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid;
- (B) Quinine and its salts;
- (B) Radium compounds;
- (C) Rhodium compounds;
- (C) Rhubarb (medicinal);
- (C) Ruthenium compounds;
- (B) Saccharin;
- (C) Saffron;
- (B) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
- (B) Salipyrine;
- (B) Salol and its preparations;
- (B) Salvarsan;
- (C) Santonin and its preparations;
- (C) Senega;
- (B) Senna leaves and pods;
- (B) Soda, caustic;
- (C) Soda lime;
- (C) Sodium bicarbonate;
- (B) Sodium carbonate;
- (B) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
- (B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
- (B) Sodium peroxide;
- (B) Sodium prussiates and mixtures containing sodium prussiates;
- (B) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
- (C) Sodium sesquicarbonate;
- (C) Sodium silicate and mixtures containing sodium silicate;
- (C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
- (C) Sodium sulphide;
- (B) Spent oxide;
- (B) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
- (B) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds;
- (C) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (C) Sulphocyanides, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Sulphonal;
- (C) Sulphuric acid;
- (B) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
- (B) Sulphur, chlorides of;
- (B) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
- (B) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;
- (B) Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum);
- (C) Tannalbin;
- (C) Tannigen;
- (B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;
- (B) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
- (C) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
- (B) Thymol and its preparations;
- (B) Tin, chlorides of;
- (C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
- (B) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide;
- (B) Titanium compounds;
- (B) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
- (B) Trional;
- (B) Trioxymethylene;
- (B) Triphenyl phosphate;
- (B) Tungsten compounds;
- (C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
- (C) Uranium compounds;
- (B) Urea and its compounds;
- (C) Vaccines;
- (C) Valerianates, not otherwise prohibited;
- (C) Valerianic acid;
- (C) Vanadium compounds;
- (B) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
- (B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
- (B) Zinc oxide;
- (B) Zinc sulphide;
- (B) Zirconium compounds;
- (C) China stone;

- (B) Chrome ore;
- (B) Chronometers;
- (B) Cinematograph films;
- (C) Clay, china, potters', and ball;
- (B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as bunker coal;
- (B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;
- (B) Coir yarn;
- (B) Coke, petroleum;
- (B) Coke, except petroleum coke;
- (B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
- (B) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
- (A) Copper manufactures, the following:
 - All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed 5 per cent of the total weight of the article and does not exceed 56 lbs.
- (B) Copper ore; regulus, matte, concentrate and precipitate;
- (B) Copper stamps for stamping woven piece goods;
- (A) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal, and all other alloys of copper;
- (C) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
- (C) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Cotton pulp;
- (B) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton;
- (B) Cotton, raw;
- (B) Cotton, Sea Island, yarn made from or containing;
- (B) Cotton, shoddy;
- (B) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
- (B) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
- (B) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
- (B) Crucibles (plumbago);
- (B) Cryelite;
- (B) Curry combs;
- (B) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
- (B) Deer skins;
- (B) Dextrine and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing dextrine;
- (B) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
- (B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
- (C) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power, not otherwise prohibited.
- (B) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps, arc lamps for street lighting, and pocket electric lamps and their component parts);
- (C) Electric lamps, pocket, and their component parts;

(B) Electrodes. carbon, for electric furnaces;

(B) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum, alundum, crystolon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof;

(B) Equipment, military;

(B) Esparto grass;

(B) Explosives;

(B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;

(C) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers.

(C) Felspar;

(C) Felt (except saddle felt);

(B) Fencing staples;

(C) Ferrets;

Ferro alloys, the following:—

(B) Ferro-cerium;

(B) Ferro-chrome;

(B) Ferro-manganese;

(B) Ferro-molybdenum;

(B) Ferro-nickel;

(B) Ferro-titanium;

(B) Ferro-vanadium;

(B) Silicon-spiegel;

(B) Spiegeleisen;

(B) Ferro-silicon;

(B) Fibre, New Zealand flax;

(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn;

(B) Field glasses;

(B) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;

(B) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts;

(B) Fire bricks and fire clay;

(B) Fish bones;

(C) Fishing gear, including tackle for fishing by rod and line;

(B) Flax, raw;

(B) Flax shakings;

(B) Flax tow;

(B) Flax waste;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—

(C) All articles of forage and food which may be used for animals, and the raw materials thereof not otherwise prohibited;

(A) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;

(B) Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following:—

(B) Biscuit meal;

(B) Calf meal;

(B) Coconut and poonac cake;

(B) Compound cakes and meal;

(B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;

(B) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;

(B) Gluten meal or gluten feed;

(B) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

(B) Hemp-seed cake and meal;

(B) Husk meal;

(B) Linseed cake and meal;

(B) Locust bean meal;

(A) Maize germ meal;

(A) Maize meal and flour;

(B) Meat meal;

(B) Palmnut cake and meal;

- (B) Poppy seed cake and meal;
- (B) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
- (B) Sesame seed cake and meal;
- (B) Soya bean cake and meal;
- (B) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
- (B) Whale cake;
- (B) Whale meal;
- (B) Chick peas;
- (A) Dari;
- (B) Fenugreek seed;
- (B) Forage, green;
- (B) Grains, brewers' and distillers';
- (A) Gram or dhol;
- (B) Hay;
- (B) Lentils;
- (B) Lupin seeds;
- (A) Maize;
- (A) Maize germs;
- (B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts, or combings;
- (A) Millet;
- (A) Offals of corn and grain, the following:—
 - Bran;
 - Middlings;
 - Mill dust and screenings;
 - Pollard;
 - Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 - Sharps;
- (A) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
- (B) Pigeon peas;
- (B) Straw;
- (B) Forges, portable;
- (B) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers;
- (B) Fuel, manufactured;
- (A) Fuel, wood;
- (C) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
- (B) Fuses;
- (B) Fustic (chips and extract);
- (A) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat;
- (B) Glass for optical instruments;
- (B) Gloves, made wholly or partly of leather;
- (B) Gloves, men's woollen;
- (B) Glucose, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing glucose;
- (B) Glue, osseine and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine;
- (B) Gluestock of all kinds, including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders and fish skins;
- (B) Goat skins;
- (B) Goldbeaters' skin;
- (C) Gold paint containing sulphide of tin;
- (B) Gramophone and other sound records, including perforated music rolls;
- (C) Gramophone record compositions;
- (B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
- (B) Grenades and their component parts;
- (B) Grindstones;
- (B) Guanos;
- (B) Gum arabic;
- (B) Gum damar;
- (B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
- (B) Gum tragacanth;
- (C) Gums, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Guts;

- (B) Hammers;
- (B) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
- (B) Hair, human;
- (C) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
- (B) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
- (B) Hatchets;
- (B) Heliograpns;
- Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
 - (B) Hemp ropes, old;
 - (B) Hemp waste;
 - (B) Italian, Russian, and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid;
 - (B) Other hemp including sisal hemp and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
 - (C) Tagal braid;
 - (B) Hides and pelts, clippings of;
 - (A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses;
 - (B) Horse, mule and pony shoes;
 - (B) Huts, wooden;
 - (B) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—
 - Cordite presses;
 - Dies for cartridge cases;
 - Gauges for cartridges or shells;
 - Incorporators;
 - Lapping machines;
 - Rifling machines;
 - Wire-winding machines;
 - (C) Insecticides, not otherwise prohibited;
 - Insulating materials, the following:—
 - (C) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation;
 - (C) Leatheroid;
 - (C) Oiled cloth and tape;
 - (C) Vulcanised fibre;
 - (C) Zinc-barium pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (except zinc oxide);
 - (C) Iridium and its alloys, and manufactures containing iridium;
 - (B) Iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten, or vanadium;
 - (A) Iron angles, channels, joists, tees, and other sectional material;
 - (A) Iron bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes;
 - (A) Iron billets, blooms and slabs;
 - (A) Iron bridgework, pierwork and constructional material;
 - (A) Iron hoops and strips;
 - (A) Iron ingots;
 - (B) Iron ore;
 - (A) Iron, pig;
 - (A) Iron pipes (wrought);
 - (A) Iron plates and sheets;
 - (B) Iron pyrites;
 - (A) Iron scrap;
 - (A) Iron sheet bars;
 - (A) Iron tubes;
 - (B) Ivory, vegetable and manufactures thereof;
 - (B) Jute cordage and twine;
 - (B) Jute padding;

(B) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of;

(B) Jute rags;

(B) Jute, raw and carded;

(B) Jute threads;

(B) Jute twist;

(B) Jute waste;

(B) Jute webbing;

(B) Jute wrappers (Surat tares), other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped as such coverings:

(B) Jute yarns;

(B) Kettles, camp;

(B) Lacs, not including lac dye;

(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;

(B) Lead ore;

(B) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys;

(B) Lead coated sheets;

(A) Leather;

Leather goods of the following descriptions:—

(B) Articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;

(B) Bandoliers;

(B) Belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery;

(B) Belts;

(B) Laces;

(B) Pouches;

(C) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather not otherwise prohibited;

(C) Leather waste;

(C) Lichons;

Linen manufactures, the following:—

(C) Canvas hose;

(B) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material:—

(i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces; or

(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined;

(C) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material;

(C) Linen thread;

(C) Linen yarn;

(B) Linen rags;

(B) Linen waste;

(C) Linoleum;

(C) Lithium;

(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);

(B) Lubricants, mineral, and articles and mixtures containing mineral lubricants;

(B) Lubricants not otherwise specifically prohibited and articles and mixtures containing such lubricants;

(B) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns and component parts thereof;

(A) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;

(C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof.

(B) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;

(B) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;

(B) Magnesium and its alloys;

(B) Magnetos and component parts thereof;

(B) Manganese and manganese ore;

(B) Mantles, incandescent;

(B) Manures, compound;

(B) Manures, organic;

(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

(A) Matches;

(B) Matchets;

(C) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw;

(B) Mercury;

(C) Mess tins;

(B) Mica block and mica splittings;

(B) Mica sheets, mica waste, mica powder, micanite and articles made from and insulating materials containing mica in any form;

(B) Mineral jellies;

(B) Mines and their component parts;

(B) Molasses and articles, mixtures and preparations containing molasses;

(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;

(C) Monazite sand;

(B) Moss, Carrageen;

(C) Mosses, other than Carrageen moss;

(B) Motor spirit;

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

(C) Nails, wire;

(B) Nautical instruments;

(B) Needles for boot-making machines,

(B) Needles, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded);

(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore;

(C) Nickel manufactures, not otherwise prohibited (except nickel-plated goods);

(B) Nightlights;

(A) Nuts, iron or steel;

(B) Oakum;

(A) Oats;

(C) Oil, blast furnace;

(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Chief of Customs to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;

(B) Oil fuel, shale;

(B) Oils, animal, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such oils;

Oils, vegetable, the following, and articles and mixtures containing such oils not otherwise prohibited:—

(B) Castor;

(B) Coconut;

(B) Cotton seed;

(B) Ground nut;

(B) Linseed;

(B) Palm Kernel;

(B) All other vegetable oils not otherwise prohibited;

(C) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil);

(B) Oil waste,

(B) Oil, fish and seal, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oils;

(B) Oil, sea-elephant, and mixtures containing such oil;

- (B) Oil, sperm, and mixtures containing such oil;
- (B) Oil, whale, and mixtures containing such oil;
- (B) Oil, wood tar;
- (D) Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, not otherwise specifically prohibited the following:—
 - Castor beans;
 - Coconuts;
 - Copra;
 - Cotton seed;
 - Ground nuts;
 - Hempseed;
 - Linseed;
 - Poppy seed;
 - Rape or colza seed;
 - Sesame seed;
 - Soya beans;
 - Sunflower seed;
- (B) Oleo-margarine;
- (c) Osmium and its alloys and manufactures containing osmium;
- (B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
- (B) Packing cases, empty wooden, and their distinctive component parts, including box shooks and staves, other than such wooden packing cases as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts;
- (c) Packings, engine and boiler;
- (c) Palladium and its alloys and manufactures containing palladium;
- (c) Paper coated with gelatine;
- (c) Paper, Japanese tissue;
- (B) Paper, waste,
- (B) Paper, waxed;
- (A) Paraffin oil;
- (B) Paraffin wax;
- (c) Peat;
- (B) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes;
- (B) Pepper;
- (B) Periscopes and their component parts;
- (A) Petroleum, fuel oil;
- (A) Petroleum, lighting oil;
- (A) Petroleum, gas oil;
- (A) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
- (A) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
 - Apatites;
 - Phosphate of lime and Alumina;
- (B) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
- (B) Pickaxes;
- (B) Pickled grains and fleshes;
- (B) Pigskins;
- (c) Pimento;
- (A) Pipes, cast iron;
- (c) Pitch and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient;
- (B) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;
- (B) Plumbago;
- (B) Plywood;
- (B) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
 - (c) All provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man and the raw materials thereof not included in the following list:—

- (B) Animals, living, for food;
- (A) Arrowroot;
- (A) Baking powder;
- (B) Banana meal and banana flour and preparations containing banana meal and banana flour;
- (A) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
- (A) Bean flour and meal;
- (A) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;
- (A) Biscuits;
- (A) Bread;
- (B) Butter;
- (A) Cakes;
- (B) Caramel, liquid or solid;
- (B) Cassava powder;
- (A) Cereals, prepared foods wholly or partly derived from;
- (B) Cheese;
- (C) Chicory;
- (A) Cocoa, manufactures thereof;
- (B) Cocoa, raw;
- (B) Cocoa husks;
- (B) Cocoa shells;
- (C) Coffee;
- (C) Condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Corn flour;
- (A) Corn grits;
- (B) Eggs in shells;
- (B) Egg powder;
- (B) Egg, yolk and liquid;
- (B) Farina;
- (B) Fish;
- (B) Fruit and fruit preserves;
- (B) Game;
- (A) Garlic;
- (A) Ghee, Machakos;
- (B) Ginger, crystallised or preserved;
- (B) Hominy;
- (B) Honey, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing honey;
- (B) Lard of all kinds (including imitation lard);
- (A) Lentil flour and meal;
- (B) Levulose;
- (A) Macaroni;
- (B) Malt;
- (A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract;
- (B) Malt sugar;
- (B) Mandioca;
- (B) Margarine;
- (A) Meat, extract of;
- (A) Meat of all kinds including tinned and potted meat);
- (A) Milk, condensed or preserved;
- (A) Milk powder;
- (A) Milk sugar (lactose);
- (B) Mustard;
- (B) Nuts used as fruit;
- (A) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
- (A) Onions;
- (A) Pea flour and meal;
- (A) Peas;
- (A) Pickles;
- (B) Potatoes;
- (B) Potato flour;
- (B) Poultry;
- (A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet;
- (A) Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing rice or rice flour;
- (A) Rye and rye flour and meal;

- (A) Sago and sago flour and meal;
- (C) Sauces;
- (B) Sausages;
- (A) Semolina;
- (A) Soups, Compressed and desiccated;
- (A) Spaghetti;
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet;
- (A) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
- (A) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
- (A) Tea;
- (B) Tomato pulp;
- (A) Urad;
- (B) Vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled;
- (A) Vermicelli;
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheat meal, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing them;
- (B) Yeast, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing yeast;
- (B) Pulp-board waste;
- (B) Quercitron bark extract;
- (C) Quillia bark;
- (B) Raffia;
- (A) Railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts;
- (A) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);
- (A) Railway material of iron or steel, the following:—
 - Rails;
 - Sleepers;
 - Springs;
 - Other railway constructional material;
 - Wheels, axles, and tyres;
- (B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
- (B) Range finders and their component parts;
- (C) Rattan, woven;
- (B) Rattans;
- (B) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc), and articles containing resins and resinous substances;
- (B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
- (B) Revolution indicator suitable for aircraft;
- (B) Rhodium and its alloys and manufactures containing rhodium;
- (A) Rivets, iron or steel;
- (C) Rock crystal;
- (B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), slutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber, and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
- (B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
- (B) Rubies, natural or synthetic;
- (C) Rugs (except horse rugs);
- (B) Rugs, horse;
- (C) Ruthenium and its alloys and manufactures containing ruthenium;

- (C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
- (B) Sackings, old;
- (B) Sacks, coal;
- (A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
- (C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt);
- (B) Sapphires, natural or synthetic;
- (E) Sausage skins;
- (B) Sealskins, untanned hair;
- (B) Searchlights and their component parts;
- Seeds, the followings:—
 - (C) Canary;
 - (B) Carrot;
 - (B) Cauliflower;
 - (B) Clover;
 - (B) Grass;
 - (B) Kohl rabi;
 - (B) Mangold;
 - (B) Mustard;
 - (A) Onion;
 - (B) Parsnip;
 - (B) Swede;
 - (B) Turnip;
- (B) Selenium;
- (C) Sera, except anti-tetanus serum;
- (B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled, and felts;
- (B) Shellac;
- (B) Shipbuilding materials, the following:—
 - Condenser tubes;
 - Engines for use on board ship (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines;
 - Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
 - Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof;
 - Sectional materials for shipbuilding;
 - Ships' auxiliary machinery;
 - Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof;
 - Steering gear and component parts thereof;
 - Winches;
 - Windlasses;
- (A) Shovels;
- (B) Shuttles and their component parts;
- (B) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
- (B) Silica bricks;
- (C) Silicon;
- (B) Silicon-manganese;
- Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
 - (B) Cocoons;
 - (B) Raw silk and threads, yarns and twists thereof;
 - (B) All threads, yarns and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk;
 - (B) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all threads, yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns;
 - (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted, with the exception of velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing

- any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles with the exception of articles for men's wear;
- (B) Sisal strings, old;
- (B) Sisal waste;
- (C) Slagwood;
- (B) Soap containing more than one per cent. of glycerine;
- (C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
- (B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent. or less of glycerine;
- (B) Sodium;
- (C) Sounding machines and gear;
- (A) Sparking plugs;
- (B) Spelter and spelter dross;
- (B) Spermaceti;
- (C) Spices and mixtures thereof (except pepper);
- (B) Spiegeleisen;
- (B) Spirits, methylated, and mixtures containing methylated spirits;
- (B) Spirits of a strength not less than 43 degrees above proof;
- (C) Spirits, potable, of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;
- (C) Sponges, raw and prepared;
- (A) Starch, articles containing starch, and mixtures and preparations of starch not otherwise prohibited;
- (A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
- (A) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
- (A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
- (A) Steel bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections and shapes;
- (A) Steel billets, blooms and slabs;
- (A) Steel bridgework, pierwork, and structural material;
- (A) Steel flyers;
- (A) Steel hawsers;
- (A) Steel hoops;
- (A) Steel ingots;
- (A) Steel plates and sheets;
- (A) Steel scrap;
- (A) Steel sheet bars;
- (A) Steel stampings, suitable for aircraft;
- (A) Steel textile pins of all kinds, including card pins, comb pins, faller pins, gill pins, and hackle pins;
- (A) Steel travellers;
- (A) Steel tubes;
- (A) Steel wire rope;
- (C) Sticks, unmounted;
- (B) Straw-board waste;
- (C) Straw platt;
- (B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
- (B) Superphosphates;
- (B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool);
- (B) Surgical instruments;
- (B) Swords and their component parts;
- (B) Syringes, hypodermic;
- (C) Talc, all forms, including French chalk;
- (B) Tallow and articles, mixtures and preparations containing tallow;
- (B) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning;
- (B) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum and ores containing tantalum;
- (B) Tar, coal;
- (C) Tar, oil, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Tar, vegetable;
- (B) Tar, wood;
- (B) Tarpaulins;
- (B) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for;
- (B) Telescopes;
- (B) Tents and their component parts;
- (B) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates;
- (B) Theodolites;
- (B) Thermometers;
- (B) Thorium and its alloys;
- (B) Tin, and alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (C) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);
- (B) Tin ore;
- (B) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
- (C) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair (except khaki woollen or worsted cloth);
- (B) Titanium, alloys of titanium and titanium ores;
- (B) Tobacco, unmanufactured;
- (C) Tobacco, manufactured;
- (B) Tools, small, the following:—
Boring cutters;
Chucks;
Files, other than shoemakers' seat files;
Hacksaws, and their component parts;
Lathe tools;
Measuring tools;
Milling cutters;
Reamers;
Screwing tackle;
Slitting saws;
Thread milling hobs;
Twist drills;
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
- (B) Torpedo nets;
- (B) Torpedo tubes;
- (B) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);
- (B) Tungsten alloys;
- (B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
- (B) Tungsten ores (including ferberite, hubnerite, scheelite, and wolframite);
- (B) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
- (B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
- (B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
- (C) Typewriters;
- (B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
- (B) Umbrella ribs, tubes, and tube frames;
- (B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand naval and military uniform clothing).
- (B) Uniform clothing, second-hand naval and military;
- (B) Uranium, alloys of uranium, and uranium ores;
- (C) Valves, gas, steam and water;
- (B) Vanadium;
- (C) Vanillin;
- (B) Varnishes containing shellac, oil, or turpentine not otherwise prohibited;

- (c) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Vessels;
- (B) Vices;
- (B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid;
- (B) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent. of acetic acid;
- (B) Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
- (B) Waggon covers.
- (c) Water bottles suitable for military use;
- (B) Wax, carnauba;
- (B) Waxes, animal, mineral, vegetable, and composite waxes, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Web equipment;
- (B) Whalebone;
- (B) Whale fins;
- (B) Whalebone meal;
- (c) Wine;
- (A) Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for cutting or fixing such wire;
- (A) Wire, card;
- (A) Wire, heald;
- (A) Wire, iron;
- (A) Wire, reed;
- (A) Wire rods, iron;
- (A) Wire, steel;
- (A) Wire rods, steel;
- (B) Wires, insulated;
- (c) Wood-screws made of iron or steel;
- (B) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed;
- (B) Wood pulp;
- Wool and wool manufactures, the following:—
- (B) Khaki cloth made from wool or from mixtures of wool with other materials;
- (B) Saddle felt;
- (B) Saddle serge;
- (B) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, men's gloves, men's socks, men's hosiery and men's underwear of all kinds manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
- (B) Stockinette manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
- (B) Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof;
- (B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
- (B) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof;
- (B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
- (B) Woollen collar check;
- (B) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
- (c) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
- (B) Wool grease;
- (B) Wolfenite;
- (B) X-ray apparatus;
- (B) Zinc ashes;
- (B) Zinc ore;
- (B) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc, and zinc dust;
- (B) Zirconium and its alloys;
- (B) Zirconium minerals;

GIVEN under my hand at Nairobi this 25th day of August, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NOTE.—For restrictions on exports to Switzerland see Proclamation No. 45 of 1917 dated the 4th day of May, 1917, and Proclamation No. 78 of 1917 dated the 9th day of August, 1917.

PROCLAMATION No. 84]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, William John Monson, Governor's Deputy, East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance is revoked :—

Proclamation No. 61 dated the 19th day of June, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 3rd day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Governor's Deputy.

PROCLAMATION No. 85]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of East Coast Fever has occurred on the following Farms in the Naivasha Province NOW THEREFORE I, William John Monson, Governor's Deputy, East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the following farms situate in the Naivasha Province to be infected areas for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance :—

Farms Nos. 469/3, 473/2, 473/3, 475, 1754/3 and 1765/4.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 3rd day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Governor's Deputy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No 299]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules :—

BOAT REGULATIONS.

1. These Rules shall apply to the Township of Mombasa and may be cited as "The Mombasa Boat Regulations, 1917," and shall be read together with the Boat Regulations, 1912, dated the 13th day of May, 1912.

2. The number of the crew of each boat licensed shall be prescribed by the Port Officer and shall be endorsed on the licence.

3. No boat shall ply for hire unless the number of the crew specified in the licence are on board.

4. The Port Officer may issue orders prohibiting any licensed boat from putting to sea or prescribing the route to be followed and orders so issued shall be obeyed.

By command of the Governor's Deputy,

Nairobi,

The 31st day of August, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE following forms of Risk Note, Forms A and J, have been approved by His Excellency the Acting Governor in Council for use on the Uganda Railway, on and after the 5th September, 1917.

Nairobi,

The 29th day of August, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

Clerk to the Executive Council.

FORM No. T. 36A.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM A.

Approved by the Governor in Council of the East Africa Protectorate under Section 72 (2) (b) of the Railways Ordinance, 1910.

(To be used when articles are tendered for carriage which are either already in bad condition, or so defectively packed as to be liable to damage, leakage, or wastage in transit).

.....STATION.
.....19 .

WHEREAS the consignment of.....
.....tendered by me/us as per Forwarding Order
No.....of this date for despatch by the Uganda Railway to.....
.....Station and for which I/we have received Railway Receipt
No.....of same date is in bad condition and/or liable to damage leakage or wastage in transit as follows:—

I/we the undersigned do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said Railway Administration over whose railway, the said goods may be carried in transit from.....
Station to.....Station harmless and free from all responsibility for the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination and for any loss arising from the same.

WITNESS :

..... Signature of Sender.....

WITNESS :

..... Profession.....

..... Residence.....

FORM No. T. 36A.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

RISK NOTE, FORM J.

Approved by the Governor in Council of the East Africa Protectorate under Section 72 (2) (b) of the Railways Ordinance, 1910.

(To be used when articles are tendered for carriage which are of a perishable nature).

.....STATION.
.....19 .

WHEREAS the consignment of.....
.....tendered by me/us as per Forwarding Order
No.....of this date for despatch by the Uganda Railway to.....
.....Station and for which I/we have received Railway Receipt
No.....of same date is of a perishable nature I/we the undersigned do hereby agree and undertake to hold the said Railway Administration over whose railway the said goods may be carried in transit from.....
Station to.....Station harmless and free from all responsibility for the condition in which the aforesaid goods may be delivered to the consignee at destination and for any loss arising from the same.

WITNESS :

..... Signature of Sender.....

WITNESS :

..... Profession.....

..... Residence.....

NAIROBI TOWNSHIP RULES

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4. Throughout these Rules the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them except where the context otherwise requires:—

(1) “ *Owner* ” shall as regards immovable property include any person other than His Majesty receiving the rent or profits of any lands or premises from any tenant or occupier thereof or who would receive such rent or profits if such land or premises were let whether on his own account or as agent for any person other than His Majesty entitled thereto or interested therein. The term includes any lessee from the Crown holding under a longer tenure than a tenancy from year to year and any Superintendent, Overseer or Manager of such lessee residing on the holding.

(2) “ *Occupier* ” shall include any person in actual occupation of land or premises without regard to the title under which he occupies and in case of premises subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers or tenants whether on his own account or as an agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein.

(3) “ *Street* ” shall mean any highway, road or sanitary lane or strip of land reserved for a highway, road or sanitary lane, but shall not include any passage or alley of a less width than 10 feet.

(4) “ *Width* ” applied to a street means the whole extent of space reserved to be used or laid out so as to admit of being used as a public way.

(5) “ *Plot* ” means any area of land being the subject of a separate lease or conveyance from the Crown.

(6) “ *Subplot* ” means any portion of a plot, such portion being the subject of a separate registered conveyance, assignment or sublease, provided that for the purpose of Part II hereof the term “ subplot ” shall also extend to and include any portion of a plot being the subject of a separate sublease or upon which any self contained building is erected where such building is let or adapted to be let to a separate tenant.

(7) " *Commercial Area* " shall mean that part of the township bounded by a line running as follows, *viz*: from Ainsworth Bridge in an easterly direction along the Nairobi River as far as Swamp Road, thence along the centre line of Swamp Road to its junction with Ngara Road, thence along the centre line of Ngara Road to the southmost point of the Protectorate subordinate quarters, thence at right angles to Ngara Road in a north-easterly direction to the road forming the north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate subordinate quarters, thence in a south-easterly direction along the centre line of the Quarry Road to the point where it crosses the township boundary, thence along the township boundary to the point where it crosses the south-eastern boundary of the Southern Factory Sites reserve, thence along the said last mentioned boundary as far as the Western Irrigation Channel, thence in a north-westerly direction along the said Channel to Whitehouse Road Bridge, thence in an east by north-easterly direction along the centre line of Whitehouse Road to the point where it crosses the Uganda Railway line, thence in a north north-westerly direction along the north-eastern side of the Railway to the point where the road leading in a northerly direction between plots 343 and 1015 bifurcates, thence across the Railway following the north-western and northern boundaries of plot 342 as far as Clement Road, thence along the centre line of Clement Road as far as the bridge across the Gara River, and thence along the said Gara River back to Ainsworth Bridge; all as the said area is delineated and shown within a red line upon the general plan of the town deposited in the Office of the Town Clerk and signed by him as relative to these Rules.

5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained all licences registrations and permits current at the date hereof under the Rules specified in Rule 3 hereof shall be deemed to have been issued under these Rules: and nothing contained in these Rules shall be held prejudicially to affect any rights or claims or actions competent to the Town Clerk or Government as at the date hereof under any of the Rules so specified.

SERVING OF NOTICES, Etc.

6. With regard to the service of every order or notice which the Town Clerk or Medical Officer of Health is authorised to give or issue under these or any Rules made or which may hereafter be made under the East Africa Township Ordinance, 1903, the following provisions shall apply.

(1) Such order or notice shall if practicable be served personally upon the person to whom it is addressed by delivering to him a true copy thereof and showing him the original and every person upon whom an order or notice is so served shall sign a receipt therefor upon the original if so required by the serving officer.

(2) When the addressee cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found the order or notice may be served by leaving a true copy thereof with some adult male member of his family or household and the person with whom the same is so left shall if so required by the serving officer, and unless illiterate, sign a receipt therefor on the original order or notice.

(3) If service as above provided for cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the serving officer may (1) affix a copy of the order or notice to some conspicuous part of the house in which the addressee ordinarily resides; or if the order or notice is made in respect of any house, building, premises or area he may affix a copy of such order or notice on a conspicuous part of the house, building, premises or area: and in addition (2) send a copy of the order or notice by registered letter posted to the addressee's last known place of abode: and thereupon the order or notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

PART I.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

7. The Governor shall in the month of January in each year nominate a Committee consisting of:—

(a) Nine Government servants, of whom one shall be the Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Ukamba Province or the District Commissioner of Nairobi.

(b) Five Europeans, not being in the permanent service of the Government, residing or carrying on business within the Township of Nairobi, and

(c) Two non-Europeans, not being in the service of the Government, residing or carrying on business in the Township of Nairobi.

8. The Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of the Ukamba Province or the District Commissioner of Nairobi, as the case may be, shall be Chairman of the Committee, and seven members of such Committee shall form a quorum.

9. The Governor may at any time remove any member of the Committee, and may at any time nominate a new member in the place of any member who shall have been removed or who shall have resigned or who shall have otherwise vacated his membership of the Committee.

10. (a) The Chairman of the Committee shall in the month of March in each year prepare Estimates of revenue and expenditure for the ensuing financial year commencing on April 1st. Such Estimates shall be submitted to the Governor through the Chief Secretary.

(b) The Township Estimates when approved by the Governor shall be published in the *Official Gazette*.

11. The Committee shall, from time to time, frame and submit to the Governor, through the Attorney General and Chief Secretary, Rules for the health, order and good government of the Township.

TOWN CLERK.

12. The Nairobi Municipal Committee with the approval of the Governor may appoint a suitable person to be Town Clerk for the Township of Nairobi. Such Town Clerk will perform such duties as the Committee, subject to the Governor's approval, or the Governor, may direct and shall receive such remuneration payable from the rates and fees levied in the said Township as the Committee with the Governor's approval may appoint.

13. The Town Clerk shall have power to sue in his own name for payment of all fees and for imposition of all penalties prescribed under these or any Rules issued or that may hereafter be issued under the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, in respect of Nairobi, as also for payment of all monies that are or shall be due or alleged to be due to the Municipal Committee; and generally to prosecute legal actions of whatever description on their behalf.

PART II.

BUILDING.

14. In construing this Part the following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively assigned to them unless the context otherwise requires:—

(1) "*Domestic Building*" includes any building not being a public building or of the warehouse class, and any portion of a building such portion being used or designed to be used otherwise than for the purposes specified in Clauses (2) and (3) below.

(2) "*Public Building*" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used either ordinarily or occasionally as a place of public worship or as a hospital, college, school, theatre, public hall or as a public place of assembly for persons admitted by ticket or otherwise, or used or adapted to be used for any other public purpose.

(3) "*Building of the Warehouse class*" means a warehouse, shop-building, factory, manufactory, brewery or distillery and also any building exceeding in cubical content 150,000 cubic feet, which is neither a public building nor a domestic building: and includes a store or godown.

(4) "*Store*" means a building which according to the original application and plans therefor shall be designed for the storage of foodstuffs or such other material as shall in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health be liable to harbour rats.

(5) "*Foundation*" applied to a wall having footings means the solid ground or artificially formed support on which the footings of the wall rest, but in the case of a wall carried by a bressummer means such bressummer.

(6) "*External Wall*" means an outer wall or vertical enclosure of a building, and not being a party wall, even though adjoining a wall of another building.

(7) "*Party Wall*" means:—

(a) A wall being used or constructed to be used in any part thereof for separation of adjoining buildings, occupied or adapted to be occupied by different persons.

(b) A wall forming part of a building and projecting as to any part of its length other than the projection of the footings upon land not being part of the plot or sub-plot upon which such building stands.

(8) "*Cross Wall*" means a wall used or constructed to be used in any part of its height as an inner wall of a building for separation of one part from another part of the building, that building being wholly in, or being constructed or adapted to be wholly in, one occupation.

(9) "*To Erect a Building*" means to erect a new building or to re-erect any building, any two external walls of which are pulled down to the level of the ground floor, or to convert into a dwelling house any building not originally intended according to the original application and plans thereof for human habitation, or to convert into more than one dwelling house a building originally constructed as one dwelling, and a building so erected, re-erected or converted is called a new building.

10. "*Base*" applied to a wall means the underside of such wall immediately above the footings, if any, or in the case of a wall wholly carried by a bressummer the underside of the wall immediately above the bressummer.

(11) "*Bressummer*" means a wooden beam or a metallic or concrete girder which carries a wall.

(12) "*Internal Open Space*" means a space which is, or is in the opinion of the Town Clerk liable to become, surrounded with buildings or erections of any description either wholly or to such an extent that in the opinion of the Town Clerk the free passage of air throughout such space is or may be insufficiently provided for.

15. The following buildings shall be exempt from the operation of Rules 21 to 42 and 49 to 63 hereof inclusive:—

(a) Any building erected and used or designed according to the original application and plans therefor to be used exclusively as a conservatory or plant house.

(b) Any building erected and used or constructed or designed according to the original application and plans therefor to be used exclusively for a poultry house, garden tool house, cycle or rickshaw shed, summer house, or aviary which shall not exceed in capacity eight hundred cubic feet. Provided that this exemption shall apply to detached buildings only.

(c) Any native hut.

16. Any building hereinafter described shall be exempt from the operation of the Rules numbered 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32 hereinafter, that is to say :

Any building comprising not more than two storeys, each wall of which shall be provided with a proper damp course as required by the Rule in that behalf and

(A) the external walls of which shall be constructed of timber framing composed of timbers not less than 4 in. by 2 in. in section for a one storey building and 4 in. by 2½ in. for a two storey building properly framed and covered externally with some impervious fireproof material.

(B) (i) which shall to a height of not less than 12 in. above the surface of the adjoining ground be carried upon either

(a) sufficient piers, constructed of

(i) good cement concrete 9 inches wide ; or

(ii) good stone, bricks or other hard and suitable materials at least 9 inches wide, properly bonded and solidly put together : or

(b) metal standards of sufficient strength.

Every such pier or standard shall be covered with a metal cap projecting 3 inches at least beyond the face of such pier on every side :—

or :—

(ii) the external wall of which shall to a height of not less than 12 inches above the surface of the ground adjoining such wall be constructed of

(i) good cement concrete at least 9 inches wide : or,

(ii) good stone, bricks or other hard and suitable materials at least 9 inches wide and properly bonded and solidly put together.

(C) the distance of any part of which from the boundary of any adjoining plot or sub plot shall not be less than 10 feet.

Provided that where any building such as is hereinbefore described forms or is intended to form part of a block of new dwelling houses the dwellings shall be separated by party walls which shall notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Rules in that behalf.

Provided further than a building at and over a height of 12 inches above the surface of the ground adjoining such walls may have all or any of its external walls covered on the outside partly or wholly with combustible material, if such building is at least 60 feet, or in the case of a building of not more than two storeys, at least 40 feet, distant from any part of any other building and from the boundary of any adjoining plot or sub-plot.

SITES OF BUILDINGS.

17. The foundations of any new building shall not be constructed on any site which has been filled up by or has been used as a place for the deposit of excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed or otherwise dealt with to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

STRUCTURE OF BUILDINGS.

18. Every person who shall erect a store or a building of the warehouse class shall cause the whole of the ground floor within the external walls to be constructed either (a) of cement concrete stone or bricks well grouted in cement in such a manner as to make the building proof against rats, or (b) of wood, provided that the level of any such wooden floor shall not be less than 2 feet above the mean level of the ground thereunder.

19. A person who shall construct a balcony or bay window shall construct such balcony so that it shall not project more than 2 feet 6 inches over any unalienated Crown land or any public street and shall not be less than 15 feet above ground level : and no balcony or bay window shall be so constructed as to project over a street or public passage of a less width than 30 feet.

20. The Town Clerk may give permission upon such terms as he may think fit to any person to erect a verandah upon Crown land but only in accordance with the dimensions approved in that behalf by the Municipal Committee.

21. Subject to Rule 16 hereof, every wall of a new building that may be built at an angle with another wall shall be properly bonded therewith to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

22. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall thereof so as to rest upon proper footings.

He shall cause the projection at the widest part of the footing of every wall on each side of such wall to be at least equal to one half of the thickness of the wall at its base, except where an adjoining wall interferes.

He shall also cause the diminution of the footings to be in regular offsets, or in one offset at the top of the footings and shall cause the height from the bottom of the footings to the base of the wall to be at least equal to two thirds of the thickness of the wall at its base.

23. The foundations of the walls of every house or building other than native quarters shall be formed of a bed of good concrete, not less than nine inches thick, and projecting at least four inches on each side of the lowest course of footings of such walls. If the site be upon a natural bed of murrum or rock, concrete may be omitted from the foundations of the walls, with the approval of the Town Clerk.

The concrete must be composed of clean gravel, broken hard brick, properly burnt ballast, or other hard material to be approved by the Town Clerk, well mixed with freshly burnt lime or cement in the proportions of at least one of lime to six, and at least one of cement to eight of the other material.

24. Subject to Rule 16 hereof, every wall of a house or building shall have a damp course composed of materials impervious to moisture to be approved by the Town Clerk, extending throughout its whole thickness at the level of not less than 6 inches below the level of the lowest floor: provided that this Rule shall not apply to native quarters except where the floor thereof is of timber.

Every cellar and every wall abutting wholly or partly upon earth and being the wall of a room shall be so constructed as to be water-tight.

25. Subject to Rule 16 hereof, every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the external and party walls thereof to be constructed of concrete, good stone or bricks properly bonded and solidly put together.

Provided always that such person may construct any external walls of such building of timber framing subject to compliance with the following conditions:—

(i) The timber framing shall be properly put together, and the spaces between the timbers shall be filled in completely with stone or other solid and incombustible material.

(ii) A thickness of at least 6 inches of stone or other solid and incombustible material shall be placed at the back of every portion of timber and shall be properly bonded to the stonework or other material filling the spaces between the timbers excepting in the case of timber framing in gables properly filled in with stone or other solid and incombustible material.

26. For the purposes of these Rules with respect to the structure of walls of new buildings, the measurement of height of storeys in walls and of height and length of walls shall be determined by the following provisions:—

(i) The height of a storey in a wall shall be measured in the case of the lowest storey from the base of the wall to the upper surface of the floor next above or if there be no such floor above, then up to the highest part of the wall.

(ii) The height of a wall shall be measured from the base to the highest part of the wall, or in the case of a wall, comprising a gable, to the base of the gable.

(iii) Walls shall be deemed to be divided into distinct lengths by return walls. The length of a wall shall be measured from the centre of one return wall to the centre of another provided that the return walls are external party or cross walls and bonded into the walls so deemed to be divided.

A wall shall not for the purpose of this Rule be deemed a cross wall unless it is carried up to the top of the wall so divided or in the case of a gable wall to the level of the base of the gable and unless the aggregate extent of the vertical faces or elevation of all openings therein taken together shall not exceed one half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall in such storey.

27. Subject to Rule 16 hereof when the external wall or the party wall of a domestic building is constructed of stone and does not exceed 15 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 15 inches for its whole length.

When the wall exceeds 15 feet but does not exceed 28 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 18 inches up to 15 feet and 15 inches thereafter.

Where the wall exceeds 28 feet but does not exceed 40 feet in height its minimum thickness shall be 24 inches up to the height of one storey, 20 inches thick second storey and 15 inches thereafter.

The minimum of the walls of Public Buildings and buildings of the warehouse class constructed of stone shall be as follows:—

Where the wall does not exceed 25 feet in height it shall be 18 inches thick.

Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 40 feet, it shall be 24 inches thick.

Where the wall exceeds 40 feet in height and does not exceed 55 feet, it shall be 24 inches thick to a height of 33 feet and 20 inches thick for the rest of its height.

When the unsupported length of any wall exceeds 30 feet clear of cross walls or partitions the thickness thereof shall be increased by 3 inches beyond the minima given above.

28. (a) Subject to Rule 16 hereof, where an external wall or a party wall of a domestic building constructed of good bricks not less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long or of solid concrete does not exceed twenty five feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for its whole height:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length, it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of the lowest storey, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(b) Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 35 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, and 9 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(c) Where the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then 13 inches thick for the height of two storeys, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

(d) Where the wall exceeds 45 feet but does not exceed 55 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then 13 inches thick for the height of two storeys, and then $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next storey, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(e) Where the wall exceeds 55 feet but does not exceed 65 feet in height its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of two storeys and 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

(f) Where the wall exceed 65 feet but does not exceed 75 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next two storeys and then 13 inches thick for the rest of the height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys below the uppermost two storeys by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(g) Where the wall exceeds 75 feet but does exceed 85 feet in height, its thickness shall be as follows:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick from the base for the height of one storey, then $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick for the height of the next three storeys, and then 13 inches thick for the rest of its height.

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length, it shall be increased in thickness in each of the storeys by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

29. Every person who shall erect a new public building or a new building of the warehouse class or a new building designed to be used as a hotel, lodging house or boarding house shall construct every external wall and every wall of such building being a wall of concrete or brick in accordance with the following conditions and in every case the thickness prescribed shall be the minimum thickness of which any such wall may be constructed, and such wall shall be built of good bricks not less than 9 inches long or of solid concrete:—

In the case of a store or godown of one storey only, all the walls of which are constructed of solid cement concrete, and are not more than 12 feet in height, and the span of the roof of which is not more than 12 feet in width, such walls shall be 6 inches thick.

In all other cases

(a) Where the wall does exceed 25 feet in height (whatever is its length) it shall be 13 inches thick at its base.

(b) Where the wall exceeds 25 feet but does not exceed 35 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be 13 inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

(c) Where the wall exceeds 35 feet, but does not exceed 45 feet in height, it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be 13 inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length, it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base.

(d) Where the wall exceeds 45 feet but does not exceed 55 feet in height, it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 35 feet in length, it shall be $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 35 feet but does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be 27 inches thick at its base.

(e) Where the wall exceeds 55 but does not exceed 65 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be 27 inches thick at its base.

(f) Where the wall exceeds 65 feet but does not exceed 75 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within 16 feet from the top of the wall by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(g) Where the wall exceeds 75 feet but does not exceed 85 feet in height it shall be at its base of the thickness following:—

If the wall does not exceed 45 feet in length it shall be $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at its base:

If the wall exceeds 45 feet in length it shall be increased in thickness from the base up to within 16 feet from the top of the wall by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(h) The thickness of the wall at the top, and for 16 feet below the top shall be 13 inches and the intermediate parts of the wall between the base and 16 feet below the top shall be built solid throughout the space between straight lines drawn on each side of the wall and joining the thickness at the base to the thickness at 16 feet below the top. Nevertheless in walls not exceeding 30 feet in height the walls of the topmost storey may be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, provided the height of that storey does not exceed 11 feet.

(i) If any storey exceeds in height fourteen times the thickness prescribed for its walls the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall throughout that storey shall be increased to one fourteenth part of the height of the storey and the thickness of each external wall and of each party wall below that storey shall be proportionately increased.

(j) Every external wall and every party wall of any storey which exceeds 11 feet in height shall be not less than 13 inches in thickness.

(k) Where by any of the foregoing rules relating to the thickness of walls and of new buildings a certain thickness is required this thickness may with the consent of the Town Clerk be confined to piers properly distributed, of which the collective widths shall amount to one seventh part of the length of the wall. The width of the piers may nevertheless be reduced if the projection is proportionately increased, the horizontal sectional area not being diminished; but the projection of any such pier shall in no case exceed one third of its width.

30. Nothing contained in these rules shall prevent the erection of concrete, brick or stone walls of lesser thickness if supported by steelwork or other adequate supports or of concrete walls of lesser thickness provided that they are sufficiently reinforced to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

31. Subject to Rule 16 hereof, the thickness of every cross wall shall be at least two thirds the thickness prescribed by these Rules for an external wall or party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building but, subject to Rule 29 (k) shall in no case be less than six inches or in the case of a brick wall $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

If such wall shall support any superincumbent external wall the whole of such cross wall shall be of the thickness prescribed by the Rule in that behalf for an external wall or a party wall of the same height and length and belonging to the same class of building as that to which such cross wall belongs.

32. Subject to Rule 16 hereof, every person who shall erect a new building and shall leave in any storey or storeys of such building an extent of opening in any external wall which shall be greater than one half of the whole extent of the vertical face or elevation of the wall or walls of the storey or storeys in which the opening is left shall construct:—

(a) sufficient piers of stone or brickwork or other sufficient supports of incombustible material so disposed as to carry the superstructure; and

(b) a sufficient pier or piers or other sufficient supports of that description at or within 3 feet of the corner of the building.

33. Subject to Rule 16 every building shall be separated either by an external wall or by a party wall from the adjoining building or buildings (if any). Such external wall or party wall shall be constructed of stone concrete or brick in accordance with the requirements of the rules in that behalf.

34. Every person who shall erect a new building of the warehouse class, or a new domestic building which may according to the original application and plans therefor be intended to be used as a shop or a place of habitual employment for any person or as a dwelling house shall cause every party wall of such building to be carried up nine inches at least measured at right angles to the slope of the roof above such part of any roof as is opposite to and within 4 feet from the party wall.

35. No party wall shall be constructed so that any opening shall be made or left in such wall except by consent of the Town Clerk.

36. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place in any party wall of such building any bond timber or any wood plate.

37. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause such part of any external wall of such building as is within a distance of 10 feet from any other building to be carried up so as to form a parapet 9 inches at least above the highest part at the point of abutment of any roof or gutter which adjoins such part of such external wall.

38. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place the end of any bressummer beam or joist in any party wall unless the end of such bressummer, beam or joist be at least six inches from the centre line of such party wall.

39. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause every bressummer to be borne by a sufficient template of stone, iron, or good concrete, the full breadth of the bressummer, and to have a bearing in the direction of its length of four inches at least at each end.

40. He shall also cause such bressummer to have, if necessary, such storey posts, iron columns, stanchions or piers of stone on a solid foundation under the same as may be sufficient to carry the superstructure. At each end of every metallic bressummer a space shall be left equal to one quarter of an inch for every ten feet and also for any fractional part of ten feet of the length of such bressummer to allow for expansion.

41. A person who shall erect a new building shall not fix in such building any pipe for the purpose of conveying smoke or other products of combustion unless such pipe be so fixed at the distance of 12 inches at least from any combustible substance.

42. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the roof of such building and every turret, dormer or other erection placed on the flat or roof of such building to be externally covered with tiles, metal, or other incombustible material, except as regards any door, window, lantern light or sky light.

No person shall be prohibited under this Rule from using shingles as a roof covering provided that any part of such building so covered shall be at least 60 feet, or in the case of a building of not more than two storeys, at least 40 feet, distant from any part of any other building or from the boundary of any adjoining plot or sub-plot.

OPEN SPACES, ETC.

43. A building erected upon a plot or sub-plot which abuts upon a street and having its frontage or back upon such street shall be so erected that any straight line drawn in the direction of such building from any point on the farther boundary of such street whether front or back (such point being taken on the same level as the mean ground level of the nearest wall of such building) so as to form an angle of 45 degrees with a straight line drawn from such point to the base of such nearest wall shall pass entirely above the whole of such building.

Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Rule contained it shall be lawful upon any of the plots and sub-plots mentioned in Schedule II to this Part being the plots or sub-plots laid out before the 1st day of June, 1915, and abutting upon streets laid out before the said date to erect buildings backing upon the streets named therein to a height not exceeding 15 feet.

In interpreting this rule, if a building is situated on a corner plot so as to abut upon more than one street, the height of the building shall be regulated by the widest of such streets so far as such building will abut or abuts upon such widest street, and also so far as it will abut or abuts upon any narrower street to a distance of 40 feet from such widest street, and the building shall be deemed to front upon such widest street, and the back of such building shall be deemed to be the side thereof which lies to the rear of and parallel or most nearly parallel with its frontage.

For the purposes of this Rule a building shall be held to have a frontage or back upon a street if a line drawn at right angles to the frontage or back line of such building from any point thereon so as not to pass through or over such building but in the opposite direction would if produced towards such street cross the same without passing over any plot or sub-plot except that upon which such building stands.

44. A building used or designed to be used whether wholly or partially for human habitation shall not be so erected, added to or altered that more than two-thirds of the plot of sub-plot on which it stands or is to stand shall be built over; and no erection of any kind whatever shall be so erected, added to or altered upon any plot or sub-plot upon which a dwelling house stands, that more than two thirds of such plot or sub-plot shall be built over: Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, any such building erected before the 15th day of November, 1913, and occupying more than two-thirds of the plot or sub-plot on which it stands may be added to or altered provided that such addition or alteration shall not extend beyond the site occupied by such dwelling house on the 15th day of November, 1913.

And provided further that in the case of business premises where the residence of a caretaker is in the opinion of the Municipal Committee necessary such residence shall not be deemed to constitute human habitation for the purpose of this Rule.

45. Where any room used or (according to the plans passed in respect of the building containing such room) designed to be used for human habitation or as a place of habitual occupation for any person shall contain any window opening upon an internal open space, and shall not contain other windows opening elsewhere than upon such internal open space sufficient to comply with the requirements of Rule 51 hereof, the height of the external wall in which such window is set (measured from the floor level of the room containing such window to the highest point of such wall) shall not be greater than the width of such internal open space measured from the base of and at right angles to the wall containing such window: and such internal open space above such floor level shall be kept free of all erections whatever.

46. The minimum width of passages between

(a) buildings erected on one plot or sub-plot; and

(b) buildings erected on adjoining plots or sub-plots;

shall be 4 feet.

47. The Town Clerk may by written notice call upon the owner of any plot or sub-plot on which there may be a passage between buildings of a less width than 8 feet to surface or pave such passage to his satisfaction, or if such passage debouches upon a street to provide suitable gates at the point of debouchement to his satisfaction: and such owner shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

VENTILATION, Etc.

48. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall provide in front of such building an open space which shall be free from any erections thereon above the level of the ground except any portico, porch, step, or other like projection from such building or any gate, fence or wall not exceeding 4 feet in height and which measured to the boundary of any lands or premises immediately opposite shall throughout the whole line of frontage of such building extend to a distance of 24 feet at the least; such distance being measured in every case at right angles to the external face of any wall of such building which shall front or abut on such open space. A person who shall make any alteration in or addition to such building shall not by such

alteration or addition diminish the extent of open space provided in pursuance of this rule in connection with such building and no person shall erect any building upon any open space provided under this rule.

49. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in the wall of each storey of such building which shall immediately front or abut on such open spaces as, in pursuance with the Rules in that behalf, shall be provided in connection with such building, a sufficient number of suitable windows, in such a manner and in such a position that each of such windows shall afford effectual means of ventilation by direct communication with the external air.

50. Every person who shall construct a new domestic building shall so construct every floor of a room therein as to be effectually protected against damp. No building shall contain any basement or cellar or any room or part of a room below ground floor level without the special sanction of the Town Clerk which may be granted subject to such conditions as to making the same damp-proof, water-proof, rat-proof and mosquito-proof, and provided with efficient means of preventing flooding from surface water as the Town Clerk may think fit.

51. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in every habitable room of such building one glazed window, at the least, opening directly into the external air.

Such person shall cause the total area of such window, or, if there be more than one, of the several windows, clear of the frames to be equal at the least to one-eighth of the floor area of such room. Such person shall also construct every such window so that one-half at the least, may be opened, and so that the opening may extend in every case to the top of the window.

A window shall not be deemed to open upon the external air, unless the space opposite such window shall for a distance of at least 8 feet from such window measured at right angles from any part thereof, be space which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk to be reserved as an open space: or in the case of a window opening upon an internal open space, unless there shall be opposite such window a space forming a square based upon a line 12 feet in length taken on the same level as the base or underside of such window, and so that the said window shall be in the centre of such line, such space being measured horizontally outwards from such line, which space shall be unobstructed and wholly open to the sky except as hereinafter provided and shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk to be reserved as an open space:

Provided that no internal open space shall be considered as wholly open to the sky if eaves or any other structures project over any side of it to a greater distance than 18 inches.

52. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause every habitable room of such building which is without a fireplace and a flue, to be provided with adequate means of ventilation to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

53. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall so construct every room which shall be situated in the lowest storey of such building, and shall be provided with a boarded floor, that there shall be for the purpose of ventilation between the under side of every joist on which such floor may be laid and the upper surface of the ground or of the asphalt or concrete with which such ground is covered a clear space of nine inches at the least in every part, and he shall cause such space to be thoroughly ventilated by means of suitable and sufficient ventilators to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk. He shall also cause the surface of the ground beneath any floor to be effectually protected against the lodgment of water thereon.

54. Every person who shall erect a new public building shall cause such building to be provided with means of ventilation which shall be adequate in the opinion of the Town Clerk.

55. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building which is designed to be used partly for human habitation and partly for storage or sale of foodstuffs shall so erect the same either that the part designed for storage or sale of foodstuffs shall be sufficiently floored walled and ceiled so as in the judg-

ment of the Municipal Committee effectually to prevent the passage of rats, or that the respective parts of the building shall be in the judgment of the Municipal Committee so separated from each other as effectually to prevent the passage of rats from one to the other.

SIZE AND HEIGHT OF ROOMS.

56. Every room designed for human habitation or designed to be used as a place of habitual employment of any person (except a kitchen) shall taken over its entire area be of a mean average height of at least 10 feet from floor to ceiling or underside of roof and no part thereof (other than a part not exceeding in all 15 per cent. of the whole in extent and forming an angle alcove or recess) shall be less than 8 feet in height from the floor to the ceiling or underside of roof.

57. Every room designed for human habitation shall have a superficial area, in the case of native quarters, of at least 48 square feet and in all other cases, of at least 100 square feet.

STRUCTURE OF FLOORS.

58. Every person who shall erect a new building, shall, as regards the structure of every floor of such building, comply with such of the conditions contained in Schedule I to this Part as may be applicable to such building.

GENERAL RULES.

59. The requirements of the preceding rule and relative Schedule relating to the structure of floors shall be subject to the following conditions, that is to say:—

(1) The sizes prescribed for the timbers mentioned in the foregoing rule shall represent the least size and strength which any such timber may have at any part.

(2) Every beam and joist shall be laid and fixed on edge, its greatest side being in a vertical position or as nearly so as may be requisite, and when laid and fixed in such position, the distance between the upper and lower surface thereof shall for the purposes of this rule be deemed to be the depth thereof.

(3) In calculating the size and strength required for any beam or other timber intended to be of a strength equal to or greater than that of any particular beam or other timber of the same length and of dimensions specified in the rule in that behalf, the following method shall be adopted:—

In both cases the number of inches and the depth of such beam or other timber shall be multiplied by itself and the product shall be multiplied by the number of inches in the breadth. The number thus obtained shall be taken to represent the proportionate strength of such beam or other timber.

(4) The Rules relating to the joists and beams in floors are applicable only to floors formed or joists laid on edge in the ordinary way and covered with boards.

(5) In the case of a framed floor, or of a floor formed with beams at short distances apart, and covered with battens, deals or planks, without joists, the several timbers of such floors shall be of such size and strength as to secure due stability.

(6) The Rules relating to joists and beams in floors are applicable only to joists laid at distances of not more than 15 inches apart, measured from the middle of one joist to the middle of the next, and to beams laid at a distance of not more than 10 feet apart, measured from the middle of one beam to the middle of the next.

(i) Provided that in the case of a floor formed of beams of greater dimensions than the respective dimensions specified, such beams may be laid and fixed at a proportionately greater distance apart than 10 feet, and

(ii) In the case of a floor formed of joists or beams of less dimensions than the respective dimensions specified, or of timber of inferior quality, such joists or beams shall be laid and fixed at a proportionately less distance apart than 15 inches and 10 feet respectively.

(7) All joists which exceed 8 feet in span shall have herringbone or solid strutting constructed between them.

FLOORS AND STAIRCASES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

60. Every person who shall erect a new public building shall construct the floor of every lobby, corridor, passage and landing, and every flight of stairs, of stone or other incombustible and fire resisting material, and of adequate strength.

Provided always that the foregoing requirements shall not apply to the floor of a lobby, corridor or passage, or landing, or to any flight of stairs designed to be used otherwise than as means of access to any part of a public building intended to be used for any public purpose.

61. Concrete floors of public buildings formed of armoured concrete shall be supported by steel, iron or reinforced concrete girders or, in the case of a ground floor, upon dwarf walls and in all cases full particulars of the system of reinforcement shall be submitted.

This Rule applies to Portland cement concrete floors with gravel or broken stone aggregates in which the volume of cement is not less than one seventh of the whole and which are strengthened by steel rods, wire netting or expanded metal placed not more than one sixth of the depth from the lower side.

Where temporary shoring or centreing is used it shall not be struck until the concrete is thoroughly set.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

62. Every person who shall erect a new building shall cause the sub-soil of the site of such building to be effectually drained to a suitable outfall where such exists, wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

63. Every person who shall erect a new building shall for the purpose of carrying from the roof or flat of such building all water which may fall thereon, provide suitable gutters and shall cause a suitable pipe or trunk, extending from the roof to the ground to be fixed in such a manner as to receive all water that may fall on the roof, and shall cause such water to be carried by means of an approved drain to the nearest public drain if within 20 yards.

64. A rain water pipe or waste pipe must deliver into the open air above a trapped gully so that the water shall pass into the gully before going into a closed drain: and a waste pipe must deliver on to a cement channel at least 18 inches long so that the water shall flow through the channel before passing into the trapped gully.

65. A person shall not so construct a building or drain that an open drain shall run beneath a building or any part thereof, provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to apply to an open drain carried under any covered way over a passage, such covered way being 7 feet or more in height at its lowest point. No cesspool shall be constructed under any building.

66. Except as hereinafter mentioned and then only where other means of drainage are impracticable a person shall not construct a drain or a building so that the drain shall pass under the building.

(a) Where a building is supported upon piers or metal standards and so constructed as to satisfy the conditions specified in (B) of Rule 16 hereof and where there is a clear space of at least 2 feet between the upper surface of the ground and the underside of the floor of such building a drain may be constructed beneath such building but so that there shall be a distance equal to at least the full diameter of the drain between the top of the drain at the highest point and the surface of the ground under such building.

(b) Where a building has a floor of concrete a drain may be made under such floor subject to the provisions of these rules and provided that the length of such drain shall not exceed 18 feet and that such drain shall be open at both ends in such a manner that cleaning rods may be passed thereinto for the purpose of cleaning it out.

67. Such person shall cause such drain to be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building and if not made in concrete to be completely embedded in and covered with good and solid concrete at least 4 inches thick all round.

68. Such person shall cause adequate ventilation by means of approved ventilation shafts to be provided in connection with such drain and approved inspection chambers to be provided.

SPECIAL SANITARY PROVISIONS.

69. The Town Clerk shall have power upon conviction of the owner or of an occupier of any plot or sub-plot which may have been built upon for any nuisance in connection therewith, or upon the written advice of the Medical Officer of Health, to call upon the owner of such plot or sub-plot to pave any open space therein with stone or cement concrete to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk and that within a period to be specified in the notice, and any person failing to comply with the terms of such notice, shall be guilty of an offence against these Rules, and upon conviction of such person the Town Clerk may enter upon the premises and undertake the prescribed work and may recover all expenses connected therewith from the person in default.

70. The following provisions shall apply to any area of the Township to which the Governor of the Protectorate may declare the same to be applicable and that from the date of notice to that effect published in the *Official Gazette*, and so long as such notice shall remain in force, with respect to every building that shall be erected after the date of such notice, *viz*:—

(a) The foundation walls of every building shall be of concrete or of brick or of stone laid in cement mortar or some equally rat-proof material, shall extend at least 1 foot above the surface soil, and shall be at least 8 inches thick at the top; and where openings are necessary for ventilation or other purposes, such openings shall be made rat-proof by suitable metal screens.

(b) The full floor area under all buildings shall be entirely covered by concrete at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, except where and in so far as the surface of the soil is composed of rock, or where the soil is of the variety known as black cotton, in which latter case such floor area shall be entirely covered with slabs either of good cement concrete at least 3 inches in thickness of the following composition, *viz*:—Good Portland cement, sand and broken stone or washed murrum gauged in the proportion of 1, 2 and 4, respectively, the aggregate to be broken to a gauge of not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch;—or of good cement concrete at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness of the same composition and reinforced with good wire netting with a mesh not exceeding 1 inch in diameter. Such slabs shall in no case be larger than 2 feet square and shall be capable in every case of resisting a crushing load of 900 lbs. to the square inch.

EARTH CLOSETS.

71. A person who shall construct an earth closet shall not construct such earth closet within 10 feet of any kitchen. He shall construct such earth closet if practicable so as to back on a sanitary lane, and in such manner and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such earth closet, for the purpose of cleansing such earth closet and of removing filth therefrom, and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of all filth being removed from such earth closet, and from the premises to which it may belong, without being carried through any dwelling-house or public building, or any building in which any person may be, or which may be intended to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

72. Every person who shall construct an earth closet in connection with a building shall provide such earth closet with an opening for light and ventilation of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, as near to the top as convenient, and communicating directly with the external air.

73. No person shall construct an earth closet otherwise than in accordance with a standard pattern approved by the Town Clerk or with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by him.

74. Every person who shall construct an earth closet shall construct the seat, if any, of such earth closet, the aperture in such seat, and the space beneath such seat, of such dimensions as to admit of a moveable receptacle for filth of a capacity not

exceeding 2 cubic feet, being placed and fitted beneath such seat in such a manner and in such a position as may effectually prevent the deposit upon the floor or sides of the space beneath such seat or elsewhere than in such receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat. For this purpose every closet shall be provided with stops to keep the bucket in its correct position beneath the aperture.

75. Every person who shall construct an earth closet shall construct the seat, if any, of such earth closet to rest upon iron brackets or piers formed of non-absorbent material and so that the whole of such seat or a sufficient part thereof may be lifted into a vertical position so as to afford adequate access to the space beneath such seat for the purpose of cleansing such space, or of removing therefrom or placing and fitting therein the appropriate receptacle for filth, or shall otherwise provide adequate means of access to such space for the purposes aforesaid.

WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

76. A person shall not instal in any premises any water closet, sink, or other contrivance designed to facilitate the passage of liquid matter into a drain or sewer or on to the ground nor any septic tank, or cesspool, except with the written permission of the Town Clerk and upon such conditions as he may prescribe.

NATIVE QUARTERS.

77. Every person who shall erect a building designed to be occupied by natives shall construct such building so that it shall comply with the following provisions:—

(a) Such building shall not be erected within 10 feet of any domestic building or building of the warehouse class.

(b) Where the walls and roof of such quarters shall be covered with combustible materials they shall be at least 40 feet from any domestic building or building of the warehouse class, or from the boundary of any adjoining plot or sub-plot.

(c) The upper surface of the floor shall be at least 12 inches above the mean level of the surrounding ground.

(d) The height of such building shall not be less than 10 feet measured from the upper surface of the floor to half the vertical height of the roof except in the case of a grass hut.

(e) Each compartment shall have a superficial area of not less than 50 square feet and be provided with windows of an aggregate area equal to not less than one-eighth of the superficial floor area, and opening on to the external air.

GIVING OF NOTICES, DEPOSIT OF PLANS, ETC.

78. Every person who shall intend to erect a building or to alter or to make any addition to a building shall give to the Town Clerk notice in writing in the prescribed form of such intention which shall be delivered or sent to him at his office and shall at the same time deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to him complete plans and sections of every floor and the front elevation of such intended building, which shall be drawn and coloured on tracing linen to a scale of not less than one inch to every eight feet, and shall show the position, form and dimensions of the several parts of such building, alteration or addition and of every closet, and all other appurtenances, and in which the building shall be so described as to show whether it is intended to be used as a dwelling house or otherwise, and shall furnish any further particulars that the Town Clerk may deem necessary. Any plans deposited in compliance with this Rule shall remain the property of the Municipal Committee.

79. Such person shall at the same time deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk a description in writing of the materials of which it is intended that such building shall be constructed and of the intended mode of drainage and means of water supply.

80. Such person shall at the same time deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk a coloured block plan of such building or addition which shall be drawn on

tracing linen to a scale of not less than one inch to every forty feet, and shall show the position of the buildings, additions and appurtenances and of the properties immediately adjoining, the width of the streets, if any, in front and at the rear of such building or passages, and the width of all streets and passages abutting on the plot.

81. Such person shall likewise show on such plan the intended lines of drainage of such building and of any public sewer or drain to which such drainage is intended to connect.

82. Such person shall sign such plans and sections or cause the same to be signed by his duly authorised agent.

83. So soon as the Town Clerk is satisfied that such plans do not contravene any of the conditions set forth in these rules, and are in other respects satisfactory, he shall signify the approval of the Municipal Committee in writing under his hand.

84. The Town Clerk may disapprove of any plans on any of the following grounds:—

(a) that they show a contravention of any Township Rules.

(b) that the system of drainage of the plot or sub-plot upon which the building is to stand is not satisfactory.

(c) that sufficient facilities for access of sanitary carts are not, in the opinion of the Municipal Committee, shown.

(d) in the case of a new building to be erected on a plot on which a building or buildings already stand, that no scheme of subdivision has been sanctioned by Government, or that such new building is not in conformity with a scheme of subdivision which has been so sanctioned.

(e) that the site upon which it is proposed to build is unfit for human habitation.

(f) where latrine accommodation or native servants' quarters are considered necessary by the Municipal Committee, that no provision or inadequate provision is shown therefor.

85. In any case where the Town Clerk is satisfied that any building, though the plan thereof is not open to disapproval on any of the grounds specified in Rule 84 hereof is nevertheless likely or liable to become objectionable on sanitary grounds or otherwise in any way, the Town Clerk shall have power to withhold approval of such plan until the applicant shall have entered into such covenants binding him and his successors to do or to refrain from doing any specified acts or things, as the Town Clerk may consider necessary to ensure that such building shall not so be or become objectionable and shall if required have procured such covenants endorsed upon his title deeds at his own expense and to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

86. No person shall begin to erect any building or execute any such work as is described in Rule 78 until he has given notice of his intention as hereinbefore required to erect such building or execute such work and the Town Clerk has either intimated approval of such building or work or failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the period hereinafter described in that behalf.

87. Every person who shall erect a building, or execute any work to which any of the rules relating to building may apply, shall deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk, notice in writing, upon the day such person begins to erect such building or to execute such work.

88. Subject to Rule 85 hereof, if within 30 days of the receipt of any plans or notice or further particulars delivered in accordance with these Rules, the Town Clerk shall fail to intimate to the person submitting such plans his disapproval of the building or work which the said person intends to erect, the person submitting the plans may proceed with such building or work in accordance with the plans but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of these Rules or any amendments thereof in force for the time being.

89. Such person shall before proceeding to lay or cover up any foundation footings or any damp proof course of a building, deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk

- (d) If the joist exceeds 7 feet 4 inches and does not exceed 9 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 7 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.
- (e) If the joist exceeds 9 feet 4 inches and does not exceed 14 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 9 inches in depth and 4 inches in thickness.
- (f) If the joist exceeds 14 feet 4 inches and does not exceed 16 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 10 inches in depth and 4 inches in thickness.

TRIMMER AND TRIMMING JOISTS.

(h) A trimmer joist shall not receive more than 5 common joists and the thickness of a trimming joist receiving a trimmer at not more than 3 feet from one end, and of every trimmer joist receiving not more than 5 common joists shall be 1 inch greater than the thickness hereinbefore specified for a common joist of the same bearing.

BEAMS.

2. In the construction of the floor of a domestic building, every beam or girder of such floor, which is not used to support any wall, pier, or other similar structure, shall be of not less than the size and strength following:—

- (a) If the beam exceeds 8 feet and does not exceed 10 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 12 inches in depth and 9 inches in thickness.
- (b) If the beam exceeds 10 feet and does not exceed 12 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 13 inches in depth and 10 inches in thickness.
- (c) If the beam exceeds 12 feet and does not exceed 14 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 15 inches in depth and 11 inches in thickness.

WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS.

JOISTS.

3. In the construction of the floor of a building of the warehouse class every common bearing joist shall be of not less than the size and strength following:—

- (a) If the joist does not exceed 3 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 4 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.
- (b) If the joist exceeds 3 feet and does not exceed 4 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 5 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.
- (c) If the joist exceeds 4 feet and does not exceed 5 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 6 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.
- (d) If the joist exceeds 5 feet and does not exceed 6 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 6 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.
- (e) If the joist exceeds 6 feet and does not exceed 7 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 8 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.
- (f) If the joist exceeds 7 feet and does not exceed 8 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 9 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.
- (h) If the joist exceeds 10 feet and does not exceed 12 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 12 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.

TRIMMING AND TRIMMER JOISTS.

(i) A trimmer joist shall not receive more than 5 common joists, and the thickness of a trimming joist receiving a trimmer at not more than 3 feet from one end shall be 1 1/2 inches greater than the thickness hereinbefore specified for a common joist of the same bearing; and the thickness of a common joist receiving not more than 5 common joists, shall, for every such joist, be increased by one quarter of an inch additional to the thickness hereinbefore specified for a common joist of the same bearing.

101. Any person who shall erect or begin to erect a building before he has given notice of his intention to erect such building as prescribed by these rules, or before the Town Clerk has either intimated his approval of such building or has failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the stipulated time, or after the Town Clerk has disapproved any such building, shall be guilty of an offence, and in any such case as aforesaid, whether proceedings have been taken against the person offending or not, the Town Clerk may serve upon the owner of such building a notice in writing requiring him within a time to be stipulated by such building as execute such alterations upon or additions to such building as the Town Clerk may prescribe to render such building safe or sanitary or otherwise conform to Township Rules or to remove or demolish the same.

102. Any person who, having obtained the approval of the Town Clerk for any proposed building or being otherwise entitled to erect the same shall erect such building otherwise than in accordance with the plans, drawings, descriptions or terms approved or prescribed by the Town Clerk or with any plans and drawings lodged with him in connection with such building unless with the written consent of the Town Clerk shall be guilty of an offence; and in such case as aforesaid, whether proceedings have been taken against the person offending or not, the Town Clerk may serve upon the owner of the building a notice in writing requiring him within a time to be stipulated by such notice to execute such alterations upon or additions to such buildings or any part of such building as the Town Clerk may prescribe to render such building safe or sanitary or otherwise conform to Township Rules, or to remove or demolish the same.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

103. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules it shall be lawful for the Town Clerk to grant permits for temporary buildings on such obligations both as to removal thereof and otherwise and generally upon such terms as he in his free discretion may prescribe and the foregoing Rules with the exception of Nos. 17, 18, 19, 32, 41 to 57, 62 to 87, 89, 90, 92 to 97, 101 and 102, all inclusive, shall not apply to any building erected under such a permit unless by express stipulation, provided that no permit may be granted under this Rule for a building any of the walls of which are to be constructed wholly or partly of stone bricks or concrete.

RUINOUS BUILDINGS.

104. Where any house or building appears to the Town Clerk to be in a ruinous and dangerous condition, he may serve a notice on the owner requiring him forthwith to repair or remove the same. If the owner fails to comply with the notice for a period of one month the Town Clerk may cause the house or building to be removed, and may recover the expenses of such removal from the owner.

SCHEDULE I. TO PART II. DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

JOISTS.

1. In the construction of the floor of a domestic building, every common bearing joist shall be of not less than the size and strength following:—

- (a) If the joist does not exceed 3 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 4 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.
- (b) If the joist exceeds 3 feet 4 inches and does not exceed 5 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 5 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.
- (c) If the joist exceeds 5 feet 4 inches and does not exceed 7 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 7 inches in depth and 2 inches in thickness.

have been so delivered or sent, and before such building shall be occupied, afford to the Town Clerk or to any party deriving authority from the Municipal Committee free access to every part of such building for the purpose of inspection.

96. A person shall not occupy any new building, or, being the owner thereof, suffer the same to be occupied, until such building shall after examination have been certified by the Town Clerk to be erected in accordance with the approved plans and the Township Rules. Provided that in the case of any new building erected in pursuance of plans approved under the provisions of the Nairobi Building Rules, 1913, before the sixth day of April, 1916, no person shall occupy such building or being the owner thereof, suffer such building to be occupied until after examination such building shall have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be in his opinion in every respect fit for occupation or in the case of a domestic building fit for human habitation.

97. Where any building has been erected, no person shall alter such building in such a way that the same as altered, would, if at first so constructed have contravened any of these Rules, or shall except with the written permission of the Town Clerk and except upon such terms as he may prescribe use or (being the owner thereof) suffer such building to be used otherwise than for the purposes specified or indicated in the original application and plans in respect thereof.

HOARDINGS.

98. Every person who shall erect or make any alteration to a building shall erect and maintain during the execution of the work such hoardings as shall be necessary in the opinion of the Town Clerk for the protection of the public, provided that no hoarding shall be erected in any street except with the written permission of the Town Clerk or otherwise than in accordance with plans lodged with and approved by him.

SANITARY LANES.

99. No building shall unless with the written permission of the Town Clerk be so erected added to or altered as to have a frontage upon a sanitary lane or passage.

For the purposes of this rule:

(a) a building shall be held to have a frontage upon a sanitary lane or passage if any straight line drawn at right angles to the frontage line of such building from any point thereon so as not to pass through or over such building but in the opposite direction would if produced towards such sanitary lane or passage cross the same without passing over any plot or sub-plot except that upon which such building stands, or if in the opinion of the Town Clerk no suitable or sufficient means of access thereto is provided except by a sanitary lane or except by a passage, provided that a side door upon a passage leading into a street other than a sanitary lane shall be deemed a suitable and sufficient access if the distance from such door to the street shall be not more than one third of the distance from such door to any sanitary lane into which such passage leads.

(b) the Town Clerk shall have powers in every case to determine whether any street is a sanitary lane or passage and his decision shall be final, provided that no street measuring more than 40 feet in width shall in any circumstances be deemed to be a sanitary lane or passage.

FIRE ESCAPES, Etc.

100. Every building over 45 feet high and every public building, hotel, boarding house, flat, business house and factory shall be provided with proper means of escape in case of fire, and with chemical fire extinguishers of such a number and design as shall be approved by the Town Clerk.

In the case of public buildings, each exit, passage and staircase shall be 5 feet wide for every 100 persons to be discharged by such exit, passage or staircase and all doors and barriers shall be made to open outwards and no outside locks or bolts shall be affixed thereto. Provided that the width of any exit, passage or staircase shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches.

notice in writing, in which shall be specified the date on which such person will proceed to cover up such foundation footings or damp proof course.

90. If such person neglect or refuse to deliver or send any such notice, or to cause any such notice to be delivered or sent as aforesaid and if the Town Clerk or other person duly authorised by the Municipal Committee on inspecting any work in connection with such building or such other work as aforesaid, finds that such work is so far advanced that he cannot ascertain whether anything required by any Rule relating to buildings has been done or omitted to be done, and if, within a reasonable time after such survey or inspection such person shall by notice in writing under the hand of the Town Clerk or such authorised person be required within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice, to cause so much of such work as prevents the Town Clerk or such other authorised person from ascertaining whether anything has been done or omitted to be done as aforesaid to be cut into laid open or pulled down to a sufficient extent to enable the Town Clerk or other authorised person to ascertain whether anything has been done or omitted to be done as aforesaid, such person shall within the time specified in such notice cause such work to be cut into, laid open, or pulled down.

91. If any person who is entitled to proceed with any building or work under Rules 83, 88 or 103, fails to do so within the period of one year the notice given by him shall be held to have lapsed and he shall give fresh notice of his intention before proceeding to erect such building or execute such work and that in the manner hereinbefore prescribed; and if any such building or work is not completed within two years from the date when the Town Clerk shall have intimated that the deposited plans have been approved, the person shall in every case submit a fresh application for permission before proceeding further with such building or work.

92. In every case where a person who shall erect a building, or shall execute any other work to which the Rules relating to buildings may apply shall, at any reasonable time during the progress or after the completion of the laying out or the erection of such building or the execution of such work receive from the Town Clerk notice in writing specifying any matters in respect of which the erection of such building, or the execution of such work may be in contravention of any Rule relating to buildings or may show a deviation from the plan thereof as passed by the Town Clerk and requiring such person within a reasonable time which shall be specified in such notice to cause anything done contrary to any such Rule to be amended or to do anything which by any such Rule may be required to be done but which has been omitted to be done, such person shall, within the time specified in such notice, comply with the several requirements thereof provided that nothing contained in this Rule shall be held to affect the liability of such person to prosecution for breach of any of these Rules.

93. Such person, within a reasonable time after the completion of any work which may have been executed in accordance with any such requirements, shall deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk notice in writing of the completion of such work, and shall, at all reasonable times within a period of seven days after such notice shall have been so delivered or sent, afford to any party deriving authority from the Municipal Committee free access to such work for the purpose of inspection.

94. Every person who shall erect a building or shall alter a building in regard to any matter as to which a Rule was in force when such building was first erected or shall execute any other work to which any of the Rules relating to buildings shall apply, shall, at all reasonable times during the erection of such building or the execution of such work, afford to the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector, or any party deriving authority from the Municipal Committee free access to such building or work for the purpose of inspection.

95. Every person who shall erect a building or make any alteration or addition to a building shall, within a reasonable time after the completion of the erection of such building or alteration or addition deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent to the Town Clerk at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection or alteration of such building, and shall at all reasonable times, within a period of 48 hours after such notice shall

BEAMS.

4. In the construction of the floor of a building of a warehouse class, every beam or girder of such floor which is not used to support any wall, pier or other similar structure shall be of not less than the size and strength following:—

(a) If the beam exceeds 8 feet and does not exceed 10 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 15 inches in depth and 11 inches in thickness.

(b) If the beam exceeds 10 feet and does not exceed 12 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 17 inches in depth and 12 inches in thickness.

(c) If the beam exceeds 12 feet and does not exceed 14 feet in clear bearing, it shall be 18 inches in depth and 13 inches in thickness.

SCHEDULE II TO PART II

1. Lane between plots 697 and 785.
2. Lane between sub-plots 2 and 3, and between sub-plots 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the one side and sub-plot 5 on the other, of plot 697.
3. Lane between plots 698 and 699.
4. Lane at rear of sub-plots 1 and 11 of plot 229.
5. Lane at rear of sub-plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and flanking upon sub-plots 4 and 6 of plots 232 and 233.
6. Lane at rear of sub-plots 1 to 40 of plot 525.
7. Lane at rear of sub-plots 1 to 30 of plot 138, also other sub-plots not numbered on the same plot.
8. Lane on plot 639.
9. Lane on plot 139.

PART III.

SECTION I.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

105. In this Section the words "Slaughter House" shall mean the premises set apart for the purposes of a slaughter house by the Municipal Committee; the words "Pigs' slaughter house" shall mean the premises set apart by the Municipal Committee for the slaughtering of pigs; and the words "Meat Inspector" shall mean the person employed by the said Committee to act as Meat Inspector or other qualified person authorised by them to act in that behalf.

106. The Municipal Committee shall have power to prescribe by public notification the hours within which animals may be slaughtered at the Slaughter House or Pigs' Slaughter House and the hours for inspection of carcasses: and no animals shall be there slaughtered except within the hours so notified.

*107. No carcase and no portion of any carcase (except hides and bones) shall be removed from the Slaughter House or Pigs' Slaughter House or sold or exposed for sale until it has been inspected by the Meat Inspector and either a certificate has been issued of its fitness for human consumption, or an order made by the Meat Inspector for its disposal: and any person dealing with any carcase or portion of a carcase in respect of which such an order shall have been made so as to contravene the terms of such order shall be guilty of an offence against this Rule.

*108. No animal shall be slaughtered for meat within the Township except at the Slaughter House unless with the written permission of the Town Clerk; and no pig shall be slaughtered except at the Pigs' Slaughter House or at such other place as the Town Clerk may in writing prescribe.

109. The Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, or any duly authorised servant of the Municipal Committee shall at all times have free access for the purpose of inspection to any portion of any premises licensed under Township Rules for the sale of meat and if he shall find in any such premises any carcase or part of a carcase which is diseased, unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, he may forthwith seize and carry away or cause to be seized and carried away such carcase or part and direct the same to be destroyed or disposed of as he shall think fit, and the Town Clerk may at his discretion suspend or cancel the licence in respect of such premises.

*110. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall enter the Slaughter House or Pigs' Slaughter House or be employed in any butcher's shop or stall or handle any carcase or meat intended or exposed for sale.

*111. No person shall use as a sleeping apartment any room stall or shop where any carcase or meat intended for sale is kept.

*112. No person shall whether knowingly or otherwise suffer any person in his employment to kill any animal at a Municipal Slaughter House unless such employee shall be a skilled and competent slaughterer.

113. The fees for inspection of meat detailed in the schedule to this Section shall be payable in advance at the Municipal Offices, and the Meat Inspector shall have power to refuse to certify any carcase in respect of which the prescribed fees shall not have been so paid.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION I.

FEES FOR INSPECTION OF MEAT.

	Rs. C.
For sheep, goats, gazelles, swine, per carcase ...	0 25
For oxen and other animals not mentioned above, per carcase ...	1 00

The word "Ox" signifies and includes any head of horned cattle.

SECTION II.

POUND.

114. The Municipal Committee may establish and maintain in the Township a pound or pounds for the reception and detention of animals impounded under this Section and may appoint a pound master to be in charge of such pound or pounds.

115. The pound master may receive into the pound and detain therein, subject to the provisions of this Section any animal brought to him for such purpose.

116. Any police officer or any person in the service of the Municipal Committee may seize any animal found straying in any street or public place or upon any unalienated Crown land or upon any property of the Government or of any department of the Government or of the Municipal Committee, and may take such animal to the pound to be there impounded.

117. The owner or occupier of any land within the Township may seize any animal which he may find trespassing on his land and may take or cause such animal to be taken to the pound to be there impounded.

118. The pound master shall supply every animal impounded with fit and sufficient food and drink.

119. The owner of every animal impounded shall pay to the pound master for and on behalf of the Municipal Committee the pound fees prescribed in the Schedule to this Section.

120. The pound master shall not release any animal from the pound until the owner has paid to him the prescribed pound fees.

121. If within seven clear days from the time of impounding any animal such animal shall not have been released from the pound, the Town Clerk may cause such animal to be sold by auction and shall apply the proceeds of such sale: (1) in paying the expenses (if any) attending such sale and (2) in paying the pound fees payable in respect of such animal and rendering the overplus (if any) to the owner of such animal, if claimed within 12 months of the date of sale.

122. Anything in the preceding Rule to the contrary notwithstanding, the Town Clerk may at any time order the slaughter of any animal brought to the pound or detained therein, if it shall be made to appear to him that such slaughter be necessary or advisable for the prevention of the spread of disease, or on grounds of humanity: and that without incurring any liability whatever therefor.

*123. Any person who shall, without lawful authority, release or attempt to release any animal from the pound or on the way to such pound or shall pull down or destroy any pound shall be guilty of an offence.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION II.

NAIROBI POUND FEES.

	Rs. C.
On donkeys, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, per head per day or part of a day	0 25
On cattle, per head per day or part of a day	0 50
On horses, mares, foals, mules, zebras, camels and all animals not specified above, per head per day or part of a day	0 75

SECTION III.

MARKETS.

124. Public Markets shall be opened for the sale of goods at such times as the Town Clerk shall appoint.

*125. No fresh meat, fresh fish, or vegetables shall be hawked, sold or exposed for sale except within a public market, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

*126. No articles shall be exhibited for sale on the pathways or over any drain or in any door way within such markets, and no board, box or basket shall be left in, upon or across any such drain or pathway.

*127. No fire or cooking shall be allowed within such markets.

128. The market master shall take possession of any food unfit for human consumption exposed for sale in any market and shall deal with such food in a manner to be directed by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector, to whom he shall report such possession.

*129. No live stock other than fowls or ducks shall be brought into any market other than one provided for the sale of live stock.

130. The public markets shall be under control of the Town Clerk, who shall appoint such persons as are necessary to manage the same.

131. The Town Clerk may at his option let out any market on contract, and any authorized contractor shall have the power to collect the market fees prescribed by these Rules.

*132. Only such persons as have paid stall fees shall be allowed to sell in the native market. In any other markets only such persons as are licensed or registered vendors and who have also paid stall fees shall be allowed to sell therein.

133. No person shall be registered for the sale of meat in the native market.

*134. No person shall remain in a public market at night.

135. In no instance shall one stall be used for carrying on two distinct classes of business at the same time or under the same permit.

*136. No person shall hawk goods about a public market.

137. The Town Clerk may expel from any public market any vendor, or servant of a vendor, who has been convicted of a breach of these rules, and may prevent such person from further carrying on any business in such public market, or occupying any stall therein.

*138. No person shall commit a nuisance within the precincts of a public market.

139. In the event of a market being leased out, the lessee shall be responsible for the due observance of the Rules of this Section.

*140. Only such trades shall be carried on in any public market as the Town Clerk shall permit. Under no circumstances shall opium or spirits or other intoxicating drink be sold in any market, and no handicraft shall be carried on therein.

*141. No person suffering from any infectious, contagious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to serve in any market.

142. Dogs unless properly secured shall not be allowed inside any public market.

143. The Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector or any Officer appointed for the purpose may call upon any person serving in a Public Market to be properly clothed and to see that such clothing is clean, and any person refusing to obey any order in this respect may be removed from such market.

144. The following rents shall be payable in advance for stalls or stands in the markets:—

			Rs.	C.
Jevanjee Market, per stall, per month	...	...	5	00
Native Market, per stand, per day	...	...	0	06

SECTION IV.

CEMETERY, Etc.

145. The term "Cemetery" in this Section means the Cemetery in Nairobi at present used for interment of Europeans, Jews and Goans and shall include any future extension thereof, and the term "Town Clerk" includes any person duly authorised by him or by the Municipal Committee of Nairobi to act on his behalf.

146. The Cemetery shall be under the sole control of the Municipal Committee of Nairobi and shall be open to the public only at such hours as may be from time to time prescribed by them.

147. No person shall cause any interment to take place in the Cemetery without a permit in writing first obtained from the Town Clerk or otherwise than in strict conformity with the terms of such permit which shall prescribe the exact position of the grave to be used for such interment.

148. No person shall cause to be erected or deposited in the Cemetery any tombstone or other structure of whatever description without a permit in writing first obtained from the Town Clerk or otherwise than under the supervision of the Town Clerk and in strict conformity with the terms of such permit, which shall prescribe the exact position for any structure so to be permitted: and over and above any penalty that may be inflicted for contravention of this Rule, the Town Clerk shall have power to replace in accordance with the terms of the permit, and that without any notice or warning, any tombstone or structure so erected or deposited or any part thereof and to recover from the person in default the expense of such replacement: or alternatively after 10 days clear notice in writing given to the person in default, to

remove such tombstone or other structure or any part thereof from the Cemetery and to return it to the person in default, and to recover from him all expenses incurred in connection therewith, and the Municipality of Nairobi and the Town Clerk shall not be legally liable for any damage that may be caused to such tombstone or structure by such replacement or removal.

149. No person shall plant any flowers or shrubs in the Cemetery or remove or in any way interfere with any existing flowers or shrubs except under authority of the Town Clerk.

150. The Town Clerk shall have power at his discretion to remove any shrubs or natural or artificial flowers or receptacles for containing flowers or other articles that may be planted or deposited upon any grave: provided that natural flowers shall not be so removed within 10 days of the date when deposited.

151. The Municipality of Nairobi shall not be held to incur any legal liability whatever in connection with the care or custody of any tombstone or other structure in the Cemetery unless by special arrangement.

*152. No person shall except with the written permission of the Town Clerk bring or cause to be brought into the Cemetery or having brought or caused to be brought into the Cemetery suffer to remain there during the course of any interment any photographic camera or cinematograph apparatus or any machine or appliance of a like nature.

*153. No person shall during the course of any interment in the Cemetery do any such act or thing in the Cemetery as might reasonably be expected to cause annoyance to any person attending such interment.

154. No person not being a person lawfully engaged upon the care of the Cemetery shall without authority of the Town Clerk trespass upon or walk over any grave or pass through or within the Cemetery otherwise than along paths and spaces between graves and other unreserved spaces.

155. Every burial ground shall be surrounded by a wall or fence so constructed as effectually to keep out dogs, cattle and beasts of prey, and every grave in a burial ground shall be of a perpendicular depth of not less than 6 feet throughout the entire length thereof.

156. The fees specified in the Schedule to this Section shall be payable to the Town Clerk in respect of the Cemetery.

157. Two cemetery plots, but not more, contiguous to the grave in which a deceased person is buried may be reserved in the name of his next-of-kin or legal representatives; and three cemetery plots, but not more, may be reserved by or on behalf of any one person all at the discretion of the Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION IV.

CEMETERY FEES.

	Rs. C.
For opening ground, per grave for a child under 2 years of age	7 50
For opening ground, per grave in every other case	15 00
For a reserved plot, 8 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 8 in.	50 00
For a reserved plot, 6 ft. by 4 ft.	50 00

SECTION V.

CAMPING GROUND.

*158. The pitching of a tent or tents on any Crown land inside the Township limits is prohibited except on camping ground specially provided by the Town Clerk for that purpose.

*159. No person shall erect a tent or tents on any such camping ground without first having applied for and obtained a permit allowing him to do so.

*160. Trading of any description on any camping ground is prohibited.

161. No tent will be allowed to remain in any camp for a period longer than one month except under a special permit from the Town Clerk.

*162. The collection of unauthorized persons on any camping ground is prohibited.

163. There shall be a fee levied for each tent mentioned on any permit. Such fee shall be at the rate of Rs. 5 per tent for each month, or Rs. 2 for each week or part thereof, and shall be paid in advance to the Town Clerk by the person responsible for such tent.

SECTION VI.

JEEVANJEE GARDEN AND ABORETUM.

164. The Jeevanjee Garden and Arboretum referred to in this Section are the areas shown within red lines upon the Plan of Nairobi Township deposited in the office of the Town Clerk and signed by him as relative to this Section.

*165. The Jeevanjee Garden shall be open to the public every day from 6-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. No person not duly authorised shall be in the Garden except between the said hours.

*166. The Arboretum shall be open to the public every day from 10-30 a.m. to sunset. Any person, other than an employee, found within the grounds after the gates have been shut for the day or before 10-30 a.m., unless under authority of the Conservator of Forests shall be guilty of an offence.

*167. Entrance to or exit from the Arboretum shall only be made by such gates as may be provided for the purpose and no person shall enter or leave the Arboretum except by such gates.

*168. No vehicles (other than perambulators), shall be allowed entrance to the Jeevanjee Garden or Arboretum: nor persons riding upon horses or other animals or bicycles. No cattle, donkeys, sheep or goats shall be brought or allowed to stray into the Arboretum, unless under authority of the Conservator of Forests, or into the Jeevanjee Garden.

*169. No person shall pick any leaves, flowers, fruits or seeds, nor break, pull up, injure or deface any trees, shrubs, flowers, grass, turf, fences, seats, notice boards or name tickets of trees or shrubs in the Arboretum, unless under authority of the Conservator of Forests, or in the Jeevanjee Garden unless under authority of the Town Clerk.

*170. No person shall play any games, climb any trees, shoot with guns or catapults, throw stones or be guilty of disorderly or indecent behaviour in the Jeevanjee Garden or Arboretum.

*171. No person shall deposit paper, bottles, or other refuse of any sort in the Jeevanjee Garden or Arboretum.

SECTION VII.

172. The Rules of this Section shall not come into force until applied by special notice published in the *Official Gazette*.

173. In this Section the words "public stockyards" shall mean the stockyards erected by the Municipality near the Thika Tramway and any future extension thereof, and any other public stockyards which may be erected by the Municipality.

174. In this Section the word "Stock" shall include all horses, mares, asses, mules, camels, ostriches, cows, bulls, bullocks, calves, pigs, goats and sheep.

175. In this Section the words " Stockyards Clerk " shall mean any person or persons authorised by the Municipal Committee to superintend sales at the public stockyards.

176. A person shall not expose or cause to be exposed any cows, bulls, bullocks, calves, pigs, goats or sheep for public sale within the township except at the public stockyards.

177. Such portion of the public stockyards as the Municipal Committee may decide on shall be set apart for sales other than auction sales. Such portion is hereinafter referred to as the stockmarket.

178. A person shall not sell any stock privately at the public stockyards, except in the stockmarket.

179. Sales of stock shall take place at the public stockyards at such times and within such times and within such hours as shall be appointed by the Municipal Committee.

180. It shall be the duty of the Stockyards Clerk to see that the Rules of this Section are duly observed and good order maintained: to demand and receive all dues and charges: and to allot the principal and drafting yards to the use of the various agents or salesmen in such manner in each particular case as may seem to him most convenient.

181. All stock brought into the public stockyards for sale by auction shall be consigned to an agent or salesman and placed in the yards allotted to him.

182. A true statement of the number and description of stock brought to the public stockyards for sale by auction shall in every case be rendered to the Stockyards Clerk by the agent in charge of such stock on the day of sale and certified in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Stockyards Clerk.

183. Salesmen shall have the use of the stockyards for drafting stock on the day prior to each sale day (Sunday excepted) but that always at their own risk.

184. Salesmen shall occupy only such sale and drafting yards, pens and races as shall from time to time be allotted to them by the Stockyards Clerk.

185. Salesmen using the public stockyards for auction sales, shall on Monday in each week draw for priority of sale by auction within the public stockyards for such week: and it shall be the duty of the Stockyards Clerk to certify and direct precedence and succession of sales in the order in which lots shall have been drawn: provided that in no case shall transfer of a lot for any day be made from one salesman to another except by and with the consent of all the salesmen having sales on that day.

186. On a sale day, each salesman who may have stock in the public stockyards for sale by auction shall not be allowed more than one hour and thirty minutes for the sale thereof except by consent of all other salesmen offering stock for sale by auction on that day. If a sale does not last the time allotted, the salesman who may be next in rotation shall begin at the close of such sale. A salesman shall not sell by auction a second time on any day until other salesmen who have drawn lots shall have sold in rotation, subject always to Rule 187 hereof.

187. No salesman shall delay or cause any delay in the sale of stock by auction and in the event of a salesman not being ready to sell when his turn comes and he is called upon by the Stockyards Clerk, he shall not be allowed to sell until all other salesmen have sold in rotation.

188. Stock shall not be brought into the public stockyards at any time except on a day of sale or the day preceding such day: and no stock shall be removed from the public stockyards during any day of sale except by authority of the agent in charge thereof, who shall give a voucher therefor to the Stockyards Clerk.

189. The fees specified in the Schedule hereto shall be paid to the Stockyards Clerk or to the Town Clerk in respect of stock brought into the public stockyards.

The fees for stock brought in for sale in the stockmarket shall be paid on admission.

190. No person shall drive or ride any animal whether attached to any vehicle or not at more than a walking pace within the precincts of the public stockyards or allow or cause any animal (not being for sale therein) or vehicle to stand or remain therein, except in such place as may be set aside for the purpose by the Stockyards Clerk.

191. The owner or person in charge of any animal brought into the public stockyards for sale shall remove the same or cause it to be removed before 6 p.m., on the day of sale, unless specially authorised to leave it under written permission by the Stockyards Clerk.

192. An owner of an animal shall not permit the same to remain in the public stockyards for a period exceeding 30 hours without supplying it with sufficient food and water to the satisfaction of the Stockyards Clerk.

*193. Every person not being the Stockyards Clerk who:—

(a) shall contravene or fail to comply with any of these Rules: or

(b) shall remove any stock from one part of the public stockyards (not being part of the Stockmarket) to another during a sale, or shall allow any stock under his charge to remain in the public stockyards after the time of closing, except under written permission as aforesaid: or

(c) shall refuse or neglect when required by the Stockyards Clerk to remove any stock in his charge from the public stockyards or to drive any stock to any part of the enclosures thereof pointed out by the Stockyards Clerk: or

(d) shall rope or fasten any stock to any part of the stockyards erections except the parts appropriated for the purpose without permission of the Stockyards Clerk: or

(e) shall wilfully or carelessly damage any fence or premises of the public stockyards: or

(f) not being a salesman or salesman's employee duly engaged in an auction sale shall buy or sell in the public stockyards and outside the stockmarket when the same are closed to persons other than stock salesmen and their employees: or

(g) shall buy or sell in the public stockyards before the opening or after the closing thereof: or

(h) shall assault, obstruct or resist the stockyards Clerk or any assistant while in the execution of his duty: or

(i) shall be drunk or disorderly in the public stockyards or shall use profane, indecent or abusive language therein: or

(j) shall wilfully continue at a time other than his allotted time to sell by auction having been required by the Stockyards Clerk to desist from selling: or

(k) shall bring stock into the public stockyards for sale in the stockmarket without having paid the prescribed fees therefor and shall fail to pay the said fees on demand to the Stockyards Clerk or in default of payment to take such stock out of the public stockyards forthwith is so required by the Stockyards Clerk:—

shall be guilty of an offence.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION VII.

STOCKYARDS FEES.

For horses, mares, zebras, camels and mules, each ...	75 Cents.
For grade oxen, grade bulls, all cows and heifers and ostriches, each	35 ..
For native oxen and native bulls, donkeys and male yearling stock, each	25 ..
For calves under 6 months of age, each	15 ..
For pigs	10 ..
For sheep and goats	3 ..
For poultry	2 ..

SECTION VIII.

NATIVE LOCATION.

194. The Rules of this Section shall not come into force until a date to be hereafter fixed by Notice in the *Official Gazette*.

195. In this Section the term "native" shall mean any native of Africa not being of European or Asiatic race or origin and shall include any Somali, Swahili or Arab.

Whenever any question shall arise as to whether any person is a native or not, the onus shall be on such person to prove that he is not a native.

The term "Native Location" shall mean the area shown as such upon the plan thereof registered in the Registry of Documents as relative to these Rules.

The word "Superintendent" shall mean any person duly appointed by the Municipal Committee to act on their behalf as Superintendent of the Native Location.

The word "hut" shall mean a native hut designed or used for human habitation.

The word "servant" shall include only domestic servants caretakers, syces, rickshaw and trolley boys, chauffeurs and shamba boys.

196. The Native Location shall be under the sole supervision and control of the Municipal Committee.

*197. From and after a date to be hereafter gazetted, no adult native except natives being servants housed by their employers, shall reside elsewhere within the Township Area than in the Native Location: provided that the District Commissioner may at his discretion on application by any native or his employer issue a permit exempting him from the foregoing provisions of this Rule, which permit shall run until a date not later than the last day of the year of issue. Whenever any question shall arise as to whether a native is a servant as aforesaid, or not, the onus shall lie on such native to prove that he is a servant as aforesaid.

Any native who shall be found elsewhere within the Township than in the Native Location or on the premises where he resides on any night between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. shall unless provided with a pass signed by the Superintendent of the Native Location, the District Commissioner, the employer of such native or the responsible agent of such employer be guilty of an offence against this Rule. Such pass shall be valid for 24 hours only from its issue, the hour and date of which, together with the purpose for which it is granted, shall be stated thereon, provided that a pass signed by the District Commissioner shall be valid for such longer period and on such conditions as may be expressed thereon: and provided further that no native shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Rule at a time when he shall be able to prove that he was lawfully occupied in the service of his employer.

*198. No persons other than natives and Native Location Officials shall reside in the Native Location. Any such person found therein except for any good and necessary cause between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. shall be guilty of an offence against this Rule.

199. The Superintendent shall keep a plan showing the Native Location divided into blocks allocated among the various native tribes or communities and subdivided into numbered plots, hereinafter called stands, and may at his discretion issue to any native who shall apply to him therefor in person a permit entitling such native to possession of a stand, which permit, hereinafter called a stand permit, shall specify the number of the stand so granted. Provided that a stand permit may be issued to any person being an employer of native labour for his native employees and such person shall thereupon be deemed to be the holder of such stand. Such stand-holders are hereinafter referred to as "employer-standholders." And provided further that if the Superintendent shall at any time refuse to issue to any native or employer of native labour a stand permit, his refusal shall be subject to review by the District Commissioner, Nairobi, whose decision shall be final.

200. The Town Clerk may in his discretion, issue a lease of a stand in the Native Location to any native or employer of native labour for any term not exceeding 10 years.

201. Every standholder shall on or before the expiration of 60 days from the date of his stand permit or lease, or within such further period as the Superintendent in his absolute discretion shall allow erect and build upon his stand a hut or other approved building to the satisfaction and in accordance with the **directions of the Superintendent**, and no standholder shall at any time without the consent of the Superintendent erect or place any additional hut building or erection on such stand. A standholder shall not assign transfer underlet or part with the possession of a stand or any part thereof, or any building or part thereof, without the previous consent in writing of the Town Clerk.

202. A person being a standholder or an employer standholder shall not house or suffer to be housed upon his stand, except with the **special permission** of the Superintendent, any native not being a member of the tribe or community to whom the section of the location containing such stand shall have been allocated: and shall not transfer or assign his right to his stand to any such native: and any transfer so made shall be null and void.

203. The Superintendent shall on application point out to standholders the boundaries of their stands: and every standholder shall thereafter cause the boundaries of his stand to be further demarcated as the Superintendent may direct and shall cause such demarcation to be maintained and his stand shall be kept clean and tidy, all to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

204. On every occasion when a stand shall from whatever cause come to be bare of any hut or building a stand permit being current in respect thereof the Superintendent shall serve upon the holder of such stand if resident in the Native Location or in the case of an employer standholder, if resident in Nairobi a notice, requiring him to erect and complete within 30 days from the date thereof, a hut or other building to the satisfaction of the Superintendent and upon a site in the said stand to be pointed out by him: and in the event of his failure to do so after notice as aforesaid duly given to him such permit shall be cancelled and the said stand and any erections thereon shall revert and belong to the Municipal Committee.

205. Every structure erected upon a stand in respect of which a permit shall be current shall so far as the **Municipal Committee is concerned** be deemed to be moveable property belonging to the holder of the stand on which it is situated, who shall upon removal of such structure make good the surface of the stand within seven days of such removal.

206. The Town Clerk may on the direction of the Municipal Committee without cause shown serve upon any standholder a notice withdrawing his stand permit or lease and allocate to him another stand in lieu thereof in the Native Location or in any other Location for natives that may be established in Nairobi and shall have power to remove any erections upon any stand the permit or lease for which may be so withdrawn and re-erect the same upon the stand to be allocated in lieu thereof as aforesaid: provided that such re-erection shall be completed with all reasonable dispatch in every case. A standholder upon whom a notice has been served under this Rule shall have a right to appeal to the Municipal Committee and to be heard by them, and a notice under this Rule shall not become final until 30 days shall have elapsed from the date of service thereof.

207. Upon the completion of each hut or building erected in the Native Location the Superintendent shall cause particulars of the material and dimensions thereof to be entered in a Register to be kept for the purpose, and shall also enter therein and cause to be notified in writing to the standholder if resident in the Native Location or in the case of an employer-standholder, if resident in Nairobi the maximum number of persons to be permitted to reside in such hut or building.

208. No hut or other erection in the Native Location shall be deemed to be a building within the meaning of Part II. hereof.

209. No hut shall be erected in the Native Location covering less than 100 square feet of floor area, and no hut or erection of any sort shall be so constructed that any part thereof shall be within 7 clear feet of any boundary of the stand and every hut shall have at least one door and also at least one window space the combined area of which shall equal at least 1/10th of the floor area, and no building shall be so erected added to or altered in the Native Location that more than half of the stand upon which it is situated shall be built over.

210. Such monthly quarterly or annual rents as shall be fixed from time to time in respect of stands by the Municipal Committee shall be payable in advance by the holders thereof to the Superintendent and if such rent or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrear in the case of a monthly rent, for 20 days, in the case of a quarterly rent, for 30 days, and in the case of an annual rent, for 60 days, after the same shall have become due, or if a standholder shall at any time fail or neglect to perform or observe any of these Rules or shall become subject to the Bankruptcy Laws, then and in any such case the stand permit or lease in respect of such stand shall lapse.

211. In the event of any lease or permit for a stand on which any hut or building is erected lapsing under the last preceding Rule the Municipal Committee shall not be concerned with any question as to the ownership of such hut or building and the Town Clerk may after the expiration of 10 days from the date of lapsing either grant a new lease or permit in respect of such stand to any applicant and sell such hut or building to the incoming tenant, at a valuation, or if there shall be no incoming tenant, after the like period cause such hut or building to be sold by public auction in which case the purchaser shall forthwith remove the same. The Municipal Committee shall set aside the purchase price so realised, and, after deducting (1) all arrears of rent, if any, and (2) 5% to cover the expenses of auction, shall retain the same as a deposit for and on behalf of the former standholder or those claiming under him, and if not claimed by the parties entitled thereto within 9 months from the date of sale such deposit shall thereupon become the absolute property of the Municipal Committee.

212. The Town Clerk may at any time give notice in writing to the holder of any stand of his intention to cancel any stand permit or lease and compulsorily to acquire after one month from the date of service of such notice any hut or erection on such stand at a price to be fixed by the Municipal Engineer and the District Commissioner acting in conjunction: and after the lapse of one month from the date of such notice, or so soon thereafter as the said price shall be paid to the said standholder, such hut or erection shall become the absolute property of the Municipal Committee.

213. The Town Clerk may at any time cancel the permit or lease for any stand which shall not have been occupied for 9 months out of the 12 months immediately preceding, and compulsorily acquire any hut or erection thereon, at a price to be fixed in manner provided in the preceding Rule, and such price shall be subject in all respect to the provisions of Rule 210 hereof.

*214. Every standholder shall if required by the Superintendent or by any European Police Officer furnish him forthwith with the true name and occupation of every person residing on his stand as far as known to him, and every native residing in the Native Location shall if required by the Superintendent or by any member of the Protectorate Police Force forthwith furnish him with his name and occupation.

215. The Municipal Committee shall provide and maintain as many erections as they think fit for use as ordinary and casual lodging houses in the Native Location, and such rent as they shall fix shall be payable in advance by each lodger in respect thereof.

216. The Superintendent shall have power to refuse admission to any lodging house erected under the preceding Rule, and any native admitted to any such lodging house shall be bound if required by the Superintendent to remove forthwith to any other lodging house of the same class as the Superintendent may direct.

217. The Municipal Committee shall reserve a portion of the Native Location for destitute natives and natives temporarily unable to find accommodation elsewhere in the Location who shall be admitted thereto at the discretion of the Superintendent and for such accommodation no charge shall be made: provided **that in return** for such accommodation a native shall perform any reasonable task that may be allotted to him by the Superintendent.

*218. No native shall use any place in the Native Location not set apart by the Municipal Committee for the purpose for trading or for the purpose of selling goods of any description.

219. The Municipal Committee shall provide and maintain such latrines and such receptacles for the reception of domestic refuse, in the Native Location as they may consider sufficient: and Rules 492 and 505 to 508 hereof shall not be held to apply to the Native Location. Every occupier of a stand on which **domestic or other refuse** shall be allowed to accumulate for more than 48 hours shall be guilty of an offence.

220. A written notice or notification made under this Section is served upon a native shall be explained to such native at the time of service by or on behalf of the Town Clerk or Superintendent, and such written notice or notification if not so explained shall have no force or effect.

221. Nothing contained in this Section shall be held to apply to any member of the Protectorate Police Force or to any person belonging to the family of any such member and residing with him in any recognised Police barracks.

PART IV.

LICENSING OF TRADES, Etc.

222. All permits, licences or registrations under this Part unless a contrary intention appears, shall be revocable without notice upon the holder thereof being found guilty of any breach of the conditions under which such permit or licence is held or of a breach of any of the Rules of this Part.

223. All yearly permits and licences shall expire on the 31st December in each year, except where special provision is made by these Rules, and all fees for permits and licences shall be payable in advance to the Town Clerk.

224. The Town Clerk shall make a proportionate reduction from the fees due for any annual permit or licence issued after March 31st, June 30th or September 30th at the rate of one quarter of such fee for every three months already elapsed.

225. A person holding a licence under any of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 13 of this Part shall give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of any case of serious illness occurring on the licensed premises within 24 hours of its coming to his notice unless such case is treated by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner within that period.

SECTION I.

LAUNDRIES, Etc.

226. For the purpose of this Section "Washing" shall mean and include the washing mangling or ironing of articles of wearing apparel, household and domestic linen, and other textile fabrics, and any process incidental thereto.

"Laundry" shall mean any premises or place in which washing is carried on for payment or other valuable consideration.

"Washing Licence" shall mean a licence to do washing issued under these rules.

"Laundry Licence" shall mean a licence to carry on the business of a laundry issued under these rules.

"Dhobie" shall mean any Asiatic or African who carries on the trade of washerman on his own account and is not the proprietor or an employee of the proprietor of any laundry licenced under these rules.

227. No person shall carry on within the Township the business of a laundry in which five or more persons, including the employer and his partners, are engaged in washing unless he shall first have obtained a laundry licence from the Town Clerk.

*228. No person who does not hold a laundry licence, or is not employed under contract for a period of not less than one month by the holder of a laundry licence shall do, undertake, or apply for any washing for payment or other valuable consideration within the Township, unless he shall have first obtained from the Town Clerk a washing licence.

229. No Laundry licence or washing licence shall be issued in respect of any premises or place until such premises or place shall have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be suitable in respect to the water supply, ventilation, drainage, construction, or otherwise for the purpose for which such licence is required.

Laundry and washing licences shall contain the name and address of the licensee and particulars as to the place where washing may be carried on under such licence.

230. No person shall do any washing under any Laundry or Washing licence except at a place or places specified in such licence.

231. No Laundry licence shall be granted for a longer period than one year, and every such licence shall terminate not later than the 31st of December of the year for which it was granted.

232. The fees specified in the Schedule to this Section shall be paid to the Town Clerk for laundry and washing licences. Where subsequent to the issue of a licence in respect of any laundry the number of persons employed in such laundry is increased beyond the number provided for in the licence, the owner of the licence shall forthwith report such increase to the Town Clerk, and shall pay the additional fee chargeable in respect thereof for the current year or month as the case may be.

233. No washing licence shall be granted for a longer period than one month, and every such licence shall terminate on the last day of the calendar month in which it has been granted.

234. Any Dhobie applying for a washing licence under these rules may before such licence is granted be required to submit to be medically examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

235. Every Dhobie holding a washing licence shall while engaged in washing or collecting clothes or applying for articles to be washed or in distributing such articles when washed, wear on his left arm in a conspicuous position a numbered badge which shall be issued to him together with his licence.

236. No Dhobie shall sell, exchange or part with a badge so issued to him for his own use; and no person shall wear any such badge unless the same was issued to him by the Town Clerk.

237. Every Dhobie shall on the expiration of his licence return his badge to the Town Clerk, and any Dhobie who loses a badge issued to him as aforesaid, or fails to return the same as herein required shall pay the sum of Rs. 2 to the Town Clerk, and shall not have another badge issued to him until such sum has been paid.

238. The Town Clerk may withhold, cancel, or suspend the licence of any Dhobie on giving his reasons in writing, provided that such Dhobie shall have the right of appeal to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee.

239. No person licensed under these rules shall keep or suffer to be kept any clothing entrusted to him for the purpose of washing in any place that has not been licenced or authorised for the purpose, and no person shall use any place where such clothing is kept as a living or sleeping apartment.

*240. No person who is suffering from an infectious disease or is living in a house in which there is a case of infectious disease shall enter or remain in any premises of any person licenced under this section or shall engage in any washing or shall perform or assist in performing any work in connection therewith.

241. Any person carrying on the business of a Laundry shall immediately notify to the Medical Officer of Health the occurrence of any actual or suspected case of disease amongst his employees or the members of his household.

242. The Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector may require the holder of any Washing or Laundry licence, with a view to preventing the spread of infectious disease, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the customers for whom such licence-holder does washing or laundry work or has done such work during six weeks previous to requiring such list and such licence-holder shall furnish such list within the time specified.

243. The Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector or any other duly authorised Official may enter upon and inspect any premises on which the business of a laundry is carried on, and any person who wilfully obstructs or resists such entry and inspection shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence.

244. No Dhobie while holding a licence under these rules shall reside on any premises except those provided for the purpose by the Municipal Committee and called the Dhobie Quarters, unless with the written consent of the Town Clerk, and no person other than a licensed Dhobie or a member of the family of such Dhobie shall reside in the Dhobie Quarters.

245. The rent specified in the Schedule to this Section shall be paid to the Town Clerk by every Dhobie residing in the Dhobie Quarters subject to such alterations as may be made from time to time by the Municipal Committee and published in the *Official Gazette*; and the said rent shall be payable on the first working day of each month. In return for such rent the person paying the same shall be entitled to occupation of one room in the Municipal Dhobies Quarters and to the use in common with the other dhobies there resident of the facilities there provided by the Municipal Committee for washing.

246. Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to any person washing on his own premises, or to any servant washing on the premises of his employer, articles intended for use on such premises or for the use of the persons residing on such premises.

247. The Town Clerk may demand from each dhobie residing in the Dhobies' Quarters a deposit of Rs. 15, and may withhold a licence from any dhobie until such deposit shall have been paid by him.

Such deposits shall be retained as security against damage to Municipal property, and for good behaviour.

248. In the event of damage being caused to property belonging to the Municipality at the Dhobies' Quarters, the Town Clerk may confiscate either such part of the deposit of the dhobie responsible for such damage as shall be required to make good the same or such part of the total deposits of the dhobies as shall be so required, in which case the sum confiscated shall be debited to each of the dhobies in equal portions.

249. In the event of any portion of the deposit of any dhobie being so confiscated the Town Clerk shall give notice thereof to such dhobie who shall thereupon renew his deposit to the extent of the sum confiscated and in the event of his failing so to do, the Town Clerk may withdraw the licence of such dhobie and may withhold a licence from him till such deposit be so renewed.

250. On the death of any dhobie or upon his ceasing to reside in the Dhobies' Quarters the balance of his deposit shall be refunded to his representatives or to himself as the case may be.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION I.

	Rs.	C.
<i>Washing Licences</i> —Fee per month or part of a month ...	1	00
<i>Laundry Licences</i> —Fee per month or part of a month :		
For a laundry where the persons engaged in washing (including employer and his partners, if any) number		
(a) not more than 5	5	00
(b) more than 5 but not more than 10 ...	7	50
(c) more than 10	10	00
Rent for a room in the Dhobies' Quarters, per month or part of a month	10	00

SECTION II.

INDIAN AND NATIVE EATING HOUSES.

251. For the purpose of this Section the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them unless there shall be something in the subject or context repugnant to such constructions. The term "Indian or Native Eating House" shall mean any premises or places where any article of food or drink is sold or offered for sale to Indians or Natives and accommodation provided for the consumption of such food or drink.

"Licence" shall mean a licence to keep an Eating House for Indians or Natives granted under these rules.

"Licensee" shall mean a person holding such licence.

"Licensed" premises shall mean premises in respect of which a licence is current.

252. No person shall carry on the business of an Indian or Native Eating House within the Township area unless he shall be in lawful possession of a then current licence issued by the Town Clerk in accordance with these rules.

253. The Licence shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as shall be from time to time determined by the Municipal Committee and shall contain:—

- (a) The name of the licensee.
- (b) The situation of the licensed premises.
- (c) The number of rooms therein.
- (d) The maximum number of persons allowed on the premises at any one time.
- (e) The date when the licence expires.

254. Every licence issued shall be for such period as the Town Clerk may determine provided that no licence shall be granted for a longer period than one year and every licence shall expire on December 31st of the year in which it was granted.

255. A licence shall not be transferable from the holder thereof to any other person and no licence shall be transferable from the premises in respect of which it is granted to any other premises.

256. No licence shall be granted unless the Medical Officer of Health shall have previously certified in writing that the premises in respect of which a licence is applied for are in his opinion suitable for the purpose of such licence in respect of sanitation ventilation, locality, construction and accommodation; and shall have further certified the number of persons that may be accommodated on such premises at any one time; and the Town Clerk may suspend or cancel at his discretion any licence in respect of which any breach of these or any other Township Rules shall have been committed or any nuisance created or for contravention of any of the terms of the licence. And no refund shall be made in respect of any licence that may have been suspended or cancelled under this rule.

257. No licence shall be issued in respect of any premises unless they comply with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(a) All rooms shall be lighted and ventilated in accordance with the requirements of the Township Rules.

(b) At least one room properly ventilated shall be provided for the sole purpose of storing food stuffs.

(c) The floors of any room or rooms in which food or drink is intended to be consumed, and of all kitchens and store-rooms shall be of cement or some material impervious to moisture.

(d) Sufficient privies and urinals shall be provided for customers to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and such conveniences shall be distinct and separate from those used by the occupier of the licensed premises.

(e) Sufficient receptacles shall be provided for slops and refuse to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

(f) There shall be a good and sufficient supply of water available on or near the premises.

Where in any premises in respect of which a licence is current, any of the foregoing conditions is not complied with, the Town Clerk may cause a notice to be served on the licensee of such premises requiring him, within a time specified in such notice, to do such work as may be necessary in order to comply with these conditions, and if the licensee fails to do such work within the time so specified he shall be guilty of an offence.

258. All internal walls of any premises licensed as an Indian or Native Eating House shall be whitewashed with lime or other suitable material in the months of January, May and September in each year, and at such other times as the Medical Officer of Health may by order direct.

259. The licensee shall not permit any other person to conduct or carry on the business of an Indian or Native Eating House or any other business whatsoever upon the licensed premises, but shall personally conduct all business thereon.

260. The Licensee shall not permit any white woman to be at any time on the licensed premises, or in the house of which the licensed premises form part.

261. The licensee shall not permit any Indian or Native not in his employ to loiter or remain on the licensed premises except when obtaining food or refreshment.

262. The licensee shall at all times allow the Police, Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector and any duly authorised servant of the Municipal Committee free access to all parts of the licensed premises, and shall, upon being thereto required, exhibit his licence to any member of the Police, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, or such authorised Municipal servant.

263. The licensee shall not store or keep, or cause or allow to be stored or kept, any article of food or drink in or upon any portion of the licensed premises, except in the storeroom or rooms for the purpose provided in terms of these Rules.

264. No room provided for the purpose of storing food stuffs or drinks, or in which food or drink is intended to be consumed, or which it is intended to use as a kitchen, shall be used as a living room, bedroom or sleeping room.

265. No Eating House shall be open for business between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

266. The licensee shall not allow any larger number of persons than by the conditions of his licence stipulated to be upon the licensed premises at any one time.

267. (1) The licensee shall affix and maintain over the outside of the main entrance to the licensed premises a board or plate not less than two feet square, bearing the words Indian or Native Eating House, as the case may be, and the name of the licensee, all in legible letters, not less than three inches in length.

(2) The licensee shall fix and maintain within the licensed premises in a conspicuous position to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk, a tariff of charges, and such tariff shall be legibly printed or written in English, Urdu and Arabic and no payment in excess of the terms of such tariff shall be demanded or received from any customer by the licensee or any of his employees.

268. The licensee shall be responsible for the due observance of this Section and any breach thereof by any servant of the licensee shall be deemed to be a breach thereof by the licensee of the premises in respect of which such breach is committed.

269. For every licence issued under this Section there shall be payable to the Town Clerk a fee of Rs. 75 per year or Rs. 20 per quarter.

SECTION III.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTORIES.

270. No person shall manufacture aerated water or ice for sale unless he be licensed under this Section.

271. No person licensed to manufacture aerated water or ice for sale shall manufacture the same on premises other than such as shall have been licensed under this Section.

272. Licences under this section shall be issued by the Town Clerk and every licence issued shall expire at the end of the month in which the same shall have been issued. Provided, however, no premises shall be licensed for the manufacture of aerated water or ice except such premises shall have been first approved by the Medical Officer of Health and such approval shall have been notified in writing by the Medical Officer of Health.

273. Premises licensed for the manufacture of aerated water or ice shall not be used for purposes of habitation or for any purposes other than the manufacture of aerated water or ice except with the sanction of the Medical Officer of Health and in accordance with such conditions as he may, from time to time, impose.

274. The Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector may, at any time, enter any premises licensed under these Rules and may inspect any plant, utensils, water or other thing used in the manufacture of aerated water or ice or in any operation connected with such manufacture, and may make such tests and take such samples as he may think necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether the aerated water or ice therein manufactured is fit for human consumption.

275. Whenever the Medical Officer of Health shall be of opinion that any aerated water or ice manufactured by any any licensed person is unfit for human consumption; or that the plant, utensils, water or other thing used in the manufacture of aerated water or ice or in any operation in connection with such manufacture, or the licensed premises, are in a condition or of a character or nature which may render the aerated water or ice manufactured unfit for human consumption, he may do all or any of the things following:—

(i) prohibit the licensed person from selling or supplying for sale all or any of the aerated water or ice then on the licensed premises or in the control or custody of the licensed person or of his agent or servant;

(ii) prohibit the licensed person from using any plant, utensil, water or other thing specified in such prohibition in the manufacture of aerated water or ice or in any operation in connection with such manufacture;

(iii) prohibit the manufacture of aerated water or ice by the licensed person except he shall have first complied with such conditions as the Medical Officer shall deem proper in the interests of public health and shall prescribe.

276. Every prohibition issued by the Medical Officer of Health under this Section shall be in writing addressed to the licensed person and shall be delivered at or sent to the licensed premises, and every licensed person shall be deemed to have notice of such prohibition as from the time at which the same is delivered at the licensed premises.

277. Any person who not being duly licensed under this Section shall manufacture for sale any aerated water or ice, and any licensed person who shall manufacture for sale any aerated water or ice on premises not being duly licensed on that behalf, and any licensed person whose premises shall be used in breach of the provisions of Rule 273 for any purpose other than for the manufacture of aerated water or ice, and any licensed person who shall sell or supply for sale any aerated water or ice or shall use any plant, utensil, water or other thing or shall manufacture any aerated water or ice in contravention of a prohibition under Rule 275, shall be guilty of an offence.

278. For every licence issued under this Section there shall be levied and paid a fee of Re. 10 per mensem payable on the issue of the licence.

SECTION IV.

LODGING HOUSES.

279. In this Section

The term "Lodging House" means a house or part of a house, including the verandah thereof, if any, which is let or sub-let in lodgings or otherwise, either by storeys, by flats, by rooms, or by portions of rooms, or which is occupied by members of more than one family.

A house which is let or sub-let in lodgings or otherwise, as aforesaid, or which is occupied by members of more than one family, shall be exempt from the provisions of these Rules, if no tenant, sub-tenant or lodger shall pay to the landlord or to any other tenant, sub-tenant or lodger for the accommodation let to him less than Rs. 15 per month, exclusive of board.

The term "Landlord" means the person by whom or on whose behalf a house or part of a house, including the verandah thereof, if any, is let or sub-let in lodgings or otherwise, or for the occupation of the members of more than one family, or who is entitled to receive the profits of any portion arising from such letting or sub-letting, whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto or interested therein.

The term "Lodger" means a person to whom any storey, flat, verandah, room or rooms, or portion of, or share in any verandah, room, or rooms, has, or have been, let as a lodging, or for his use or occupation.

The term "Medical Officer of Health" shall include any person acting for or under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health.

280. No person shall use or permit to be used, any building, or part of a building, of which he is the landlord, as a lodging house unless the same shall have been duly registered and licensed as such by the Town Clerk, after having been certified by the Medical Officer of Health as being fit for the purpose. The Town Clerk may cancel any registration upon a breach of the Rules of this Section in connection with such lodging house.

281. A person being the landlord of a lodging house shall not at any time receive into a lodging house or into any room therein a greater number of persons than shall have been prescribed therefor by the Medical Officer of Health, and endorsed upon the registration paper, or by any notice varying or amending the same.

282. A person being the landlord of a lodging house shall keep and fix in each room thereof used for sleeping purposes, in a conspicuous position, and in such manner that it shall be clearly visible and legible, a ticket to be supplied by the Town Clerk in the form prescribed in Schedule I to this Section showing the number of persons prescribed therefor under the preceding Rule, and no person shall deface, alter, or wilfully conceal any letters or figures in such ticket, or wilfully or carelessly injure or destroy such ticket or remove such ticket.

283. Any lodging house shall be open to inspection at all times by the Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, or by any Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Inspector, or by any officer acting under written instructions from the Town Clerk.

284. The fees specified in Schedule II of this Section shall be paid to the Town Clerk in respect of every licence issued under this Section.

285. The landlord of a lodging house shall, within a period of seven days after having been required to do so by a notice in writing, signed by the Medical Officer of Health, attend at the Health Office within office hours, and furnish and sign a true statement of the following particulars with respect to such house:—

- (a) The total number of rooms in house.
- (b) The total number of rooms or portion of rooms let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.
- (c) The manner of use of each room.
- (d) The full name of the lessee of each room or part of room; and
- (e) The amount of rent or charge payable by each lessee.

286. The landlord of a lodging house shall cause in the month of January of each year, and at any other time, if so required by the Medical Officer of Health, all interior walls and ceilings of the lodging house to be limewashed, except painted surfaces, which must be washed with hot water and soap, or if the Medical Officer of Health shall so require, repainted.

287. The landlord of a lodging house shall cause all open spaces belonging to such lodging house to be properly drained and maintained in a constant state of good repair and cleanliness.

288. The landlord of a lodging house, immediately after he shall have been informed, or shall have ascertained that any person in such house is ill of an infectious disease, or of any illness which prevents such person from following his usual daily avocation, shall give written notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health.

289. In a case where a lodger has grounds for believing that an occupant of any storey, flat, room or part of a room of the lodging house in which he resides is ill of an infectious disease, or of any illness which prevents such occupant from following his usual daily avocation, such lodger shall forthwith notify both the landlord of the lodging house and the Medical Officer of Health.

290. No room of a lodging house which has been occupied by a person suffering from an infectious disease shall be occupied by any person until the said room has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

291. If any person shall find a dead rat in any lodging house, he shall forthwith report such finding to the landlord; and if any landlord shall find, or shall be informed of the finding of, a dead rat in his lodging house, he shall forthwith report such finding to the Medical Officer of Health.

292. If in any proceedings under the Rules of this Section it shall be alleged that any house is a lodging house, or that the person proceeded against is a landlord or lodger, the house shall be presumed to be a lodging house, and the person proceeded against shall be presumed to be a landlord or lodger, as the case may be, unless the person proceeded against shall prove the contrary.

293. Every lodging house shall be registered annually before the seventh day of January, provided that lodging houses constructed or instituted after such date in any year shall be registered forthwith.

SCHEDULE I TO SECTION IV.

LODGING HOUSE.

Licence No.....
 Place
 Room No.
 Number of lodgers authorised to be received into this room.....
 Dated.....191

.....
 Town Clerk.

SCHEDULE II TO SECTION IV.

FEEES FOR REGISTRATION OF LODGING HOUSES.

For each person for whom accommodation is certified by the Medical Officer of Health as available, 50 cents per annum.

SECTION V.

BILLIARD SALOONS.

294. No building shall be used as a public Billiard Saloon unless registered by the Town Clerk as such: provided that this rule shall not apply to any Billiard Saloon forming portion of premises in respect of which (a) a Hotel Liquor Licence, or (b) a General Retail Liquor Licence, under the Liquor Ordinance, 1909, or any Ordinance substituted therefor is held.

295. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable in advance to the Town Clerk for registration of a Billiard Saloon under this Section, for each month or part of a month.

SECTION VI.

BAKERIES.

*296. No building shall be used as a bakery unless and until it shall have been first registered in the office of the Town Clerk, and no building shall be so used if the lighting, ventilation, cleaning, and draining thereof are not such as are necessary and proper in the opinion of the Town Clerk.

*297. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of a baker, or being the occupier of any place where flour is prepared or baked for use as human food, to allow any person suffering from any disease or infectious disorder to handle such flour, or to take part in or assist in any way in the conduct of the trade of a baker.

*298. Any premises actually used as a bakery shall not be used as a dwelling or sleeping apartment.

299. The Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, and any other person appointed by the Town Clerk may at any time visit and inspect a bakery, they may also inspect any store or place wherein flour for use in the bakery is kept, and any water or vessels used therein.

300. On the sanitary conditions of any bakery being reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be unsatisfactory the Town Clerk may remove such bakery from the list of registered bakeries with or without notice, and a baker's business shall not again be carried on therein until any improvements required by the Town Clerk shall have been completed.

301. No trade other than that of a baker shall be carried on in a bakery without the permission of the Town Clerk in writing.

302. A fee of Rs. 5 per month shall be paid to the Town Clerk in respect of every registration under this Section.

SECTION VII.

BUTCHERS AND FISHMONGERS.

*303. No person shall carry on the business of a butcher or vendor of meat or fishmonger without being first registered as such.

Provided that a person may sell the heads, entrails, livers, hearts and feet of animals in such part of the premises set apart by the Municipal Committee of Nairobi as a Native Market in the township of Nairobi as shall be assigned for the purpose by the Town Clerk without registration.

*304. No person so registered shall carry on the trade or business of a butcher or fishmonger in any place other than a public market, provided that the Town Clerk may licence private premises which have been approved by the Medical Officer of Health for the sale of meat or fish.

*305. No person who is suffering from any form of infectious disease shall serve or work in any butcher's or fishmonger's shop or stall.

306. Butchers' and fishmongers' shops and stalls shall be thoroughly cleaned out and washed at least once in every 24 hours.

307. Any meat or fish which in the opinion of the Town Clerk or of any inspector appointed for the purpose or of the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector is unfit for human food may be seized by the Town Clerk, Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector and conveyed to the Resident Magistrate who may issue an order for the disposal thereof.

308. Any shop used as a butcher's or fishmonger's shop shall not be used for purposes of human habitation.

309. A fee of Rs. 7 per month shall be paid to the Town Clerk in respect of every registration of a butcher, and a fee of Rs. 5 per month in respect of every registration of a fishmonger, under this Section.

SECTION VIII.

VEGETABLE DEALERS.

*310. No person shall carry on business as a vendor of vegetables without first being registered as such.

*311. No person so registered shall carry on the business of a vegetable seller in any building other than one provided for that purpose provided that the Town Clerk may licence private premises which have been approved by the Medical Officer of Health for the sale of vegetables.

*312. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall serve or work in any vegetable shop or stall.

*313. Any vegetables which in the opinion of the Town Clerk, Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector or of any Inspector appointed for the purpose, are unfit for human food may be seized by the Town Clerk, Superintendent of Police, Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector, and conveyed to the Resident Magistrate who may issue an order for the disposal thereof.

314. A fee of Rs. 4 per month shall be paid to the Town Clerk in respect of every registration under this Section.

SECTION IX.

HAWKERS.

*315. No person shall hawk any goods in the township unless provided with a permit, or shall hawk any fresh foods in the township.

*316. A fee of Rs. 10 per month shall be paid to the Town Clerk for every permit issued under this Section.

SECTION X.

CYCLE HIRERS.

317. In this Section the term "cycle" shall be held to include bicycles and tricycles other than motor-cycles.

*318. No person shall lend a cycle for hire unless he shall be in possession of a valid and unexpired licence to lend cycles for hire. Such licences shall be monthly licences.

*319. Every person licensed under this Section shall keep a register and shall enter therein before lending out a cycle for hire the following particulars:—

(a) Registered number of cycle.

(b) Name of party to whom hired.

(c) Place of residence of such party.

(d) Date and hour when cycle taken.

Also, if such party be an African,

(e) his tribe or nationality,

(f) name of his father,

(g) if in employment how employed, and name of employer; and shall also enter forthwith upon the return of the cycle the date and hour of its return; and shall keep such register accessible at all times to the Police for inspection.

320. Every person licensed under this Section shall in every case when he shall have lent a cycle be presumed to have lent the same for hire, unless he shall prove the contrary.

*321. Any person who shall supply false particulars for registration to a person licensed under this Section, and any person failing to conform to any of the provisions of Rules 318 and 319 hereof shall be guilty of an offence.

322. A fee of Re. 5 per calendar month shall be paid in advance to the Town Clerk in respect of every licence under this Section.

SECTION XI.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

*323. No building shall be used as a place of entertainment unless it shall have been registered by the Town Clerk: provided that this Rule shall not apply to any theatre as defined in the Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1912.

324. The Town Clerk will not register any building as a place of entertainment until the owner or occupier has conformed to the following conditions:—

(i) Produced a plan, elevations, sections and specifications of the building.

(ii) Given particulars and plans of the seating accommodation, position of lights and method of lighting used.

(iii) Given particulars of the number, position and construction of exits.

(iv) Given particulars of any precautions proposed to be taken to guard against fire:—

all to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

325. The fees specified in the Schedule to this Section shall be paid to the Town Clerk in respect of registration under this Section.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION XI.

FEES FOR LICENSING OF PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT (OTHER THAN THEATRES).

	Rs.	C.
For registration of a building for one or more days, for each day	5	00
For registration of a building for one month	20	00
For registration of a building for one year	150	00

SECTION XII.

PETROLEUM STORES.

326. For the purposes of this Section " Petroleum " includes both ordinary kerosene and petrol, and generally any of the following liquids:—*i.e.* (a) liquid petroleum; (b) oil or spirit obtained wholly or in part from any liquid petroleum or from any shale, schist, coal, peat, or bitumen, or from any similar substance; (c) any liquid mixture of any of the above named liquids with any other substance; but shall not include any heavy oil, that is to say, any liquid above described which (a) has a specific gravity as determined by the hydrometer at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, exceeding one thousand; or (b) having a specific gravity as determined in the manner aforesaid of not less than eight hundred and forty, has a true flashing point of one hundred and fifty. " Petroleum Oil " (which includes ordinary kerosene) shall mean any such petroleum as above mentioned, which has a true flashing point of not less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. " Petroleum Spirit " (which includes ordinary petrol) shall mean any such petroleum which has a true flashing point of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

" True flashing point " of petroleum shall be the observed flashing point of that liquid corrected, if necessary, for atmospheric pressure. " Observed flashing point " shall be the number of the lowest degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer at which a flash is obtained when the liquid is tested by means of any test apparatus in use at the Government Laboratory.

327. The Town Clerk may in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe register any building specially built or adapted for the purpose of the storage of petroleum.

328. Any person desiring to have any premises registered for the storage of petroleum shall send to the Town Clerk a notice stating

- (1) his name, address and profession or trade,
- (2) the situation of the premises,
- (3) the quantity and description of the petroleum proposed to be kept,
- (4) the proposed place and method of storage,
- (5) the purpose for which the petroleum is to be kept.

Together with a plan of the premises showing the proposed store or tank depot, and its elevation and position with respect to adjacent buildings.

329. The registration of any premises under these Rules may on breach of any condition imposed under Rule 268 hereof or of any of the provisions of the Rules of this Section be cancelled by the Town Clerk: provided that it shall be competent for the party in whose name such premises are registered, within 3 days of notification of cancellation by the Town Clerk to appeal to the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, whose decision shall be final: and cancellation shall in that case not take effect until the decision of the Chairman shall have been notified to such party.

330. No premises will be registered for the keeping of petroleum unless and until they shall have been passed by an officer appointed by the Municipal Committee for the purpose as in accordance with the approved plans thereof: and approval of plans shall not be held as equivalent to registration.

331. Registration under this Section shall only be available until the 31st day of December in the year of registration and shall be renewable annually.

*332. No person shall keep petroleum on any unregistered premises except in the place or places provided by the Municipal Committee for the purpose unless the quantity of either, so kept, does not exceed:—

of Petroleum oil	40 gallons
of Petroleum spirit	10 gallons
or if both together are kept—	
of Petroleum oil	10 gallons
of Petroleum spirit	10 gallons

333. For storage of petroleum in the place or places provided by the Municipal Committee there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the fees specified in the Schedule to this Section. Where petroleum is kept on any unregistered premises the following provisions shall be observed, that is to say:

(a) All petroleum spirit shall be kept in substantial closed metal vessels.

(b) A quantity of petroleum oil exceeding 4 gallons shall not be kept otherwise than in a substantial closed metal vessel.

(c) No petroleum shall be stored under any staircase or in such a situation as in case of fire to prevent the escape of persons from the building.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION XII.

FEES FOR STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

	Rs.	C.
For a month or part of a month, per case	0 06
Minimum charge for any one consignment	0 50

SECTION XIII.

TRADE LICENCES.

334. For the purposes of this Section

(a) the words "store premises" shall mean any premises in which goods of any kind shall be kept or stored for trade purposes whether wholesale or retail.

(b) the words "manufactory premises" shall include all store premises and also any premises in which goods of any kind shall be manufactured.

(c) the words "trade premises" shall include all manufactory premises and also any premises in which goods of any kind shall be exposed for sale to the public.

Provided that nothing contained in this Section shall apply to public markets or to any premises in respect of which a licence shall be current under any of Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 8 of Part IV. hereof, or a general retail licence or a hotel liquor licence under the Liquor Ordinance, 1909.

335. No person shall use any premises as store premises, manufactory premises or trade premises unless the premises shall have been licensed as store premises, manufactory premises or trade premises as the case may be and a valid and unexpired licence of the appropriate class be current in respect thereof.

336. The Town Clerk shall have power by written notice to refuse to licence any premises under this Section. Except in the case of premises fronting upon any of the following streets *viz*: (1) Bazaar Road (2) Eighth Avenue (3) that portion of Stewart Street which lies between Bazaar Lane and 10th Avenue: (4) that portion of Victoria Street which lies to the southeast of Duke Street and (5) Swamp Road, River Road and all other streets lying to the north and north-east of Victoria Street, no licence shall be granted under these Rules for any premises designed or adapted to be so used that customers shall be served therefrom without entering the premises, or any premises the mean depth of which measured at right angles to the frontage is less than 10 feet.

Provided always that the Town Clerk shall not have power to refuse to licence any premises in the Commercial Area for which the prescribed fee shall have been tendered, except as above provided, or on hygienic grounds and with the written advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

337. The Town Clerk may on hygienic grounds and with the written advice of the Medical Officer of Health by written notice annul any licence granted under this Section, but such annulment shall not take effect until 14 days shall have elapsed from the date of service of such notice, or until any appeal made as hereinafter provided in Rule 279 hereof shall have been disposed of.

338. The Town Clerk shall have power to attach to any licence granted under this Section such conditions designed to ensure the sanitary and hygienic use and condition of the premises as he shall think fit, and the licensee shall observe such conditions.

339. Any decision by the Town Clerk under this Section shall be subject to review by the Municipal Committee, on written notice of appeal given to them through their Chairman within 14 days of the date of service of notice of such decision.

340. Every licence under this Section shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which it shall have been granted, provided that the Town Clerk shall have the option in any case to grant a six months' licence, which shall be valid till the 30th day of June, or, if issued after the 30th day of June, till the 31st day of December, next following its date only.

341. In respect of every licence granted under this Section a fee shall be payable to the Town Clerk. The fee for a six months' licence shall be Rs. 2. cents 50, and for an annual licence, Rs. 5.

In the case of premises divided into two or more tenements occupied by different tenants, a separate fee shall be payable in respect of each several tenement used as trade premises.

SECTION XIV.

STABLES, CATTLE SHEDS, Etc.

342. No person shall except under licence from the Town Clerk use any place within the Commercial Area as a stable for horses mules or donkeys, or any place within the Township as a stable for horses, mules or donkeys kept for hire or as a cattle shed or pig-stye. The Town Clerk may grant a licence on such terms as he shall think fit, and may withhold a licence or cancel any licence. A licence granted under this Rule shall specify the number of head of stock for which the premises are licensed, and shall only be valid in respect of such a number.

SECTION XV.

CAMELS, SHEEP, Etc.

343. No person shall keep any camels, ostriches, sheep or goats within the Township except with the written permission of the Town Clerk.

344. Every pig-stye and every place in which sheep, goats or pigs are kept shall be constructed, fenced and drained to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

345. No pigs shall be kept in or under any place used for purposes of human habitation.

SECTION XVI.

DOGS.

346. No person shall keep a dog within the limits of the Township unless such person or the owner of the dog has registered the same at the office of the Town Clerk and is the holder of a certificate of registration granted in respect of such dog.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for a certificate of registration and such certificate shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year in which it is granted: Provided that a valid certificate of registration duly granted in any other township shall authorise the holder thereof to keep the dog in respect of which the certificate has been granted in the Township of Nairobi without further registration.

347. Every dog kept within the Township shall be provided with a collar inscribed with the name of the owner.

348. Rules 346 and 347 hereof shall not apply to dogs under five months of age.

349. The Town Clerk may cause all dogs found within the Township without collars, or dogs that he has reason to believe are ownerless, savage, or dangerous, to be seized, and may deal with them as follows:—

(a) If the dog is diseased it shall be forthwith slaughtered;

(b) In any other case it may be destroyed, detained, kept, or otherwise dealt with as the Town Clerk may think fit, provided that when the dog bears a collar it shall be kept for three clear days and the owner notified, if possible, to give him an opportunity of claiming it.

SECTION XVII.

LICENCES TO EXCAVATE.

*350. No person shall make any hole or excavation within the limits of the township, or remove any clay, stone, or earth from any Crown lands within the township without a permit from the Town Clerk in writing or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions that may be contained in such permit, or elsewhere than at such place as may be specified therein.

351. The Town Clerk may grant such permits upon such conditions with regard to the fencing, lighting, filling up, or otherwise making secure such hole or excavation, and with regard to the health and welfare of the town and its inhabitants, as he may consider requisite and proper, and such conditions shall be fulfilled by grantees of permits.

352. The two foregoing Rules are subject to the Notice by the Land Officer dated 22nd November, 1910, and published in the *Official Gazette* of 1st December, 1910.

353. The fee specified in the Schedule to this Section shall be paid in advance to the Town Clerk for any permit to remove stone, murrum or earth from unalienated Crown lands.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION XVII.

FEES FOR STONE, ETC., EXCAVATED.

For stone and chips	...	Rs.	9	per	1,000	cubic	feet.
Murrum	...	"	5	"	"	"	"
Earth	...	"	10	"	"	"	"

PART V.

VEHICLES.

354. For the purposes of all Sections of this Part excepting Section 2, the word "vehicle" shall not include a perambulator or any bicycle or tricycle or any motor car or motor cycle as defined in "The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1915," but shall include any other conveyance for the carriage of persons or goods however drawn, propelled or kept or set in motion.

"Private carriage" means a vehicle on springs drawn by one or more horses mules or donkeys and ordinarily used or intended to be used for the conveyance of persons only and not used for hire or for any trade purpose.

"Cycle" shall be held to include bicycles and tricycles other than motor-cycles.

"Person or persons in charge of a vehicle" shall extend to and include any person or persons propelling or drawing or assisting in propelling or drawing any vehicle.

SECTION I.

VEHICLES—REGISTRATION.

*355. No vehicle other than a vehicle belonging to the Government or to the Municipal Committee shall be used within the Township except the vehicle be registered and licensed under this Section.

The owner of any vehicle which shall be used within the Township and which shall not be registered or in respect of which there shall not be a licence in force for the then current year shall be guilty of an offence.

356. Application for the registration and licensing of a vehicle shall be made by the owner thereof to the Town Clerk at the Municipal Office, and, if required by the Town Clerk, the vehicle shall be brought to the said office for inspection. The bringing of a vehicle to the said office for inspection shall not be deemed to be an using of the vehicle for the purposes of the preceding Rule.

357. Every licence under this Section shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which it shall have been granted.

358. Whenever the ownership of a registered vehicle shall be transferred, application for the re-registration of the vehicle shall be made to the Town Clerk by the transferee within fourteen days of the date of such transfer. The fee set forth in the Schedule shall be paid by the transferee for every such re-registration.

Any person who shall fail to apply as aforesaid and to pay the prescribed fee shall be guilty of an offence.

*359. Every vehicle licensed under this Section shall bear in a place to be prescribed in the licence a ticket which shall be supplied free of charge by the Town Clerk inscribed with a number corresponding to the number of the licence: and every owner of a vehicle used within the Township not bearing a ticket as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against these Rules.

360. The Town Clerk may refuse to licence any vehicle or may suspend or withdraw the licence of any vehicle if in his opinion such vehicle is or has become unfit for traffic provided that such refusal suspension or withdrawal shall be subject to confirmation on appeal by the Municipal Committee. The owner of any vehicle whose licence shall be so suspended or withdrawn shall forthwith deliver up to the Town Clerk on demand the ticket applicable thereto.

361. The fees set forth in the Schedule attached hereto shall be paid to the Town Clerk for every licence issued under this Section.

SCHEDULE TO SECTION I.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENCES OF VEHICLES.

Private Carriages.

				Rs.	C.
With 2 wheels	...	...	...	7	50
With 4 wheels	...	...	...	10	00

Carts Drawn by any Animal and not included in above.

On springs—Tyres 3 in. and over	...	...	...	7	50
Without springs—Tyres 3 in. and over	...	...	...	15	00
On springs—Tyres less than 3 in.	...	...	...	10	00
Without springs—Tyres less than 3 in.	...	...	...	25	00

Hand Carts.

2 wheel	...	...	...	2	00
4 wheel	...	...	...	7	50

Rickshaws.

For hire	...	...	...	5	00
Private	...	...	...	2	00

Fee Payable on Re-registration on Transfer.

On re-registration of any vehicle under Rule 358	1	00
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If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk that a vehicle is the property of a person having his residence or place of business at a distance of not less than 5 miles from the centre of Nairobi Township by the nearest public road and is habitually kept at such residence or place, the fee chargeable in respect of such vehicle shall be half the fee prescribed above.

SECTION II.

VEHICLES FOR HIRE.

362. For the purpose of this Section the words " public vehicle " shall mean any vehicle which plies for hire within the township excepting rickshaws and shall include a motor car and every other conveyance for the carriage of persons.

*363. Every public vehicle shall be registered and licensed under this Section as well as under any Ordinances or other Rules providing for the licensing and registration of vehicles. The owner and driver of any public vehicle which shall not be registered under this Section or in respect of which there shall not be a licence in force for the then current year shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

364. Application for the registration and licensing of a public vehicle under this Section shall be made to the Town Clerk at the Municipal Office and if required by the Town Clerk the vehicle shall be brought to the said office for inspection.

365. Every licence under this Section shall expire on the 31st day of December in the year for which it shall have been granted.

366. In respect of licences of public vehicles issued under this Section there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the fees specified in Schedule I. hereto.

367. The Town Clerk may refuse to licence any vehicle under this Section unless satisfied that it is fit for use as a public vehicle.

*368. A licence issued under this Section shall specify the number of passengers to be accommodated in the vehicle for which the licence is granted, and the owner and driver of a public vehicle in which more than the prescribed number of passengers is at any time accommodated shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*369. Every vehicle licensed under this Section shall bear in places to be prescribed in the licence two tickets or metal plates which shall be supplied free of charge by the Town Clerk, one bearing the licence number of the vehicle and the other indicating the number of passengers who may be accommodated therein; and the owner and driver of any public vehicle not bearing such tickets as aforesaid shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*370. No person shall act as driver of a public vehicle except he be licensed as such by the Town Clerk under this Section as well as under any Ordinances or other Rules providing for licensing of drivers of vehicles. A driver's licence shall only entitle the licensee to act as driver of a vehicle of the description specified in the licence.

*371. With every driver's licence issued under this Section there shall be issued a metal ticket bearing the licence number and an authorised table of distances. Such ticket shall be worn by the licensee in a conspicuous position upon his person and such table of distances shall be carried by him for production on demand at all times when engaged in his employment as driver of a public vehicle.

372. For every driver's licence issued under this Section there shall be paid to the Town Clerk the fee specified in Schedule II. of these Rules.

*373. The owner or driver of a public vehicle shall not demand more than the appropriate fare according to the tariff of fares approved by the Municipal Committee and published in the " Official Gazette."

374. The fares to be charged for public vehicles shall be as set forth in Schedule III. hereto, subject to such alterations as may from time to time be determined by the Municipal Committee and published in the " Official Gazette."

*375. Every vehicle licensed under this Section shall bear affixed in a conspicuous place inside it a table of fares in the form of Schedule III. hereto to the approval of the Town Clerk. The owner and driver of a public vehicle in which a table of fares is not so affixed shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*376. Any person hiring a public vehicle who shall wilfully or negligently injure the same or refuse to pay the legal fare when demanded shall be guilty of an offence.

377. An owner or driver of a public vehicle who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with such vehicle at an appointed time or place shall unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause attend punctually with such vehicle at such time and place.

*378. A driver of a public vehicle shall not knowingly carry therein any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease: and no person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall enter or be in charge of a public vehicle.

*379. A driver of a public vehicle shall not remove or conceal and no person shall alter or tamper with any licence or table of fares issued under these Rules or tamper with any taximeter apparatus upon any public vehicle.

*380. A driver of a public vehicle shall not deceive any person as to his route.

*381. A person in charge of a vehicle shall not suffer it to be used as a public vehicle unless it is in good repair and in a thoroughly clean condition in compliance with the requirements of the Town Clerk. On conviction of any person for an offence against this rule the Town Clerk may cancel the licence of the vehicle in respect of which the offence shall have been committed.

*382. The Town Clerk may set apart places in the Township as stands for public vehicles or for any specified class of public vehicles and may by notice published in the " Official Gazette " prescribe the direction in which public vehicles may be drawn up on such stands. From the date when any such places shall be so set apart any person or persons in charge of any public vehicle who shall suffer the same, unless actually under hire, or disabled by accident, to stand on any other public place or any public road or street or who shall suffer the same to move into or out of or to stand at a public stand otherwise than facing the prescribed direction, or to back into or out of a public stand shall be guilty of an offence.

383. A stand set apart under this Section may be divided into two portions or compartments one for public vehicles waiting to be hired, and the other for other public vehicles.

384. Every stand and every such portion of a stand shall be provided with a notice board indicating the maximum number of vehicles that may be accommodated at any one time.

*385. A driver of a public vehicle waiting at the portion of a stand reserved for public vehicles waiting to be hired shall not except as provided in these Rules, refuse to accept any fare for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be taken.

*386. Drivers of vehicles waiting at stands shall move up as vacancies occur on the stands.

*387. An owner or driver of a public vehicle shall not leave the same at a stand without an attendant.

*388. A driver of a vehicle shall not cause or endeavour to cause his vehicle to enter a stand or portion of a stand already occupied by the maximum number of vehicles which such stand can accommodate.

*389. A driver of a public vehicle waiting to be hired not being the first vehicle in order on the rank shall not leave the stand for the purpose of taking a fare unless requested to do so by his fare.

*390. A driver of a public vehicle standing in the portion of a stand set apart for vehicles other than public vehicles waiting to be hired shall not be bound to accept any fare, and shall not accept a fare if there shall be any public vehicle waiting for hire in the other portion of the stand unless with the consent of the driver of every such other public vehicle.

*391. A driver of a public vehicle who is in course of fulfilment of an engagement by time shall not cause his vehicle to enter any portion of a stand except a portion reserved for vehicles other than vehicles waiting to be hired.

392. The Town Clerk may cancel the licence of any driver of a public vehicle upon his conviction for any offence against the Rules of this Section.

SCHEDULE I. TO SECTION II.

LICENCE FEES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

	Rs.	C.
For a year or portion of a year	15	00

SCHEDULE II. TO SECTION II.

LICENCE FEES FOR DRIVERS OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

	Rs.	C.
For a year or portion of a year	5	00

SCHEDULE III. TO SECTION II.

MAXIMUM FARES CHARGEABLE FOR USE OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

A.—If hired by distance.	Rs.	C.
For 1 or 2 passengers, per mile or part of a mile ...	1	00
For each additional passenger ... ..	...	50
Detention charges.		
For every 15 minutes after the first 5 minutes ...	1	00
B.—If hired by time.		
(a) <i>Motor Cars.</i>		
For every 4 passengers or less number whom the vehicle is licensed to accommodate, per hour or part of an hour ... ..	...	10 00
(b) <i>Horse or Mule drawn vehicles.</i>		
Per hour or part of an hour ... ..	...	5 00

Unless the hirer of a public vehicle informs the driver that he intends to hire by time he shall be presumed to have hired by distance.

SECTION III.

VEHICLES—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

BRAKES.

*393. Every vehicle other than a rickshaw or a vehicle specially exempted by the Town Clerk (in which case a note of the exemption shall be endorsed on the licence) shall be provided with a good and sufficient brake and every owner of such a vehicle other than a rickshaw or a vehicle specially exempted as aforesaid which shall be found in use not so provided shall be guilty of an offence.

LAMPS.

*394. After the hour of 6.30 p.m., and until 6 a.m. Railway time, every vehicle standing in or proceeding along a public road, public place or thoroughfare, and every cycle ridden along a public road public place or thoroughfare, shall be provided with a lighted lamp or lamps so placed as to throw the light in the direction in which the vehicle or cycle is proceeding and giving a light equal to not less than one candle power per lamp. Such lamp or one of such lamps shall be held or fixed and kept upon the off or right hand side of such vehicle except in the case of a cycle.

*395. Every vehicle used for freight or merchandise or for carrying timber shall be provided with a tail lamp in addition to a lamp in front and so placed as to throw the light backwards.

*396. Every person being in charge of a vehicle or cycle or being conveyed in or on any vehicle not provided with a lamp or on which a lamp shall not be held or fixed and kept as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

DRIVING.

*397. An owner of a vehicle whether drawn by animals or propelled by hand or by machinery shall not suffer the same to be in use within the Municipal Area otherwise than in charge of a proper and responsible person or persons.

*398. Every person driving or being in charge of any vehicle or cycle proceeding along any public road shall, when practicable, keep such vehicle or cycle to the left or near side of the road, and shall when passing any vehicle or cycle going in the same direction cause the vehicle or cycle which he is driving or of which he is in charge to pass on the right or off side of the vehicle or cycle he is passing, and shall permit a vehicle or cycle going in the opposite direction to pass on the right or off side of the vehicle or cycle of which he is in charge.

*399. When loading or unloading a vehicle in a street the person in charge of such vehicle shall rest it parallel with the footpath and immediately on the edge of the carriage way or if there is no footpath then parallel with and on the extreme edge of the street.

*400. Oxen when drawing any vehicle shall not be driven from behind unless they are provided with nose ropes used for the purpose of driving. If nose ropes are not provided for the above purpose the oxen shall be led from the front. The person or persons in charge of any vehicle found driven otherwise than in accordance with the terms of this Rule shall be guilty of an offence.

*401. Vehicles drawn by four or more oxen shall be in charge of two persons, one of whom shall lead the oxen from the front of the leading ox or oxen. The owner and the person or persons in charge of any vehicle found driven otherwise than in accordance with the terms of this Rule shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*402. No person shall ride or drive furiously any horse or other animal, or drive or propel furiously any vehicle or cycle or drive furiously any cattle, in any street.

*403. The driver or person in charge of any animal or animals or of any vehicle shall not permit such animal, animals, or vehicle to collide with or damage any drain, culvert, bridge, fence, gate, lamp-post or any other property of the Government or Municipal Committee and in every case where any such damages shall have been done or any such collision shall have occurred the driver or person in charge of the animal, animals or vehicle shall be guilty of an offence, and the owner of the animal, animals or vehicle by which any such imposed, damage as aforesaid shall have been done shall, in addition to any fine imposed, pay to the Town Clerk the amount of the damage.

*404. No person shall lead, ride or drive any horse, or mule, donkey or ox or allow any such animal to remain on any pathway, public place or thoroughfare that shall have been reserved by the Governor of the Protectorate for the use of foot passengers only and no person shall drive or propel any vehicle or allow any such vehicle to remain on any pathway, public place or thoroughfare so reserved.

*405. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle shall not drive or propel such vehicle over any stone drain except over a proper bridge or culvert.

TAILBOARDS, ETC.

*406. The owner of every two-wheeled cart used within the Municipal Area for cartage shall on every occasion when such cart is so used except for the cartage of articles too large to be contained wholly inside such cart provide such cart with a tail-board sufficient for the purpose of preventing the spilling of any part of the contents of such cart in transit, and shall cause such

tailboard to be properly fixed and kept in position, and the owner and person or persons in charge of any cart so used and not provided with a tailboard as aforesaid fixed as aforesaid shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*407. No timber or other material or things shall be so carried in any vehicle as to project more than 6 feet behind the hindmost part of any wheel of such vehicle or more than 2 feet outside any wheel thereof. The owner and person or persons in charge of any vehicle in which timber or other material or thing so projecting shall be found carried shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

STOCKWHIPS.

*408. No person shall on any road or street crack any whip which including stock and lash exceeds 14 feet in length: all whips exceeding 14 feet in length shall be looped while being carried within the township.

STANDS FOR VEHICLES ON HIRE.

*409. The Town Clerk may set apart places in the township as stands for vehicles for hire other than rickshaws. From the date when any such place shall be so set apart for any such vehicles or for any particular class of such vehicles any person or persons in charge of any such vehicles or any vehicle of such class as the case may be who shall suffer the same, unless actually under hire, or disabled by accident, to stand in any place on any public road or street other than a place set apart as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

*410. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle shall not allow it to stand in any street except at a public stand longer than may be necessary.

SECTION IV.

PUBLIC RICKSHAWS.

411. For the purpose of this Section the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them unless there shall be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:—

(a) The words " Public Rickshaw " shall mean any rickshaw plying for hire.

(b) The words " Rickshaw Boy " shall mean the person in charge of or engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw.

*412. (a) Every public rickshaw shall be licensed and shall bear a number plate corresponding to the number of the licence. The owner and every person engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw not complying with the terms of this Rule shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

(b) The maximum number of licences to be granted for public rickshaws shall be fixed from time to time by the Municipal Committee and such number shall be published in the *Official Gazette*.

(c) Licences shall be issued upon the instructions of a Licensing Board appointed by the Municipal Committee and consisting of three of the members thereof, none of whom shall be interested directly or indirectly in any public rickshaw business.

(d) Subject to the provisions contained in these Rules the Board shall have entire discretionary power to direct the withholding or granting of a licence in any case.

(e) The Board shall hold a meeting for the consideration of applications for licences in December every year and at such other times as the Municipal Committee may deem expedient, and the date hour and place of such meetings shall be advertised beforehand in the public press.

(f) Every application for a licence shall be made in writing to the Town Clerk at least 14 clear days before the meeting of the Board at which it is intended that such application shall be dealt with.

(g) Licences shall only be so issued that every licensee shall be the owner of at least six serviceable public rickshaws.

(h) No licence shall be issued to any person unless the Board is satisfied with the accommodation provided by him for housing his rickshaws and native staff

(i) The Board shall have power at any time to order the cancellation of any licence upon failure on the part of the licensee to maintain proper housing for his rickshaws and native staff.

(j) The holding of a licence shall not be deemed to entitle a licensee to a renewal of his licence after the expiry of the term for which such licence shall have been granted.

(k) Every licensee shall keep at least two-thirds of his rickshaws for which licences shall have been granted in proper condition and plying for hire.

*413. (a) No person shall haul or push any public rickshaw until he shall have been registered as provided in this Rule, and licensed as provided in the following Rule.

(b) No person shall be registered as a rickshaw boy unless and until he shall have been certified by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner as fit for such employment and he has received a certificate in the form prescribed under Schedule II. to this Section from the duly qualified Medical Practitioner by whom he is examined.

(c) The Town Clerk may register as a rickshaw boy any person to whom a medical certificate in the prescribed form has been issued on payment of a deposit of one rupee for a badge, the number of which shall be endorsed on the aforementioned certificate.

(d) Every registered rickshaw boy while engaged in his employment shall wear the numbered badge obtained from the Town Clerk in a conspicuous place on his left arm and in such a position that the number can be readily seen.

(e) Every rickshaw boy shall produce the certificate of the duly qualified Medical Practitioner when required to do so by a Police Officer, or duly authorised Municipal Inspector.

(f) Any person to whom a badge has been issued by the Town Clerk shall on his returning his badge together with his certificate to the Town Clerk be entitled to a refund of his deposit. Should such badge be lost such rickshaw boy shall be entitled to another badge on payment of a further deposit of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

(g) Any registered and licensed rickshaw boy may be struck off the register and have his licence cancelled by the Town Clerk for misconduct or breach of the rules of this Section and in such a case shall return his badge and receive back his deposit.

414. Every owner of a public rickshaw shall cause every boy who shall be engaged in hauling or pushing the same to be licensed monthly by the Town Clerk. A fee of 50 cents shall be payable for a monthly licence under this Rule. The Town Clerk shall not licence any boy who shall not have been registered under the foregoing Rule. The owner of a public rickshaw which shall be hauled by any boy or boys not licensed for the current month shall be guilty of an offence.

*415. No person shall push or haul any public rickshaw containing any passenger or luggage unless such rickshaw shall be hauled or pushed by at least one other person.

416. The owner of every public rickshaw shall maintain the same in a cleanly and good working condition to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk: and if he shall fail to do so the Town Clerk may cancel or suspend his licence in respect of such rickshaw, without process of law.

*417. No rickshaw boy shall allow any public rickshaw of which he shall be in charge to stand or remain (except while actually employed) at any place other than a Public Stand set apart in terms of this Section: and no person shall allow any public rickshaw belonging to him, and no rickshaw boy shall allow any public rickshaw of which he shall be in charge, to stand or remain in a public stand at any time except during such hours as may from time to time be appointed under this Section.

*418. Every public rickshaw standing or being on any public stand or in the public street, shall be deemed to be plying for hire and the hauler thereof may not refuse to accept any offer of immediate engagement from any person not excluded by the Township Rules, unless actually hired for the whole or portion of the time for which such person seeks to engage him or returning to his quarters: provided that the owner of a public rickshaw may reserve such rickshaw for the use of any specified community, the name whereof shall be painted in letters not less than 3 inches in height upon the bar provided in terms of Rule 434 (a) hereof. A person shall not enter a public rickshaw reserved for a community other than his own, and the hauler of a reserved public rickshaw shall not accept an offer of engagement from a person not belonging to the appropriate community.

*419. No rickshaw boy shall falsely represent himself to be hired, or, subject to the proviso contained in the foregoing rule on being thereto required, shall neglect or refuse to carry any lawful number of passengers for any person desiring to engage his rickshaw from and to any point within the Township Area.

*420. A rickshaw boy in charge of any public rickshaw shall wait at any place to which the hirer shall have proceeded in such rickshaw for such period not exceeding 2 hours as the hirer shall require.

421. No owner of a public rickshaw having made an engagement to take up a fare at a given time shall fail or neglect to do so; he shall, however, be liable to the prescribed penalties only if the hirer when making such engagement shall have provided the said owner with a card or writing containing the hirer's name and address and the place and hour at which such engagement shall commence.

*422. Every owner of a public rickshaw shall cause to be displayed and at all times maintained in a conspicuous position in the inside of the rickshaw to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk words in clear and legible characters indicating the number of passengers for whom such rickshaw is licensed.

*423. A greater number of passengers than two shall not be carried in a public rickshaw.

The owner and every person engaged in hauling or pushing a public rickshaw in which a greater number of passengers than two shall be conveyed, and also every such passenger, shall each be guilty of an offence.

For the purpose of this rule a child under 3 years of age in charge of an adult shall not be reckoned as a passenger: and two children between the ages of 3 and 12 shall be reckoned as one passenger only.

*424. No rickshaw boy in charge of any rickshaw shall by using force or threats or in any other manner prevent or seek to prevent any person from engaging any other rickshaw.

*425. Any person calling or sending for any public rickshaw and not further employing the same shall pay the fare due from the stand or place where such vehicle may have been engaged to the place to which such vehicle shall proceed.

*426. No rickshaw boy shall be allowed to charge more than the fare fixed from time to time by tariff of the Municipal Committee and published in the *Official Gazette*. Tariff cards (which will be supplied by the Town Clerk on application at a charge of 20 cents) shall be affixed and maintained in a conspicuous position inside public rickshaws by their owners.

*427. All rickshaw boys shall be cleanly and decently clothed and shall conduct themselves in a proper civil and decorous manner.

*428. No rickshaw boy or person on behalf of such rickshaw boy shall tout or solicit for passengers or engagement at the Railway Station, place of amusement or any public place.

*429. (a) Such places as the Municipal Committee from time to time shall appoint by public advertisement in the *Official Gazette* shall be public stands where public rickshaws may stand, during such hours and for such class of rickshaws as may be prescribed by the said Committee by public advertisement as aforesaid. The terms of such advertisement may from time to time be varied by public notice.

(b) At every stand a board shall be fixed shewing the number and class of rickshaws allowed at the stand, and any rickshaw boy who shall bring or attempt to bring his rickshaw on to any stand, at which there shall be already the full number of rickshaws allowed or which is not of the appropriate class shall be guilty of an offence.

(c) All public rickshaws shall take their stand on any stand appointed for that purpose in order of their arrival and on any person calling for a rickshaw the front rickshaw shall go forward and no other, and the place vacated by any rickshaw moving off the stand shall be occupied by the rickshaw immediately behind such rickshaw and all other rickshaws shall draw up in like order.

*430. All public rickshaws on any stand shall be drawn up in the direction appointed by the Town Clerk.

431. (a) The rates and fares to be charges for public rickshaws plying for hire shall be as set forth in Schedule I. hereto subject to such alterations as may be from time to time determined by the Municipal Committee and published in the *Official Gazette*.

(b) Any public rickshaw may be hired either by time or by distance, but the hirer of a public rickshaw shall inform the rickshaw boy in charge thereof at the time of hiring if he intends to hire the rickshaw by time.

*432. Any person hiring a public rickshaw who shall wilfully or negligently injure the same or refuse to pay the legal fare when demanded shall be guilty of an offence.

*433. If a rickshaw shall be left unattended at any public stand or in any road or public place, the owner thereof shall be guilty of an offence, and if such rickshaw shall have been removed to such place as may be appointed for the purpose by the Town Clerk the owner shall not be entitled to recover the same till he shall have paid to the Town Clerk a fee at the rate of Rs. 5/- for each 24 hours or part thereof during which such rickshaw shall be at such place.

*434. No owner of any rickshaw whether public or private shall use or allow the same to be used unless the following conditions be complied with:—

(a) The ends of the shafts shall be protected by a bar across the front securing them on each end and the shafts shall not project beyond such bar.

(b) A proper stay shall be placed at the back of each rickshaw to prevent accidents.

*435. The owner of every rickshaw, public or private, shall provide therefor a bell or other article effectual for giving audible notice of approach of such rickshaw, to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk and the passenger or rickshaw boy for whose use such bell or article is provided shall sound such bell or article to give notice of approach when meeting any vehicle, horse or other animal or foot-passenger and when turning.

*436. Luggage in excess of the following amounts shall not be carried in any public rickshaw:—

When hired for 1 passenger	...	...	50 lbs.
When hired for 2 passengers	...	...	40 lbs.
When hired for luggage only	...	...	200 lbs.

437. The owner or hauler of any public rickshaw shall not by virtue of anything in these Rules contained be deemed to be under an obligation to use such rickshaw for conveyance of luggage only.

*438. No rickshaw boy shall refuse to travel at a reasonable speed, not less than 3 miles an hour, unless unavoidably delayed.

*439. No rickshaw boy while on any public stand or waiting in any street or public place shall deposit any refuse whether vegetable or otherwise in or on any place.

*440. No rickshaw boy while on any public stand or in any public place shall fight or gamble or cause annoyance to any person in the neighbourhood of such stand by loud shouting or by behaving otherwise than in a quiet and decorous manner.

*441. No rickshaw boy shall disobey any reasonable order that may be given him by any member of the Police Force on duty, or duly authorised servant of the Municipal Committee.

SCHEDULE I. TO SECTION IV.

FARES.

- (a) *By time* :—
 A minimum fare of Rs. 1/50, and 25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof exceeding 1½ hours.
- (b) *By distance* :—
Except as after provided, per mile or part of a mile 50 cents.
Provided that for any journey direct by the shortest route between any two points within the area defined below without any halt the fare shall be 25 cents only.

AREA OF SPECIAL 25 CENTS FARE.

The area enclosed by a line running close to or just outside the following points :—

- (1) The Station, (2) Whitehouse Road Bridge, (3) Treasury, (4) " Charing Cross," (5) Norfolk Hotel, (6) Swamp Road Bridge, (7) Racecourse Road Bridge: as the said area is shown in the map kept in the Municipal Offices and signed as relative to these Rules.

- NOTES.—(1) The above fares are for the use of the rickshaw, whether by one passenger or by two.
 (2) The special 25 cents fare applies only to journeys inside the area and not to any part of a journey begun or ended outside the area.
 (3) No sum shall be charged for the return journey of a rickshaw after dismissal to the place at which it was engaged.

EXTRA FARES.

- (1) The fare for waiting in the case of a rickshaw hired by distance, if the period of waiting exceeds 5 minutes in the aggregate, is for each quarter of an hour or part thereof 25 cents.
 (2) A passenger may break a journey and detain a rickshaw any number of times on any trip subject to paying an extra fare for waiting at the rate of 25 cents for each quarter of an hour or part thereof.
 (3) Between the hours of midnight and 6 a.m., double fares may be charged.

SCHEDULE II. TO SECTION IV.

RICKSHAW BOY CERTIFICATE—NAIROBI TOWNSHIP.

(Nairobi Township Rules of 1917.)

I hereby certify that.....
 S/o
 Tribe... ..Chief's Name.....
 Village..... District.....
 whose right thumb impression appears hereon,
 is in my opinion physically fit for employment
 as a rickshaw boy.

Right Thumb Print.

.....
 Date. Medical Practitioner.

.....
 Date. Town Clerk.

Height.....feet.....inches.

Characteristic features.....

Issued Ticket No.....

SECTION IV.

REGISTRATION OF CYCLES.

442. Every owner or person in possession of a cycle who resides or shall reside or has or shall have his place of business within the Township Area shall within 15 days of the date when he shall begin to reside or have his place of business within the said area, or within 15 days of the date when he shall come into possession of such cycle, and thereafter on or before the 15th day of January in each year cause such cycle to be presented at the Municipal Offices for registration.

The foregoing Rule shall not apply to an unused cycle kept for the purpose of sale by a cycle dealer unless and until such cycle shall be sold or hired out or otherwise used.

443. The Town Clerk shall keep a Register in which he shall enter full particulars of every cycle presented for registration, including the names of the owner and person in possession and the makers of the cycle and its trade number and shall issue to the party presenting such cycle a form of licence on which the said particulars shall be endorsed, which licence shall be personal to the grantee thereof and shall lapse and become of no effect upon his ceasing to be the owner or person in possession of such cycle and shall not be valid after the 31st day of December in the year for which it is issued: provided that the Town Clerk may delay or refuse to issue a licence in respect of any cycle on the ground that it is not fitted with efficient brakes or for any other cause that may seem to him good and sufficient.

*444. Every owner or person in possession of a cycle which has been registered under this Section shall cause a metal ticket painted black on one side and bearing thereon the registration number of the cycle in legible white figures at least two inches in height and on the obverse side the trade number of the cycle and the registration number both stamped into the metal, to be attached to the back of the saddle of the cycle or to some other place to be approved by the Town Clerk, and kept so attached in such a manner as to be wholly visible and kept in a clearly legible condition.

*445. Any person who shall, within the Township, ride a cycle required to be registered under this Section to which a ticket as before prescribed is not attached in the manner required by or under this Section shall be guilty of an offence, unless it be proved by such person that the person causing the cycle to be registered had at the time of applying for such registration requested the Town Clerk to supply such ticket on payment of the prescribed fee, and that the Town Clerk has failed to supply the same at the date of the commission of the offence.

446. The following fees shall be payable to the Town Clerk under this Section:—

For each ticket issued	...	...	50 Cents.
Registration fee	...	...	Rs. 2/-.

PART VI.

STREET LIGHTING RATE.

447. In respect of the lighting of the public streets and roads of Nairobi there shall be paid to the Town Clerk at the Municipal Office by every owner of a plot or sub-plot lying within the Commercial Area a charge of Re. 1 per month, and by every owner of a plot or sub-plot lying outside the said Commercial Area a charge of 50 cents per month, for such plot or sub-plot: provided that no charge shall be payable in respect of any plot or sub-plot covenanted to be held for religious or charitable purposes or purposes of sport if and so long as such plot or sub-plot is so used exclusively.

448. The said charge shall be paid quarterly in advance on the 1st days of January, April, July and October in each year.

PART VII.

SECTION I.

STREETS AND ROADS.

449. No new street may be laid out in the township except in conformity with plans to be approved by the Town Clerk.

450. All buildings within the township shall be constructed in accordance with the general plan of the town, referred to in Rule 4 hereof, and on the building line approved by the Town Clerk.

SECTION II.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

451. The Town Clerk may assign to any house or building a number which shall be the street number of such house or building and may serve upon the owner or occupier of such house or building a notice calling upon him either to affix to the front door or gate of such house or building a plate bearing such number in conspicuous figures or to cause the number to be painted in conspicuous figures upon any signboard in front of such house or building or otherwise to be clearly displayed thereon, all to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and such person shall thereupon comply with such notice.

SECTION III.

ENCROACHING STRUCTURES, Etc.

452. No person shall without a licence from the Town Clerk and except upon such terms as may be prescribed in such licence erect, set up, place or hang against or in front of any premises, any structure or fixture or thing, whether fixed or detachable, which will overhang, jut, or project into, or in any way encroach upon any street, or public place.

A licence granted under this Rule shall not be valid after the 31st day of December in the year of issue.

No charge shall be made for a licence granted under this Rule for any article other than an article used for purposes of advertisement, or for a signboard (1) which is placed so as to hang either (a) against a wall of a building, or (b) under the fascia of a verandah or awning, and (2) upon which there are inscribed only words indicating the name and business of the party in whose name the licence is taken, excluding any words advertising or recommending any articles or goods.

Except as above provided there shall be paid to the Town Clerk for a licence issued under this Rule, a fee calculated at the rate of Re. 1/- per square foot of surface of the article licensed, the surface to be measured being in the case of the ordinary flat signboard, only such surface as is used for advertisement, and in the case of any other article, the vertical faces (excluding the face in contact with the wall of the premises to which such article is attached) of the smallest rectangular prism of space in which such article could be contained, together with any other surface thereof used for the display of any advertisement, provided that the minimum fee for any licence shall be Rs. 5/-.

453. The Town Clerk may by written notice require the owner or occupier of any premises to remove any structure, fixture or thing which has been erected, set up, placed or hung against or in front of the said premises or otherwise in contravention of these Rules, or to alter the same in such manner as the Town Clerk thinks fit to direct and such person shall comply with such notice.

454. The Town Clerk may at any time, by written notice, require the owner of any premises, on the ground floor of which any door, gate, bar, window or other structure opens towards or upon a street or public passage or upon any land required for the improvement of a street or public passage in such manner as, in the opinion of the Town Clerk, to obstruct the safe or convenient passage of the public along such street or public passage to have the said door, gate, bar, window or other structure altered so as not to open outwards, and such owner shall comply with such notice within the period prescribed therein.

*455. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Town Clerk, place or deposit upon any street or public passage or upon any open channel, drain, or well in any street or public passage any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, or other thing so as to form an obstruction thereto or encroachment thereon.

The Town Clerk may, without notice, cause to be removed from any place any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, or any other thing whatsoever placed in contravention of this Rule.

SECTION IV.

FOOTBRIDGES OVER DRAINS.

456. Any person intending to construct a footbridge or to alter or reconstruct an existing footbridge over any open drain in any public road within the township of Nairobi, shall make application for permission to the Town Clerk and shall lodge with him a plan in duplicate on which shall be specified fully the intended position, dimensions and material of the said footbridge.

457. The word "building" where it occurs in Rules 101 and 94 hereof shall be held to include the construction of footbridges and alteration and reconstruction of existing footbridges over open drains in public roads within the Township.

458. Permission shall not be granted for any footbridge (a) to exceed 10 feet in width (b) to be erected within 20 feet of any existing footbridge, (c) to be so erected as together with any existing footbridge or footbridges to cover more than one-fifth of the frontage of any building situated on the same side of the road as such footbridges.

459. A moveable wooden footbridge not exceeding 10 feet in width and not attached to the soil is not a footbridge within the meaning of this Section.

SECTION V.

IRRIGATION TRENCHES.

460. No person shall construct any trench or channel on any unalienated Crown land except with the written permission of the Land Officer and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him. Such permission shall not of itself imply any easement or wayleave over such land.

461. No person shall on any plot belonging to or occupied by himself construct or suffer to be constructed any trench or channel so as to lead any water outside the boundaries of such plot except with the written permission of the Town Clerk which permission shall in no wise affect the rights of other proprietors.

462. A lessee of a plot through which any irrigation trench or channel shall pass shall keep such portion of such trench or channel as passes through such plot in good repair and shall prevent any overflow therefrom which might cause damage to any public road or other work and shall be responsible for any damage caused thereto by such overflow.

463. No person shall carry any irrigation trench under any public roadway without the written permission of the Town Clerk and except upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him.

SECTION V.

PRIVATE DRAINS.

464. No person shall construct any drain for the purpose of discharging, or which may discharge outside the limits of his holding storm water or soiled water from a house or premises owned or occupied by him without first applying for permission to the Town Clerk and submitting to him if required a block plan of the plot drawn to a scale of not less than forty feet to one inch, showing the position of existing buildings thereon and the position and direction of fall of the proposed drain.

465. If within 30 days from the receipt of such application, the Town Clerk shall fail to intimate disapproval thereof, the applicant shall, subject to any rule under the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, applicable to Nairobi, be at liberty to proceed with the construction of the drain.

466. The Town Clerk shall supply any such applicant on request with information as to the position and reduced level of the bench marks in the vicinity of, or nearest to the house or premises to be drained.

467. Except as provided in Rule 465 hereof no person shall construct any drain for the purpose of discharging or which may discharge outside the limits of his holding storm water or soiled water from any house or premises occupied by him without the written permission of the Town Clerk.

468. A drain other than a drain constructed for the drainage of storm water shall either be made of good sound pipes of approved material, or properly constructed in concrete to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

469. If such drain is constructed or adopted to be used for conveying sewage it shall have a clear internal diameter of not less than four inches and unless made in concrete shall be laid in a bed of good concrete with a proper fall and with watertight, socketted or other approved joints.

470. In any case in which any private drain serving any house or premises and connecting with the public drainage system is considered unsatisfactory by the Drainage Authority, the Town Clerk may, on condition that he provides a drain or drains adequate and efficient for the drainage of such house or premises and communicating with the public system close the aforesaid private drain and do any works necessary for that purpose and for making good the site occupied by it. The expense of such works, removals, and making good shall not be a charge against such owner or occupier.

Provided that the subsequent maintenance of such drain or drains shall be at the expense of the owner or occupier of the owner or occupier of the house or premises.

471. Where any house or premises within the Commercial Area of the Township has a drain not connecting with the public system of drains or sewers, or has any drain which does so connect but which is not of a type or construction which has been approved by any authority, or which is not effectual for the drainage of any house or premises served by it, the Town Clerk may give written notice to the owner or occupier that such drain will be replaced by the drainage authority and shall at the same time require the drainage authority to provide a drain of approved type and construction from the house or premises served by such faulty drain to such public drain or sewer as may be approved by the drainage authority for the reception of the discharge from such house or premises. Such provision shall be executed by the said authority at the expense of the owner in respect of any length of drain required over public property for a distance of sixty feet from the nearest point of the plot to the drain or sewer receiving the discharge and at public expense in respect of any lower portion in excess of that length and the cost of the portion executed at the expense of the said owner shall be recoverable summarily.

Provided that if such owner or occupier shall within 7 days of receipt of written notice as aforesaid intimate to the Town Clerk that he is desirous of himself constructing such part of such connecting drain as will lie upon the land owned or occupied by him he shall be at liberty to do so under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Drainage Authority and shall do so within a time to be specified by the Town Clerk and in the event of his failing to do so within the prescribed period the Drainage Authority shall be entitled to proceed as if such option had not been exercised.

Provided further that the Town Clerk shall exhibit to any applicant on request a drawing showing types of drains which are approved by the Drainage Authority and a specification covering the method of construction, and an estimate showing the cost then current per foot run.

472. The Drainage Authority shall be the Director of Public Works or such other person or body of persons as the Governor in Council may appoint.

SECTION VI.

CONNECTIONS WITH PUBLIC DRAINS.

473. No person shall connect or cause to be connect d any drain with a public drain save as provided in Rule 474 of these Rules, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule 63 hereof.

474. Any person desiring to have a drain connected with a public drain shall notify in writing the Director of Public Works who if he approves of such connection shall connect such drain with the public drain and shall recover the cost of such connection from such person.

475. Any person who connects or causes to be connected any drain with a public drain in contravention of the Rules of this Section shall be guilty of an offence and further shall be liable to make good any damage he may have done to the public drain; and the Director of Public Works may recover such damage in a summary manner.

PART VIII.

SANITARY, Etc.

SECTION I.

SUPPRESSION OF MOSQUITOS.

476. The Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, or any person authorised in writing by the Medical Officer of Health shall have power to enter any lands between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and the Medical Officer of Health and any European Sanitary Inspector shall have power to enter any house or building between the said hours for the purpose of satisfying himself that there is no breach of the Rules of this Section in existence upon such lands or premises.

477. The occupier of any area plot or premises on which mosquito larvae are found shall be guilty of an offence.

478. No person shall permit any old tins, bottles, boxes, tubs, calabashes, vases, drinking troughs, washing tubs or any other receptacle holding water or capable of holding water, to remain on his or her premises or lands so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding by mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any

premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed in notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

479. No person shall permit water to accumulate in any gutter, drain pipe or trench on his premises or lands so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding by mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed in notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

480. No person shall permit water to accumulate in any artificial hollow in the ground on his premises or lands, or on lands over which he has control, so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health by affording facilities for breeding mosquitos or other insects, and the owner or occupier of any premises or lands or the person having control over any premises or lands omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed in notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

481. No person shall permit any lands owned or occupied by him or over which he has control to become overgrown with jungle bush or long grass of such a nature as in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health to be likely to harbour mosquitos or to afford facilities to natives or others for committing nuisances: and the owner or occupier of any lands or the person having control over any lands so overgrown omitting to remove or remedy the nuisance when duly notified of its existence shall at the expiration of such period as may be prescribed in notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

482. The Medical Officer of Health, or Sanitary Inspector, shall have power to enter on any premises or lands on which water may have accumulated in any natural hollow and take such steps as he may consider necessary for the removal or insecticidal treatment of such water on giving notice in writing of intended entry to the occupier of such premises or lands if occupied: provided that such power shall not be so exercised as to inflict damage or loss of any kind other than the actual loss of the use of such water upon the owner or occupier of such premises or lands.

483. If the owner or occupier of any premises or lands or the person having control over any premises or lands neglects to carry out any works necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health for compliance with any of the provisions of this Section, the Town Clerk or Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department or such other person as may be appointed by them may enter upon such premises or lands and carry out the necessary works, the cost of which shall be recovered in Court from the owner or occupier of such premises or lands or the person having control over such premises or lands independently of any fine which may have been imposed.

SECTION II.

SANITARY NUISANCES, Etc.

484. For the purposes of this Section the term " Nuisance " shall include:—

(a) Any premises or part thereof of such construction or in such a state as to be, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

(b) Any street, pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, sink, cistern, water-closet, earth-closet, privy, urinal, cess-pool, drain, dung-pit or ash-pit so foul or in such a state or so situated as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Any well or water supply injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(d) Any stable, byre or other building or premises in which any animal or animals are kept in such a manner or in such numbers as to be a nuisance or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(e) Any accumulation or deposit including any deposit of mineral refuse which is a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, or any deposit of offensive matter, refuse or offal or manure wherever situated so as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(f) Any building or premises on which there shall be an accumulation of water causing or likely to cause damage to health as a breeding place for mosquitoes or in any other respect or causing or likely to cause damage to the foundations of any building.

(g) Any work, manufacture, trade or business injurious to the health of the neighbourhood or so conducted as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, or any collection of rags, bones or other refuse.

(h) Any house or part of a house or any buildings or premises so overcrowded as to be, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, injurious to the health of the inmates.

(i) Any school house or any factory that is not kept in a clean and sanitary state or is not properly ventilated or is so overcrowded while work is carried on as to be injurious to the health of those employed therein in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

(j) Any tent, hut or premises occupied by natives or others in such a state or so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

485. If the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector has reasonable ground for suspecting that a nuisance exists on any premises such officer may demand admission for himself, the Engineer or his assistants, any Police Officer or such person as he may authorise: and any or all of them may enter, inspect and make enquiries upon such premises at any time between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., or at any time when operations suspected of causing the nuisance are believed to be in progress or are usually carried on and may cause the surface of the ground or the floors or partitions or ceilings or wainscoting to be opened, the drains to be tested or such other work to be done as may be necessary for the effectual examination of the said premises; provided always that if no nuisance be found to exist the Municipal Committee shall restore the premises at its own expense.

486. Whenever a nuisance exists or has existed and is likely to recur on any land or premises within the township the Town Clerk may serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance exists or is liable to recur or if such person cannot be found on the occupier of the said land or premises requiring him within the time specified in the notice to abate the nuisance or to do what is necessary to prevent its recurrence or in any case in which such works as are necessary cannot be executed without trespassing upon property or land in the possession of the Crown, to make application to the Director of Public Works to execute such work at the expense of the applicant, in which case the Director of Public Works shall be entitled to recover all expenses incurred in connection with such work from the applicant or his representatives, and such notice may contain a specification of any works to be executed for the purpose of abating the nuisance or preventing its recurrence; provided that:—

(a) When the nuisance arises from any want or defect of a structural character or when the premises are unoccupied the notice shall be served on the owner.

(b) When the person causing the nuisance cannot be found and it is clear that the nuisance does not exist by the act or default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Municipal Committee may abate the same and do what is necessary to prevent the recurrence thereof.

Provided further that it shall not be competent under this Rule to charge any person with the expense of constructing upon land in the possession of the Crown a drain exceeding sixty feet in length.

For the purpose of this Rule where any drain constructed whether before or after the date of these Rules upon unalienated Crown land shall serve for the conveyance of surface water or effluent of any kind from any plot or subplot into any public drain, the owner of such plot or subplot shall be deemed to be the owner of such first mentioned drain in so far as lying within 6 feet of any part of such plot or subplot, and the occupier of such plot or subplot or the occupiers of any portions thereof or premises thereon shall be deemed to be the occupier or occupiers of such first mentioned drain, in so far as lying within 6 feet of any part of such plot or subplot or of such portions or premises as the case may be.

487. Where a notice has been served on any person under this Section and either:—

(a) The nuisance arose from the wilful act or culpable negligence of the said person, or,

(b) Such person makes default in complying with any of the requisition of the notice within the time specified, he shall be guilty of an offence.

488. If either:—

(a) The person on whom notice to abate a nuisance has been served as aforesaid makes default in complying with any of the requisitions thereof within the time specified therein; or,

(b) The nuisance though abated since the service of the notice is in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health likely to recur on the same premises; then,

(1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee that by reason of the nuisance a dwelling house or room or premises is or are unfit for human habitation, the Municipal Committee may by special order prohibit the use of such dwelling house, room or premises for human habitation; or,

(2) In any case the Municipal Committee may enter upon the premises or land in respect of which the nuisance exists or is likely to recur and execute such works as may in the opinion of the Municipal Committee be necessary to prevent the continuance or recurrence of the nuisance and may recover the costs of so doing from the person on whom the notice was served.

489. When a special order has been made for the closing of any building or part of a building or for prohibiting the use thereof for human habitation, any person who shall after the date specified in such order and before the building or part of a building has been rendered fit for human habitation to the satisfaction of the Municipal Committee inhabit or cause or suffer to be inhabited such building or part of a building, shall be guilty of an offence.

SECTION III.

INSANITARY PREMISES.

490. All back premises and passages leading to such premises shall be maintained in a cleanly and sanitary condition and shall be properly drained to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health any back premises or passage are or is in an uncleanly or insanitary condition or improperly drained, or of such construction as to cause such a condition to exist a notice signed by the Medical Officer of Health shall be served upon the owner or occupier of such back premises or passage calling upon him to remedy the said condition or defective drainage in the manner and within the time specified in the said notice. If the person upon whom the notice is served fails to comply with any of the terms of the said notice he shall be guilty of an offence.

491. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health any tent or tents or any hut constructed of wood, mud or grass, or any other temporary erection used for human habitation is unfit for that purpose or is dangerous or likely to be dangerous to health the Medical Officer of Health may serve a notice upon the owner or occupier of such tent, hut or temporary erection to remove or destroy the same within the time specified in the notice; and if the owner or occupier fails to comply with any of the terms of the said notice he shall be guilty of an offence, and the Municipal Committee may then undertake the work of such removal or destruction the cost of which shall be borne by the said owner or occupier in addition to any fine or imprisonment that may have been imposed.

SECTION IV.

LATRINES, Etc.

492. Every owner of a house or building used as a dwelling or otherwise shall provide such house or building with proper and sufficient pail closets and pails to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health and any owner who, on notice from the Medical Officer of Health, shall fail to supply the same within the period prescribed in the notice shall be guilty of an offence, provided that an earth closet inside a building shall not be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this rule. The occupier of such building shall provide a proper and sufficient supply of earth, sand, ashes or disinfectants for use in such pail closets to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

493. The Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector or any authorised servant of the Municipal Committee may enter upon any premises and examine any pail closet, waste water tank, refuse receptacle or cesspool, and any sink, pipe or other works or apparatus in connection therewith for the purpose of ascertaining the compliance with these rules.

494. The owner of every well, tank or cistern shall cleanse the same once in every year to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health and, in addition, at any time that the Medical Officer of Health may deem necessary for purposes of health.

495. The Medical Officer of Health shall have the power to condemn any latrine, earth closet, cesspool, urinal or privy on or within any premises and shall call upon the owner thereof by notice to reconstruct such latrine, earth closet, cesspool, urinal or privy according to a plan approved by the Medical Officer of Health within the time specified in the said notice. If the said owner fails to comply with any of the terms of the said notice he shall be guilty of an offence.

496. No latrine, earth closet, urinal or privy that has been condemned by the Medical Officer of Health shall be used until such time as the Medical Officer of Health shall certify that the same has been reconstructed to his satisfaction and the occupier of any premises upon which any latrine, earth closet, urinal or privy has been used in contravention of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.

497. Any person on whose premises there shall be any escape of night soil or urine from any latrine, closet or privy shall be guilty of an offence.

498. Any person who shall be guilty of digging or constructing any hole for the reception of night soil, urine, dirty water or rubbish of any description except as authorised under these rules or by written permission of the Medical Officer of Health or of throwing any foul matter or thing or dirty water or allowing any such foul matter or thing or dirty water to flow on to any yard, plot, street, footpath or public place or into any drain not constructed for the purpose of receiving such foul matter or thing or dirty water shall be guilty of an offence.

499. The Medical Officer of Health may for purposes of health serve a notice upon the owner or occupier of any premises to cause the same to be limewashed or otherwise cleansed or disinfected and if the said owner or occupier fail to comply with any of the terms of the said notice he shall be guilty of an offence and the Committee may enter upon the said premises and cause such acts to be performed as specified in the notice and recover the costs of the same from the said owner or occupier.

500. Every person causing any house, building or work to be erected, altered or demolished shall, if so required by the Medical Officer of Health, forthwith erect in an approved position and thereafter maintain for such time as workmen are engaged thereon good and sufficient temporary latrine accommodation for such workmen, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health who shall at his discretion have power to order pail closets and pails with a proper supply of earth, sand, ashes or disinfectants to be provided by such person notwithstanding that conservancy fees may be exigible in respect thereof; and every person who shall cause any such erection, alteration or demolition to be begun without having erected latrine accommodation as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

SECTION V.

OVERCROWDING, Etc.

501. If it shall come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health that any room in any building is being used to afford sleeping accommodation for such a number of persons that there shall be less than 500 cubic feet of space in such room for each such person, the Medical Officer of Health may serve a notice upon the owner of such building calling upon him to take such measures as to ensure that such room shall not be so used and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and if such notice be not complied with within the time so specified, such owner shall be guilty of an offence. For the purposes of this Rule a child being or appearing to be under the age of 10 years shall not be reckoned as a person, but two such children shall be reckoned as one person.

502. If it shall come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health that any room the floor of which is below the mean level of the ground adjoining is being used for sleeping accommodation, the Medical Officer of Health may serve a notice upon the owner of the building in which such room is situated calling upon him to take such steps as to ensure that such room shall not be so used, and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and if such notice be not complied with within the time so specified such owner shall be guilty of an offence.

503. A person shall not reside in or use for sleeping accommodation any room in which foodstuffs are stored or sold. If it shall come to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health that any room is being used otherwise than in accordance with this rule or that any room which in his opinion is so situated with respect to any other room or other place in which foodstuffs are stored or sold as to be unsuitable for use as a sleeping apartment is being so used he may serve upon the person concerned or upon the owner of the house or upon both a notice calling for such measures to be taken as shall prevent the improper use of such room within a time to be specified in the notice and if such notice be not complied with the party upon whom it was served shall be guilty of an offence.

SECTION VI.

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

504. No dangerous or offensive trade or business shall be established or carried on within the Municipal Area except with a special permit in writing from the Town Clerk, and under the conditions set forth in such permit.

For the purposes of this rule any or all of the following trades or businesses shall be deemed to be offensive:—

Soap boiler, blood boiler, tallow melter, knacker, bone boiler, tanner, tripe boiler, charcoal burner, lime burner, brick burner or any other trade or business which may be declared to be dangerous or offensive by the Municipal Committee by notice published in the *Official Gazette*.

The Town Clerk may serve a notice upon any person convicted of a breach of this Rule calling upon him to give up the trade or business concerned within a time to be specified in the notice, and such person shall comply with such notice.

SECTION VII.

DUSTBINS.

505. The occupier of any building or premises shall provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk a receptacle for ashes and other non liquid domestic refuse of a sufficient size, of a capacity not more in any case than 6 cubic feet, of an approved pattern and fitted with a good and efficient lid. Provided that in the case of any house occupied by more tenants than one the owner shall be deemed to be the occupier for the purposes of these Rules.

506. The occupier of any building or premises shall daily cause to be placed within the dustbin provided in terms of the foregoing Rule the domestic refuse from the said building or premises in so far as such dustbin shall be sufficient to contain the same, and shall cause such dustbin to be placed and kept upon an approved place on the plot or sub-plot upon which such building or premises stand and shall not cause or suffer the same to be placed or kept elsewhere and shall make and keep such dustbin accessible to the Municipal Sweepers during the whole period between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturdays and between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on other days.

507. For the purposes of this Section premises not occupied for human habitation shall not be deemed to be occupied on any day in which they are not actually occupied after the hour of 4 p.m.

508. If a nuisance shall exist upon or near any premises by reason of domestic or trade refuse produced thereon or proceeding therefrom, the Town Clerk shall serve upon the occupier of such premises a notice in writing requiring him to remove the nuisance within such period as may be specified in the notice, and to prevent its recurrence: and if after the expiry of notice as aforesaid such nuisance shall continue or shall by act default or sufferance of the person upon whom such notice shall have been served recur, such person unless he shall have ceased to be the occupier of the premises shall be guilty of an offence.

SECTION VIII.

CONVEYANCE OF MEAT.

*509. Carcasses of animals or meat intended for sale for human consumption or undressed hides shall not be conveyed along any road in the Township otherwise than in a clean covered cart of a design approved by the Town Clerk. The owner of any carcass or meat or undressed hides conveyed in contravention of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.

*510. A person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall not be engaged in the conveyance of meat.

511. Save when engaged in the loading or unloading of any cart used for the conveyance of carcasses or meat as aforesaid, no person shall sit or otherwise be in any such cart in such position or in such part thereof that he may come into contact with any carcass or meat therein.

*512. No African or Asiatic shall carry any carcase or meat intended for human consumption into or serve in any butcher's shop, stall, meat market or slaughter house unless he shall be clothed in a clean white tunic or suit reaching from the neck to at least the knee; and no butcher or vendor of meat shall employ any African or Asiatic in carrying any carcase or meat intended for human consumption into or from or in serving in, any butcher's shop, stall, meat market or slaughter house unless such Native or Asiatic during such employment shall be clothed in a clean white tunic or suit reaching from the neck to at least the knee.

SECTION IX.

MILK.

*513. No person shall sell or offer for sale any milk, to which any water or other matter or ingredient has been added.

514. Any person offering milk for sale, and any proprietor, occupier, or manager of a cowshed, dairy, or place for the sale of milk, and any person entrusted for the time being with the charge of any milk shall permit any medical officer, or any officer duly authorized by the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector to take such quantity of milk as such officer shall require for the purposes of analysis on his tendering payment therefor.

515. Every owner or occupier, or manager of a cowshed, dairy, or place for the sale of milk, having in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with disease, shall give immediate notice in writing of the fact to the Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION XI.

NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES.

516. In this section the term "infectious disease" shall mean plague, cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, or enteric, scarlet fever, relapsing fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping sickness, leprosy, beri-beri, yaws, diphtheria, puerperal fever, erysipelas and mumps.

a report stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building of which the patient is an inmate and the infectious disease from which, in the opinion of such Medical Practitioner, such patient is suffering.

518. There shall be paid out of the revenues of the Protectorate to a duly qualified Medical Practitioner (other than a Medical Practitioner in the service of the Government) a fee of Rs. 2 for every report furnished by him under the preceding rule.

SECTION XII.

CONVEYANCE, Etc., OF DEAD BODIES.

*519. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited any corpse or carcase upon any street or into or on the banks of any river, watercourse or drain.

*520. No person or persons shall convey or cause to be conveyed any corpse or part of a corpse through any street, public thoroughfare, or place of public resort unless it be decently covered and concealed from public view. No person or persons while conveying a corpse or part of a corpse through the Township shall deposit it or cause it to be deposited in or near any street or public thoroughfare except for the purpose of ordinary relief.

SECTION XIII.

REPORTS OF DEATHS AND BURIALS.

*521. Every death occurring within the Municipal Area shall be reported to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station within 6 hours after the death has occurred by the nearest relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of the deceased or (in case of the death, illness, absence, inability or default of such relative) any other person present at the death; or in default of such relative or other person) the occupier of the premises on which the death occurred; or (if such occupier be the deceased) any other person living in the premises in which the death occurred: provided that:—

(a) If any one of the aforesaid persons make such report, no other person shall be bound to make it;

(b) If such death occurs in a hospital none of the aforesaid persons shall be bound to make the report, but the Medical Officer in charge of such hospital shall within 6 hours of such death send written notice thereof to the Town Clerk.

*522. No corpse shall be interred, cremated or otherwise disposed of until a certificate of the cause of death has been signed and granted by a duly qualified medical practitioner in the prescribed forms which are to be obtained from the Principal Medical Officer's office and a written permit for such interment, cremation or disposal has been issued by the Police.

*523. No corpse shall be buried, burnt, or otherwise disposed of within the Municipal Area in any place other than a place assigned for such burial, cremation or disposal by the Government or the Municipal Committee. Burial will be permitted in a cemetery of the community to which the deceased person belonged but the interment shall be conducted with such precautions as the Medical Officer of Health shall direct.

524. The corpse of every person dying within the Municipal Area shall be buried, cremated or otherwise disposed of within 24 hours.

(a) If the corpse be required for Medico-legal examination it may, on a Magistrate's order, be kept undisposed of only so long as may be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer in charge of such examination;

(b) If the corpse be required (with the consent of the relatives if any) for purposes of a post-mortem examination or dissection by a Government Medical Officer, it may be kept undisposed of, under a Magistrate's order, as long as may be necessary.

(c) If the corpse be enclosed in a metal coffin or case, and such coffin or case is hermetically sealed, it may be kept undisposed of in any place and for any period conditionally upon a written permit being previously obtained from the Medical Officer of Health, and upon compliance with the terms set forth in such permit.

(d) If the death was due to any infectious disease the corpse shall be disposed of in such manner and within such a time after permission for the burial or other disposal of the same has been granted as the Medical Officer of Health shall direct.

525. Whenever a corpse is kept under Clause (a) or (b) of the previous Rule the person authorised to make the examination or dissection, as the case may be under the aforesaid Clauses, shall keep the corpse in such a manner and at such a place so that it does not create a nuisance or become injurious to health.

526. The disposal of any African native's corpse by cremation or interment shall not be conducted otherwise than under the supervision and direction of the Town Clerk, or person acting under his authority.

527. The person in charge of any corpse that is disposed of by cremation shall take such measures as to ensure that no portion of such corpse remains without being completely reduced to ashes.

*528 No person shall remove any part of a corpse that shall have been brought to the cremating ground; provided that:—

(a) The nearest relative in attendance upon a corpse so brought to the cremating ground may, after the corpse has been completely reduced to ashes, remove the ashes of the said corpse; and,

(b) In the case of Hindus the navel may be preserved and disposed of in accordance with their religious rules.

SECTION XIV.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

529. Any Magistrate of the First or Second Class may on the application of a Medical Officer in the service of the Government authorise such Medical Officer to hold a *post-mortem* examination on the body of any person who shall have died within the Township, provided that such authority shall not be granted unless such Medical Officer shall testify on oath as follows:—

(a) That a certificate setting forth the cause of the death of the person whose body it is desired to examine, has not been granted by a duly qualified Medical Officer.

(b) That he has reason to suspect that the death has been caused by an infectious disease within the meaning of the Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1903, or of any Ordinance substituted therefor.

(c) That in the interests of the health of the inhabitants of the Township, such examination is necessary.

530. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to affect the power of a Magistrate or other person to order a *post-mortem* examination under any law for the time being in force in the Protectorate.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRYING OF ARMS.

*531. Any Asiatics or Africans other than Government Police, Troops or other duly authorized persons found within the limits of the township armed in any manner will be liable to arrest and may be proceeded against for a breach of this Rule.

532. Spears, Bows and Arrows, swords, knob-kerries, and firearms of any description shall be considered arms for the purpose of these Rules.

CONGREGATION OF NATIVES.

*533. The collection of natives or others in tents or outbuildings in the vicinity of shops or dwelling houses who are not the actual house or shop servants in the immediate employ of the owners or occupiers of such houses or shops is prohibited.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER BY NIGHT.

*534. No ngoma, kinanda, native dancing or drumming shall be permitted in any street or open space, without leave first obtained from the District Commissioner.

535. Any person wishing to hold any ngoma, kinanda, dancing or drumming as aforesaid must first obtain a permit in writing from the District Commissioner or such person as he may appoint, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

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

*537. No person shall use the streets of the Township between the hours of 10 p.m. and sunrise, unless he carry a light, or be able to satisfy the police as to his respectability in such other manner as the District Commissioner may consider sufficient.

BATHING.

*538. Places may be set aside by the Town Clerk for the purpose of public bathing.

Public bathing at any other place except such place or places set aside by the Town Clerk for that purpose is prohibited.

WASHING OF CLOTHES, Etc.

539. The Town Clerk may set apart certain points on any stream for public washing.

*540. The washing of clothes, cooking utensils or any other articles in irrigation trenches, streams or pools, at water hydrants or standpipes or public bathing places or at any other place not set apart by the Town Clerk for that purpose is prohibited.

GENERAL NUISANCES.

*541. No person shall

(1) Throw or discharge any stone or other missile in or into any street or place of public resort: or

(2) In any street or place of public resort, or in any place within sight or hearing of the persons then being in such street or place, disturb the peace by quarrelling with any other person, or use or apply to any other person then being in such street or place, or within sight or hearing thereof, any violent, scurrilous, or abusive term of reproach; or

(3) In any street or place of public resort, or in any place within sight or hearing of the persons therein, shall with intention of annoying or irritating any other person, sing any scurrilous or abusive song or words, whether any person be particularly addressed therein or not: or

(4) Be drunk and incapable or drunk and disorderly in any street or public place whether a building or not or in any licensed premises or guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour: or

(5) Be guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in any police office, or station house or lock-up house, or in any building used as a police office, station, or lock-up house; or

(6) Commit any nuisance in any street or place of public resort; or

(7) Behave irreverently or indecently in or near any church, chapel, or other building appropriated for religious worship; or

(8) Wilfully deface or remove any milestone or board or any public lawful notice or posting-bill from any building or place where such notice or bill may lawfully be affixed; or

(9) Cut, break down, uproot, lop or in any other manner destroy or injure any tree growing in any street or public garden; or

(10) Create any disturbance so as to be an annoyance to any residents or passengers; or

(11) Throw or deposit or cause to be thrown or deposited any dust, refuse, garbage, or any animal or vegetable matter in or upon any unalienated Crown land or public place except with the written consent of the Land Officer, or in or upon any street or public passage, except with the like consent of the Town Clerk.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

542. No traction engine or other machine or engine weighing over six tons gross weight shall be driven over any road or bridge without a special permit in writing from the Town Clerk which may embody such conditions as the Town Clerk may think fit; and the owner and person or persons in charge of any such engine or machine which shall be so driven without a permit or otherwise than in accordance with any conditions endorsed upon such permit shall each severally be guilty of an offence; and in addition to his liability to prosecution under this Rule, the owner of any such engine or machine driven as aforesaid shall be liable to make good any damage done by such engine or machine to any road, bridge or culvert.

OFFENSIVE ANIMALS.

543. No owner or occupier shall keep any animal within the Township that is a nuisance or injurious to health.

BARBED WIRE.

544. The use of barbed wire is prohibited except under special permit from the Town Clerk.

FIREARMS.

*545. Every person who within the limits of the Township shall wantonly or recklessly discharge any firearm to the danger of the public shall be guilty of an offence.

POSTING OF BILLS, Etc.

*546. No person shall place or post or cause to be placed or posted any bill, sign, notice or advertisement upon any unalienated Crown Land within the Township or upon any bridge, tree, fence, pole, post or other structure or erection situated upon unalienated Crown Land within the Township without the written permission of the Town Clerk or otherwise than in strict accordance with any terms or conditions attached to such permission.

547. The Town Clerk may remove without notice and dispose at his discretion, of any hoarding, signboard or similar structure, or any bill, sign, notice or advertisement placed or posted whether before or after the date hereof upon any unalienated Crown Land within the township or upon any bridge, tree, fence, pole, post or other structure or erection situated upon unalienated Crown Land within the township, without written permission of the Town Clerk or otherwise than in strict accordance with the terms or conditions attached to such permission. No liability shall attach to the Town Clerk in respect of his exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this Rule.

TARIFF FOR REMOVAL OF CARCASSES.

548. The owner of any animal the dead body of which is disposed of by the Municipality shall pay to the Town Clerk on demand a fee in accordance with the following tariff:—

For sheep, goats, swine, dogs	... Rs. 2 per head.
For horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, horned cattle and other animals not specified above	... .. Rs. 5 ,, ,,

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS.

549. No explosives as defined by Rules issued under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and dated 12th July, 1913, shall be stored in the Township. Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to explosives stored by a Government Department in a place and in such quantities as shall be approved of by the Governor. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall apply to Explosives of Division 1 of the Ammunition Class and Firework Class (Classes VI and VII) as defined by the aforementioned Rules.

*550. No person shall discharge fireworks in any street or public place unless he shall have first obtained a permit, which shall state date, time and place, in writing from the District Commissioner, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

SMOKE.

*551. No person shall do any act which shall cause smoke or fumes of any sort so to be emitted as to constitute a nuisance or to be offensive to or injurious to the health of any person.

BURNING OF RUBBISH, Etc.

*552. No person shall make or cause to be made a fire in the open air in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any building. No person shall, without first obtaining permission in writing from the Town Clerk burn, or cause to be burnt in the open air, whether on private property or not, any rubbish, wood, straw, or other material, provided, however, that a quantity of rubbish not exceeding 50 cubic feet may be burnt in the open air between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. without obtaining such permission if due precautions are taken, and no nuisance is caused thereby.

INFLAMMABLE ROOFS.

553. The Town Clerk may give six months notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any hut roofed with makuti or other inflammable material that such material must be replaced by iron or other non-inflammable substance, and such owner or occupier shall be guilty of an offence if he shall fail to comply with such notice within the time specified.

FIRES.

554. On the occasion of any fire any European Police Officer may attend with such men and appliances as he may deem necessary, and may, in his discretion, avail himself of the assistance and take command of any persons who may voluntarily place their services at his disposal, and generally may take any measure that may appear expedient for the protection of life and property, or the prevention or extinction of fire, and in particular he may, if it should be necessary for such purposes, break into or through or take possession of any premises, doing as little damage as possible, and shall have free right of access to and liberty to draw or take water from any hydrants, tanks, cisterns, pipes, or other supplies whether on public or private property.

FIRE ALARMS.

*555. Any person wantonly or mischievously interfering with or making use without probable cause or tampering with the wires or other appurtenances of any public fire alarm shall be guilty of an offence.

PART X.

PENALTIES, Etc.

556. Any person who shall contravene or fail to comply with any of the provisions of or shall be guilty of an offence against any of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and in default of payment to imprisonment of either kind for a period not exceeding two months.

557. Any person who shall fail to comply with the requisition of any notice served under these Rules or under any Rules that may be issued under the Township Ordinance, 1903, within the time specified by such notice, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 15 for every day in which he shall be in default, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment of either kind to a period not exceeding two months.

558. If any person shall fail to comply with any notice served under these Rules or under any Rules that may be issued under the Township Ordinance, 1903, the Town Clerk may cause the work or thing required by such notice to be done, and may recover before a Magistrate from the person in default the expenses incurred thereby.

559. Offences against any of the following Rules, *viz.*, Nos. 107, 108, 110, 111, 123, 125, 126, 127, 129, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 141, 152, 153, 158, 159, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 193, 197, 198, 214, 218, 228, 240, 296, 297, 298, 303, 304, 305, 310, 311, 312, 315, 318, 319, 321, 323, 332, 355, 359, 363, 368, 369, 370, 371, 373, 375, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 412 (a), 413 (a), (d) and (e), 415, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 531, 533, 534, 536, 537, 538, 540, 541, 545, 546, 550, 551, 552, and 555 and shall be cognisable by the Police.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR'S DEPUTY.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

Nairobi the 7th day of September, 1917.

(NOTE.—* Signifies cognisable by Police.)

PROCLAMATION No. 86]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, William John Monson, Governor's Deputy, East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

(For Schedule see pages 911 to 914 of *Official Gazette* of September 12th, 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 1st day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Governor's Deputy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 306]

THE FOREST ORDINANCE, 1911.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Forest Ordinance, 1911, the Governor's Deputy has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

There shall be paid for taking and removing Gum Copal from any forest area the following royalty:—

One cent (Re. 0-01) per pound or part of a pound.

By command of the Governor's Deputy,

Nairobi,

The 8th day of September, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 307]

THE DISEASES OF PLANTS PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1910.

REGULATIONS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, 1910, the Governor's Deputy has been pleased to make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as "The Diseases of Plants Prevention Amendment Regulations, 1917," and shall be read together with the Diseases of Plants Prevention (Importation) Regulations, 1917.

2. Regulation 2 of the Diseases of Plants Prevention (Importation) Regulations, 1917 (Government Notice No. 236), is hereby revoked.

3. No person shall import any Citrus tree or Citrus fruit into the Protectorate except with the permission in writing of the Director of Agriculture previously obtained.

4. The provisions of the Diseases of Plants Prevention (Importation) Regulations, 1917, as amended by these Regulations shall not apply to the importation of Citrus fruit grown on the Islands of Zanzibar or Pemba.

By command of the Governor's Deputy,

Nairobi,

The 6th day of September, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,
for Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 91]

THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS ORDINANCE, 1902.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor under the East Africa Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare the Trade Centres mentioned in the Schedule attached hereto and which are located in the District of Nyeri, Kenia Province, to be excluded from the provisions of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

Proclamation No. 36 dated the 19th day of April, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Nairobi,

The 16th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

SCHEDULE.

TRADE CENTRES.

Name.	Situation.	Area.
Karatina ...	On the Nyeri-Embu cart road near Karatina Native Market.	5 plots for Indian shops, each 50' x 100'
Gatundu ...	On the E. side of the above Trade Centre of the Ragati stream.	3 mill plots, each 50' x 75'
Kagio ...	On the west bank of the Ramathambi stream near where the Fort Hall Embu road crosses the same.	4 mill plots, each 50' x 100'

PROCLAMATION No. 92]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Rinderpest has occurred on Government Farm, Kabete. NOW THEREFORE I, William John Monson, Governor's Deputy, East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the Government Farm, Kabete, to be an infected area for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Governor's Deputy.

PROCLAMATION No. 93]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of East Coast Fever has occurred on the following Farms in the Naivasha Province. NOW THEREFORE I, William John Monson, Governor's Deputy, East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the following Farms situate in the Naivasha Province to be infected areas for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance:—

Farms Nos. 469/3, 473/2, 473/3, 475, 656/5, 1764 and 1765. Proclamation No. 85 and dated the 3rd day of September, 1917, is hereby repealed.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 13th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Governor's Deputy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No 319]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, the Governor's Deputy has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

- (1) These Rules may be cited as "The Kisii Township Rules, 1917."
- (2) No public sale of cattle or any live stock shall take place except in the recognised bomas or yards provided for that purpose and in the presence of a Licensed Government Auctioneer.
- (3) In respect of each head of stock sold in the sale yard the fee set-forth in the Schedule shall be charged.

By command of the Governor's Deputy,

Nairobi,

The 13th day of September, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

 SCHEDULE.

CATTLE BOMA LICENCES.

Per mensem for maximum of 20 head of cattle Rs. 5/-

CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK SALE FEES.

6 per cent. on all sales.

(3 per cent. to the Auctioneer, 2 per cent. to the owner or lessee of the yard and 1 per cent. to the Government).

PROCLAMATION No. 94]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation issued under the aforesaid Ordinance and dated the 25th August, 1917, be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule thereto:—

- (1) That the following headings be deleted:—
 - Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
 - (B) Other hemp including sisal hemp and manufactures thereof not specifically prohibited;
 - (B) Sisal waste.
- (2) That the following heading be added:—
 - Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
 - (B) Other hemp (except sisal hemp and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited);
- (3) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all ports and destinations other than ports and destinations in the United Kingdom:—
 - Sisal hemp and manufactures thereof not otherwise specifically prohibited;
 - Sisal waste.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 20th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING

PROCLAMATION No. 95]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS cases of Rinderpest have occurred in the Machakos Township and vicinity. NOW THEREFORE I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me do hereby declare the following areas to be infected areas for the purposes of the above Ordinance:—

Machakos Township.

The Road leading from Machakos Township to Kapiti Plains Station.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 327]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Compulsory Service Amendment Ordinance, 1917, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-Europeans) Amendment Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-Europeans) Rules, 1917, hereafter referred to as the Principal Rules.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 4 of the Principal Rules the Governor may appoint for any District or part of a District a tribunal consisting of the District Commissioner, a Liwali or Assistant Liwali and such other person or persons as the Governor may determine to hear any objections to selection for military service made by any person appearing before such tribunal who has been served with a notice under Rule 3 of the Principal Rules by the District Commissioner and it shall inquire into the facts and circumstances of the case of each objector and shall decide if the person objecting shall be selected for military service or not. The decision of the tribunal shall be given by the District Commissioner and shall be in accordance with the views of the majority of its members. A tribunal formed under this Rule shall not sit unless not less than three members one of whom shall be the District Commissioner are present. The decision of a tribunal formed under this Rule shall be final.

3. Rule 4 of the Principal Rules shall not apply to any District or part of a District in which a tribunal has been formed under the preceding Rule.

4. Rule 8 of the Principal Rules is amended by the deletion of the words "in charge of an administrative station."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 20th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 329]

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of the Compulsory Service (Recruitment of Non-Europeans) Rules, 1917, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to specify Kismayu as a District to which the aforesaid Rules apply.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 20th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 330]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinance:—

“An Ordinance to prohibit the use of the word Anzac in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession.”

(No. IX of 1917).

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 18th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 96]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

(For Schedule see pages 979 to 982 of *Official Gazette* of October 3rd, 1917).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 24th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 97]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

EXPORTATION OF GOODS TO SWITZERLAND.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Schedule to the Proclamation of the 4th day of May, 1917, issued under the aforesaid Ordinance (Proclamation No. 45), be amended by making the following amendments and additions thereto:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

Bitumen
Chiendent fibre suitable for brush-making or for industrial uses.
Carriers' crysolon grease.
Feathers.
Glucose, solid.
Hair, animal, rough, cleaned, spun or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissues; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.
Naphtha; naphthylamine (alpha and beta naphthylamine); naphthol (alpha and beta naphthol) and similar products; naphthalene and its compounds.
Platinum.

Silk:

Silks in the cocoon; raw; worked or thrown, dyed; floss silk and marine silk (byssus).

Yarns of floss silk ("bourre") and of waste silk ("bourrette"); silk yarns for sewing, for embroidering, for trimming, for small wares, and other such yarns; yarns of artificial silk.

Tissues of silk, of floss silk, alone or with admixture of other textile materials and tissues of all kinds of artificial silk.

Sponges.

Steel, special, containing nickel, chrome, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, titanium and other alloys, including tools (except watchmakers' tools), mach-

ine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge-tools in ordinary steel.

Turpentine.

Varnishes, gum.

Vegetables, fresh, the following only:-- cabbages, carrots, cauliflowers, garlic, leeks, onions, turnips.

(2) That the following headings be added:—

Agricultural machinery, all kinds, and spare parts thereof.

Benzo-naphthol.

Bitumen and bituminous compositions.

Cardboard, asphalted.

Cassava root.

Celluloid wares.

“Chiendent” fibre.

Citrate of lime.

Clothing for men, non-waterproofed.

Clothing for women, non-waterproofed.

Curriers' grease.

Cylinders and discs for gramophones and phonographs with or without impressions, new or old, broken or waste.

Degras.

Dental apparatus, teeth sets, and their rubber accompaniments.

Feathers, other than fancy feathers.

Felts, asphalted.

Glucose.

Glucose, solid, for the manufacture of artificial silk.

Grenadines.

Gut, cords of (except those for musical instruments), including gut cords for machinery.

Hair, animal, including human hair, rough, cleaned, spun, or otherwise prepared or manufactured; hair cloth and tissues; pigs' bristles, assorted and in bundles.

Hand-carts.

Horn.

Hosiery (cotton).

Insulating materials.

Liqueur wines containing a higher percentage of alcohol than that indicated in the Swiss Tariff.

Maize stalks.

Mosses, Iceland, Irish, Caragheen, and Sphagnum.

Naphtha; naphthol; naphthalene; naphthylamine and similar products.

Paper, Japanese, and similar paper, including serviettes of Japanese paper.

Platinum in all forms, including manufactures (except platinum jewellery)

Presspahn (“carton américain”).

Reaping machines and spare parts.

Salophene.

Silk: cocoons, raw, spun, and tissues (including artificial silk); all kinds and forms except thrown silk undyed.

Sponges of all sorts and waste of sponges.

Steel, special, containing 0·5 per cent. of nickel, chrome, or tungsten, 0·2 per cent. of molybdenum, 0·1 per cent. of vanadium or titanium, 9 per cent. of manganese, 0·5 per cent. of cobalt (stellite), including tools (except watch-makers' tools), machine parts and all articles in special steel; scrap, filings and waste of special steel; edge tools in ordinary steel.

Tagal plait.

Tedders and spare parts.

Tin wares, including alloys.

Turkey red oil, and other sulforicinnates.

Turpentine and mixtures containing turpentine.

Varnishes, all kinds.

Vegetables, fresh.

Waxed and oiled cloth.

Wine in casks, or otherwise than in bottles.

Wood spirit.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 25th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 98]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation dated the 25th day of August, 1917 (Proclamation No. 83), as amended by the Proclamation of the 20th day of September, 1917 (Proclamation No. 94), be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule thereto:—

(1) That the following headings be deleted:—

(B) Accoutrements;

(C) Bicycles and their component parts;

Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—

(B) Parts of shoemaker's machine tools;

(B) Camp equipment, military articles of;

(B) Castings, malleable, haematite iron;

Chemicals, etc., the following:—

(B) Zinc oxide;

(B) Zinc sulphide;

(B) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;

(B) Equipment, military;

(B) Hair, human;

(A) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted; with the exception of velvets, plushes, nets, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding 6 inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made-up articles for men's wear;
 - (c) Sounding machines and gear;
 - (B) Tanning, extracts and substances for use in tanning;
 - (c) Typewriters;
 - (c) Valves, gas, steam and water.
- (2) That the following headings be added:—
- (B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited;
 - (c) Bicycles and their component parts, not otherwise prohibited;
 - Boots and shoes, materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—
 - (B) Lasts;
 - (B) Shoemakers' machines and their component parts;
 - (B) Camp equipment, military, articles of, not otherwise prohibited;
 - (A) Castings, malleable, haematite iron, the following:—
 - Belt fasteners;
 - Buckles;
 - Builders' ironmongery;
 - Chain fittings;
 - Coat and hat hangers;
 - Conduit fittings;
 - Cycle fittings;
 - Furniture fittings;
 - Hinges;
 - Horse clippers;
 - Lamp fittings;
 - Motor-cycle fittings;
 - Pipe flanges;
 - Spurs;
 - Stove fittings;
 - Tramway fittings;
 - Chemicals, etc., the following:—
 - (B) Ethylic alcohol, mixtures and preparations containing (not otherwise prohibited);
 - (B) Zinc oxide, and mixtures containing zinc oxide;
 - (B) Zinc sulphide, and mixtures containing zinc sulphide;
 - (B) Cylinders, metal, capable of use for the storage of gases or liquids under pressure;
 - (B) Equipment, military, not otherwise prohibited;
 - (B) Hair, human, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
 - (B) Hides, raw, manufactures of, the following:—

Pickers, drop box pickers, pinions, centres and other goods manufactured from raw hide, suitable for textile machinery;

- (A) Machinery, agricultural, and component parts thereof, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;
 - (c) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories, not otherwise prohibited;
 - (B) Nozzles, metal, having an orifice less than one and one-half inches in diameter;
 - (B) Oil, shark, and mixtures containing such oil;
- Oils, vegetable, the following and articles and mixtures containing such oils:—
- (B) Colza or rapeseed;
 - (c) Pumice stone, including powdered pumice stone;
- Seeds, the following:—
- (A) Beet;
 - (A) Broccoli;
 - (A) Brussels Sprouts;
 - (A) Cabbage;
 - (A) Celery;
 - (A) Chicory;
 - (A) Kale;
 - (A) Leek;
 - (A) Lettuce;
 - (A) Shallot;
 - (A) Spinach;
 - (A) Tomato;

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—

- (c) Articles of clothing for men's wear, manufactured from tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted;
- (B) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds (including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or material, in the grey, or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted; with the exception of velvets, plushes, hair nets in the piece, laces, mourning crêpe, trimmings, braids, ribbons not exceeding six inches in width, furnishing fabrics (embroidered or brocaded), fabrics containing any kind of metal thread, and all made up articles, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including catch;
- (c) Typewriters and parts thereof;
- (B) Valves, metal, of all descriptions;
- (c) Valves, gas, steam and water, not otherwise prohibited.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 25th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor

PROCLAMATION No. 99]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the above Ordinance is revoked:—

Proclamation No. 51 and dated the 5th day of June, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 29th day of September, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 334]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Kismayu (Registration of Boat) Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Rules published in the *Official Gazette* of 15th November, 1907, relating to the Registration of Boats at Kismayu hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

2. The Principal Rules are amended as follows:—

By deleting under "Rates" the item:—

	From Kismayu to steamer in harbour.		From Kismayu to steamer at the point.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Bullock or donkey per head ...	—	50	—	75

and substituting therefor:—

	From Kismayu to steamer in harbour.		From Kismayu to steamer at the point.	
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Bullock or donkey per head ...	1	00	1	50

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 24th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 100]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation issued under the aforesaid Ordinance and dated the 25th day of August, 1917 (Proclamation No. 83), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments and additions thereto:—

1. That part 2 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 25th day of August, 1917, containing prohibitions on the exportation of articles to the Netherlands be deleted.
2. That part 3 of the aforesaid Proclamation of the 25th day of August, 1917, containing prohibitions on the exportation of articles to Sweden be deleted.
3. That the exportation of all articles not already prohibited, other than printed matters of all descriptions and personal effects accompanied by their owners, be prohibited to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 6th day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 341]

THE FOREST ORDINANCE, 1911.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by section 13 of the Forest Ordinance, 1911, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

There shall be paid for firewood despatched by rail from the Nyika Native Reserve situated between Mariakani and Maji ya Chumvi the following royalty:—

Five rupees (Rs. 5.00) per ten ton truck load or part thereof.

Nairobi,
The 3rd day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 342].

THE NATIVE HUT AND POLL TAX ORDINANCE, 1910.

NOTICE.

I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, under the powers vested in me by section 12 of the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1910, do hereby order that the Wa Gosha tribe inhabiting the district of Gosha shall be exempt from payment of Hut and Poll Tax during the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Nairobi,
Dated this 3rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 345]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

APPLICATION OF RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to order that the Townships (Sanitary) Rules, 1917 (Government Notice No. 158), shall apply to the following townships:—

Lamu.
Kipini.
Faza.
Siyu.
Mkunumbi,
and Wangeh.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,
The 5th day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No 353]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rule 516 of Nairobi Township Rules of 1917 is hereby cancelled and the following rule is substituted therefor:—

516. In this section the term "infectious disease" shall mean plague, cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, or enteric, scarlet fever, relapsing fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, sleeping sickness, leprosy, beri-beri, yaws, diphtheria, puerperal fever, erysipelas and mumps.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 27th day of September, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 354]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township Amendment Rules, 1917."
2. Rule 7 of the Nairobi Township Rules, 1917, is hereby amended as follows:—
 - (1) In Clause (b) of the aforesaid rule for the word "Five" shall be substituted the word "Six."
 - (2) In Clause (c) of the aforesaid rule for the word "Two" shall be substituted the word "Three."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 14th day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 355]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rules 103, 104, 105 and 106 of "The Township Rules, 1904," and dated the 19th day of May, 1904, shall apply to the Township of Mumias.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 14th day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 356]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

No person shall take any trade cattle into the Masai Reserve as defined in a Proclamation dated the 23rd day of July, 1912, under the Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1902.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 14th day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 357]

**THE EAST AFRICA ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1902, ARTICLE 22, AND
THE EAST AFRICA ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1906, ARTICLE 2.**

RULES.

RULES issued by the High Court with the approval of the Governor under the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1902, Article 22, and the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1906, Article 2.

1. These Rules may be cited as Rules of Court (Advocates Remuneration and Taxation of Costs Amendment) No. 2 of 1917.

2. Rules of Court No. 2 of 1916 shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) In Rule 4 (b) the words "at the time of the agreement" shall be deleted.
- (b) In Part II, Schedule I, Second Part, First Scale, in the seventh line of the Schedule for Rs. 75,000 shall be read Rs. 7,500.
- (c) In Part II, Schedule III, the sixth item shall be amended by the insertion of the words "or Probate" after the words "Letters of Administration."
- (d) In Part II, Schedule IV, clauses (c) and (d) after the words Rs. 15,000 there shall be inserted the words " $\frac{1}{2}$ % on the second and third Rs. 15,000."
- (e) In Part III, Schedule I, under the heading "Attendances" the words "Of petitioning creditor" shall be amended to read "On behalf of petitioning creditor" and the first word of the eleventh item shall be amended to read "On" instead of "Of."

3. Wherever the word "folio" appears in Rules of Court 2 of 1916, it shall be taken to comprise 100 words, a single figure or group of figures up to five, an item in accounts, being counted as one word.

Approved,

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

R. W. HAMILTON,

G. H. PICKERING, (*Acting*)
Judges of the High Court.
4th October, 1917.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1917.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 371]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinance:—

**"An Ordinance to amend the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906."
(No. VII of 1917).**

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 16th day of October, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 103]

THE CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1915.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1915, Section 2, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Proclamation issued under the aforesaid Ordinance and dated the 25th day of August, 1917 (Proclamation No. 83), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the Schedule thereto:—

- (1) That the following headings be deleted:—

Chemicals, &c., the following:—

(B) Saccharin;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract;

(B) Malt sugar;

(B) Quercitron bark extract;

(B) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning, including cutch;

(B) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for;

(c) Vanillin;

(A) Wire, iron;

(A) Wire, steel;

- (2) That the following headings be added:—

Chemicals, &c., the following:—

(c) Dyes, vegetable, and dyestuffs and their extracts used in the preparation of vegetable dyes, and articles containing such dyes, dyestuffs and extracts, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Saccharin, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing saccharin;

(B) Cutch and extracts thereof;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise prohibited, and tissues and manufactures of such fibres, not otherwise prohibited;

(B) Gall nuts and extracts thereof;

(B) Gambier and extracts thereof;

Linen manufactures, the following:—

(c) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of flax, not otherwise prohibited;

(c) Marjoram leaves;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—

(A) Invert sugar, and articles, mixtures and preparations containing invert sugar;

(A) Malt sugar (maltose), and articles and preparations containing malt sugar;

(c) Pyrites cinders;

(B) Quercitron bark and extracts thereof;

(B) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning;

(B) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for, including valves for wireless telegraphic apparatus;

(c) Thyme leaves;

(B) Vanadium ore;

(c) Vanillin, vanilla and vanillapods;

(A) Wire, iron, and articles wholly manufactured thereof;

(A) Wire, steel, and articles wholly manufactured thereof.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 104]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare the following Proclamations under the aforesaid Ordinance to be revoked that is to say Proclamation No. 36 of 1915, dated the 5th July, 1915, and Proclamation No. 93 of 1917, dated the 13th September, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 105]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

INFECTED AREAS (EAST COAST FEVER).

WHEREAS the areas set out in the Schedule annexed hereto are infected with East Coast Fever, NOW THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare the aforesaid areas to be infected areas for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Provinces of Tanaland, Seyidie and Nyanza.
2. The Masai Reserve.
3. The Province of Ukamba with the exception of the following area around Limoru:—
Bounded on the North by the Kamiti River, from the N.E. corner of Farm No. 39 (a) (L. 126) along the Kamiti River towards its source as far as Farm No. 81 (a) (L. 240), thence in a Northerly direction along the Eastern boundaries of Farms Nos. 81 (a) (L. 240), and 80 (a) (L. 241), thence along the Northern boundary of Farm No. 80 (a) (L. 241), thence along the Western boundaries of Farms Nos. 80 (a) (L. 241) and 81 (a) (L. 240) and the Northern boundary of Farm No. 237 to the Uganda Railway at Mile 353. On the West by the Uganda Railway line from Mile 353 to the North Westerly corner of Farms Nos. 173 and 174, thence along its Northerly, Westerly, Southerly and Easterly boundaries to the Railway line near Mile 347, thence along the Railway line to the S.E. corner of Farm No. 3 (a) (L. 171), thence along the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 3 (a) (L. 171), thence in an Easterly direction along the Southern boundaries of Farms 9 (b) 162, 8 (a) 164, 2 (a) 170, 1 (a) 169, to the S.E. corner of Farm 1 (a) 169, thence along the Eastern boundary of Farm 1 (a) 169, thence along the Southern boundaries of Farms 4 (a) 168, 5 (a) 167 and 6 (a) 166, thence along the Western boundary of Farm 6 (a) 166, thence along the Northern boundaries of Farms 6 (a) 166, 5 (a) 167 and 4 (a) 168, thence in a N.E. direction along the boundaries of Farm 153 and 11 (a) 152, thence in an Easterly direction along the Southern boundaries of Farms 29 (a) 132, 28 (a) 245 and 27 (a) 134, thence along the Eastern boundaries of Farms 27 (a) 134, 32 (a) 130, 42 (a) 129 to the N.E. corner of Farm 39 (a) 126.
4. That portion of the Kenia Province bounded on the North and West by a line commencing at the Lorian Swamp, thence following the Uaso Nyiro River upstream to its junction with the Engare Ndare, thence following the Engare Ndare upstream to its source on the slopes of Mount Kenia, thence across Mount Kenia in a straight line to the source of the Nairobi River, thence following the Nairobi River downstream to the North-East corner of Farm No. 1236, thence following the Northern boundaries of Farms No. 1236 and No. 1235 to the Northern corner of Farm No. 1235, thence by the Western boundary of that Farm to the Rongai River, thence following that River downstream to its junction with the Amboni River, thence following the Amboni River upstream to its source in the Aberdare Mountains.
5. That portion of the Naivasha Province bounded on the North by a line commencing at a point on the Provincial boundary where the boundary intersects the Uganda Railway West of Kijabe Station at the Eastern corner of Farm No. 1548, thence following the Uganda Railway in a Westerly direction to the Eastern corner of Farm No. 1708, thence following the Eastern and Southern boundaries of Farm No. 1708 to the South Western corner of that farm, thence in a Westerly direction through Mount Longonot by the Southern corner of Farm No. 2662 to the Southern boundary of the Naivasha Province.
6. That portion of the Naivasha Province bounded on the East and North by a line commencing at a point on the Southern Provincial boundary at the South Western corner of Farm No. 1765, thence following the Southern and Eastern boundary of Farms No. 1765 and the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 1764, to the N.E. corner of Farm No. 1764, thence following the Eastern boundary of the Nakuru Lake Forest to the Western shore of Lake Nakuru, thence following the Western and Northern shores of Lake Nakuru to a point on the Northern shore one mile East of Nakuru Township, thence in a Northerly direction keeping one mile East of the Nakuru Township and in a Westerly direction keeping one mile North of the Township to the Eastern edge of Meningai Crater, thence in a Westerly and Northerly direction following the Crater lip to the South West corner of Farm No. 1331, thence by the Eastern and Northern boundaries of Farm No. 1331 and by the Eastern boundaries of Farms Nos. 1329, 477 and 478 to the North Eastern corner of Farm No. 478, thence in a Northerly direction in a straight line by the South end of Lake Hannington to the foot of the Laikipia Escarpment, thence following the foot of the Laikipia Escarpment and

the Eastern boundary of the Ravine District to the North Eastern corner of that district, thence following the North Eastern boundary of the Ravine District to the Kerio River, thence following the Kerio River upstream to its junction with the Chesegon River, thence following the Chesegon River and the Northern boundaries of the Marakwet District and the Transzoia group of farms to the Uganda Border.

Provided that the clean area around the Upper Molo group of farms bounded by the following line be excepted:—Commencing at the North Easterly corner of Farm No. 504, thence in a Southerly direction by the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 504 to the South West corner of Sub-division No. 35 of Farm No. 487, thence by the Southern boundary of Sub-division No. 35 and the Westerly boundaries of Sub-divisions Nos. 60, 61, 64, 65 and 4/1 to the South Western corner of Sub-division 4/1, thence by the Southern boundaries of Sub-divisions 4/1, 4/2, 4/3 and 4/4 to the South Eastern corner of Sub-division 4/4, thence by the Western boundaries of Sub-divisions 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 to the Uganda Railway, thence in a straight line in a Southerly direction to the North East corner of Farm No. 549, thence by the Eastern boundaries of Farms Nos. 549 and 548 to the Southern corner of Farm No. 548, thence by the general Western boundaries of Farms Nos. 548, 547 and 549 to the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 546, thence by the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 546 to the Southern corner of Farm No. 546, thence in a North Westerly direction by the Western boundaries of Farms Nos. 546 and 550 to the Eastern corner of Farm No. 551, thence following the Eastern and Southern boundary of Farm No. 551 and the Southern boundary of Farm No. 553 to the South-West corner of Farm No. 553, thence following the general Western boundaries of Farms Nos. 553, 554, 556, 561 and 570 to the Northern corner of Farm No. 570, thence in an Easterly direction to the Northern corner of Farm No. 1547, thence in a straight line in a Northerly direction through the Forest Reserve and through Farm No. 579 to the South Western corner of Farm No. 1313, thence by the Western and Northern boundaries of Farm No. 1313 to the North Western corner of Farm No. 504, thence by the Northern boundary of Farm No. 504 to the North Easterly corner of Farm No. 504 (the point of commencement).

7. The following Farms in the Naivasha Province:—

Farms Nos. 469/3, 473/2, 473/3, 475 and 656/5.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 106]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate do hereby declare the following Proclamations under the above Ordinance to be revoked:—

Proclamation No. 64 and dated the 10th day of July, 1917.

Proclamation No. 74 and dated the 4th day of August, 1917.

Proclamation No. 75 and dated the 4th day of August, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 107]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the above Ordinance is revoked:—

Proclamation No. 92 and dated the 13th day of September, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 28th day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 108]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2, (2) I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(For Schedule see pages 1078 to 1079 of *Official Gazette* of October 31st, 1917.)

PROCLAMATION No. 109]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2 (2), I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 23rd day of October, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(For Schedule see pages 1079 to 1082 of *Official Gazette* of October 31st, 1917.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 373]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Diseases of Animals (Permit Issuer's) Rules, Short title. 1917," and shall be read together with the Diseases of Animals Rules, 1911, and with all rules amending such rules.

2. In these Rules:—

the term "clean areas" means the areas free from East Coast Fever, the term "infected areas" means the areas infected with East Coast Fever as may from time to time be declared by Proclamation, the terms "stock" and "cattle" shall have the like meanings as in the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, and the term "District Commissioner" shall include an Assistant District Commissioner.

3. Every issuer of Permits who is not a Government Official may only issue Permits for the movement of stock:—

(a) Between farms in his neighbourhood.

(b) From farms in his neighbourhood to the nearest Government Station on the route by which the stock is to travel to reach its ultimate destination. The person in charge of the stock shall report to the Officer-in-Charge of such Government Station and there obtain the necessary Permit to move the stock to its ultimate destination.

(c) From farms in his neighbourhood to the nearest convenient Railway Station.

(d) "To and fro" permits available for one month for transport cattle from farms in his neighbourhood to the nearest convenient Railway Station or Township.

4. Permits shall not be issued to move cattle over land (not being a public road, stock route or right of way) sold by or leased from the Crown except with the consent, in writing, of the owners or occupiers of such land.

5. Permits for moving stock into or out of a Native Reserve shall only be issued with the sanction of the Administrative Officer in charge of such Reserve.

6. Permits to move cattle by rail may only be issued by a Veterinary Officer or District Commissioner.

Permits for movement of cattle.

No cattle to cross private land without the owner's consent.

Stock moving into or out of a Native Reserve.

Movement of cattle by rail.

MOVEMENT OF CATTLE.

- East Coast Fever. 7. The movement of cattle in, through and between clean areas and infected areas is regulated as follows:—
- Movement within the boundaries of clean areas. (1) An Issuer of Permits may issue Permits for the movement of cattle within the boundaries of clean areas save as provided for in Rule 10.
- Movement within the boundaries of infected areas. (2) An Issuer of Permits may issue Permits for the movement of cattle within infected areas save as provided for in Rule 9.
- Movement from a clean area through an infected area by rail. (3) A Veterinary Officer or a District Commissioner may issue Permits for the movement of cattle by rail from a clean area to a clean area through an infected area.
- Movement from an infected area through a clean area by rail. (4) A Veterinary Officer or a District Commissioner may issue Permits for the movement of cattle by rail from an infected area to an infected area through a clean area save as provided for in Rule 9.
- Movement from an infected area to a clean area. (5) An Issuer of Permits may issue Permits for the movement of cattle from an infected area to a clean area subject to the provisions of "The Diseases of Animals, (Dipping) Rules, 1916," and "The Diseases of Animals (Dipping) Amendment Rules, 1916".
- Movement of cattle immune to East Coast Fever. (6) A Veterinary Officer or a District Commissioner may issue Permits for the movement of cattle, recognised by the Veterinary Department as immune to East Coast Fever, (cattle recognised by the Veterinary Department as immune to East Coast Fever are those branded with a broad arrow and number or branded T square), from a clean area to an infected area.
- Cattle from Uganda 8. Cattle may be imported from the Uganda Protectorate on the following conditions and not otherwise, that is to say, if they are accompanied by a certificate from a Veterinary Officer of the Uganda Protectorate to the effect that they are drawn from an area in which East Coast Fever is enzootic, and if they are branded by the Veterinary Department of the Uganda Protectorate with a distinctive brand prior to leaving that Protectorate. Cattle from the Uganda Protectorate may be imported overland through Mumias and not elsewhere and the owner shall report to the District Commissioner there and apply for a permit to move the cattle to the Kipkarien Quarantine Station, Kisumu, Fort Ternan or Koru, where they will be treated similarly to cattle from the Native Reserves of the Nyanza Province in accordance with Rule 9.
- Cattle from the Native Reserves of the Nyanza Province. 9. Any person with cattle from the Native Reserves of the Nyanza Province proceeding to any other part of the Protectorate must leave the Nyanza Province by one of the following two routes:—
- (1) Via Kisumu, Fort Ternan or Koru, where the cattle will be quarantined by the Veterinary Authorities and actively immunised against Rinderpest at a charge of Rs. 2/- per head, when, if passed as healthy, cattle will be permitted to move to their destination. Prior to such cattle being moved from the Veterinary Quarantine Station, as aforesaid, all cattle over six months old will be branded A.M. by the Veterinary Authorities to show that they have been actively immunised against Rinderpest. Provided that all cattle passing through Kisumu may be allowed to proceed from Kisumu to Fort Ternan or Koru without being quarantined at Kisumu.
- (2) Via the Kipkarien Quarantine Station, near the junction of the Kipkarien and Nzoia Rivers, where the cattle will be quarantined by the Veterinary Authorities and inoculated against Rinderpest at a charge of Rs. 2/- per head for two inoculations, when, if passed as healthy they will be permitted to move to their destination.
- Only such cattle as have been drawn from the Enzootic East Coast Fever areas of the Uganda Protectorate or from the North Kavirondo, South Kavirondo or Kisumu Districts and, in addition, shew the first two permanent incisor teeth, shall be branded as immune to East Coast Fever.
- Northern Frontier District. 10. Persons with cattle from the Northern Frontier District entering the settled areas shall follow the Uaso Nyiro River to its junction with the Uaso Narok River, or, shall cross the Uaso Nyiro River into the Kenia Province at the junction of the Engare Ndare and Uaso Nyiro Rivers, thence they shall proceed direct to near the junction of the Uaso Nyiro and Uaso Narok Rivers, where, if considered necessary, the cattle will be inspected and inoculated by the Veterinary Authorities against Rinderpest at a charge of Rs. 2/- per head for two inoculations.
- Before arrival at the Uaso Nyiro River, notice must be given to the District Commissioner, Nyeri, giving the probable date of arrival of the cattle at the junction of the Uaso Nyiro and Uaso Narok Rivers
- Such persons shall then proceed up the Uaso Narok River to the quarantine camp near Rumuruti. If the Officer-in-Charge of the quarantine camp considers it necessary, the cattle shall be inoculated against Rinderpest at a charge of Rs. 2/- per head for two inoculations, and dipped three times at intervals of 72 hours, at a charge of six cents per head per dipping, before leaving the quarantine camp. When released they will be under the same conditions as cattle in the clean areas.

MOVEMENT OF STOCK OTHER THAN CATTLE.

11. (1) The authorized sheep and goat permits shall be numbered 1-12 indicative of each month, *i.e.*, January No. 1 to December No. 12. Movement of sheep and goats.

(2) Every person moving sheep or goats from the Northern Frontier District or Jubaland shall enter the Naivasha or Kenia Provinces *via* Rumuruti where they shall cause the sheep or goats to be dipped.

(3) Every person moving sheep or goats from the West to the East of Nakuru shall cause them to be dipped at Nakuru.

(4) Every person moving sheep or goats Westwards through Naivasha shall cause them to be dipped at Naivasha.

12. Persons with camels from Jubaland and the Northern Frontier District, provided such camels do not shew evidence of Surra, may proceed *via* Rumuruti as far as Gilgil. They shall not remain at Gilgil longer than seven days and shall on or before the expiration of that period return to Rumuruti. Camels.

13. Persons with horses or mules from the Northern Frontier District or Jubaland shall enter any other Province of the Protectorate overland *via* Rumuruti or such other place as the Chief Veterinary Officer may, by notice in the *Official Gazette*, direct, where such horses or mules shall be inspected and tested with Mallein. Horses and Mules.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor.

Nairobi,

W. J. MONSON,

The 23rd day of October, 1917.

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 110]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the above Ordinance is revoked:—

Proclamation No. 95 and dated the 23rd day of September, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 7th day of November, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No 389]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township (Milk) Amendment Rules, 1917," and shall be read together with the Nairobi Township Rules of 1917 hereafter referred to as the Principal Rules.

2. Rule 513 of the Principal Rules is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "deliver, cause to be delivered" after the words "shall sell."

3. Rule 514 of the Principal Rules is hereby amended by the insertion of the words "or delivering or causing to be delivered any milk" after the words "any person offering milk for sale."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 7th day of November, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 390]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These rules shall apply to the township of Nairobi and may be cited as “Nairobi Township (uncontrolled oxen) Rules, 1917.”

2. These rules shall be read together with the Nairobi Township Rules of 1917.

3. If any vehicle be driven within the township accompanied by an ox not attached to such vehicle such ox shall be in charge of a person other than the person or persons in charge of such vehicle. The owner and driver of a vehicle driven in such circumstances as not to comply with this rule, and any person in charge of an ox as aforesaid who shall fail to keep it under proper control or to lead it in accordance with the rule of the road shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

4. Offences against Rule 3 hereof shall be cognisable by the Police.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

This 7th day of November, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 391]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

Short title.

1. These Rules may be cited as “The Diseases of Animals (Movement of Cattle from Suk and Turkhana) Rules, 1917.”

Movement of cattle prohibited from the Suk and Turkhana Districts.

2. No person shall, without the permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer, move any cattle from the Suk or Turkhana Districts into any other District and no Permit Issuer shall issue any permit for the movement of cattle from the Suk or Turkhana Districts into any other District.

Interpretation

3. For the purposes of these Rules the term “cattle” shall have the like meaning as in the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 10th day of November, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 392]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to revoke the following notices:—

- (a) The Notice of the 27th May, 1909 (appointing Administrative Officers Inspectors).
- (b) General Notice No. 200 of 1913 (Quarantine for East Coast Fever).
- (c) General Notice No. 480 of 1913 (cattle trading in the Kisumu and North Kavirondo Districts).
- (d) General Notice No. 607 of 1917, dated the 10th day of August, 1917 (Movement of Cattle into Limoru clean area).

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 10th day of November, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 393]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, Section 12 (1), His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to appoint all Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners to be Inspectors for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, and all Ordinances amending the same.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 10th day of November, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,

for Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 396]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

In Rule 7 (6) of the Diseases of Animals (Permit Issuers) Rules, 1917, for the words "a clean area to an infected area" shall be substituted the words "an infected area to a clean area."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 14th day of November, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 401]

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rule:—

Rule 433 of Nairobi Township Rules of 1917 is hereby amended by the addition of the following words:—

"For the purpose of this Rule a rickshaw shall be deemed to be unattended unless there shall be two registered rickshaw boys in attendance on such rickshaw exclusively."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 21st day of November, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 112]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Rinderpest has occurred in the Machakos Township. NOW THEREFORE I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the Machakos Township to be an infected area for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 27th day of November, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 113]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an outbreak of Rinderpest has occurred in the Machakos Native Reserve. NOW THEREFORE I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, in exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, do hereby declare the Machakos Native Reserve to be an infected area for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of December, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 114]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby declare that the following Proclamation under the aforesaid Ordinance be revoked:—

Proclamation No. 19, dated the 22nd day of February, 1917.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 4th day of December, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 408]

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1912.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, Section 54, His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-Council has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules shall be read with and shall be in addition to the Rules and Provisions in the Schedule to the Registration of Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912, hereafter referred to as the Ordinance.

2. When an application for registration of a Trade Mark has been accepted by the Registrar and advertised in the *Official Gazette*, as directed by Section 12 of the Ordinance, the cost of such advertisement shall be borne by the applicant.

3. The Registrar may demand from the applicant a deposit sufficient to cover such advertisement charges.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor-in-Council,

Nairobi,

The 8th day of December, 1917.

T. S. THOMAS,
Clerk to Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 409]

THE EAST AFRICA ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1914.

APPOINTMENT.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Order of the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council of the 4th day of July, 1908, as amended by the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1914, Article 3, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, do hereby appoint the Resident Magistrate for the time being stationed at Mombasa to be the Magistrate holding a Subordinate Court of the first class for the purposes of the aforesaid Order-in-Council of the 4th day of July, 1908, as amended by the East Africa Order-in-Council, 1914, Article 3.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of December, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

PROCLAMATION No. 115]

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

NAIROBI DISTRICT (RINDERPEST).

WHEREAS an outbreak of Rinderpest has occurred in the Nairobi District. NOW THEREFORE in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906, I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare the area set out in the Schedule annexed hereto to be an infected area for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

SCHEDULE.

An area bounded by a line commencing on the Limoru Road at its junction with the Ngara Road, thence following the Limoru Road in a Northerly direction to the Mathari River, thence following the Mathari River downstream to its junction with the Kitasura River, thence following the Kitasura River downstream to the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 221/2 (Crown Land), thence following the Eastern boundary of Farm No. 221/2 in a Southerly direction to the Nairobi River, thence following the Nairobi River upstream to the Race Course Road Bridge, thence following the East side of the Race Course Road in a Northerly direction to its junction with the Quarry Road, thence following the South side of the Quarry Road in a North Westerly direction to its junction with the Kyambu Road, thence by the Northern boundaries of the Native Market to the Ngara Road, thence following the Ngara Road in a Westerly direction to its junction with the Limoru Road, the point of commencement.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of December, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,
Acting Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 416]

THE FOREST ORDINANCE, 1911.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the Forest Ordinance, 1911, Section 13, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to issue the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Forest (Crown Lands) Rules, 1917," and shall apply to all Crown lands situated within a radius of five miles from the office now used by the Town Clerk in the Township of Nairobi and not being within a Forest Area.
2. No person shall cut, fell, collect, injure or remove any trees or other forest produce from any Crown lands to which these rules apply.
3. Any person committing a breach of these rules shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500/- or to both and any trees or other forest produce cut, felled, collected, injured or removed in contravention of these rules shall be forfeited.
4. For the purposes of these rules the expressions "Crown Lands," "Forest Area" and "Forest Produce" shall have the like meaning as in the Forest Ordinance, 1911.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 8th day of December, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 418]

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to notify that His Majesty's power of disallowance will not be exercised with respect to the undermentioned Ordinances:—

“An Ordinance to amend the Law Relating to Banking.”

(No. I of 1917).

“An Ordinance to amend the Compulsory Service Ordinance, 1915.”

(No. V of 1917).

“An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Seamen Discipline Ordinance, 1917.”

(No. VIII of 1917).

“An Ordinance to amend the Law Relating to Infectious Diseases.”

(No. X of 1917).

“An Ordinance to make provision for the Safety and Inspection of Steam Boilers, Prime Movers and Machinery.”

(No. XI of 1917).

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

Dated this 14th day of December, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 419]

THE PRISONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 3 and 9 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1914, His Excellency the Acting Governor is pleased to declare the prison established at Kilifi to be a Prison for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance, and His Excellency is further pleased to appoint as Superintendent of the Kilifi Prison the Officer in Administrative charge of the Kilifi Sub-District.

His Excellency further declares that the Prison hitherto established at Takaungu shall cease to be a prison for the purposes of the said Ordinance.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 14th day of December, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

PROCLAMATION No. 116]

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1916.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Ordinance, 1916, Section 2, (2) I, Charles Calvert Bowring, a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Acting Governor of the East Africa Protectorate, hereby declare that the Statutory List contained in the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, 1916 (Proclamation No. 37), as amended by subsequent Proclamations be further amended by making therein the additions, variations and removals contained in the Schedule annexed hereto:—

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 21st day of December, 1917.

C. C. BOWRING,

Acting Governor.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(For Schedule see pages 1237 to 1240 of *Official Gazette* of December 28th, 1917).

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township (Building) Amendment Rules, 1917", and shall be read together with the Nairobi Township Rules of 1917, hereafter referred to as the Principal Rules.

2. To Rule 42 of the Principal Rules the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that until further notice to be given by the Town Clerk on or before the 31st day of December, 1921, the Town Clerk may approve the plans of a new building shewing roofs to be constructed of materials to be approved by the Town Clerk which are not incombustible and such roofs may be constructed in accordance with such approved plans provided that in every such case the owner of the building shall replace such materials with incombustible materials before the 31st day of December, 1922".

3. To Rule 77 of the Principal Rules the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that until further notice to be given by the Town Clerk on or before the 31st day of December, 1921, the Town Clerk may give permission for the erection at a distance of not less than 10 feet from any domestic building or building of the warehouse class of a building designed to be occupied by natives the roof whereof is to be constructed of combustible materials provided that in every such case the owner of the building shall replace such materials with incombustible materials before the 31st day of December, 1922".

4. In Rule 99 of the Principal Rules after the word "passage" where it first occurs shall be added the words "and no building within the Commercial Area, other than a building erected under a temporary permit, shall be so erected, added to or altered that any part thereof shall be less than 15 feet distant from the centre line of any street or sanitary lane."

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 23rd day of December, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.

THE EAST AFRICA TOWNSHIPS ORDINANCE, 1903.

RULES.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by the East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903, His Excellency the Acting Governor has been pleased to make the following Rules:—

(1) These Rules may be cited as "The Nairobi Township (Committee) Amendment Rules, 1917", and shall be read together with the Nairobi Township Rules of 1917 and all rules amending the same.

(2) Rule 8 of Nairobi Township Rules of 1917 is hereby repealed and the following Rule is substituted therefor:—

"8. Such member of the Committee as the Governor shall appoint shall be Chairman of the Committee. In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting at which a quorum of the members shall be present, the members present shall have power to elect a chairman from their own number for such meeting only.

The quorum of the Committee shall be not less than half the members thereof."

(3) The Committee shall from time to time frame such standing orders as may be necessary to maintain order and method in the despatch of business and in the conduct of debates in the Committee. All such standing orders shall be submitted to the Governor for approval and upon such approval being communicated to the Committee they shall come into full force and effect.

By command of His Excellency the Acting Governor,

Nairobi,

The 28th day of December, 1917.

W. J. MONSON,

Acting Chief Secretary.