



THE
OFFICIAL GAZETTE
OF THE
COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

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Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 31.

ARRIVALS.

Name.	Rank.	From leave or on 1st Appointment.	Date of leaving England.	Date of Embarkation.	Date of arrival at Kilindini.
Capt. L. M. Dundas A. T. A. Ritchie S. N. Faulkner	Asst. District Commissioner Game Warden Dy. Chief Accountant, U. Rly.	Leave 1st appointment Leave	Dec. 12th, 1923 Dec. 16th, 1923 Dec. 2nd, 1923	Dec. 20th, 1923 do Jan. 7th, 1924*	Jan. 7th, 1924 do Jan. 17th, 1924

* Date of Embarkation from Durban.

DEPARTURE.

Name.	Rank.	On leave or termination of appointment.	Date of Departure.
Musgrave Thomas	Ag. Administrator General	Leave	January 8th, 1924

APPOINTMENTS.

S. 1335.
JOHN OWEN WEBLEY HOPE, C.M.G., to be Senior Commissioner, Kikuyu Province, with effect from the 12th January, 1924.

S. 20381.
JOHN HOWARD BLACKWOOD MURPHY, to be Acting District Commissioner, Kitui, Ukamba Province, with effect from the 6th January, 1924.

S. 3339.
CAPT. LELAND MORDAUNT DUNDAS, to be Assistant Resident Commissioner, Nakuru, with effect from 17th January, 1924.

S. 19467.
FREDERICK GORDON JENNINGS, to be Assistant District Commissioner, South Kavirondo District, Nyanza Province, with effect from the 31st December, 1923.

S. 6962.
GORDON KENNET KNIGHT-BRUCE, to be Acting Registrar, Supreme Court, Mombasa, with effect from the 1st January, 1924.

S. 6962.
GORDON KENNET KNIGHT-BRUCE, to be Acting Resident Magistrate, Mombasa, with effect from the 8th January, 1924.

WALTER MIGHELLS LYNDE, to be Contracts Officer, P.W.D., Nairobi, with effect from 1st January, 1923.

MAGISTERIAL WARRANTS.

S. 3339.
CAPT. LELAND MORDAUNT DUNDAS, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class, with effect from January 17th, 1924, with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class in the Nakuru District, whilst holding his present appointment as Assistant Resident Commissioner, Nakuru.

S. 19467.
FREDERICK GORDON JENNINGS, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class, with power to hold a Subordinate Court of the Second Class in the South Kavirondo District, whilst holding his present appointment as Assistant District Commissioner, South Kavirondo District.

SECRETARIAT,

NAIROBI,

23rd January, 1924.

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
for Colonial Secretary.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA.

PROCLAMATION No. 15. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare the following portion of a Proclamation to be revoked:

That portion of Proclamation No. 134, dated the 11th December, 1923, declaring Farm No. 74B, Eldoret District, Mr. F. F. Viljoen, to be an infected area (Rinderpest).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 17th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 16. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare the following Proclamation and portion of a Proclamation to be revoked.

Proclamation No. 131, dated the 11th day of December, 1923, declaring Farm No. 3777/23, Upper Gilgil, Miss Margaret Collyer, to be an infected area (Foot and Mouth Disease).

Part of Proclamation No. 9, dated the 2nd day of January, 1924, declaring Farm L.O. No. 497/3/3, Major A. E. Smith, Ravine District, to be an infected area (Foot and Mouth Disease).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 16th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 17. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

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

Proclamation No. 2, dated the 21st day of December, 1923, declaring Farm L.O. No. 173/1, Mr. F. C. Holmes, Limoru, Kyambe, to be an infected area (Foot and Mouth Disease).

Proclamation No. 4, dated 27th day of December, 1923, declaring a portion of the Limoru Township lying to the South of the Railway Line, Kyambu District, to be an infected area (Foot and Mouth Disease).

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 15th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 18. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare the following farms to be infected areas (Rinderpest) for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Farm No. 286, Mr. Chambers, Ndarugu, Kyambu District.

Sisal, Limited, Farms Nos. 317, 318, Mr. Allsopp, Fort Hall District.

Saba-saba, Limited, Farms Nos. 1959, 4414, Fort Hall District.

Maragua, Limited, Farms Nos. 2701, 2702, 2703, 325, 1716, Fort Hall District.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 11th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 19. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare the following areas to be infected areas (Foot and Mouth Disease) for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

K.A.R. Transport Boma, Nairobi District; also an area bounded by the Old and New Mbagathi Roads and the K.A.R. Lines.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 12th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

PROCLAMATION No. 20. S. 1967/VI.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby declare the following township to be an infected area (Rinderpest) for the purposes of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Gilgil Township, Land Office No. 1817.

Given under my hand at Nairobi this 11th day of January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 32.

S. 20421/3.

THE LAND SURVEYORS ORDINANCE, 1923.

REGULATIONS.

The Land Surveyors' Board for Kenya with the approval of the Governor-in-Council pursuant to the powers conferred by Section 21 (1) (f), (h), (i) of the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923, hereby makes the following examination regulations:—

Nairobi,

2nd January, 1924.

A. G. BAKER,
Director of Land Surveys,
Chairman, Land Surveyors' Board.

EXAMINATION REGULATIONS,

UNDER

THE LAND SURVEYORS ORDINANCE, 1923.

Notice of
Examinations.

1. Examination of candidates for licences shall be held in Nairobi on such dates as shall be duly notified in the Gazette.

Persons
entitled to
examination.

2. Except as hereinafter provided no person shall be entitled to be examined for a licence as Land Surveyor unless:—

(a) he has previously served regularly and faithfully, for a period of 2 years with a Land Surveyor licensed in this Colony or in one of the countries set forth in Section 7 (c) of the above-named Ordinance; and

(b) produces an affidavit from such Land Surveyor in Form B of the Schedule to the said Ordinance; or if for some good and valid reason the Surveyor's affidavit cannot be produced unless:

(c) he produces such evidence of service as the Board may require.

Exemptions.

3. Any person who:—

(a) has graduated from any University recognised by the Board and shall have taken a degree in engineering, or

(b) is a Corporate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, shall be entitled to an examination for a licence, and shall be exempt from examination on all such subjects which, in the opinion of the Board, may be unnecessary, provided that such person produces affidavits in Forms B and D of the Schedule of this Ordinance.

Form of
application
for
examination.

4. Each application for examination as prescribed in the Ordinance shall be made to the Secretary in writing at least one month previous to the date on which such examination is to take place, and such application shall be accompanied by:—

(a) all information required by this Ordinance;

(b) an examination fee of five pounds, which fee shall be refunded if the application for examination be disallowed.

Examining
candidate on
oath.

5. The Board may require the attendance of any person who applies for examination as prescribed by this Ordinance and may examine or question such person upon oath, affirmation or otherwise as to his actual practice in the field and other matters relevant thereto. For such purposes any member of the Board may administer an oath or affirmation.

6. The following subjects shall form Part I of the examination. Examination, Part I.

(a) Details of field practice including the keeping of field notes.

(b) Principles and practice of surveying.

(1) Triangulation including quadrilateral, polygonal and ray trace computations, the graphical determination of points, interpolation, reduction of eccentric observations, and correction for displaced signals.

(2) Traverse surveys including the reduction of measured lines for sag temperatures and slope and to sea level.

(3) Topographical and tacheometrical surveys.

(4) Determination of heights.

(5) Setting out of roads and curves.

(6) Computations of areas including such as have irregular and curvilinear boundaries.

(7) Adjustment of discrepancies in surveys.

(8) Redetermination of boundaries.

(9) Cutting off given areas.

(10) Surveys under the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923.

(c) Engineering Surveys.

Levelling, grading and measurement of earth works.

(d) Survey instruments.

The principals of construction, adjustment and use of the following instruments:—

Theodolite, tacheometer, plane table, sextant, level, compass, clinometer, barometer, thermometer, steel band pantograph, planimeter.

(e) Astronomy and Geodesy.

Determination of latitude, longitude, azimuth and time. Spherical excess, convergence of Meridians declination.

Transformation of co-ordinates.

(f) Drawing.

General plan drawing, preparation of deed plans, compilation of plans, drawing of sections and contours, projection of maps.

(g) Design.

The use of contour maps and the location thereon of well-graded roads; design for sub-division into township or suburoan plots drainage and reserves for public utility.

(h) Miscellaneous.

Physics (including optics) geology and forestry.

NOTE:—*Physics*.—The scope of the examination in Physics is covered by "Stewart Elementary Physics" Fourth Edition, omitting Chapters 8, 10 and 11.

Geology.—The scope of the examination in Geology is covered by "Watt's Geology for Beginners" omitting Chapters 16 and 21.

Forestry.—A knowledge of the main objects of Forestry and of the economic timber trees of the Colony is required.

(i) *Vive voce*.

The use and adjustment of instruments; methods of field practice; knowledge of the Ordinances relating to surveys and of the Regulations.

Allotment of marks.

7. Marks in Part I of the examination will be allotted as follows:—

(a) Details of Field Practice	...	...	100
(b) Principles and Practice of Surveying Part A	...	...	100
Principles and Practice of Surveying Part B	...	...	100
(c) Engineering Surveys	...	...	50
(d) Survey Instruments	...	...	50
(e) Astronomy and Geodesy	...	...	100
(f) Drawing	...	...	50
(g) Design	...	...	50
(h) Physics (50) Geology (25) Forestry (25)	...	...	100
(i) Viva Voce	...	...	100
Total			800

Percentage of marks required to pass.

8. A candidate shall not be deemed to have passed Part I of the examination, unless he has received at least 50% of the marks in (a) Details of Field Practice; (b) Principles and Practice of Surveying Parts A and B; (c) Astronomy and Geodesy.

A candidate, who has received such percentage of marks, shall be deemed to have passed, if he has obtained not less than 60% of the total marks obtainable at the examination.

Re-examination in certain subjects only.

9. A candidate, who fails in not more than two of the four subjects stated in Section 8 may be allowed at the discretion of the Board, to be re-examined in such subjects only, provided that otherwise, he has passed a satisfactory examination. In such cases no further examination fee will be charged.

Candidates eligible for Part II.

10. Candidates who have passed Part I of the examination will be admitted to Part II of the examination, but not otherwise.

Part II of the Examination.

11. Part II of the examination shall consist of:—

(a) A survey of a farm area, which will comprise triangulation, observation for azimuth, topography, traverse of an irregular boundary, re-establishment of a lost beacon.

(b) A survey of a township area with buildings thereon. The original field notes, computations and plan of such surveys must be submitted.

Percentage of marks required to pass Part II.

12. A candidate shall not be deemed to have passed Part II of the examination unless he has obtained 60% of the total marks obtainable.

Time limit.

13. A reasonable time limit will be allowed within which Part II of the examination must be passed.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 33.

S. 20421/2.

THE LAND SURVEYORS ORDINANCE, 1923.

REGULATIONS.

The Land Surveyors' Board for Kenya with the approval of the Governor-in-Council pursuant to the powers conferred by Section 21 (1) (k) of the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923, hereby makes the following Regulations for the direction and guidance of Land Surveyors.

A registered copy of the Appendices is lodged in the office of the Director of Land Surveys, Nairobi, and may be seen on application.

Nairobi,

2nd January, 1924.

A. G. BAKER,

Director of Land Surveys.

Chairman, Land Surveyors' Board.

THE LAND SURVEYORS' ORDINANCE, 1923.

REGULATIONS.

GENERAL.

1. In these Regulations—

Definitions.

"Ordinance" means the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923.

"Director" means the Director of Land Surveys.

"Board" means the Land Surveyors' Board.

"Surveyor" means a Land Surveyor duly registered and licensed under the Land Surveyors Ordinance, 1923.

2. It shall be the duty of every surveyor making surveys under these Regulations to study the interests of Government, and to afford all information obtainable by him relative to the property under survey that may aid in securing accuracy and completeness in the title to the land.

Interests of Government to be studied.

3. The necessity of the greatest practical accuracy cannot be too strongly impressed upon surveyors. In many instances no means may exist whereby errors can be detected immediately; this renders it all the more necessary to deal stringently with surveyors whose work is found to be inaccurate or defective. It shall be the duty of the Director to report such work to the Board which shall enquire into the matter and deal with the surveyor in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Ordinance.

Necessity of accuracy in survey work.

4. A surveyor conducting surveys under these Regulations shall make himself conversant with the provisions of the Ordinance and of all other Ordinances and Regulations, a knowledge of which is necessary to enable him efficiently to discharge his duties as a surveyor.

Knowledge of Ordinance and Regulations.

5. A surveyor effecting any survey under the Ordinance shall comply with all Departmental rules and directions supplementary to these Regulations and not being contrary thereto.

Surveyors to comply with Departmental Rules.

6. A surveyor shall obtain all information available about the land to be surveyed from the District Surveyor, and should notify him of his whereabouts. When a surveyor indents for prints of plans for survey purposes, he must state for what surveys these are required, so that he can be informed what data are reliable, and can be used or adopted.

Surveyors to obtain information from District Surveyors.

7. On receipt of a requisition from the Director to amend a survey or to supply more information concerning it the surveyor must comply with the requisition without undue delay.

Surveyor to comply with requisition for amendment.

8. The employment of an unqualified assistant will not be allowed without the written permission of the Director, and a surveyor employing an approved assistant shall be held responsible for the work performed by such an assistant. All plans, field notes or forms requiring signature in connection with work done by an approved assistant shall be signed by the assistant and countersigned by the surveyor employing him.

Employment of assistants.

9. When survey work has been amended on instructions from the Director all erroneous beaconing must be obliterated or defaced, and the surveyor shall report his action to the Director.

Erroneous beaconing to be defaced.

10. The removal, obliteration or defacement of any survey mark is an offence except as provided in Regulation 9. Any such offence coming under the notice of a surveyor should be reported to the District Surveyor.

Destruction of survey marks to be reported.

11. Surveyors engaged on Government work are to repair all Trigonometrical Stations that are found to be delapidated, or to report their inability to do so to the District Surveyor. As the wooden quadripod lacks permanency, a large cairn or mound built round a carefully plumbed pole may be substituted for it. The District Surveyor should be notified when this is done.

Trigonometrical Stations to be repaired.

12. All linear measurements shall be recorded in feet and decimals of a foot; to one place of decimals for farm surveys and to two places of decimals for township surveys.

Unit of measurement.

13. Steel bands should be compared frequently with a standard base or band. A 300 feet standard base has been laid down outside the Land Office, Nairobi, and a standard base or band is available for comparison at each District Office.

Steel bands to be tested.

Curvilinear
boundaries of
sub-division.

14. Where a sub-divisional plan is to be drawn to the same scale as the original plan, the plot of a curvilinear boundary, such as a river, may be adopted from the original plan. Where a sub-divisional plan is to be drawn to a larger scale than the original, the curvilinear boundary must be re-surveyed. The Director will give the surveyors access to the original field notes for replotting the boundary if he is satisfied that the accuracy of the original survey warrants enlargement.

Permission to
sub-divide
farms.

15. In accordance with the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, Part IV (6), 42 and 43 no farm can be sub-divided without the consent of the Governor-in-Council. Every application to sub-divide shall be accompanied by a sketch in triplicate showing the proposed sub-divisions and by a written statement showing whether the applicant desires to attach the conditions as to development and the maintenance of development, to one parcel only, and if so to which parcel, or to two or more parcels, and, if so, in what proportions.

Sub-division
of lands for
building sites
within a
township.

16. Where it is proposed to sub-divide lands for building sites within a township a plan in triplicate showing the manner in which it is proposed to sub-divide the lands, and all such information as may be required, must be submitted in writing to the Township Authority for its approval.

Sub-division
of lands into
building sites
not within a
township.

17. Where it is proposed to sub-divide lands within 5 miles of a township or within 2 miles of any railway station, but not within a township, in lots of less than 3 acres for building sites, a plan in duplicate showing such information as is prescribed in Section 3 (I), (i), (a) of the Public Health Ordinance, 1913, must be submitted to the Board of Health for its approval.

FIELD WORK.

MAJOR TRIANGULATION.

Selection of
stations.

18. Stations are to be selected so as to furnish well conditioned triangles; no angle should be less than 30° nor greater than 120° and the fixing angle should not be less than 45° . Wherever it is practicable, the triangulation should be carried forward in a polygonal or quadrilateral series.

Observation
of horizontal
angles.

19. A theodolite not less than 6 inches in diameter with micrometers must be used and at least 8 rounds of observations taken *i.e.*, four zeros on each face with the circle divided into equal parts.

Observation
of vertical
angles.

20. The angles of elevation or depression should be taken 4 times, *i.e.*, twice on each face. The division of the eye and object end of the level attached to the vertical arc should be noted in each case, in order that the vertical angles may be reduced to their true value. The height of the telescopic axis and of the signal must be measured.

Angular
misclosure.

21. The maximum angular misclosure in any triangle must not exceed 10 seconds.

To be
computed
geodetically.

22. Such triangulation is to be computed geodetically.

MINOR TRIANGULATION.

"Breaking
down."

23. When the country is already covered by major triangulation, it will be necessary to incorporate therewith a minor series of triangles. This may be effected by "breaking down" from the major sides by a homogeneous network, which should be brought into harmony with the major series by graphical or Ray Trace methods.

Where
procedure
differs from
that for
major
triangulation.

24. The selection of stations and the methods of observation is to be conducted in a similar manner to that prescribed for major triangulation except that

- (1) A 5" micrometer theodolite may be used.
- (2) Four rounds of observations, *i.e.* two on each face will suffice.
- (3) Vertical angles need not be observed.
- (4) The maximum angular misclosure in any triangle must not exceed 30 seconds.

25. Triangulation for determining the position of beacons should be carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down in Regulation 24, but a greater angular misclosure will be allowed provided that it does not exceed a limit, which gives a maximum displacement of 1 in 5000.

Fixing beacons by triangulation or interpolation.

Beacons may also be fixed by,

- (a) Intersection, provided that at least 3 rays are observed on to the point;
- (b) Resection, provided that at least 4 points in a favourable position for such fixing are observed;
- (c) Any practical method approved by the Director.

Points fixed by methods (a), (b) and (c) shall not be used to carry on further triangulation.

TRAVERSE SURVEYS.

26. Rigorous traverse is to be made for fixing the beacons of properties and for laying out townships and roads. Subsidiary traverse may be made for the purpose of determining irregular boundaries or of the survey of natural features and developments.

Definition of rigorous and subsidiary traverse.

27. A 5" micrometer theodolite should be used and two zeros observed one on each face, both micrometers being read for rigorous traverse, but one only for subsidiary traverse. All angles should be observed clockwise commencing at the backward station. Any exception to this rule must be specifically stated.

Method of observation.

28. Measurements should be made with a 300 or 500 feet steel band; a spring balance should be used and the temperature of the band should be noted at each measurement where its effect is appreciable and the angles of elevation or depression observed.

Method of measurement.

Such inclined measurements are to be reduced to horizontal lengths, and further corrected for temperature, sag and reduction to sea level.

The theodolite must be used to read angles of inclination exceeding 8 degrees from the horizontal, and not the Abney Level.

29. The allowable error of closure in traverse is as follows—

Limit of error.

Farm Surveys.

Rigorous traverse in level country	...	1 in 3000
Rigorous traverse in hilly country	...	1 in 2000
Subsidiary traverse in	...	1 in 1000

Township Surveys.

Rigorous traverse in level country	...	1 in 4000
Rigorous traverse in hilly country	...	1 in 3000

This error of closure shall be determined as follows:—

The square root of the sum of the squares of the closing errors in the y and x co-ordinates divided by the total length of the traverse in feet.

GENERAL.

30. Topographical surveys should preferably be made with plane table and clinometer.

Topographical surveys.

The tachemeter or prismatic compass and steel band may be used.

The method of observing bearings on to natural features and making rough sketches is obsolete and dangerous.

31. Natural boundaries such as sea coast or rivers may be fixed by

Survey of natural boundaries.

(1) Subsidiary theodolite traverse, if it be closed between points fixed by triangulation or rigorous traverse and not more than 15,000 feet apart.

(2) Tacheometrical or compass traverse, if it be closed between rigidly fixed points not more than 5,000 feet apart.

Such work unless computed shall be plotted to a scale at least twice the size of the final plan, and such plot shall be submitted to the Director. Such boundaries must not be fixed by plane table nor by the method of "cutting in" prominent trees and sketching.

Survey of
lands fronting
on a railway
reserve.

32. (1) When an area of 10 acres or less fronts on a railway reserve, chords on the centre line of railway shall be accepted as a datum, and the boundaries of the reserved area made parallel to the central chords. Such chords shall not be less than 100 nor more than 200 feet in length.

(2) When an area over 10 acres in extent fronts on such a reserve, the boundary may be treated as a natural boundary.

Sub-division
of lands
surveyed
under the
Land Titles
Ordinance,
1908.

33. (1) When the original survey of lands surveyed under the Lands Titles Ordinance, 1908, has been made by prismatic compass traverse, sub-division thereof may be surveyed by the same method.

(2) When such lands were originally surveyed by rigorous traverse, sub-divisions thereof may be made by prismatic compass traverse, provided that such traverse is controlled by rigorous survey to the satisfaction of the Director. Sub-paragraph (2) refers only to lands other than those on Mombasa Island.

Isolated
surveys to be
based on
astronomical
observations.

34. Generally the datum of any survey will be obtained from the major or minor triangulation, but in outlying districts, to which the triangulation has not been extended, the datum shall be based on astronomical observations.

Such surveys, where possible, shall be effected by triangulation, in which case a base line of at least 3000 feet and one base of verification shall be measured.

Special instructions may be issued by the Director in all such cases.

Direction
checks.

35. Wherever possible, direction checks shall be applied to all property beacons, and traverse shall have an angular closure by a final observation on to some known point.

Placing a
beacon from
computed
data.

36. When the co-ordinates of a point are computed and the surveyor places his beacon according to such co-ordinates, each measurement angular and linear, must be made twice and entered separately in the field book unless the beacon be checked by angular measurement as prescribed in Regulation 35. The first measurement is to locate the correct position for the beacon, the second to prove that the beacon has been correctly placed.

Swinging
traverse to
fix a beacon.

37. Where it is found necessary to fix a beacon by a swinging traverse from some known point, the line should be chained in both directions.

Where one or more intermediate traverse stations are required, a check traverse should be made from the beacon to the known point, and different intermediate stations used.

The total length of such swinging traverse should not exceed 3000 feet.

Closure on to
existing
surveys.

38. (1) Where portions are surveyed by triangulation, the existing boundaries shall be re-determined, unless the Director allows the data of such boundaries to be adopted.

(2) Where portions are surveyed by traverse methods, it is not necessary to re-survey the existing boundaries, unless the adopted data fail to close with the new data within 1 to 2000.

In such case a re-survey of the existing boundary must be made.

Placing a
beacon on a
boundary line.

39. Where a beacon is to be placed on a boundary line, proof must be provided that the beacon has been placed on line either by running the line, or else by refixing both terminal points.

FIELD NOTES.

Field notes
to be kept on
loose leaves
supplied by
the Director.

40. Field notes must be kept on loose leaves approved by the Director, who will supply them to surveyors at cost price.

They must not be kept on loose slips or sheets of paper or in other note books.

Method of
keeping field
notes

41. Field notes shall be kept according to the method used in the Specimen Field Book in the Appendix (Plates No. 1 & 2): they must be indexed and referenced in such a way that a competent draughtsman may be able to prepare a true plan of the survey therefrom.

They should have one and only one reasonable interpretation and that the correct one.

42. "Running" field notes are to be kept, that is to say each surveyed line shall be entered separately in the sequence in which it is measured.

Running field notes to be kept.

Diagrams are not to be substituted for the separate entry of measured lines, but where necessary shall be used for the elucidation of detail.

43. A description shall be given of every survey mark found or placed, and in the former case a note should be made of the condition in which it was found and how it was identified.

Description of survey marks.

44. Topographical features should be shewn comprehensively and with special care in the vicinity of a beacon to assist in its identification.

Topography to be shewn.

On measured lines the intersections of all natural features and developments should be noted.

In township surveys evidence of occupation in the proximity of beacons must be shewn.

45. All known names of rivers, creeks, lakes, swamps, hills, villages and localities shall be recorded in the field book; care should be taken to ascertain and adhere to the correct orthography.

Local names to be recorded.

46. All available information should be recorded about the geological formation of the country, the nature of the soil and of the herbage, the quantity and quality of timber and the water supply.

Detailed descriptions of land to be noted.

47. Each set of triangulation observations should be headed to shew clearly the observing station, stations observed to, instrument used, the state of the light and weather, the date and the hour.

Particulars to be given about triangulation observations.

Notes should also be made about the distinctness of the object observed to, and any other circumstance bearing on the reliability of the observations.

48. The first page of the field book shall give the following information.

Information to be given on the first page.

(1) The name of the surveyor.

(2) The date on which his steel band was last compared with a standard and with what result.

(3) The instrument used for angular measurements.

(4) The title of the survey, the locality, and the date of the commencement of the survey.

(5) The data on which the survey is based, and reference to the latter in which permission to use such data is given.

49. On the last page of the field book must be entered the date of the completion of the survey, and the following certificate signed by the surveyor.

Information to be given on the last page.

"This is to certify that the field notes herein contained are the actual figures recorded by me at the time of observation and measurement in the field, and that the survey has been made in accordance with the regulations."

50. The original field notes shall be submitted to the Director through the District Surveyor with the plans and computations to which they refer.

Original field notes to be sent in.

51. All original field notes become the property of the Government, but a surveyor may have access to his own field notes for the purpose of making abstracts therefrom.

Field notes are the property of the Government

52. Explanatory notes should be made in the field book, when unorthodox methods of survey are used owing to obstructions or difficulties in the field.

Unorthodox methods to be explained.

53. Erasures in the field notes must be avoided. If a figure is incorrectly recorded, it should be crossed out, and the correct entry made nearby.

Corrections

BEACONS.

Object of
beacons.

54. The essential conditions in the construction of all beacons marking the boundaries of property are:—

- (1) That a mark of a permanent nature denoting the absolute survey point be placed on or under the ground in such a way that it cannot be easily displaced.
- (2) That a conspicuous and substantial beacon of some durable material be erected over this mark. As long as these essential conditions are fulfilled the details below may be modified to suit the circumstances of the case, but some permanent mark must be placed.

Importance of
proper
beaconing.

55. It must be borne in mind that actual beaconing on the ground is one of the chief objects of survey, and therefore if such beaconing is performed in a perfunctory or incomplete manner, a surveyor's work may be rendered useless to a large extent, however good the more scientific part of it may be.

Minimum
beacon.

56. The minimum beacon except as prescribed in Regulation 70 shall be

- (1) On farms an angle iron beacon 4 feet in length surrounded by a cairn or mound with trenches.
 - (2) In township an iron pin or pipe 9 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- Such iron pin or pipe must be set in concrete and referenced at section corners.

Reference to
telegraph
poles.

57. The corner beacons of farms fronting on a railway reserve should be referenced to the nearest telegraph pole and the number thereon should be recorded.

Beacons on
rivers.

58. Boundary lines running to a river shall be beaconed on the river bank above flood level.

Where farms are laid out on both sides of a river, each farm must be beaconed separately.

Each sub-division and the remainder of a farm must be self-contained.

Sections
compulsory
for Crown
surveys.

59. The Regulations 60 to 72 inclusive are compulsory for all surveys for the Crown and are recommended for adoption on private sub-divisions.

Farm beacons.

60. All farms should be beaconed by angle irons 4 feet in length set in concrete and surrounded by a cairn of stones or by a mound of earth.

Line beacons.

61. Line beacons should be stout hardwood posts surrounded by a cairn or mound.

Where such line beacon has been accurately fixed by survey, it should be shewn on the plan.

Pointer
beacons.

62. At a distance of about 300 feet from the corner beacon and on the true alignment, pointer beacons consisting of stout hardwood posts surrounded by cairns or mounds are to be placed except where corner or line beacons are intervisible and within a distance of 5000 feet. The measured distance from the beacon to the pointer is to be given in the field notes and on the plan.

Trenches.

63. At each corner, line, and pointer beacon a trench 6 feet in length and 1 foot in width and depth shall be dug in the true direction of each boundary. On stony ground a wall of stones of the same dimensions may be built.

Reference
pegs.

64. Reference pegs consisting of iron pins 9 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch should be placed about 4 feet from each corner beacon on the correct alignment preferably at the bottom of the trench.

Reference to
trees.

65. Where a suitable tree exists within 300 feet of a corner beacon a reference mark should be cut thereon, and the bearing and distance determined and noted in the field book and on the plan. Reference marks must not be cut on fruit trees such as mangoes and coconuts.

Blazed trees
in forest.

66. Where a boundary line is cut through forest, trees within 3 feet of the line should be blazed, so that the marks face the boundary line.

67. Suburban plots over 10 acres shall be beacons with angle iron beacons in the same manner as farms except that

Beacons of suburban plots.

- (1) Pointer beacons are not necessary.
- (2) Trenches are to be 4 feet in length and 9 inches in width and depth.

68. Township plots and suburban plots under 10 acres are to be beacons by iron pins or pipes of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and 9 inches in length set in concrete. Pointer beacons and trenches are unnecessary. Referenced pins should be placed 6 inches below the ground, preferably on the production of the boundary line, at each corner point of the section, so that it may be re-established, if it is disturbed by building, fencing or road construction.

Bacons of township plots.

In black cotton soil reference pins should be set in concrete.

69. Standard traverse points are to be marked by iron pins in concrete set one foot underground, and must be referenced to permanent buildings or iron pins as prescribed in Regulation 68.

Standard traverse points.

70. Land surveyed under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, except on the Island of Mombasa, may be beacons with hardwood posts.

Land surveyed under the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908.

Trenches shall be dug as prescribed in Regulation 63 except in soft sand.

Land on the Island of Mombasa should be beacons as prescribed in Regulation 68.

71. Roads must be beacons at all turning points, and where they are intersected by the boundaries of properties in the same manner as is prescribed for farm corners in Regulations 60 to 65.

Road beacons.

72. A triangulation station, which is considered suitable for the preservation for future use shall be marked by an iron pin or cartridge set in concrete 15 inches below the surface of the ground, two feet cube for major stations and 12 inches by 12 inches by 9 inches for minor.

Triangulation stations.

A cairn of stones or mound of earth, 4 feet high should be built over it, and a trench 1 foot in width and depth should be dug at a radius of 5 feet from the mark.

COMPUTATIONS.

73. All computations are to be made on the prescribed forms supplied by the Director or on foolscap similarly ruled. Computations shall be clearly and legibly written on one side of the forms only and calculated in the manner specified on Plates Nos. 3 to 6 in the appendix hereto.

Computations on prescribed forms.

74. All preliminary and rough computations made during the work and used in connection with the preparation of any plan should be forwarded with the final computations thereof.

Preliminary and rough computations to be sent in.

75. Traverse computations shall show any error of closure and any necessary adjustment thereto.

Traverses.

76. In order to eliminate clerical errors and to facilitate examination, all computations shall be subjected to an independent and complete check by naturals or logarithms, as the case may require. Such check must accompany the original computations. Checks by calculating machine will be accepted but computations must be certified that such checks have been duly made.

Independent checks to be applied.

77. (1) The rectilinear area of portions having a river or other curvilinear boundary shall be taken out in the prescribed manner, and the area lying between the curvilinear boundary and the right line used in the computation of the area from co-ordinates, shall be obtained by planimeter. Areas of such curvilinear portions shall not form an unreasonably large percentage of the total area of the portion, but must be kept within limits where necessary by the introduction into the calculation by co-ordinates of a suitably placed traverse or other well fixed point.

Areas.

(2) Areas of rectangular and triangular portions may be taken out by any recognised method, but an independent check must in all cases be applied.

Accuracy
required.

78. Areas are required to be calculated to the following degree of accuracy:—

Township Plots.

Decimals of an acre.

Business (such as 150 x 100 or under)	...	5
Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ ac.	...	{ (Rect. 4 (Curv. 3
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. and up to 2 ac.	...	{ (Rect. 3 (Curv. 2
Over 2 ac.	...	as under

Farm Areas.

2 ac and under	...	{ (Rect. 3 (Curv. 2
Over 2 ac. and up to 20 ac.	...	{ (Rect. 2 (Curv. 1
Over 20 ac. and up to 50 ac.	...	{ (Rect. 1 (Curv. nearest 0.5 ac.
Over 50 ac. and up to 500 ac.	...	{ (Rect. nearest 0.5 ac. (Curv. nearest acre.
Over 500 ac.	...	nearest acre.

Indexing.

79. A complete index must accompany all computations and each calculation must be referenced to the page in the field notes from which the data for the calculation has been obtained.

Failure to
comply with
the
regulations.

80. Computations carried out in a manner contrary to the regulations will not be accepted.

SURVEY PLANS.

Plan forms.

81. All plans shall be drawn on the plan forms supplied by the Director.

Scales to be
used.

82. The following natural scales are to be used:—

- Township plots—1 in 1,000.
- Suburban plots—1 in 2,500 or 1 in 5,000.
- 30 acres to 100 acres—1 in 5,000.
- 101 acres to 1,000 acres—1 in 10,000 or 1 in 12,500.
- 1,001 acres to 5,000 acres—1 in 12,500 or 1 in 25,000.
- 5,001 acres to 10,000—1 in 62,500.
- 10,001 upwards—1 in 125,000 or 1 in 250,000.

The surveyor must use his discretion in regard to the above scales.

All details must be distinct, and the cramping of figures must be avoided.

Generally when two or more areas are drawn on one plan, the smallest area shall control the scale thereof.

Method of
plotting.

83. All plans must be plotted by rectangular co-ordinates. Graticules should be drawn proportionate to the draft and in even hundreds and thousands of feet.

The north point should be upwards and parallel to the sides of the paper.

Conventional
signs.

84. The conventional signs, as shewn in the Appendix, must be adhered to. (See Plate 7).

Methods of
printing,
colouring, etc.

85. All plans must be drawn in accordance with the methods of printing, colouring, etc., exemplified on the specimen plan in the Appendix (Plate No. 10).

Roads and
topography

86. All roads, as specifically detailed in the Appendix (Plate No. 10) and such natural features and developments as have been accurately fixed by survey and such as can be sketched in with reasonable precision, are to be shown on the plans.

87. In addition to the distance between beacons the total distance from the beacon to a river or other irregular boundary must be given. Such irregular boundary shall be described, *e.g.* "boundary is centre of river," or "boundary is 100 feet above high water mark." Where there is a riparian or other reserve the distance to the limit of such reserve shall be given.

Distance from
a beacon to
an irregular
boundary.

88. No erasure may be made.

Corrections
on plans.

Corrections should be made by scoring through the incorrect word or figure in black ink.

Such corrections should be initialed by the surveyor.

89. Land Office numbers are to be shown in the heading and on the body of the plan.

Numbers.

If a new number is allotted, the original number must be quoted in brackets.

Portion numbers are not to be given.

The meridional district, which may be obtained from the chart in the Appendix (Plate No. 8) is to be shown thus

South A 37

A. H. C.

90. The method to be adopted for allotting, sub-divisional numbers is as follows:—

Method of
allotting sub-
divisional
numbers.

(1) Lands held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902.

The sub-division will receive a new L.O. number and the remainder will be L.O.—/R1.

The sub-divisions of the remainder (/R1) will be similarly treated except that the new remainder will be numbered /R2.

(2) Lands held under Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

The sub-division and the remainder will each receive a new L.O. number.

(3) Whenever a portion of a farm is converted into a township, the portion so converted will receive a new number.

Each section of the township will be given a Roman number, and the plots in each section will be numbered consecutively, *e.g.* Plot 3, Section II of L.O. No.

91. The Administrative District and Province is to be shown, and the locality should be given with reference to some township, railway station, or prominent topographical feature.

Locality.

92. Where surveys are effected by triangulation a chart should be framed shewing the rays observed from each station.

Triangulation
charts.

93. The certificate on the plan form is to be signed by the surveyor effecting the survey in due accordance with Regulation 8.

Certificate.

DEED PLANS.

94. Linen deed plans forms, as supplied by the Director, shall be used, and must be submitted in triplicate.

Plan forms.

Lithographs may be used if they conform with the spacing and general arrangements of the linen form, and if the paper is approved by the Director. They should be submitted in quadruplicate.

95. All plans must be drawn in accordance with the method of plotting, printing and colouring exemplified on the specimen deed plan in the Appendix (Plate No. 9).

Method of
plotting,
printing and
colouring.

96. Only beacons actually relative to the boundary are to be shown. They are not to be lettered, except where it is necessary to make a distance clear, or to explain an enlargement.

Beacons.

97. Where a redundant beacon is likely to lead to confusion on the ground with the beacons demarcating the property, it should be shown on the plan and marked "Redundant Beacon."

Redundant
beacons.

98. Topographical features and details of development are not to appear on deed plans.

Topography.

Roads. 99. The usual notification that a surveyor's plan has been confirmed will contain an intimation of the roads, if any, that are to be reserved on the deed plan, or plans thereof.

Abuttals. 100. Immediate boundaries of all abuttals are to be shown, and at least one extraneous corner in the case of a sub-division.

Areas. 101. Areas are to be shewn thus.

(1)	Area	...	...	Acres (Approx.).
	When reserves are to be deducted.			
(2)	Total area	...	...	Acres (Approx.).
	Reserve area	...	...	Acres (Approx.).
When two or more areas are combined in one, the total must be given as in (1) or (2) and below each area must be tabulated separately.				
(3)	L.O. No.	Area	...	Acres (Approx.).
	"	"	...	" "
	"	"	...	" "
	Total area ... Acres (Approx.).			

Rectilinear areas of portions with curvilinear boundaries are not to be given.

The number of decimal places to which areas are to be given is stated in Section 78.

Corrections. 102. No erasure may be made.

Corrections, which must not exceed two in number, should be effected by scoring through the incorrect word or figure.

Such corrections shall be initialled by the Director only and not by the surveyor.

Endorsement. 103. The signature of the surveyor must be given on the bottom left-hand corner of each copy.

104. Regulations 82, 84, 87, 89, 90 and 91 apply to Deed Plans.

RE-SURVEYS AND RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES.

Original beacons mark the boundary. 105. In the re-survey of land the surveyor must adhere to the principle that the beacons originally placed on the ground mark the true boundaries, although the data of such boundaries may not be found on re-survey to agree, within the limits prescribed by these regulations, with the data recorded on the original plan.

Prevention of fraud and the perpetuation of errors. 106. To prevent the perpetuation of errors in original surveys and to guard against fraud, in every case where material disagreement is found to exist between the new and the old survey the surveyor shall forward to the Director a full report thereon, accompanied by a sketch shewing the position of all old survey marks, and by a description of all such marks, and of all developments on or near the boundary line.

Careful search to be made for "lost" beacons. 107. Careful search and enquiry must be made for evidence of original survey marks. A diligent use of pick and spade will often bring to light a "lost" beacon.

NEW ALLOTMENTS OF CROWN LAND.

Design to be submitted. 108. Before permanent work on any extensive survey of new farms is commenced a design of the proposed arrangement of roads and areas based on a preliminary topographical survey is to be submitted to the Director for his approval.

On completion of the survey the approved design is to be submitted with the plans of the survey.

Report to accompany plans. 109. A report made on the form supplied by the Director shall accompany all plans. This should contain a detailed description of each farm with reference to soil proportion of agricultural to pastoral land, natural herbage, the nature, amount and value of timber, the water supply, liability to flood, road access, and any other information which will assist in the valuation of the farm.

Special care should be taken to give reliable information about the permanence of the water supply.

110. The surveyor should advise the Director about all land that should be reserved for such public purposes as townships, outspans, water supply, forest, building stone and road metal.

Land to be reserved for public purposes.

111. Farms should be bounded, wherever possible, by roads or rivers.

Shapes and boundaries of farms.

When all natural or artificial advantages have been considered, symmetry of design, minimum perimeter, and rectangularity of form should be aimed at, but the suitability of the farm should be considered before the simplicity of the survey.

The length of the farm should not exceed three times its mean breadth.

112. Where an area fronts on the sea coast, a strip of land not less than 200 feet in width must be reserved above high-water mark for Government purposes.

Boundary on sea coast.

113. On all tidal rivers a reserve of at least 100 feet in width from high-water mark is to be made for Government purposes.

Boundary on tidal rivers

114. The boundary of areas fronting on other rivers or streams shall be the centre of the river or stream.

Boundary on other rivers or streams.

115. The boundary of areas fronting on lakes shall be defined by right lines at a distance of not less than 100 feet from the water edge at ordinary high water.

Boundary on lakes.

116. Where an area fronts on a swamp, a give and take straight line boundary should be adopted, wherever possible.

Boundary on swamps.

Indefinite median lines, which cannot be re-established are to be avoided.

Swamps of an average width of 500 feet or more are to be excluded from farms, and a straight line boundary along the edge of the swamp is to be surveyed and beacons.

117. Where an area fronts on a railway reserve the boundary shall be 200 feet from the centre line of the railway.

Boundary on railway reserve.

118. Where the boundary of an area is common to a native reserve such boundary line shall be run and intervisible line beacons shall be placed thereon.

Boundary common to a native reserve.

119. Where the boundary of an area is common to a forest reserve, such boundary line shall be run and line beacons shall be placed thereon at reasonable intervals so that the boundary can be easily identified. When such a line has been cut through forest, line beacons need not be intervisible, but they shall be intervisible where the line passes through glades or bush.

Boundary common to a forest reserve.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS.

120. All official correspondence should be written on one side only of paper of foolscap size or of such other size as allows conveniently for filing.

General.

A margin of at least one inch must be left on the left hand side of the paper.

A heading descriptive of the subject referred to shall be given.

Each letter should refer to one subject only.

A letter in reply to previous correspondence should quote its number and date.

121. When plans, field notes, etc., are submitted to the District Surveyor, a covering letter should be written, in which is enumerated the number of each item submitted.

Covering letter to accompany plans.

Plans should be rolled and carefully packed to avoid damage in the post.

122. A separate account for each survey shall be submitted in duplicate on the forms supplied by the Director.

Accounts.

Each item of the account shall be explicitly stated, i.e. length of boundary lines, number of beacons erected, number of days spent in travelling, etc.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 34.

S. 11034/49.

THE INTERPRETATION AND GENERAL CLAUSES
ORDINANCE, 1912,

AND

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE, 1902.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred on the Governor by the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, 1912, Section 13 and all other powers thereunto enabling me, I, Robert Thorne Coryndon, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, hereby depute the person for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Lands to exercise the powers conferred on the Governor by Section 18 of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

R. T. CORYNDON,

Governor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 35.

S. 299.

THE NATIVE AUTHORITY ORDINANCE, 1912.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers thereunto enabling me, I hereby appoint the person named in the Schedule annexed hereto to be Official Headman for the area named therein.

Nairobi,

17th January, 1924.

G. V. MAXWELL,
Chief Native Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

COAST PROVINCE.—MALINDI DISTRICT.

Name.	Area.	With effect from.	Remarks.
Mzee Wanje wa Mlanda	Kwa-Ali Tete	18th Dec., 1923	On probation for 6 months. Vice Wanje wa Mbili, appointed by Govt. Notice No. 346, dated 12th Oct., 1921, deposed.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 50.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS
ORDINANCE, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS.

TO BE HONORARY PERMIT ISSUERS.

A. L. Macdonald, Bellevue, P.O., Kitale, *vice* A. B. Burt, P.O., Kitale, resigned.

J. F. Dawson, Kenton Estates, P.O., Naivasha, *vice* E. Dent, Nairoma, Naivasha, resigned.

Nairobi,

16th January, 1924.

W. KENNEDY,
Chief Veterinary Officer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 51.

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS TRADE REPORT FOR 1922.

THE Customs Trade Report for the year ended 31st December, 1922, has now been printed and can be obtained on application to the Agents for the sale of Government publications, viz: Messrs. The East African Standard, Limited, P.O. Box 45, Nairobi; price Shs. 5/- per copy.

Custom House, Mombasa, G. WALSH,
14th January, 1924. Commissioner of Customs,
Kenya and Uganda.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 52.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ARRIVAL OF KENYA MAILS IN ENGLAND.

IT is notified for general information that the mails despatched from Mombasa on the under-mentioned date arrived in England as stated:—

Date of despatch from Mombasa.	Name of Vessel by which despatched.	Date of arrival in England.
24th Dec., 1923	S.S. "Amiral Pierre"	14th Jan., 1924.

General Post Office, J. B. MOIR,
Nairobi, for Postmaster General,
17th January, 1924. Kenya and Uganda.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 53.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

THIKA-NYERI RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

TENDERS are invited for Road Transport of materials between Thika and Fort Hall.

Contractors wishing to tender should send full particulars of transport available to the Resident Engineer, Thika-Nyeri Railway Construction, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi, who will supply all particulars as to quantities to be moved.

Nairobi, G. D. RHODES,
15th January, 1924. Chief Engineer.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 34.

NOTICE.

HIS HONOUR The Acting Chief Justice will proceed on circuit and hold sittings of the Supreme Court of Kenya at the places and on the dates hereinafter mentioned :—

CAUSE LIST.

NAKURU, 11TH FEBRUARY, 1924.

Criminal Case No. 131 of 1923.	Rex	vs.	P. J. Bennett.
" " " 135 of 1923.	Rex	vs.	Macharia wa Mituli.
" " " 136 of 1923.	Rex	vs.	Eld. 389313 Kiongetich A. Kiblagat.
" " " 3 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	Merishi Ole Sengale.
" " " 4 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	F. H. 608046 Kairu Karioki.

Nakuru District Registry.

Civil Case No. 3 of 1923.	Karinga wa Gichuhi	vs.	Karanja.
" " " 11 of 1923.	Kazimoto s/o Olo	vs.	Nekesa d/o Khanda.
" " " 12 of 1923.	Pandi wa Kego	vs.	Muchiringiri wa Mangi.
" " " 16 of 1923.	Eli Henry James Barrett	vs.	W. Boyce Aggett.
" " " 18 of 1923.	Nyaga wa Wamuti	vs.	Njoroge wa Nginyaga.
" " " 19 of 1923.	The B. E. A. Farmers' Association	vs.	Imtiazali & Son.
" " " 21 of 1923.	Henry Grimshaw Lomax	vs.	Major H. A. D. White.
" " " 22 of 1923.	Hamisi wa Waiharo	vs.	Kihara wa Kibe.
" " " 24 of 1923.	Habashi bin Mohamed	vs.	Nyakauso.
" " " 25 of 1923.	W. L. Galbraith	vs.	The Hill Syndicate.
" " " 26 of 1923.	William Frederick Hardy	vs.	The Njoro Flax Lands Ltd.
" " " 27 of 1923.	Isaac Henry Steele	vs.	The Njoro Flax Lands Ltd.
" " " 28 of 1923.	Muenja wa Kagiyo	vs.	Kimaru wa Ngonina.
" " " 29 of 1923.	Munshiram s/o Sundersingh	vs.	Gurdial Jetharam.

KISUMU, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1924.

Criminal Case No. 7 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	1. Ksu. 019868 Okoro s/o Okwaro, 2. Anteba s/o Otiya, 3. Nk. 153196 Omau Kale s/o Omoiti.
" " " 8 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	Mapesa s/o Ekesa.

Kisumu District Registry.

Civil Case No. 7 of 1923.	Walibhai Hasham & Jan Mohamed, trading as Walli Hasham & Co.	vs.	Hasham Mawji & Alibhai Mawji, trading as Hasham Mawji & Co.
" " " 11 of 1923.	Awadan s/o Khuda Bux	vs.	Durgadass, trading as Khosla Bros.
Insolvency Cause No. 3 of 1923.	Re Sheikh Noordin Gulmohamed.		

ELDORET, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1924.

Criminal Case No. 129 of 1923.	Rex	vs.	N. D. I. 376618 Kipto s/o Lotai.
" " " 2 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	Kiptildai A. Kapchelimu.
" " " 5 of 1924.	Rex	vs.	Ksu. 08408 Luringo alias Tumbo s/o Ileri.

Eldoret District Registry.

Civil Case No. 15 of 1923.	Petrus Johannes du Prees	vs.	Gert Hendrik Classen.
" " " 17 of 1923.	John Hendrick Barnard	vs.	John Clifton Shaw.

Supreme Court,

Nairobi, January 11th, 1924.

D. EDWARDS,

Acting Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 3.

S. 9700/Vol. 2.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR BECHE-DE-MER.

TENDERS by way of royalty are invited for the right to collect Beche-de-mer in three areas on the Coast as detailed below.

A minimum royalty of Shs. 3 per bag of 150 lbs. is required and the successful tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement for the proper working of their concessions.

Area No. 1.—On the foreshore in the Vanga District and the Islands adjacent thereto.

Area No. 2.—On the foreshore from Mombasa to Kipini.

Area No. 3.—On the foreshore from Kipini to Kismayu.

The concessions in each area will be for a term of 9 months from the 1st April, 1924, to expire on 31st December, 1924.

Tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes endorsed "Tenders for Beche-de-Mer" to the Commissioner of Lands, P.O. Box 139, Nairobi, by the 28th February, 1924.

Nairobi,

19th December, 1923.

H. T. MARTIN,
Commissioner of Lands.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 30.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRER.

TENDERS are invited for the repair and upkeep of all Watches and Clocks on the Uganda Railway including branch lines and Marine.

2. The Contractor will be required to go out on the whole system once every three months (for which a second class pass will be granted) to examine all clocks.

3. All material for repairs to be supplied by the Contractor.

4. Further particulars can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper (P.O. Box 40), Uganda Railway, Nairobi.

5. Tenders should reach the Chief Storekeeper not later than the 31st January, 1924.

Nairobi,

10th January, 1924.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 31.

UGANDA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of certain scrap mild steel bars, plates, galvanized corrugated sheets, zinc case linings, etc.

2. The heaps for disposal are numbered and can be inspected at the Railway Stores Scrap Yard,

Nairobi, between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. on any week day, Saturday excepted, up to and including the 25th instant.

3. The price should be per ton and the Railway reserves to itself the right to accept a tender for the whole or any part of the material. No guarantee as to quantity or quality can be given.

4. Payment must be made in cash before delivery.

5. The accepted tenderers must make their own arrangements for removal which must take place within ten days of notification of acceptance of their tender.

6. If delivery is not taken within the period stipulated, the Railway to be at liberty to re-sell the material.

7. Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for Scrap" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi (P.O. Box 40), on or before the 30th day of January, 1924. Tenders received after that date will not be considered.

8. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Nairobi,

10th January, 1924.

C. L. N. FELLING,
General Manager.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 54.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA,
AT NAIROBI.

INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION.

CAUSE No. 1 of 1924.

IN THE MATTER OF MRS. C. MACARTNEY, FORMERLY
CARRYING ON BUSINESS AS MACARTNEY'S CAFE,
DEBTOR.

EX-PARTE THE CREDITORS, S. JACOBS, LIMITED.

To all to whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petition of the above-named creditors for an order that Mrs. C. Macartney, formerly carrying on business as Macartney's Cafe, Nairobi, the above-named debtor, be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act (No. III of 1907) will be heard at Nairobi on the 6th day of February, 1924, at 10-30 a.m.

Dated this 17th day of January, 1924.

D. EDWARDS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 55.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA,
AT NAIROBI.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

CAUSE No. 1 of 1924.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OF THE WILL OF
BHIMJI ALIBHAI, LATE OF NAIROBI, DECEASED.

TAKE NOTICE that application having been made in this Court by Sherbam d/o Kassambhai Suleman and Rajabali s/o Kassamali Suleman, both of Nairobi, for Probate of the Will of Bhimji Alibhai, late of Nairobi, who died at Nairobi on the 6th day of December, 1923, 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 29th day of January, 1924.

Nairobi,

14th January, 1924.

G. H. PICKERING,
Judge.

NOTE:—The Will above-named is now deposited and open to inspection at the Court.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 56.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

No. 17 of 1912.

No. 3/24.



TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE that an application for the registration as a Trade Mark of the label shown above to be used in connection with goods mentioned in Class 43 of Part III of the Schedule to the above-mentioned Ordinance, in respect of Brandy, has been lodged by Maison Prunier, of Cognac, France; Manufacturers.

The label will be registered as a Trade Mark after the expiration of the period mentioned in Section 13 of the said Ordinance, provided no notice of opposition is received.

A specimen of the Trade Mark the registration of which

is applied for can be seen at the office of the undersigned at Mombasa.

Registration is not claimed under the special provisions of paragraph 5 of Section 7 of the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1912.

Mombasa,

15th January, 1924.

B. STONE,
Registrar of Trade Marks.

GENERAL NOTICE No. 57.

NOTICE

The undermentioned have been appointed Contractors by the Central Tender Board for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1924.

Article.	Contractors.	Place.
Americani ...	Messrs. Ahamed Bros., Nairobi	Nairobi
Americani Drill ...	do.	Mombasa
Blankets ...	do.	Nairobi
Gunny Bags, new ...	African Mercantile Co., Nairobi	"
Bags, Waterproof ...	Ahamed Bros., Nairobi	"
Cart Grease ...	African Mercantile Co., Nairobi	"
Capes ...	Meghiji Ahamed & Co., Nairobi	"
Charpoys complete ...	Ahamed Bros., Nairobi	"
Spare canvas top for charpoys ...	Alibhai & Co., Nairobi	"
Khaki Drill ...	Ahamed Bros., Nairobi	"
Grey Drill ...	do.	"
Disinfectant ...	B. E. A. Corporation, Mombasa.	Mombasa
Firewood ...	W. O. Tait, Nairobi	Nairobi
Firewood ...	Hasanali Jeevanjee, Mombasa	Fish Market, Mombasa
Kerosine Oil ...	Smith Mackenzie & Co., Nairobi	Nairobi
Dietz No. 2 Lanterns ...	B. E. A. Corporation, Nairobi	"
Petrol ...	Smith Mackenzie & Co., Mombasa.	Mombasa and Nairobi
Soap, Blue Mottled ...	Kirparam & Son, Nairobi	Nairobi
Shorts ...	Ahamed Bros., Nairobi	"
Shirts (Merduff) ...	do.	"
Tents ...	Alibhai & Co., Nairobi	"
Pangas ...	S. Ellis & Co., Nairobi	"

THE TREASURY,
(P. O. Box No. 591)
Nairobi, 18th January, 1924.

HERBERT G. MILSTEAD,
Secretary,
Central Tender Board.

SHIPPING REPORT.

KILINDINI HARBOUR.

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1923.

Name of Vessel	Captain	Gross Tons	Cargo	Nationality	To Whom Consigned	From	Date		Bound to
							Arr.	Dep.	
S.S. Student	J. W. Williams	3603	General	British	The A. Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Liverpool	1923 Nov. 27	1923 Dec. 6	Dar-es-Salaam
" Usaramo	Fiedler	7780	"	German	Messrs. Bonstead & Clarke Ltd.	Hamburg	" 28	" 1	Hamburg
" Guildford Castle	I. H. Wilford	8036	"	British	The U. C. M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	Dec. 1	" 2	London
" Karoa	D. Macdonald	7009	"	"	S. M. & Co.	Durban	" 5	" 6	Bombay
" Karapara	G. Harley	7117	"	"	S. M. & Co.	Bombay	" 7	" 8	Durban
" Tosari	W. P. Meerkerk	7057	"	Dutch	The Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd.	Amsterdam	" 8	" 13	Amsterdam
" Dumbea	Lazarini	5695	"	French	M. Maritimes	Marseilles	" 9	" 9	Mauritius
" Roman Prince	Jones	5291	Fuel Oil	British	S. M. & Co.	Taunton	" 9	" 13	Australia
" Heemskerk	R. Wagemaker	6516	General	Dutch	The Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd.	Amsterdam	" 10	" 18	Amsterdam
" General Duchesne Bracciano	Carre	7289	"	French	M. Maritimes	Mauritius	" 11	" 11	Marseilles
" Khalifa	Vatteroni	4084	"	Italian	The Societa Coloniale Italiana	Durban	" 11	" 11	Genoa
" Dundrum Castle	H. A. Tava	609	"	Zanzibar	S. M. & Co.	Zanzibar	" 11	" 12	Dar-es-Salaam
" Milano	C. E. Mumford	5259	"	British	The U. C. M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	" 12	" 14	Durban
" Milano	G. Salvo	4027	"	Italian	The Societa Coloniale Italiana	Genoa	" 16	" 16	Zanzibar
" Neuralia	G. Salvo	4027	"	"	The Societa Coloniale Italiana	Zanzibar	" 19	" 20	Genoa
" Karagola	H. Manley	9082	"	British	S. M. & Co.	Beira	" 20	" 23	London
" Tuna	F. R. Cammack	7053	"	"	S. M. & Co.	Durban	" 20	" 21	Bombay
" Khandalla	W. R. Melling	662	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Kilifi	" 21	" 22	Lamu
" Amiral Pierre	J. F. Downing	7018	"	"	S. M. & Co.	Bombay	" 23	" 24	Durban
" Architect	Grillon	4836	"	French	M. Maritimes	Mauritius	" 24	" 24	Marseilles
" Louqsor	F. Trinick	5421	"	British	The A. Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Glasgow	" 25	"	Still in harbour
" Norman	Ongelvin	6879	"	French	M. Maritimes	Marseilles	" 27	" 27	Mauritius
" Norman	W. M. Betts	7612	"	British	The U. C. M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	London	" 28	" 31	Durban

MOMBASA HARBOUR.

S.S. Calicut	—	273	Nil	British	—	Dar-es-Salaam	1922 Nov. 15	1923	Laid up
" Cannanore	—	275	"	"	—	Dar-es-Salaam	1923 Apr. 10	1923	Laid up
" Tuna	W. R. Melling	662	General	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Kismayu	Dec. 4	Dec. 5	Zanzibar
" Tuna	W. R. Melling	662	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Zanzibar	" 9	" 10	Kismayu
" Tuna	W. R. Melling	662	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Kismayu	" 16	" 17	Zanzibar
M.V. Dumara	W. Wigger	2304	"	"	S. M. & Co.	Lindi	" 18	" 22	Lindi
S.S. Duplex	W. Taylor	874	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Zanzibar	" 20	" 21	Aden
" Tuna	W. R. Melling	662	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Zanzibar	" 20	" 21	Kilifi
" Tuna	W. R. Melling	662	"	"	The Kampala General Agency, Ltd.	Kismayu	" 28	" 29	Zanzibar

H. W. TURNER,
Port Captain.

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