



THE
OFFICIAL GAZETTE
OF THE
COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

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Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

		PAGE.
Govt. Notice No.	115—Arrivals, Departures and Appointments, etc.	298
Proclamation No.	47—The Customs Ordinance, 1910	299
„ „	48—The Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1906	299
Govt. Notice No.	116—The Wireless Telegraph Ordinance, 1913—Licence	299
„ „ „	117—Under Section 13 of the Liquor Ordinance, 1909—Appointments	299
„ „ „	118—Austro-Hungarian Bank Notes—Notice <i>re</i>	299
„ „ „	119—The East Africa Townships Ordinance, 1903—Rules	300-327
„ „ „	120—Confirmation of Ordinances (Nos. XXIV, XXVII and XXXIV of 1920)	328
„ „ „	121—The Estate Duty Ordinance, 1918—Appointment of Assistant Commissioner	328
Gen. Notices Nos. 410-434—Miscellaneous Notices		328-336

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 115.

ARRIVALS.

Name.	Rank.	From leave or on 1st Appointment.	Date of leaving England.	Date of Embarkation.	Date of arrival at Kilindini.
Col. G. Philips, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Officer Commanding Troops	Leave	Mar. 4th, 1921	Mar. 4th, 1921	March 31st, 1921
W. A. Kempe	Treasurer	do	do	do	do
G. A. Fuller Maitland	District Commissioner	do	do	do	do
A. G. Bush	Executive Engineer, P. W. D.	do	do	do	do
J. H. Williams	Chief Computer, Survey	do	do	do	do
M. St. C. Thom	Asst. Supdt., Police	do	do	do	do

DEPARTURES.

Name.	Rank.	On leave or termination of appointment.	Date of Departure.
T. W. Sherwood Wardle	Asst. Engineer, Uganda Railway	Leave	March 25th, 1921
S. Fullick	Foreman, Uganda Railway	"	April 2nd, 1921
H. Dewhurst	Clerk, Uganda Railway	"	do
R. Ireland	Driver, Uganda Railway	"	do

APPOINTMENTS.

S. 20357.

CAPTAIN GERALD JOHN LLOYD BURTON, M.C., to be Plant Breeder, Agricultural Department, with effect from the 28th January, 1921.

S. 39.

GEORGE HAROLD OSBORNE, to be a Member of the Arbitration Board for Mombasa Island and to be Chairman of Arbitration Boards, Seyidie.

S. 9024.

WILLIAM COLET BIRCH, to be Senior Chemical Officer, with effect from the 1st of April, 1919.

S. 74.

To be Secretary to the Board of Commissioners under the Estates Duty Ordinance, 1918 :—

JAMES SANDFORD ROSS, with effect from the 1st of April, 1921, *vice* SYDNEY MARSTON, appointed under Government Notice No. 356 of the 15th of October, 1919.

SECRETARIAT,

NAIROBI.

April 13th, 1921.

MAGISTERIAL WARRANTS.

S. 9203.

BERNARD JOHN FAIRFAX FRANCKLIN to be a Magistrate of the Second Class, with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class, whilst holding his present appointment as Assistant District Commissioner, Machakos, Ukamba Province.

S. 6958.

VINCENT GONCALVES GLENDAY, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class, whilst holding his present appointment as Assistant District Commissioner, Nandi.

S. 20197.

MAJOR HAROLD BIRDSALE BESWICK DAVISON, M.C., to be a Magistrate of the Second Class with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class, whilst holding his present appointment as Assistant District Commissioner, North Kavirondo.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CORRIGENDUM.

FOR the appointment of DR. KENNETH TRATMAN KING WALLINGHAM, published on page 234 of the "Official Gazette" of the 6th of April, 1921, substitute the following :—

KENNETH TRATMAN KING WALLINGTON, M.B.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 17th of February, 1921.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

PROCLAMATION No. 47. S. 20690.

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1910.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon the Governor by the Customs Ordinance, 1910, Section 53, I, William Kilmister Notley, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Governor's Deputy, do hereby declare the Proviso to Proclamation No. 79 dated the 19th day of July, 1920, to be revoked.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 6th day of April, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Governor's Deputy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PROCLAMATION No. 48. S. 1967.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare that the following Proclamations be revoked.

Proclamation No. 127, dated the 13th day of October, 1920, [declaring Plots Nos. 23 and 24 Eldoret Township, to be infected areas (Foot and Mouth Disease)].

Proclamation No. 91, dated the 4th day of October, 1920, [declaring Farms Nos. 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1800, Uasin Gishu, to be infected areas (Foot and Mouth Disease)].

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 31st day of March, 1921.

A. J. DOHERTY,
for Acting Chief Veterinary Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 116. S. 21333.

THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ORDINANCE, 1913.

LICENCE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon me by Section 7 of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1913, I, William Kilmister Notley, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Governor's Deputy of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, do hereby license and authorise Lionel Jutson Hughes, Postal Clerk and Telegraphist in the service of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate Post and Telegraph Department (hereinafter called "the Licensee") to conduct experiments in Wireless Telegraphy and for such purpose to import

Wireless Telegraph apparatus and instal the same at such place as the Postmaster General shall approve subject to the conditions and restrictions following, that is to say:—

(1) All apparatus utilized pursuant to the provisions of this licence shall be used solely for the purpose of scientific study in Wireless Telegraphy and in no case shall the Licensee instal apparatus capable of being used for the purpose of sending Wireless signals, or use the receiving apparatus for the purpose of receiving either private messages or for any commercial telegraph traffic whatsoever.

(2) This licence shall remain in full force and operation for six months from 23rd day of March, 1921.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 11th day of April, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Governor's Deputy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 117. S. 2055/II.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 13 OF THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE, 1909.

THE following gentlemen are hereby appointed members of the Licensing Court, Ukamba Province, for the year ending December 31st, 1921:—

The Senior Commissioner, Ukamba, *Chairman.*
The Resident Commissioner, Nairobi.
The Senior Resident Magistrate, Nairobi.
Mr. C. Udall.
Mr. J. D. Lawson.
Dr. A. C. L. de Souza.
Mr. B. S. Varma.

Nairobi,

Dated this 8th day of April, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Governor's Deputy.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 118. S. 15699/I.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK NOTES.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT Notice No. 95, published in the Gazette of March 23rd, 1921, is amended by the substitution of the year "1919" for the year "1920" in the last line thereof.

Nairobi,

The 9th day of April, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 119. S. 16230

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.

1. These rules may be cited as the "Eastleigh Township Rules, 1921."

2. Throughout these Rules the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them except where the context otherwise requires:—

(a) "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.

(b) "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.

(c) "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.

(d) "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.

(e) "Plot" means any division or parcel of land set out or described upon the township map as approved by Government, whether the same is the subject of a separate lease or not.

(f) "Subplot" means any portion of a plot, such portion being the subject of a separate registered conveyance, assignment or sublease, provided that for the purposes of Part I. 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.

3. The rates, fees, charges and tariffs which may from time to time be demanded in respect of any matters contained in these Rules shall be published in the "Gazette."

4. All permits and licences shall expire on the 31st December in each year.

All permits or licences issued under these Rules, unless a contrary intention appears, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Resident Commissioner, on one month's notice of his intention to do so being given to the holder thereof and any permit or licence issued under these Rules 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 a breach of any of these Rules.

5. It shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner to 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.

6. An Officer of Police, the Medical Officer of Health or any person duly authorized in that behalf, may enter any premises within the Township for the purpose of seeing that the acts to be performed, or the duties to be observed under these Rules are being performed and observed.

PART I.

STREETS.

7. No new street may be laid out in the township except in conformity with plans to be approved by the Resident Commissioner.

8. All buildings within the township shall be constructed in accordance with the general plan of the town, and on the building line approved by the Resident Commissioner.

9. No person shall, except with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner, place or deposit upon any street or lane or upon any open channel, drain, or well in any street or lane, any stall, chair, bench, box, ladder, bale, or any other thing so as to form an obstruction thereto or encroachment thereon.

The Resident Commissioner 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.

10. No person shall erect a scaffolding on a public street without permission of the Resident Commissioner and except upon such terms as he may prescribe.

11. No person shall, on any public footway or street, place or leave, except for temporary relief, any article likely to cause an obstruction.

BUILDINGS.

12. 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, 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 of the height or length thereof for separation of adjoining buildings, and which, if one of such buildings were removed, would be the external wall of the other. For the purposes of this definition every self contained building occupied or adapted to be occupied by a different tenant and having a separate entrance on the ground floor shall be deemed to be a separate building.

(b) A wall being used or constructed to be used wholly or in any part thereof as a dividing wall between contiguous buildings upon separate plots or sub-plots, provided that where such buildings are not of the same height, such wall shall only be deemed to be a party wall up to the level of nine inches above the point where the roof of the lower of such buildings joins it.

(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 Resident Commissioner liable to become, surrounded with buildings or erections of any description either wholly or to such an extent that in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner the free passage of air throughout such space is or may be insufficiently provided for.

13. The following buildings shall be exempt from the operation of Rules 19 to 39, 46 to 58, and 68 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.

14. Any building hereinafter described shall be exempt from the operation of the Rules numbered 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27; 29; and 30 hereinafter, that is to say:

Any building comprising not more than one storey, 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 properly framed timber framing uncovered on the inside and covered externally with some impervious fireproof material.

(B) (i) which shall to a height of not less than 18 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 or timber standards of sufficient strength.

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 40 feet distant from any part of any other building and from the boundary of any adjoining plot or subplot.

SITES OF BUILDINGS.

15. 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.

16. 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 approved cement concrete at least 4 inches in thickness or of stone or bricks, the upper surface of which, subject to the provisions of Rule 47, shall be not less than 6 inches above the level of the ground adjoining such building, 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.

17. 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.

18. The Resident Commissioner may give permission upon such terms as he may think fit to any person to erect a verandah upon Crown land.

19. Subject to Rule 14 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 Resident Commissioner.

20. Every person who shall erect a new building shall construct every wall thereof so as to rest upon proper footings.

He shall construct no hollow walls except such as are composed of concrete or brick or stone properly pointed in cement.

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.

21. 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 Resident Commissioner.

The concrete must be composed of clean gravel, broken hard brick, properly burnt ballast, or other hard material to be approved by the Resident Commissioner, 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.

22. Subject to Rule 14 hereof, every wall of a house or building shall have a damp course composed of materials impervious to moisture to be approved by the Resident Commissioner, 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.

23. Subject to Rule 14 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.

24. 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.

25. Subject to Rule 14 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.

26. (a) Subject to Rule 14 hereof, where an external wall or a party wall of a domestic building constructed of good bricks not less than 8½ 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 8½ 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 8½ 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 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.

27. 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, 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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 feet 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 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 with the consent of the Resident Commissioner 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.

28. 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 Resident Commissioner.

29. Subject to Rule 14 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 27 (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.

30. Subject to Rule 14 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.

31. Subject to Rule 14 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.

32. Every party wall dividing two adjoining buildings shall be carried up to the extent of nine

inches above the external surface of the roofs of such buildings, or, if they are of different heights, of the roof of the lower of such buildings, measured at right angles to such surface.

33. A party wall as defined in Clause 7 (a) of Rule 12 shall not have any opening in such part thereof as shall be within the roof, nor, except with the written consent of the Resident Commissioner in any other part.

34. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place in any party wall of such building bond timber or any plate, block, brick, or plug of wood.

35. A person who shall erect a new building shall not place the end of any bressummer beam, joist, purlin, wall plate, ridge or batten in any party wall unless the end of such bressummer beam, purlin, wall plate, ridge, batten or joist be at least six inches from the centre line of such party wall.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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 40 feet, distant from any part of any other building or from the boundary of any adjoining plot or sub-plot.

OPEN SPACES, Etc.

40. 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 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 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.

41. A building shall not be so erected, added to or altered that more than one-half of the plot or 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 one-half of such plot or sub-plot shall be built over.

42. 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 48 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.

43. 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.

44. The Resident Commissioner 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 debouchment to his satisfaction: and such owner shall comply with such notice within the time specified therein.

VENTILATION, Etc.

45. 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.

46. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall construct in the wall of each storey of such building which shall immedi-

ately 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, directly communicating with the external air.

47. 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner may think fit.

48. 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 least to one-tenth 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 Resident Commissioner 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 ground floor of the building, 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 Resident Commissioner to be reserved as an open space and open to access from a public way by a passage at least 4 feet in width.

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.

49. Every person who shall erect a new domestic building shall cause every habitable room of such building to be provided with adequate means of ventilation to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

50. 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 Medical Officer of Health. He shall also cause the surface of the ground beneath any floor to be effectually protected against the lodgment of water thereon.

51. 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 Medical Officer of Health.

52. 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 judgment of the Medical Officer of Health effectually to prevent the passage of rats, or that the respective parts of the building shall be in the judgment of the Medical Officer of Health so separated from each other as effectually to prevent the passage of rats from one to the other.

SIZE AND HEIGHT OF ROOMS.

53. Every room designed for human habitation or designed to be used as a place of habitual employment of any person 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.

54. Every room designed for human habitation shall have a superficial area of at least 100 square feet.

STRUCTURE OF FLOORS.

55. Every person who shall erect a new building, shall, as regards the structure of every floor comply with such of the conditions contained in the schedule to this Part as may be applicable to such building.

GENERAL RULES.

56. 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 in 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.

57. 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.

58. Concrete floors of public buildings formed of armoured concrete shall be supported by steel, iron or reinforced concrete girders or, in the case of 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 centering is used it shall not be struck until the concrete is thoroughly set.

GIVING OF NOTICES, DEPOSIT OF PLANS, Etc.

59. Every person who shall intend to erect a building or to alter or to make any addition to a building shall give to the Resident Commissioner notice in writing in the prescribed form of such intention which shall be delivered to him at his office and shall at the same time deliver or cause to be delivered to him complete plans and sections in triplicate of every floor and the elevations of such intended building, which shall be legibly printed or drawn on 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 Resident Commissioner may deem necessary. Any plans deposited in compliance with this Rule shall remain the property of the Resident Commissioner.

60. Such person shall at the same time deliver or cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner 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.

61. Such person shall at the same time deliver or cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner a coloured block plan in triplicate 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.

62. 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.

63. Such person shall sign such plans and sections or cause the same to be signed by his duly authorised agent.

64. So soon as the Resident Commissioner and Medical Officer of Health are satisfied that such plans do not contravene any of the conditions set forth in these rules, and are in other respects satisfactory, they shall sign such plans and the Resident Commissioner shall signify his approval in writing.

65. The Resident Commissioner 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) 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 sub-division has been sanctioned by Government, or that such new building is not in conformity with a scheme of sub-division which has been so sanctioned.

(d) that the site upon which it is proposed to build is unfit for human habitation.

(e) where latrine accommodation or native servants' quarters are considered necessary by the Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health that no provision or inadequate provision is shown therefor.

66. In any case where the Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health is satisfied that any building, though the plan thereof is not open to disapproval on any of the grounds specified in Rule 65 hereof is nevertheless likely or liable to become objectionable on sanitary grounds or otherwise in any way, the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health 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 Resident Commissioner.

67. No person shall begin to erect any building or execute any such work as is described in Rule 59 until he has given notice of his intention as hereinbefore required to erect such building or execute such work and the Resident Commissioner has either intimated approval of such building or work or failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the period hereinafter described in that behalf.

68. 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 cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner notice in writing, upon the day such person begins to erect such building or to execute such work.

69. Subject to Rule 66 hereof, if within 30 days of the receipt of any plans or notice or further particulars delivered in accordance with these Rules, the Resident Commissioner 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.

70. Such person shall before proceeding to lay or cover up any foundation footings or any damp proof course of a building, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner 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.

71. If such person neglect or refuse to deliver any such notice, or to cause any such notice to be delivered as aforesaid and if the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

72. If any person who is entitled to proceed with any building or work under Rules 64, 69, or 85, 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

73. 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 Resident Commissioner 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 District Commissioner 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.

74. 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 cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner 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 afford to any party deriving authority from the Resident Commissioner free access to such work for the purpose of inspection.

75. 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 Resident Commissioner free access to such building or work for the purpose of inspection.

76. 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 cause to be delivered to the Resident Commissioner 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, and before such building shall be occupied, afford to the Resident Commissioner or to any party deriving authority from him free access to every part of such building for the purpose of inspection.

77. 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 Resident Commissioner to be erected in accordance with the approved plans and the Township Rules, and 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.

78. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

NATIVE QUARTERS.

79. Every person who shall erect a building designed to be occupied as native quarters 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) The roof of such quarters shall not consist of grass, leaves, mats, cloths; canvas or other materials likely in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health to harbour rats.

(c) 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.

(d) The upper surface of the floor shall be at least 12 inches above the mean level of the surrounding ground.

(e) 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.

(f) Each compartment shall have a superficial area of not less than 100 square feet and be provided with windows of an aggregate area equal to not less than one-tenth of the superficial floor area, and opening on to the external air.

HOARDINGS.

80. 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 Resident Commissioner for the protection of the public, provided that no hoarding shall be erected in any street except with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner or otherwise than in accordance with plans lodged and approved by him.

SANITARY LANES.

81. No building shall unless with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner be so erected, added to or altered as to have a frontage upon a sanitary lane or passage, and no building 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.

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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

82. 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 Resident Commissioner.

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.

UNAUTHORISED BUILDINGS, Etc.

83. 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 Resident Commissioner has either intimated his approval of such building or has failed to intimate his disapproval thereof within the stipulated time, or after the Resident Commissioner has disapproved any such building, shall be guilty of an offence, and in any case as aforesaid, whether proceedings have been taken against the person offending or not, the Resident Commissioner may serve upon the owner of such 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 building as the Resident Commissioner may prescribe to render such building safe or sanitary or otherwise conform to Township Rules or to remove or demolish the same.

84. Any person who, having obtained the approval of the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner or with any plans and drawings lodged with him in connection with such building unless with the written consent of the Resident Commissioner shall be guilty of an offence; and in such case as aforesaid, whether proceedings have been taken against the person offending or not, the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner may prescribe to render such building safe or sanitary or otherwise conform to Township Rules, or to remove or demolish the same.

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

85. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules it shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner 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. 15, 17, 30, 39 to 41, 43, 59 to 69, 71, 72, 74 to 81, 84, 85; 88 to 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, or which is intended to be used for the purposes of human habitation.

RUINOUS BUILDINGS.

86. Where any house or building appears to the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner may cause the house or building to be removed, and may recover the expenses of such removal from the owner.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

87. The Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner and that within a time to be specified in the notice, and such person shall thereupon comply with such notice.

SCHEDULE TO PART I.

DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

JOISTS.

1. In the construction of the floor, other than a ground 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.

(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 12 feet 4 inches in clear bearing, it shall be 9 inches in depth and 3 inches in thickness.

(f) If the joist exceeds 12 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.

(g) 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.

(g) If the joist exceeds 8 feet and does not exceed 10 feet in clear bearing it shall be 10 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches greater than the thickness hereinbefore specified for a common joist of the same bearing; and the thickness of a trimmer 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.

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.

PART II.

SANITATION, ETC.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

88. 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 out-fall where such exists, wherever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health.

89. Every person who shall erect a new building may for the purpose of collecting from the roof or flat of such building all water which falls thereon, and shall provide suitable gutters and cause to be fixed a suitable pipe or trunk, extending from the roof to a tank.

90. A rain water pipe or waste pipe discharging into a closed drain must deliver into the open air above a trapped gully so that the water shall pass into the gully before going into the 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.

91. 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.

92. 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 standards and is so constructed as to satisfy the conditions specified in (B) of Rule 14 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 therein for the purpose of cleaning it out.

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. The Resident Commissioner shall have power upon conviction of the owner or of an occupier or 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 Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health 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 Resident Commissioner may enter upon the premises and undertake the prescribed work and may recover all expenses connected therewith from the person in default.

96. The following provisions shall apply to any area of the Township to which the Governor 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.

LATRINES AND CLOSETS.

97. A person who shall construct a closet shall not construct such closet within 10 feet of any kitchen. He shall construct such closet in such manner and in such position as may be approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

98. Every person who shall construct a closet in connection with a building shall provide such 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.

99. No person shall construct a closet otherwise than in accordance with a pattern approved by the Medical Officer of Health or with plans and specification submitted to and approved by him.

100. Every person who shall construct a closet shall construct the seat, if any, of such closet, the aperture in such seat, of such dimensions 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 the receptacle, of any filth which may from time to time fall or be cast through the aperture in such seat.

101. 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.

WATER CLOSETS, PIT LATRINES, Etc.

102. A person shall not instal in any premises any water closet, pit latrine, sink, or 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 Resident Commissioner and upon such conditions as he may prescribe.

IRRIGATION TRENCHES.

103. 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.

104. 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 Resident Commissioner which permission shall in no wise affect the rights of other proprietors.

105. 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.

106. No person shall carry any irrigation trench under any public roadway without the written permission of the Resident Commissioner and except upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him.

PRIVATE DRAINS.

107. No person shall construct a 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

108. If within 30 days from the receipt of such application, the Resident Commissioner shall fail to intimate disapproval thereof, the applicant shall, subject to any other provision of these Rules, be at liberty to proceed with the construction of the drain.

109. The Resident Commissioner 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.

110. Except as provided in Rule 108 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 Resident Commissioner.

111. 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 Resident Commissioner.

112. 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.

113. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

114. Where any house or premises within 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

115. 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.

CONNECTIONS WITH PUBLIC DRAINS.

116. No person shall connect or cause to be connected any drain with a public drain save as provided in Rule 117 of these Rules.

117. 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.

118. Any person who connects or causes to be connected any drain with a public drain in contravention of these Rules 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.

FOOTBRIDGES OVER DRAINS.

119. 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 Eastleigh, shall make application for permission to the Resident Commissioner 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.

120. The word "building" where it occurs in Rule 73 and 75 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.

121. Permission shall not be granted for any footbridge to be so erected as together with any existing footbridge or footbridges to cover more than one-half of the frontage of any building situated on the same side of the road as such footbridges.

122. A moveable wooden footbridge not exceeding 10 feet in width and not attached to the soil is not a footbridge within the meaning of these Rules.

SANITARY NUISANCES, ETC.

123. 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, 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 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 cleanly 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.

124. If the Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector has reasonable ground for suspecting that a nuisance exists on any premises such Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department 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 a 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 Government shall restore the premises at its own expense.

125. Whenever a nuisance exists or has existed and is likely to recur on any land or premises within the Township the Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health 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 Resident Commissioner may abate the same and do what is necessary to prevent the recurrence thereof.

Provided further that, where any drain to be constructed upon land in possession of the Crown, exceeds 60 feet in length, it shall not be competent under this Rule to charge any person with the cost of such portion as exceeds 60 feet.

For the purpose of this Rule where any drain constructed upon unalienated Crown land shall serve for the conveyance of surface water or effluent of any kind from any plot or sub-plot into any public drain, the owner of such plot or sub-plot 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 sub-plot or of such portions or premises as the case may be.

126. Where a notice has been served on any person under these Rules 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 requisitions of the notice within the time specified, he shall be guilty of an offence.

127. 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 Medical Officer of Health that by reason of the nuisance a dwelling house or room or premises is or are unfit for human habitation, the Resident Commissioner may by special order prohibit the use of such dwelling house, room or premises for human habitation;

(2) In any case the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

128. 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 Medical Officer of Health inhabit or cause or suffer to be inhabited such building or part of a building, shall be guilty of an offence.

INSANITARY PREMISES.

129. 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.

130. If in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health any tent or any hut constructed of wood or mud 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

LATRINES, Etc.

131. Every owner of a house or building used as a dwelling or otherwise shall provide such house or building with proper and sufficient closets 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 closets to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

132. The Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector or any person authorised by the Resident Commissioner may enter upon any premises and examine any closet, 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.

133. 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.

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

139. 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 closets 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.

140. Owners or occupiers of any building or premises within the Township shall use such receptacles for latrines as the Medical Officer of Health or the Resident Commissioner shall direct or approve; receptacles of the pattern so ordered shall be obtainable at the office of the Resident Commissioner free of charge, provided that in the event of the loss, damage or misuse of any such receptacle, the person to whom the said receptacle was issued, and in whose possession it was at the time of the said loss, damage or misuse shall be liable to repay to the Resident Commissioner the initial cost of the aforementioned receptacle.

DUSTBINS.

141. The owner of any building, plot 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.

142. 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 Township 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 working days.

143. For the purposes of Rules 141 to 144 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.

144. 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.

PART III.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

SUPPRESSION OF MOSQUITOS.

145. 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 regarding mosquitos in existence upon such lands or premises.

146. The occupier of any area plot or premises on which mosquito larvae are found shall be guilty of an offence.

147. 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.

148. 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 by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

149. 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 by notice in writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

150. 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 writing from the Medical Officer of Health be guilty of an offence.

151. 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.

152. 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 foregoing provisions of this Part, the Resident Commissioner 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.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

153. In the following Rules the term "infectious disease" shall mean plague, cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever or esteric, scarlet fever, relapsing fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, sleeping sickness, leprosy, beriberi, yaws, diptheria, puerperal fever, erysipelas and mumps.

154. Every duly qualified Medical Practitioner attending on or called in to visit a patient within the Township shall forthwith, on becoming aware or having reason to suspect that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease, send to the Health Office 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.

155. There shall be paid out of the revenues of the Colony and Protectorate to a duly qualified Medical Practitioner (other than a Medical Practitioner in the service of the Government) a fee of Fls. 2 for every report furnished by him under the preceding rule.

REPORTS OF DEATHS AND BURIALS.

*156. Every death occurring within the Township 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 aforementioned 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 Resident Commissioner.

*157. 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.

*158. No corpse shall be buried, burnt, or otherwise disposed of within the Township in any place other than a place assigned for such burial, cremation or disposal by the Government. 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 shall direct.

159. The corpse of every person dying within the Township 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.

160. 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.

161. 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 Resident Commissioner, or person acting under his authority.

162. 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.

*163. 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.

CONVEYANCE, Etc., OF DEAD BODIES.

*164. 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.

*165. 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.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

166. 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.

167. 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 Colony.

LODGING HOUSES.

168. In these Rules

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.

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.

169. 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 Resident Commissioner, after having been certified by the Medical Officer of Health as being fit for the purpose. The Resident Commissioner may cancel any registration upon a breach of these Rules in connection with such lodging house.

170. 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.

171. 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 Resident Commissioner in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Rule 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.

172. 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 Resident Commissioner.

173. The fees specified in the Schedule to this Rule shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner in respect of every licence issued under these Rules.

174. 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 the 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.

175. 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.

176. 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.

177. 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.

178. 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.

179. 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.

180. 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.

181. If in any proceedings under these Rules 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.

182. 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 TO RULE 171.

LODGING HOUSE.

Licence No.....
 Place

Room No.

Number of lodgers authorised to be received into this room

Dated.....192

.....
 Resident Commissioner.

SCHEDULE TO RULE 173.

FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF LODGING HOUSES.

For each person for whom accommodation is certified by the Medical Officer of Health as available, Fls. 3 per annum.

OVERCROWDING, Etc.

183. 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.

184. 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.

185. 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.

PART IV.

MARKETS AND TRADES.

LICENSING OF TRADES, Etc.

186. 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.

187. 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 Resident Commissioner.

188. The Resident Commissioner 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.

189. A person holding a licence for a laundry, eating house, lodging house, bakery, butcher's or fishmonger's, vegetable dealer's premises, places of entertainment, store, manufactory, or trade premises, shall give notice to the Medical Officer of Health of any case of serious illness occurring on the licenced premises within 24 hours of its coming to his notice unless such case is treated by a duly qualified Medical Practitioner within that period.

TRADE LICENCES.

190. For the purposes of Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive.

(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 the said Rules shall apply to public markets or to any premises in respect of which a licence shall be current for a laundry, eating house, bakery, or butcher's, fishmonger's, or vegetable dealer's premises, or a general retail licence or a hotel liquor licence under the Liquor Ordinance, 1909.

191. 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.

192. The Resident Commissioner may on hygienic grounds and with the written advice of the Medical Officer of Health by written notice annul any licence granted under Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive, but such annulment shall not take effect until 14 days have elapsed from the date of service of such notice.

193. The Resident Commissioner shall have power to attach to any licence granted under Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive 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.

194. Any decision by the Resident Commissioner under Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive shall be subject to review by the Senior Commissioner on written notice of appeal given to him within 14 days of the date of service of notice of such decision.

195. Every licence under Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which it shall have been granted, provided that the Resident Commissioner 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.

196. In respect of every licence granted under Rules Nos. 190 to 196 inclusive a fee shall be payable to the Resident Commissioner. The fee shall be for an annual licence, Fls. 2.

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.

BUTCHERS AND FISHMONGERS.

*197. No person shall carry on the business of a butcher or vendor of meat or fishmonger in the Township without being first registered as such.

*198. 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 Resident Commissioner may licence private premises which have been approved by the Medical Officer of Health for the sale of meat or fish.

*199. 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.

200. Butchers' and fishmongers' shops and stalls shall be thoroughly cleaned out and washed at least once in every 24 hours.

201. Any meat or fish which in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner, 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.

202. Any shop used as a butcher's or fishmonger's shop shall not be used for purposes of human habitation.

203. A fee of Fls. 5 per month shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner in respect of every registration of a butcher, and in respect of every registration of a fishmonger, under these Rules.

BAKERIES.

*204. No building shall be used as a bakery unless and until it shall have been first registered in the office of the Resident Commissioner, 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 Medical Officer of Health.

*205. 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.

*206. Any premises actually used as a bakery shall not be used as a dwelling or sleeping apartment.

207. The Resident Commissioner, the Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Inspector, and any other person appointed by the Resident Commissioner 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.

208. On the sanitary conditions of any bakery being reported by the Medical Officer of Health to be unsatisfactory the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner shall have been completed.

209. No trade other than that of a baker shall be carried on in a bakery without the permission of the Resident Commissioner in writing.

210. A fee of Fls. 5 per month shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner in respect of every registration of a bakery under these Rules.

VEGETABLE DEALERS.

*211. No person shall carry on business as a vendor of vegetables without first being registered as such.

*212. No person so registered shall carry on the business of a vegetable seller in any building other than one provided for that purpose and provided that the Resident Commissioner may licence private premises which have been approved by the Medical Officer of Health for the sale of vegetables.

*213. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall serve or work in any vegetable shop or stall.

*214. Any vegetables which in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner, Medical Officer or Sanitary Inspector or of any Inspector appointed for the purpose, are unfit for human food may be seized by the Resident Commissioner, 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.

215. A fee of Fls. 5 per month shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner in respect of every registration under this Section.

CONVEYANCE OF MEAT.

*216. 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 Resident Commissioner. The owner of any carcass or meat or undressed hides conveyed in contravention of this rule shall be guilty of an offence.

*217. A person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall not be engaged in the conveyance of meat.

218. Save when engaged in the loading or unloading of any cart used for the conveyance of carcasses of 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.

*219. No African or Asiatic shall carry any carcass 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 carcass 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.

MILK.

*220. So person shall sell, deliver, cause to be delivered, or offer for sale any milk, to which any water or other matter or ingredient has been added.

No person who sells milk elsewhere than at a cowshed, shop, or dairy shall sell, or offer for sale milk until he shall have been registered by the Resident Commissioner as a milk boy, and then only at such places as the Resident Commissioner may appoint by public advertisement in the *Official Gazette*.

221. Any person offering milk for sale, or delivering, or causing to be delivered any milk, and any proprietor, occupier, or manager of a 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 authorised 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.

222. Every owner or occupier, or manager of a 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.

HAWKERS.

*223. No person shall hawk any goods in the township unless provided with a permit, or shall hawk any fresh foods in the township.

*224. A fee of Fls. 5 per month shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner for every permit issued under Rule 223.

LAUNDRIES, Etc.

225. For the purpose of these Rules "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.

226. 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 Resident Commissioner.

*227. 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 Resident Commissioner a washing licence.

228. 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.

229. No person shall do any washing under any Laundry or Washing licence except at a place or places specified in such licence.

230. 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.

231. The fees specified in the Schedule to this Rule shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner 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 Resident Commissioner, and shall pay the additional fee chargeable in respect thereof for the current year or month as the case may be.

232. 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.

233. 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.

234. Every Dhobie holding a washing licence and every employer of such Dhobie 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.

235. No Dhobie shall sell, exchange or part with a badge so issued to him for his own use.

236. No person shall wear any such badge unless the same was issued to him by the Resident Commissioner.

237. The Resident Commissioner 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 Senior Commissioner.

238. 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.

*239. 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 these Rules as a Laundryman or Dhobie, or shall engage in any washing or shall perform or assist in performing any work in connection therewith.

240. 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 actual members of his household.

241. 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.

242. 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.

243. No Dhobie while holding a licence under these rules shall reside on any premises except those provided for the purpose by the Resident Commissioner and called the Dhobie Quarters, unless with the written consent of the Resident Commissioner, and no person other than a licensed Dhobie or a member of the family of such Dhobie shall reside in the Dhobie Quarters.

244. 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.

SCHEDULE TO RULES Nos. 231 & 234.

	Fls. C.
<i>Washing Licences</i> —Fee per month or part of a month	2 00
Upon the issue of every Dhobie's Badge or Dhobie's Employee's Badge, a deposit of	5 00
(Returnable upon the cancellation of the Washing licence and the return of badge.)	
<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

INDIAN AND NATIVE EATING HOUSES.

245. 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 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.

246. 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 Resident Commissioner in accordance with these rules.

247. The Licence shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as shall be from time to time determined by the Resident Commissioner 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.

248. Every licence issued shall be for such period as the Resident Commissioner 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.

249. 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.

250. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

251. 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 isolated and 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 storerooms 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.

Where in any premises in respect of which a licence is current, any of the foregoing conditions is not complied with, the Resident Commissioner 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.

252. All internal walls of any premises licensed as an Indian or Native Eating House shall be white-washed 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.

253. 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.

254. 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.

255. 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.

256. The licensee shall at all times allow the Police, Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector and any person duly authorised by the Resident Commissioner 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 person.

257. 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.

258. 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.

259. No Eating House shall be open for business between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

260. 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.

261. (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 Resident Commissioner, 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.

262. The licensee shall be responsible for the due observance of these Rules 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.

263. For every licence issued under Rules Nos. 245 to 263 there shall be payable to the Resident Commissioner a fee of Fls. 50 per year or Fls. 15 per quarter.

AERATED WATER.

264. No person shall manufacture aerated water or ice within the Township.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

*265. No building shall be used as a place of entertainment unless it shall have been registered by the Resident Commissioner: provided that this Rule shall not apply to any theatre as defined in the Stage Plays and Cinematograph Exhibitions Ordinance, 1912.

266. The Resident Commissioner 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 exists.

(iv) Given particulars of any precautions proposed to be taken against fire:—

all to the satisfaction of the Resident Commissioner.

267. The fees specified in the schedule to this Rule shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner in respect of registration under these Rules.

SCHEDULE TO RULE 267.

FEES FOR LICENSING OF PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT (OTHER THAN THEATRES).

	Fls.	cts.
For registration of a building for one or more days, for each day	...	15 00
For registration of a building for one month	...	30 00

BILLIARD SALOONS.

268. No building shall be used as a public Billiard Saloon unless registered by the Resident Commissioner 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.

269. A fee of Fls. 5/- shall be payable in advance to the Resident Commissioner for a registration of a Billiard Saloon under Rule 268 each month or part of a month.

CYCLE HIRERS.

270. In these Rules the term "cycle" shall be held to include bicycles and tricycles other than motor-cycles.

*271. 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.

*272. Every person licensed under these Rules shall keep a register and shall enter therein before lending out a cycle for hire the following particulars.

(a) Trade number of cycle. and, if registered in Nairobi Municipality, the registered number also.

(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.

273. Every person licensed under these Rules shall in every case when he shall have lent a cycle be presumed to have lent the same for hire, unless he shall prove to the contrary.

*274. Any person who shall supply false particulars for registration to a person licensed under these Rules, and any person failing to conform to any of the provisions of Rules 271 and 272 hereof shall be guilty of an offence.

275. A fee of Fls. 5/- per calendar month shall be paid in advance to the Resident Commissioner in respect of every licence under Rules Nos. 268 to 275.

DANGEROUS AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

276. No dangerous or offensive trade or business shall be established or carried on within the Township except with a special permit in writing from the Resident Commissioner, 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, tile burner, or any other trade or business which may be declared to be dangerous or offensive by the Resident Commissioner by notice published in the "Official Gazette."

The Resident Commissioner 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.

PETROLEUM STORES.

277. For the purposes of these Rules "Petroleum" includes both ordinary kerosine 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.

278. The Resident Commissioner 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.

279. Any person desiring to have any premises registered for the storage of petroleum shall send to the Resident Commissioner 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.

280. The registration of any premises under these Rules may on breach of any condition imposed under these Rules, be cancelled by the Resident Commissioner whose decision shall be final.

281. No premises will be registered for the keeping of petroleum unless and until they shall have been passed by an officer appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose as in accordance with the approved plans thereof: and approval of plans shall not be held as equivalent to registration.

282. Registration under this section shall only be available until the 31st day of December in the year of registration and shall be renewable annually.

*283. No person shall keep petroleum on any unregistered premises unless the quantity of either, so kept, does not exceed:—

of petroleum oil 40 gallons
of petroleum spirit 40 gallons

or if both together are kept:—

of petroleum oil 20 gallons
of petroleum spirit 20 gallons

284. Where petroleum is kept on any unregistered premises the following provision 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.

PART V.

VEHICLES.

285. For the purposes of these Rules, 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.

"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.

VEHICLES—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

BRAKES.

*286. Every vehicle other than a rickshaw or a vehicle specially exempted by the Resident Commissioner (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.

*287. After the hour of 6-15 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.

*288. 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.

*289. 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.

*290. 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 Township otherwise than in charge of a proper and responsible person or persons.

*291. 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.

*292. 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.

*293. The use of nose-ropes and nose-rings for oxen, and the beating of oxen, otherwise than with whips or thongs made of leather and not exceeding one inch in width, is prohibited.

The owner and person or persons in charge of any ox found fitted with a nose-ring or being beaten otherwise than with a whip or thong as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence.

*294. 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.

*295. 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 or 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.

*296. 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.

*297. 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, 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 Resident Commissioner the amount of the damage.

*298. 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.

*299. 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.

*300. The owner of every two-wheeled cart used within the Township 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 tailboard 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 fixed as aforesaid shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

*301. No timber or other material or thing measuring over 12 feet in length shall be carried in a cart having less than four wheels. No timber or other material or thing shall be so carried in any vehicle so 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 except with the written permission of the Superintendent of Police, and in accordance with the terms of any conditions which may be attached to such permission. The owner or person or persons in charge of any vehicle found carrying timber or other material or thing so as to contravene this rule shall each severally be guilty of an offence.

STOCKWHIPS.

*302. 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.

*303. The Resident Commissioner may set apart places in the township as stands for vehicles for hire.

*304. 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.

*305. 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.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

*306. 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 Resident Commissioner which may embody such conditions as the Resident Commissioner 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.

PART VI.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER, SAFETY, ETC.

PRESERVATION OF ORDER BY NIGHT.

*307. No ngoma, kinanda, native dancing or drumming shall be permitted in any street or open space, without leave first obtained from the Resident Commissioner.

*308. Any person wishing to hold any ngoma kinanda, dancing or drumming as aforesaid must first obtain a permit in writing from the Resident Commissioner or such person as he may appoint, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

*309. 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.

*310. No person shall use the streets of the Township between the hours of 10 p.m. and sunrise, unless he carry a lighted lamp or lantern, or be able to satisfy the police as to his respectability in such other manner as the Resident Commissioner may consider sufficient.

GENERAL NUISANCES.

*311. 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 boundary stone, 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 Resident Commissioner.

CONGREGATION OF NATIVES.

*312. No native, other than actual domestic office or shop servants in the immediate employ of the owner or occupier of a dwelling house or business premises shall sleep or remain on any such premises or in any outbuildings or tents in the vicinity thereof without the permission of the owner or occupier between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., provided that such owner or occupier may not give permission to more than five natives so to sleep or remain without the sanction of the Resident Commissioner or of his deputy.

CARRYING OF ARMS.

*313. 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.

314. Spears, Bows and Arrows, swords, knob-berries, and firearms of any description shall be considered arms for the purpose of these Rules.

FIREARMS.

*315. 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.

FIRES.

316. 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.

317. If any person obstructs in any way the execution of any measure taken under Rule No. 316 he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under these Rules.

318. No occupier, owner, or other person interested in any premises demolished or unroofed or from which the roofing or other materials shall have been removed by order of such European Police Officer with the purpose of staying the spreading or communication of fire, shall be entitled on account thereof to compensation of any sort whatever.

FIRE ALARMS.

*319. 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.

INFLAMMABLE ROOFS.

320. The Resident Commissioner 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.

EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS.

*321. 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 I of the Ammunition Class and Firework Class (Classes VI and VII) as defined by the aforementioned Rules.

*322. 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 Resident Commissioner, who may grant or withhold permission at his discretion.

BURNING OF RUBBISH, Etc.

*323. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

*324. 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.

STABLES, CATTLE SHEDS, Etc.

325. No person shall except under licence from the Resident Commissioner use any place within the Township as a stable for horses, mules or donkeys or as a cattle shed or pig-stye. The Resident Commissioner 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.

CAMELS, SHEEP, Etc.

326. No person shall keep any camels, ostriches, pigs, sheep or goats within the Township except with the written permission of the Resident Commissioner.

327. 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 Resident Commissioner.

328. No pigs shall be kept in or under any place used for purposes of human habitation.

DOGS.

329. No person shall keep a dog (unless under 5 months of age) within the Township unless the same shall have been registered at the office of the Resident Commissioner for the then current calendar year. Provided that a valid certificate of registration duly granted in any other Township of the Protectorate shall authorise the holder thereof to keep the dog for which such certificate was granted in the Township of Eastleigh during the year of its currency.

330. Every dog kept within the Township shall be provided with a collar inscribed with the name of the owner.

331. The Resident Commissioner may cause any dog found within the Township without a collar or any dog which he has reason to believe to be ownerless, diseased, savage or dangerous to be seized, and may destroy or otherwise deal with the same as he may think fit, provided that a dog which is neither diseased, savage or dangerous shall be kept at least 7 days and its owner notified if possible and for every dog claimed there shall be paid a fee of Cts. 50 per day or part of a day, during which such dog shall have been kept by the Resident Commissioner.

332. A fee of Fls. 5 shall be payable to the Resident Commissioner for every registration of a dog under these Rules.

OFFENSIVE ANIMALS.

333. No owner or occupier shall keep any animal within the Township that in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner or Medical Officer of Health is or is likely to become dangerous, or is a nuisance or injurious to health.

STRAY ANIMALS.

334. Any Police Officer or any person authorised by the Resident Commissioner may seize any animal found straying in any street or public place or upon any property of the Government or of any Department of the Government and may take or cause to be taken such animal to the pound of the Nairobi Municipality to be there impounded.

335. The owner or occupier of any land within the Township may seize any unauthorised animal which he may find on his land and may take or cause to be taken such animal to the pound of the Nairobi Municipality to be there impounded.

336. Any animal impounded under Rules Nos. 334 and 335 shall be subject to all or any rules regulations or bye-laws which are or which may be applied to the pound of the Nairobi Municipality.

REMOVAL OF CARCASSES.

337. Every person within whose premises any horse, pony, bullock, cow, sheep, goat or pig may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if the death occurs at night, within four hours after daylight, remove and bury or burn the carcass to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health or forthwith notify the Resident Commissioner and thereafter dispose of the carcass as he shall direct.

*338. No person shall throw or deposit, or cause to be deposited any carcass upon any street or public place or into any drain, lake, river, or watercourse, or on the banks of any lake, river or watercourse.

339. The owner of any animal the dead body of which is disposed of by the Resident Commissioner or such officer as he may appoint, shall pay to the Resident Commissioner, on demand, a fee in accordance with the following tariff.

	Per head.	
	Fls.	cts.
For sheep, goats, swine and dogs ...	2	50
For horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, horned cattle and other animals not specified ...	5	00

LICENCE TO EXCAVATE.

*340. No person shall make any hole or excavation within the limits of the Township, without a permit from the Resident Commissioner 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.

341. The Resident Commissioner may grant such permit 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.

BARBED WIRE.

342. The use of barbed wire is prohibited except under special permit from the Resident Commissioner.

BATHING.

343. Places may be set aside by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose of public bathing.

Public bathing at any other place except such place or places set aside by the Resident Commissioner for that purpose is prohibited.

WASHING OF CLOTHES, Etc.

344. The Resident Commissioner may set apart places for public washing.

*345. 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 Resident Commissioner for that purpose is prohibited.

POSTING OF BILLS, Etc.

*346. No person shall place or post or cause to be placed or posted any bill, sign, notice or advertisement upon any public place within the Township or upon any bridge, tree, fence, pole, post, or other structure or erection situated upon any public place within the Township without the written permission of the Resident Commissioner or otherwise than in strict accordance with any terms or conditions attached to such permission.

347. The Resident Commissioner may remove without notice and dispose at his discretion, of any boarding, signboard or similar structure, or any bill, sign, notice or advertisement placed or posted whether before or after the date hereof upon any public place within the Township or upon any bridge, tree, fence, pole, post or other structure or erection situated upon any public place within the Township, without written permission of the Resident Commissioner or otherwise than in strict accordance with the terms or conditions attached to such permission. No liability shall attach to the Resident Commissioner in respect of his exercise of the powers conferred upon him by this Rule.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

348. Public gardens in the Township shall be under the control of the Resident Commissioner and of such officer or officers as he shall appoint to look after them and keep order therein.

*349. Public gardens shall be open to the public every day from 6-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. No person unless duly authorised by the Resident Commissioner shall be in the gardens except between the said hours.

*350. No vehicles (other than perambulators) shall be allowed entrance to public gardens: nor persons riding upon horses or other animals or bicycles, no cattle, donkeys, sheep or goats, or other animals other than dogs under control shall be brought or allowed to stray into public gardens unless under the authority of the Resident Commissioner.

*351. 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, shrubs or flowers in public gardens unless under the authority of the Resident Commissioner.

*352. No person shall climb any tree, shoot with guns, bows or catapults, throw stones or be guilty of disorderly or indecent behaviour in public gardens.

*353. No person shall deposit paper, bottles or other refuse of any sort in public gardens.

PART VII.

PUBLIC SERVICES RATE.

354. In respect of the general public services of the township, embracing the construction and supervision of roads, drains, public conveniences and township depôts and the provision and supervision of scavenging, street lighting, water supply and similar works there shall be paid to the Resident Commissioner at his office by the owner of every plot or sub-plot and by the owner of every building, situated within the township area, rates in accordance with the schedule to this rule, provided that no rates shall be payable in respect of any plot, sub-plot or building covenanted to be held for religious or charitable purposes or purposes of sport if and so long as such plot, sub-plot or building is so covenanted and used exclusively.

355. The said rates shall be paid in advance on the 1st day of January in each year, provided that the rates for the year 1921 shall be three-quarters of the amounts shewn in the schedule and shall be payable in advance on the 1st day of April, 1921.

SCHEDULE TO RULE 354.

	<i>Per annum.</i>
For every plot or sub-plot not exceeding one-fifth of an acre in area ...	Fls. 2:00
For every plot or sub-plot exceeding one-fifth and not exceeding 1½ acres in area ...	Fls. 3:00
For every plot or sub-plot exceeding 1½ acres in area ...	Fls. 4:00
For every building, as defined in Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Rule 12, a rate not exceeding 10% of its rateable value.	

PART VIII.

PENALTIES, ETC.

356. 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 Fls. 200/-, and in default of payment to imprisonment of either kind for a period not exceeding two months.

357. 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 Fls. 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.

358. 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 Resident Commissioner 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.

359. Offences against any of the following Rules, viz:—Nos. 156, 157, 158, 163, 164, 165, 167, 193, 199, 204, 205, 206, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 223, 224, 227, 239, 259, 265, 271, 272, 274, 283, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 319, 321, 323, 324, 338, 340, 345, 346, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353 shall be cognisable by the Police.

By command of His Excellency the Governor.

Nairobi,

The 6th day of April, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

NOTE:— * Signifies cognisable by Police.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 120.

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:—

S. 17612/III.

“AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.”

(No. XXIV OF 1920).

S. 3378.

“AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION.”

(No. XXVII OF 1920).

S. 18733.

“AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES IN THE CASES OF MOHAMMEDAN MARRIAGES AND RELATING TO INTESTATE SUCCESSION IN CERTAIN CASES.”

(No. XXXIV OF 1920).

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
Nairobi,
April 8th, 1921.

W. K. NOTLEY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 121. S. 74.

THE ESTATE DUTY ORDINANCE, 1918.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

THE Estate Duty Commissioners in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Estate Duty Ordinance, 1918, and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, hereby appoint Stanley Sanderson, Esquire, of Kisumu, vice Neville Aglionby Kenyon-Stanley, Esquire, with effect from the 1st of April, 1921, to act as Assistant Commissioner under the aforesaid Ordinance to collect and receive the duties thereby imposed.

The aforesaid Assistant Commissioner shall ordinarily act in such capacity in the following areas, namely, the Provinces of Nyanza and Naivasha.

Given under our hands at Nairobi this 8th day of April, 1921.

R. W. LYALL-GRANT,
Attorney General.

H. H. RUSHTON,
Acting Treasurer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 410.

UNDER THE MINING REGULATIONS, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE licences granted to Mr. A. L. Lawley of Kajiado under General Notice No. 665 of 7th June, 1920, as published on page 557 in the *Official Gazette* of the 9th June, 1920, are cancelled.

Nairobi,
11th April, 1921.

H. T. MARTIN,
Acting Commissioner of Mines.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 411.

UNDER THE MINING ORDINANCE, 1912.

LICENCE No. 28.

A SOLE Prospecting Licence has been granted to Messrs. Bird & Co., of Nairobi, to prospect for minerals other than Coal and Oil, for a term of one year from the 11th March, 1921, over an area of 4 square miles, at Mrima Hill, in the Vanga District, of the Seyidie Province, defined as follows:—

The Eastern boundary to be a North and South line one mile due East of the highest point of Mrima. The Western boundary to be a North and South line 1 mile due West of the highest point of Mrima. The Southern boundary to be an East and West line 1 mile due South of the highest point of Mrima. The Northern boundary to be an East and West line 1 mile due North of the highest point of Mrima.

Nairobi,

11th April, 1921.

H. T. MARTIN,
Acting Commissioner of Mines.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 412.

NOTICE.

MEDALS and Clasps for the Aulihan operation 1917-18, have been received from the Colonial Office. Officers and other ranks of the 5th King's African Rifles, who took part in the above operation, are requested to submit their claims for the same through the District Commissioner concerned, to the Adjutant, 5th King's African Rifles, c/o the Officer Commanding Depot, 3rd and 5th King's African Rifles, Nairobi.

2. When submitting claims, care should be exercised to quote Regimental Number and Name of the Native Ranks. In cases where a man served in both 3rd and 5th Battalions, King's African Rifles, he should state his number in both Battalions.

3. District Commissioners and others concerned, are kindly requested to make this notice known in their districts as fully as possible.

Nairobi,
8th April, 1921.

J. M. LLEWELLYN, *Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 5th King's
African Rifles.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 413.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS
ORDINANCE, 1906.

APPOINTMENT.

To be an Honorary Permit Issuer.

G. McDiarmid, Esq., Kwoetobos Farm No. 76B,
P.O. Hcey's Bridge, Trans-Nzoia.

Nairobi,
6th April, 1921.

J. B. BANKS,
Permit Officer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 196.

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1915.

THE Leases of the farms specified in the Schedule hereto, will, subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, be offered for sale at the Railway Institute, Nairobi, commencing at 10 a.m. on Monday the 6th June, 1921. Plans of the farms may be seen at the Public Map Office, Land Department, Nairobi, and at the office of the Resident Commissioner of the district in which any particular farm mentioned in the Schedule is situated, or may be had on application to the Land Department on payment of Fls. 2, post free in respect of each plan required.

The right to withdraw any farm from the auction is reserved to Government.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. Each farm shall be auctioned separately.
2. European British subjects (or their accredited agents) will be permitted to bid and purchase. Non-British subjects will require the consent in writing of His Excellency the Governor.
3. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to any bidding, the farm shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding.
4. The amount of the advance of each bidding shall be regulated by the Auctioneer and no bidding shall be retracted.
5. Each purchaser shall pay to the auctioneer, immediately on the fall of the hammer, a deposit of 10% of his purchase money. In default of such payment the plot may be immediately re-offered for sale and any subsequent bid by the person who has made default may be ignored or refused.

6. The balance of the purchase money may be paid in full to the Land Officer on or before the 1st July, 1921, or may be paid in nine equal annual instalments payable on the 1st January in each year, the first instalment being payable on the 1st January, 1922, and the purchaser shall inform the Land Officer on or before the 1st July, 1921, which method of payment he desires to adopt.

7. If the purchaser shall have elected to pay the balance of the purchase money by instalments no assignment of the land leased or any part thereof shall be valid until the whole of the balance of the purchase money shall have been paid.

8. The rent due to the 31st day of December, 1921, the Survey fees and the fees payable for the preparation and registration of the lease and the stamp duty payable in respect of the lease and, if the purchaser shall have elected to pay the balance of the purchase money in full, the balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the Land Officer at the Land Office, Nairobi, on or before the 1st July, 1921, and upon such payments being duly made the purchaser shall, subject to the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, and if the conditions of sale have been complied with, be entitled to a lease of the farm, which lease shall be presented to him for execution as soon as conveniently may be.

9. If the payments mentioned in Condition No. 8 are not made on or before the 1st July, 1921, the Land Officer may order that the deposit paid by the purchaser be forfeited to the Government and that the purchaser shall have no further claim to a lease of the farm.

10. The lease shall be for 999 years and shall commence from the 1st day of July, 1921, and the rent shall be payable from that date.

Nairobi,

17th February, 1921.

H. T. MARTIN,

Land Officer.

SCHEDULE.

Situation.	L. O. Number.	Area Approximate only Acres.	Rent per annum.	Upset price.	Term of Lease.	Survey Fees.	Cost of Deeds.	Proportionate Rental from 1st July, 1921 to 31st Dec., 1921.
Kericho ...	3884	740	Florins 74/-	Florins 11,100/-	999 yrs. from 1st July, 1921	Florins 500/-	Florins 45/-	Florins 37/-
Kyambu ...	127	150	15/-	11,250/-	"	242/-	"	7/50
Machakos ...	3879	5207	520/70	15,620/-	"	805/-	"	260/35
Trans Nzoia ...	2058	2150	215/-	8,600/-	"	509/-	"	107/50
do. ...	2067	3627	362/70	14,508/-	"	549/-	"	181/35
Athi River ...	3672	1716	171/60	8,580/-	"	524/-	"	85/80
Naivasha ...	1695	2504	250/40	5,008/-	"	675/-	"	125/20
do. ...	1562	2980	298/-	5,960/-	"	850/-	"	149/-
Molo ...	1514	1430	143/-	14,300/-	"	669/-	"	71/50
Mbagathi ...	1128	113	11/30	11,300/-	"	290/-	"	5/65
Muhoroni ...	1637/2	1049	104/90	31,470/-	"	535/-	"	52/45
Limoru ...	3900	50.85	5/09	2,540/-	"	118/-	"	2/55
Thika ...	282/1	1065	106/50	26,625/-	"	346/-	"	53/25
do. ...	282/2	222	22/20	5,550/-	"	179/-	"	11/10
Nyeri ...	2270/1	1282	128/20	28,204/-	"	630/-	"	64/10
do. ...	2270/2	496	49/60	24,800/-	"	350/-	"	24/80

GENERAL NOTICE No. 366.

NOTICE.

GRANT OF AFRICAN GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL
TURKHANA OPERATIONS, 1918.

Medals and Clasps for the Turkhana Operations, 1918, have been received from the War Office. Officers and other ranks of the 3rd King's African Rifles who took part in the above operations under command of Captain W. P. Holland, are requested to submit their claims to the Adjutant, 3rd King's African Rifles, Nairobi.

Care should be exercised when submitting claims to quote the Battalion, Regimental Number and Name of the Native Ranks.

District Commissioners and others concerned are kindly requested to make this Notice known in their districts as fully as possible.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 399.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION
ORDINANCE, 1906.

NOTICE.

COMPANIES and private individuals expecting the arrival of friends or persons from overseas to work for them in this country are requested to notify the Principal Immigration Officer, Mombasa to this effect, at the same time stating if they are willing, to sign a surety bond, if called on to do so, under the above Ordinance.

This procedure will simplify matters for newcomers and also prevent possible hardship.

Nairobi,

1st April, 1921.

F. D. TYSSSEN,
Acting Commissioner,
Kenya Police.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 367.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

STORES DEPARTMENT—CATERING SECTION.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of provisions, Wines, Spirits, Beers, Mineral Waters, etc., for a period of 6 months to 31st of December, 1921.

1. Only approximate estimated quantities of requirements can be given, as per lists which can be inspected at the Railway Stores at Kilindini, and Nairobi. The Railway does not undertake to order all the items, or quantities shewn on such lists.

2. Orders will be placed from time to time during the period stipulated for such articles, and for such quantities as the Railway may require.

3. Quotations should include the cost of packings delivered either at the Railway Stores, Nairobi or Kilindini. The Depôt to be specified at the time of quoting.

4. The Brands and size of the packings to be specified against each quotation, and the prices to include the full quantity, in sound condition.

5. Owing to the uncertainty of prices and other factors, it is suggested that quotations be based, as far as possible, on the landed cost, plus a percentage.

6. Further particulars may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Nairobi.

7. Quotations marked "Tenders for Catering Stores" should reach the undersigned, before the 25th of April.

8. The lowest, or any Tender, not necessarily accepted.

Nairobi,

B. M. CARTER,
22nd March, 1921. *Acting Chief Storekeeper,*
Uganda Railway.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 414.

CURRENCY BOARD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Left hand half of Currency Note No. $\frac{B}{2}$ 30157 for Rs. 10 has been presented to the Currency Officer for payment by Standard Bank of S. A. Ltd., Mombasa. Any person claiming to be entitled to payment in respect of the said half note, should communicate forthwith with the Currency Officer. In the absence of any such claim being established within three months of this date, payment for the said half note will be made to the said Standard Bank of S. A. Ltd., Mombasa, and the half note will be cancelled.

Mombasa,
March 22nd, 1921.

F. W. MAJOR,
Currency Officer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 415.

CURRENCY BOARD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Left hand half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{1}$ 36485 for Rs. 5 has been presented to the Currency Officer for payment by Standard Bank of S. A. Ltd., Mombasa. Any person claiming to be entitled to payment in respect of the said half note, should communicate forthwith with the Currency Officer. In the absence of any such claim being established within three months of this date, payment for the said half note will be made to the said Standard Bank of S. A. Ltd., Mombasa, and the half note will be cancelled.

Mombasa,
April 8th, 1921.

F. W. MAJOR,
Currency Officer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 416.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following Musharagi Sleepers, delivered at any station on the Uganda Railway.

No. 7,000	6' x 9" x 4½"
No. 3,000	9' x 10" x 5"
No. 50	10' x 10" x 5"
No. 1,200	12' x 12" x 6"
No. 300	9' x 9" x 6"

Tenders must reach the Office of the undersigned on or before 14th May, 1921. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Specification and conditions will be sent on application.

G. D. RHODES,
Chief Engineer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 371.

HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL
FOR EASTERN AFRICA.

THE next Session of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa has been fixed to be holden at Mombasa and to commence on Tuesday the 14th day of June, 1921, at 10 a.m. or as soon thereafter as cases can be heard.

All appeal papers should be forwarded to the Registrar, His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Mombasa not later than the 25th day of May, 1921.

Mombasa,
11th March, 1921.

L. LLOYD-BLOOD,
Acting Registrar,
H. M. Court of Appeal for
Eastern Africa.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 370.

NOTICE.

His Honour Mr. Justice Sheridan will proceed on Circuit and hold sittings of the High Court at the places and on the dates hereinafter mentioned:—

PROVISIONAL CAUSE LIST.

Kisumu, 4th April, 1921.

Criminal Case No.	53 of 1921.	Rex.	vs.	Wandicho s/o Achieng
"	"	"	"	Munandi s/o Serebwa
"	"	"	"	Itari binti Esiraba
"	"	"	"	Sadi wa Zedi
"	"	"	"	Maobe s/o Manyisa
"	"	"	"	Kiptibui arap Kirui.

KISUMU DISTRICT REGISTRY:—

Civil Case No.	25 of 1918.	Max Klein	vs.	Rahemtulla Mulji
"	"	do.	"	do.
"	"	45 of 1920.	"	Ahmed Saleh
"	"	53 " "	"	Sheikh Noordin Gulmohamed
		Jagannath Karamchand, Executor of the Estate of Lalchand		
"	"	54 " "	"	Mohamed Din Noordin
"	"	55 " "	"	Awadan Khudabux
"	"	56 " "	"	Sunderji Dossa & Sons
"	"	58 " "	"	Jagannath and Hakim Nizamdin, administrator of the Estate of Gulam Mahomed
"	"	3 of 1921.	"	Lalji Valji.
Insolvency Cause No. 9 of 1920 <i>Re</i> : Merali Giga.				
Nairobi Insolvency Cause No. 3 of 1921 <i>Re</i> : Dayashanker Nagardass.				
"	Civil Case No. 577 of 1919.	Awadan	vs.	Mahbabgul and Mamurgul.

Nakuru, 11th April, 1921.

Criminal Case No.	5 of 1920	Rex.	vs.	1. Masao s/o Ole Kibinut 2. Ol-Kuroini s/o Mushongoi.
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NAKURU DISTRICT REGISTRY:—

Civil Case No.	30 of 1920.	Clement O'Neal Chaplin	vs.	E. Powys Cobb and H. P. Moller
"	"	Njuguna wa Kuria	"	Nyamatine wa Kabuza; Turi
"	"	Peter Gall Findlay	"	A. Wilcox
"	"	Ngindo wa Irera	"	Ndungi wa Kathiuya
"	"	1 " 1921	"	Dewji Manishanker & Co.
"	"	Narshibhai Chotabhai Patel	"	Kihumbwa wa Katuma
"	"	Nyamurna wa Ndinguli	"	Messrs. Chaplin and Hopcraft
"	"	3 " "	"	T. Lloyd
"	"	4 " "	"	Hirji Kanji Rathod
"	"	5 " "	"	
		Motilal s/o Gokalji, Administrator of the Estate of Bhanubhai s/o Popatlal, deceased		
"	"	6 " "	vs.	A. H. Fernandes.
"	"	7 " "	"	Wanjora wa Kachoki
"	"	8 " "	"	J. F. Smith.

Mombasa,
March 26th, 1921.

L. LLOYD-BLOOD,
Deputy Registrar, High Court.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 305.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 34 of 1919.

IN THE MATTER OF R. A. NAZARETH, INSOLVENT.

TAKE NOTICE that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the 31st day of May, 1921, or such later day as the Court may fix your claim will be expunged, and we shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

Nairobi,

Dated this 12th day of March, 1921.

W. J. MOYNAGH,
G. B. TADWALKER,
Receivers.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 417.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT MOMBASA.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 8 of 1921.

RE GEORGE SCORDOULIS.

EX-PARTE THE CREDITOR.—MOHAMED HUSSAIN
JAFFER DEWJI.

PURSUANT to a petition filed by Mohamed Hussain Jaffer Dewji, one of the creditors of the above-named debtor on the 24th day of February, 1921, on reading the said petition and hearing A. Crossman, Esq., Advocate for the above-named petitioning creditor and none of the creditors present opposing the adjudication, it is ordered that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent, and whereas it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver of the property of the said insolvent is necessary, it is also ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and Mohamed Hussain Jaffer Dewji is hereby appointed Receiver, and it is further ordered that the said Receiver's remuneration be as fixed by Section 12 of Rules of Court No. 2 of 1910, on the total amount realised less any sums paid to the creditors out of the proceeds of their securities.

All persons claiming to be creditors of the above-named insolvent must file particulars of their claims in writing supported by affidavit together with any documents on which they rely in proof of their claims on or before the 31st day of May, 1921, with the Registrar of the High Court at Mombasa, after which date the Court will proceed to settle the schedule of the names of and the debts severally due to such creditors and any persons having in their possession any property or monies belonging or due to the said insolvent should forthwith hand-over and pay same to the said Receiver.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
30th day of March, 1921.

G. H. PICKERING,
Judge.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 418.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 12 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF HUSSAIN KASSUM AND KASSUM
ALI.—DEBTORS.

PURSUANT to a petition, dated the 5th day of March, 1921, by and on the application of the above-named debtors, Hussain Kassum and Kassum Ali of Nairobi and elsewhere, and on reading the said petition and hearing the said Hussain Kassum and Kassum Ali, it is ordered that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudicated insolvents, and whereas it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the said insolvents is necessary, it is also ordered that a receiving order be made against the said insolvents, and a receiving order is hereby made against the said insolvents, and H. S. Trivedi of Nairobi, is appointed Receiver of the property of the said insolvents, and it is further ordered that the Receiver's remuneration be fixed at 5 per cent. on the total amount realized, less any sums paid to creditors out of the proceeds of their securities.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this
8th day of April, 1921.

J. W. BARTH,
Chief Justice.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 419.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 20 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF KANJI HANSRAJ PATEL, DEBTOR.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the above-named debtor Kanji Hansraj Patel of Nairobi in the Kenya Colony for an order adjudicating him an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 29th day of April, 1921, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1921.

B. STONE,
Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 420.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 21 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF LAURENCE HENRY BARLOW,
DEBTOR.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the above-named debtor Laurence Henry Barlow, of Nairobi in the Kenya Colony for an order adjudicating him an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 29th day of April, 1921, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1921.

B. STONE,
Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 421.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 22 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF FULABHAI JETABHAI PATEL,
DEBTOR.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the above-named debtor Fulabhai Jethabhai Patel of Nairobi in the Kenya Colony for an order adjudicating him an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 29th day of April, 1921, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

B. STONE,
Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 422.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 23 of 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF ETZARD ADOLF ARNOLDI, DEBTOR.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the above-named debtor Etzard Adolf Arnoldi, Settler of Trans Nzoia, for an order adjudicating him an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 6th day of May, 1921, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

E. F. C. BROOKS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 423.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

HIGH COURT CAUSE No. 219 OF 1920.

IN THE MATTER OF R.Q.M. SERGT. A. J. T. JAMES,
DECEASED.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that the account of the estate of the above-named R.Q.M. Sergt. A. J. T. James, deceased, has been lodged with the Registrar of the High Court at Mombasa and that he has appointed the 19th day of May, 1921, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for passing of such account.

Mombasa,

7th April, 1921.

J. W. H. PARKINSON,

Administrator General.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 424.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 6 OF 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BERTRAM GRAY
ALLEN, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of the Colony of Kenya, dated the 4th day of April, 1921, whereby Probate of the Will of Bertram Gray Allen, late of Nairobi in the said Colony, was granted to Thomas Alfred Wood and George Alexander Hume Hamilton, the Executors in the said Will named, the creditors of the said deceased, who died on the 29th day of December, 1920, are hereby requested on or before the 15th day of May next, to lodge with the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors their names, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1921.

ALLEN & HAMILTON,

Solicitors for the Executors.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 425.

IN H. M. HIGH COURT OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA, AT NAIROBI.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 10 OF 1921.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE
OF MRS. ANNA DOROTHEA KUSTER HINES, LATE OF
CHARTFIELD, KALK BAY, DISTRICT SIMONSTOWN,
SOUTH AFRICA, DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that application having been made in this Court by Mrs. Edith O'Meara of 3rd Avenue, Parklands, Nairobi, for the administration with certified copy of the Will annexed of the estate of Mrs. A. D. K. Hines, late of Kalk Bay, District Simonstown, who died at Chartfield, Kalk Bay, District Simonstown, on the 9th day of September, 1920, this Court will proceed to make a decree in the same unless cause be shown to the contrary and appearance in this respect entered on or before the 26th day of April, 1921.

Nairobi,

8th April, 1921.

C. M. BARTON,

Acting Judge.

NOTE:—Certified copy of Will of above-named deceased is now deposited and open to inspection at the Court.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 426.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 54 OF 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF L. X. LOBO, DECEASED.

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE that on or after the 21st day of April, 1921, I intend to apply to the High Court of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya at Mombasa, for an order to administer the estate of the above-named L. X. Lobo, who died at Goa on the 29th day of October, 1920.

Mombasa,

2nd April, 1921.

J. W. H. PARKINSON,

Administrator General.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 427.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

HIGH COURT CAUSE No. 37 OF 1921.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S CAUSE No. 45 OF 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMNADAS S/O TULSIRAM, DECEASED.

To all whom it may concern.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, dated the 8th day of April, 1921, by which the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Jamnadas s/o Tulsiram, who died at Nairobi on the 6th day of March, 1921.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claims against the estate of the said Jamnadas s/o Tulsiram, are required to lodge and prove such claims before me the undersigned on or before the 13th day of June, 1921, after which date only the claims so proved will be paid and the estate distributed according to law.

Mombasa,

8th April, 1921.

J. W. H. PARKINSON,

Administrator General.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 428.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

HIGH COURT CAUSE No. 39 OF 1921.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S CAUSE No. 40 OF 1921.

IN THE MATTER OF SHAMJI DAMJI, DECEASED.

To all whom it may concern.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, dated the 8th day of April, 1921, by which the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Shamji Damji, who died at Magadi on the 19th day of February, 1921.

TAKE NOTICE that all persons having any claims against the estate of the said Shamji Damji, are required to lodge and prove such claims before me the undersigned on or before the 13th day of June, 1921, after which date only the claims so proved will be paid and the estate distributed according to law.

Mombasa,

8th April, 1921.

J. W. H. PARKINSON,

Administrator General.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 429.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between William Braidwood, Mary Scott Elliot, William Davidson Joiner, and Elizabeth Baird, carrying on business as M. S. Elliot & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the 23th day of February, 1921, so far as regards the said Elizabeth Baird, who retires from the firm.

All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said William Braidwood, Mary Scott Elliot and William Davidson Joiner, who will continue the said business under the style or firm of M. S. Elliot & Co., as heretofore.

Nairobi,

22nd March, 1921.

W. BRAIDWOOD.

MARY SCOTT ELLIOT.

W. D. JOINER.

E. BAIRD.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 430.

BEADOC LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for general information that Major Trevor Hill, has resigned the Chairmanship of the above-named Company as from the 22nd March, 1921, and that accordingly he is no longer authorised to conduct any business whatsoever in connection with the above Company in his capacity as such chairman as aforesaid.

Dated at Nairobi this 1st day of April, 1921.

SHAPLEY & SCHWARTZE,

*Solicitors and Advocates for
Beadoc Limited.*

GENERAL NOTICE No. 431.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

Comparative Statement of the EXPENDITURE of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for the year 1919-1920.

Head of Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure 1919-1920.	Actual Expenditure during 1919-1920.	Expenditure for same period of preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rent and Interest, etc. ...	17,000	17,000	17,000	...	...
Pensions and Gratuities... ..	13,600	14,785	11,169	3,616	...
His Excellency the Governor	8,813	9,688	7,894	1,794	...
Secretariat	7,659	7,473	6,723	750	...
"Official Gazette," etc.	8,410	11,342	7,412	3,930	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	900	1,203	12	1,191	...
Provincial Administration	187,694	166,861	144,393	22,468	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	8,097	7,243	8,994	...	1,751
Treasury	11,220	11,750	11,124	626	...
Customs Department	20,196	22,703	19,437	3,266	...
Port and Marine Departments	7,881	6,856	7,217	...	361
Ditto Special Expenditure	320	1,524	710	814	...
Audit Department	5,640	4,903	3,837	1,066	...
Legal Departments	22,261	21,939	19,572	1,367	...
Police	73,287	69,083	65,831	4,252	...
Prisons	23,318	26,732	30,099	...	3,367
Medical Departments	93,162	78,288	52,963	25,325	...
Ditto Special Expenditure ... ..	...	...	283	...	283
Laboratories	4,910	4,723	4,343	380	...
Education	21,842	19,657	15,327	4,330	...
Transport	5,579	5,537	5,139	398	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	2,700	1,061	...	1,061	...
Military Expenditure	118,719	643	104,924	...	104,281
Ditto Special Expenditure	77,361	49,328	4,498	53,826	...
Miscellaneous Services	8,995	20,358	7,585	12,773	...
Post Office and Telegraphs	72,022	72,403	56,439	15,964	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	7,428	10,013	6,248	3,765	...
Railway Department	561,236	529,339	491,184	38,155	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	2,000	5,082	3,318	1,764	...
Busoga Railway	44,600	45,004	34,441	10,563	...
Port Bell-Kampala Railway	6,166	7,320	4,978	2,342	...
Agricultural Department	61,552	60,848	47,345	13,503	...
Ditto Special Expenditure	4,557	3,074	1,461	1,613	...
Forest Department	15,041	14,622	12,968	1,654	...
Game Department	3,431	3,777	3,266	511	...
Trigonometrical and Topographical					
Survey Department	3,660	3,752	31,847	...	28,095
Land Department	43,721	44,548	7,522	37,026	...
Public Works Department	43,081	39,929	33,128	6,801	...
" " Recurrent	77,807	78,785	67,264	11,521	...
" " Extraordinary	43,988	63,476	55,099	8,377	...
Coast Land Settlement	4,611	3,780	3,663	117	...
Interest	7,500	16,449	1,603	14,846	...
Mineral Survey Department	1,000	729	...	729	...
Special Expenditure for Magadi ... ..	...	123	5,468	...	5,345
War Expenses Protectorate Share of ... ..	...	441,128	155,973	285,155	...
Total £ ...	1,752,965	2,024,861	1,570,705	597,639	143,483

Nairobi,

April 6th, 1921.

W. A. KEMPE,

Treasurer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 432.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

Comparative Statement of the REVENUE of the Colony and Protectorate,
of Kenya for the Year 1919-1920.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated Revenue 1919-20.	Actual Revenue during 1919-20	Revenue for same period of preceding year.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£		
Customs	157,220	186,218	181,261	4,957	...
Port, Harbour, etc.	1,500	1,838	929	909	...
Licences, Excise, etc.	388,510	399,488	351,015	48,473	...
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	64,514	63,073	69,765	...	6,692
Re-imbursements by other Governments... ..	18,994	19,877	12,485	7,392	...
Post and Telegraphs	81,245	85,486	69,317	16,169	...
Government Railways	631,700	590,585	634,218	...	43,633
Government Railways, Special	106,000	109,408	89,138	20,270	...
Busoga Railway	44,600	45,004	34,441	10,563	...
Port Bell-Kampala Railway	6,166	7,320	4,978	2,342	...
Rents	53,350	43,032	36,007	7,025	...
Interest	16,530	15,745	20,148	...	4,403
Miscellaneous Receipts	61,000	123,178	16,662	106,516	...
Sale of Government Property	10,685	12,722	15,582	...	2,860
Land Sales	13,701	23,461	12,757	10,704	...
Total £	1,655,715	1,726,435	1,548,703	235,320	57,588

Nairobi,
April 6th, 1921.W. A. KEMPE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 433.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 1919-1920.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
Amount.				Amount.			
£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
Subsidiary Coinage	23,327	19	1	Advances	18,593	9	0
Suspense—War Office	69,694	1	10	Gen. Unallocated Stores, P.W.D.	108,454	11	10
Suspense—Sundry Accounts	412,594	10	3	Gen. Unallocated Stores, U. Ry.	226,756	2	2
General Post Office, London	14,381	2	8	Gen. Unallocated Trade Goods ...	132	10	0
General Post Office, Union of South Africa	1,191	15	11	Suspense Account, War Expenses	1,547,561	14	0
Drafts and Remittances	3,691	6	6	" " K. A. Rifles	2,230,516	0	7
Deposits:—				War Expenses—Common Charges	7,101,463	14	7
Medical Benefits Fund for Africans	3,659	15	11	Investments:—			
Uganda Ry. Steamer Depreciation Fund	89,523	1	4	Medical Benefits Fund for Africans	3,659	15	11
Savings Bank	58,398	14	3	Savings Bank	55,000	0	0
National Bank of India Guarantee	10,960	0	0	Uganda Railway Steamer Depreciation Fund	89,523	1	4
Sundry Deposits	114,995	6	5	National Bank of India Guarantee	10,960	0	0
Loans:—				Cash lent at Interest by the Crown Agents	115,000	0	0
Loan of £375,000 unexpended Balance	52,386	11	10	Loan of £250,000 instalment overspent	30,521	8	2
Loan of £1,868,000 unexpended Balance	127,789	3	3	Cash	293,290	10	8
Loan to meet War Expenses—Common Charges	10,712,971	1	6	Total £	11,831,432	18	3
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	135,868	7	6				
Total £	11,831,432	18	3				

Nairobi,
April 6th, 1921.W. A. KEMPE,
Treasurer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 434.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF PUBLIC COACHING
AND GOODS TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH
OF MARCH, 1921.

	Fls.
Coaching Traffic ...	293,805
Goods Traffic ...	451,182
Total...	<u>744,987</u>
Surcharge Fls. 118,607	
do. Total to date ... Fls.	1,682,643

CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS YEAR:—

	Fls.
Coaching Traffic ...	269,165
Goods Traffic ...	487,961
Total ..	<u>757,126</u>
Increase ...	...
Decrease	<u>12,139</u>

Nairobi,
April 7th, 1921.

S. N. FAULKNER,
for Chief Accountant.

"RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO OFFICIAL GAZETTE."

	Fls.	Cts.
For one year ...	12	50
" six months ...	6	50
" three months (excluding postage) ...	3	25
" three " (including ") ...	3	75
Single copy (excluding postage) ...	0	25
" " (including ") ...	0	30
Fls. Cts.		
Price of one copy between 1 and 3 months old ...	0	30
do. do. 3 and 6 do. ...	0	50
do. do. 6 months and 1 year old ...	1	00
do. do. 1 and 2 years old ...	1	50
do. over 2 years old ...	2	00

NOTICES AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Notices and Advertisements by Private Advertisers may be tendered at or sent direct by post to the Office of the Official Gazette, Nairobi, for insertion at the authorised rates of payment. The Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., closing at one o'clock on Saturdays.

All Notices and Advertisements must be prepaid. To save delay, Notices and Advertisements sent direct by post should be accompanied by remittance.

Matter for publication should reach the Editor not later than 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon in each week.

AUTHORISED SCALE OF CHARGES.

For Insertion in "Official Gazette" (column)...	16	00
do. do. (half column) ...	8	00
do. do. (quarter column or less) ...	4	00
Fls. Cts.		
Price of a bound Volume of "Official Gazette" ...	12	50
do. do. Blue Book ...	10	00
do. do. Ordinances and Regulations... ..	7	50
do. Ordinances (per copy) ...	1	50
do. Chronological Index (1876-1910) ..	5	00

NOTICE.

COPIES of Ordinances and Regulations, Volume XXII, 1920, can be obtained from the Government Press. Price Fls. 7/50 per copy.