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MISCELLANEOUS.

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UNDER THE STANDARD CLOCK

Executive Council.
His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. J. F. Pimble to be an Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

Mombasa Council.
The appointment of eleven Municipal Councillors for Mombasa Municipality, and a notice expressing determining that the Nairobi Corporation shall until further notice consist of twelve Councillors.

Scottish Commission.
Provisional recognition pending the consideration of the Secretary of State for Scotland, of the Commission of His Majesty's Government has been accorded to Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Chief Clerk, Council of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate at Nairobi.

Kenya Appointments.
Major H. W. Gray has been appointed District Commissioner, Kericho; Mr. H. P. Baker, Assistant District Commissioner, Kericho; Major F. C. Jack, Acting District Commissioner, Machakos; Major C. G. Gaskin, Resident Magistrate, Nairobi.

Kenya Departures.
The following passengers left Kilindini by the s.s. "Chambord": Mr. and Mrs. Filoe, Miss Alcock, Mr. F. G. Stello, Mr. X. Tolmie, Mr. F. G. Gutow, Major and Mrs. Gee, Miss Tromonaye, Miss. Mc. A. M. Hartley, Miss Mc. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wesley, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kiss, Mr. Mather, Mr. P. H. Marks, Mr. A. W. Scott, Capt. Gough, Major and Mrs. F. de V. Jopson, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Major and Mrs. Pearson Gwynn, Col. Miss Kerr, Mr. Lemoine, Mr. A. J. Ley Blake, Lady Blake, Miss Newman, Mr. Clement, Mr. W. F. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins, Mr. W. Hopkins, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Threll, Mr. C. H. Wakeley, Miss Gaspe, Mr. Hunt, H. Hill, Lady Colebrook, Miss Mc. Hartley, Lieutenant Miss Turner, Mr. Gutow, Mr. Mc. Hartley, Mr. Mathieson, Capt. H. L. Mack, Miss Dunn, and Mr. G. Begg.

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R.M.S. MADURA	9,975 tons)	6th July.		8th August.
MODASA	(9,080 tons)	3rd August.		5th September.
MULSERRA	(9,100 tons)	31st August.		3rd October.
MASHOURA	9,294 tons)	28th September.		31st October.
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Do.		22nd November.		26th December.
Do.		21st December.		23rd January.
MERKARA	(9,288 tons)	19th January.		21st February.

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MARRIAGE AND THE MODERN WOMAN.

No. 2.

THE ALIEN ATTACK.

Army of "-ists" Undermining Anglo-Saxon Culture and Institutions.

[By Sekum Mkawia.]
(Author of "The Honey Bee" "The Passionate Pilgrim," etc).

The whole structure of Anglo-Saxon culture and its institution of marriage are being attacked with a force and venom that has, as the first encounter, really taken our breath away The enemy's object appears to be to capture the imagination of these young people who have already made considerable headway already confusing his infiltrations into our traditions with the disillusionment and reaction that followed the war The weapons used are ideas, fiction pictures essays, settlements and persistent talk a clamour of talk

The attackers ridicule, above everything else, the Victorian Century because that has been our strongest back-ground And they have at present centrally on the defensive And they have to almost normally on the defensive We shall recall later, when this campaign has finally found its way into history, that the Victorian Century was a great century.

In place of a faith—for I have been unable to find any faith in this invading army—they have a sort of philosophy, wholly materialistic. They are to a man and a woman Freudian in morals, futurist in art, psychoanalytic suggestive in conversation in literature Reisbewaine in politics

Truth is to them sharp and sledgeh sentimental Parent is a bogey, a bogey-man rather than a responsibility Love is a disappointing and a consumed Kindness is a weakness and humanity an amusement and a pastime

I have spoken of their philosophy Of course they have to have such an movement would be a school of The patron saint of their literature James Joyce These dogma a the psychology of Freud We speak complications at this point This man Freud, while contaminated by his own focus logic and lacking any personal sense of the delicacies of these imponderables which in truth make human living possible and comfortable and gracious, undoubtedly made a contribution to the study of psychology His followers have developed, and in some measure humanised, his savage analysis of human conduct But all this is still a matter for the laboratory of the student

UNDER THIN SHELL

What our invaders have under taken to do is to put these new psychology with its complexities, its half-fulfilments and its practice of psycho-analysis, into the minds of every imaginative young man or woman who fall under their spell Freudian psychology is the strongest conversational weapon. In itself it is a keen study into the mental and emotional processes The of human creature. But in the hands of practical adventurers, it becomes the surest means of undermining the reticences and decencies that have made us, for better or worse, what we are.

Look over these writings, and, if you have an opportunity, listen to their talk, the leaders of this curious and impudent invasion. You will, I think, be unable to escape the consciousness of something unpleasant about it, something foreign to our finer ideals of life—really a bad smell The good old fashioned word "degeneracy" does come to mind

Beside the perversitely self-conscious primitive scenes and passages in certain of these volumes, the frank and cheerful pages of Chaucer and Rabelais open to us like sunlit grass fields after a mountain river.

Of course, we are going at the business of meeting the invasion as blunderingly as possible. We would We suppress an honest book while all the mere vicious propaganda slips through. Among among us who are fundamentalists, strive mentally to herd into churches all these young people who may have been exposed to the contagion Or we become suddenly excited about stopping divorce

We are pretty clumsy. It seems clear enough that we can't stop life or impound it, or drive it back to a place we once knew It will go on It will experiment alarmingly and take to strange roads The duck and the ducklings come familiarly to mind We may even admit that our clever attackers, for all their reactionary force, may in the long run contribute something to our culture, a quickening of thought, a new alertness.

A NEW CROP OF YOUTH.

From all of which it may seem less strange than our much-disturbed young people are certainly a new sort of crop. None of us older folk if we are honest thinking about it, know quite how to take them They are experimental, clamorous, rebellious. They talk and act as they choose, in a new, free way. We know little about their past and care less They appear to judge not but their parents have taught them to expect only the same thing And now they are in revolt against it They know nothing better than taking it apart and trying to find out what makes it go. We can only see after the event, disorder and wreckage perpetrated by the unguided youthful enthusiasm and admiration

Of course. This isn't just the familiar gulf between generations. True enough, every young crop has been more interested in experiment and rebellion than in conformity That is natural and healthy Youth is free and fight ing spirit Conformity is surrender and, finally, spiritual death Life has always been more or less a contest between the two.

Older folk usually forget that the vigour of youth is surely as important in the scheme of things as the judgment of age. But something new has taken place. Our present young folks have walked out The terrible disillusionment of the war isn't the cause. That trouble gave the old frustrated the final blow No, the trouble began earlier

MAN LOSES CONTROL OF WOMEN

I think it began thirty years ago in the last decades of the Victorian Century. We spoke of the movement then as the side-end of the century. But that wasn't all it was New economic forces were working. The old fashioned home was going, changing into flats The work that had been done for centuries was being done outside. Washing and baking had always been women's work and home work They were now done in factories. The women, a few millions of them, followed the work into factories When the man-job certainly used to refer to as "the economic independence of women" resulted.

Men but his hold of the home, stirrings, and therefore lost control of woman. Suffrage couldn't be dropped after that. The old, pretty sentimentality that had surrounded the woman, a woman who was Eve had become, everything considered, as free as a man. The young girls grew up in the Nineteen Hundreds, overdressed, so to speak, and with a sort of thing in their heads that marrying for a living Relief took

The old fashioned girl had been reared with fear in her heart, at least, in the upper and middle classes and, generally speaking, in the working class, a wholesome fear, with some of it mixed in.

PRE-MATURITY

Sometimes, in a certain situation, she was a little more than a little, and honest, and frank, and free, and, in the modern phrase, "up-to-date." But, on the whole, she was a good girl, and, in fact, they had to find a husband.

I don't know how sufficiently with the young people who are to all down and crowd on the heels of the causes that there what they are to do to deal with, yet the girls and young men are been disillusioned, pre-mature, pre-matured, pre-matured to be dealt with. Marriage to do with the old fashioned girl. Even so, they are that the husband a thousand truths crack under his perceptions.

If I know anything at all, it is clear, it is that it is not using these young people as we would like them to be They are a result of the world they are in. They were born in a world of conflicting and opposed traditions never quite sure of their footing on every imaginable

In so far as they are rebellious they are heartedly unconstructive, seems to me, quite There is bound to be wholesome in such a crop in the shape of morals where they have not yet entered the scene at so timorous, so afraid of anything that is understood.

A TIME TO DRAW THE

No, we shan't get through comedously or tragically, but by ordering people to stop their work's stop. They don't know enough, and they don't Not what we can do, if we, is to let Mother Nature with these experiments and put in our control the outlaws which she so mischievously attempts to put into her laboratory in that business of experiment in thought and feeling Traditions do, and work the change in a

This country is a pitch tree with the roots in a rich soil. Then the tree is left to grow for many years been in their exploitation. But we have been scientifically preliminary operatistics to be on a large and and subsequently be political fate of John in some doubt. Since it has been known that very bank of the John is to be ceded to Italy as a war part an I think have placed the expenditure monies on the initial of the resources of valley out of the country attitude has been one for the session. As Europe as was compatible thinking law and order which noted for Jubaland and has been made to do state of complete tranquillity of the province in the which it had been the end of the war. Jubaland to Subjectment to

JUBALAND.

Much news was received of inter-tribal trouble within sections of the Jubaland The causes which were unknown, but that one branch of the tribe resisted the Boni and therefore under protection had suffered at the hands of a neighbour. Much more powerful tribe that intervention by force was called for to prevent and if possible to the losses suffered by the trouble originally an inter-tribal affair. Ill-considerate of such strife as had been of the Government of the British administration which has happily been during the present centuries, and which has regulated tracts of country which fie to the of the Colony where adjacent to the Jubaland and costly business, and has been maintaining a minority for the benefit of the Colony and the Protectorate, and where the rest of the situation have to be viewed in the light of the Colony's interests, and the unprofitable spending money therein. It is true of the administration whole of the Northern District and Jubaland is a matter of congratulation, time civil and military Jubaland, and the entrust task of preserving peace during the influence of the power over these inhospitable shrub lands, and, to a measure of success. Life of Empire has still to be in the country north of Jubaland The tribes have protected from each other by marauders from over valley of Abyssinia. The trying and difficult, it will all that is best in and self-reliance from accept it is responsibility work must; has to be the Jubaland, the position is somewhat different. province, there are possibilities of economic development in banks of the Juba very fertile and attempt for many years been in their exploitation. But have been scientifically preliminary operatistics to be on a large and and subsequently be political fate of John in some doubt. Since it has been known that very bank of the John is to be ceded to Italy as a war part an I think have placed the expenditure monies on the initial of the resources of valley out of the country attitude has been one for the session. As Europe as was compatible thinking law and order which noted for Jubaland and has been made to do state of complete tranquillity of the province in the which it had been the end of the war. Jubaland to Subjectment to

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MALAKAR HILL TRIAL

Accused Plead Alibi.

[BY SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.]

Paris, April 4.

A new turn in the Malakar Hill case is the statement already reported, made by Phanos, the Abyssinian chief at Jadoos and Tend, one Abbeyan Mumina Dagna is alleged to have told Phanos that she would be back in a few days. Tribesmen were killed and some rifles and ammunition captured. In all 12 rifles have been taken. No casualties have been reported in our forces.

Certain leaders have fled to Italian territory.

Between 20,000 and 25,000 head of cattle are reported as captured some of which are probably looted. Hertit stock and the question of compensation and fine are now being considered.

The main force has for the present withdrawn.

INDIAN CONCILIATION.

Mr. Das & Lord Birkenhead

[BY SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.]

Paris, April 4.

A conciliatory speech has been made by Mr. C R Das in response to Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords which he described as frank and conciliatory. He agreed that freedom would not be immediate, however, and said he was anxious to carry on active propaganda against the evil which is a standing menace to the commonwealth of swaraj. At the same time it is clear that the evil and would be ineffective unless Hindu and Muslim communities sphere.

Mr Das criticised the Bengal ordinance and invited Lord Birkenhead to inquire searchingly into the cause of the revolutionary movement in India and afterwards to suggest a remedy. He was worried that the revolutionary movement would disappear when the Government of India handed over to Government. He thought a favourable atmosphere had been created for further discussion. but he was unable to co-operate with the Government in its present policy of repression.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Disquieting Reports.

London, April 3.

South Africa is becoming prominent in the news columns. Following a report that the Union Government contemplates abolishing British preference comes news of trouble in South West Africa, where a section of the Rehoboth tribe refused to obey certain orders imposed on them with the result Mr. C. Hofmeyr, the Administrator, proceeded to the district with a strong force of police and three aeroplanes with a view to effecting a settlement.

The Rehoboth are mounted and well armed, but a serious clash is not anticipated. It is reported that they have requested the League of Nations to intervene.

Thieffry's Flight.

Brussels, April 4.

The airman Thieffry flying from Belgium to Congo, has arrived at Leopoldville.

DAIRYMEN & FARMERS!

For All Your Requisites—
Milk Bottles, Gloves, Cream Separators, Milk Bottles, Butter Milk Cans, Milk Buckets, Milk Cans, Milk Strainers, Milk Bottle Baskets, Wire or Leather.

SAVERS & SHOPTHEREBY!
Where Buildings & Stables
Over Fittings, Stables, Stables, Wire Fencing, Stables, Wire Fencing, Rods, Barbed and Smooth.

THE SUPERLATIVE
BOILER,
P.O. Box 189 Nairobi. Address "SUPERLATIVE."

You need not be Weak Anaemic, Nervous, Run-down.

Lost Wincarnis gives you new health and vigour.

The mission of Wincarnis is to restore health and vigour to the weak, nervous and run-down. It has been proved that Wincarnis does this. Wincarnis is a tonic wine made from the Wincarnis Meat Juice and Wine. It is not a drug but a tonic wine. Wincarnis is easily digested and is quickly absorbed into the blood. It is not a stimulant but a tonic. Wincarnis is a tonic wine to those who are run-down, weak, nervous, anaemic, convalescent or aged. At the same time it is a tonic wine for all and would be ineffective unless Wincarnis reaches the blood circulation sphere.

And the tonic Wincarnis is based upon the Meat Juice of Beef and Wine. Wincarnis is a tonic wine to those who are weak, anaemic, nervous and run-down or exhausted by illness, worry or overwork. It is a tonic wine for all and would be ineffective unless Wincarnis reaches the blood circulation sphere.

Over 10,000 Doctors have recommended Wincarnis

Wincarnis has been proved by tens of thousands of people to be the tonic wine for all who are run-down or exhausted by illness, worry or overwork. It is a tonic wine for all and would be ineffective unless Wincarnis reaches the blood circulation sphere.

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."

Uganda Railway.

TENDERS FOR BEANS.

Tenders are invited for 20 Tons per month of mixed Beans for a period to the 30th. June 1928. The first delivery to be made in the month of May.

1. Quotations to include cost of bags and also delivery into Railway Trucks at any Uganda Railway Station or at the Railway General Stores, Nairobi. Place of delivery to be specified in tender.

2. Sealed samples of the Beans to be submitted with the Tender.

3. Delivery to be made in sound bags and the quotation should be per load of 60lbs. net to include the cost of the bag.

4. Tenders for part or the whole of the above quantity will be considered.

5. Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Beans" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Uganda Railway, Nairobi (P. O. Box 49) on or before the 23rd April. Tenders received after this date will not be considered.

6. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. L. H. FELLING,
General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

Nairobi,
21st March 1928.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.

BANKING SERVICE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Over 300 Branches and Sub-branches in South & East Africa.

IN EAST AFRICA:

Portuguese Territory.	Nyasaland.	Kenya Colony
Beira, Lourenço-Marques, Port Amelia	Blantyre, Fort Johnston, Limbe, Zomba	Eldoret, Mombasa, Nairobi

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Head Office. PRETORIA.

BACON PIGS now 65 cents per lb.

PRESENT Price: 65 cents per lb Dead weight for all prime quality pigs within the usual limits of weight, plus cost of railway freight.

FUTURE Prices: Contracts are now being entered into with approved feeders guaranteeing a *Minimum* price of 45 cents per lb from now to December 1926.

PAYMENT: As hitherto, all pigs are paid for within 24 hours of delivery.

NOTE: During the present temporary shortage the Proprietors confidently depend upon the continued support of the many feeders for whose pigs they have always provided a market.

FAT SOWS WANTED, Price upon application.

All communications should be addressed:—UPLANDS BACON FACTORY, UPLANDS.

Sale By Public Auction.

Of FARM No. 1595 KIBIGORI on the Uganda Railway formerly known as Major Carnegie's farm comprising 2,700 acres.

The above Farm will be sold on easy terms at Kisumu on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April at 3.30 o'clock in 18 subdivisional lots ranging from 152 acres to 627 acres.

Each lot is well watered being situated in the best sugar, cotton and maize area, within easy distance of the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Syndicate Factory and comprises some of the very best soil in the Colony.

For plans particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. Harrison & Cresswell, Advocates NAIROBI

OR

S. T. Thakore, Auctioneer, P. O. Box 110 NAIROBI

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

INVALUABLE FOR TOILET, LAUNDRY, AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDHOUSE ST., LONDON, S.E.11.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Government Agrees to Capital Levy.

EXPECTED APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, April 3.

The fact that staid senators almost came blows, while M Herriot's replies to a bombardment of questions were practically inaudible above the hubbub reflects the general excitement, culminating from persistent reports of an imminent capital levy and currency inflation.

M Clementel explaining his resignation in *Le Matin*, reveals a disagreement a few days ago in the Cabinet which favoured the briefest statement to the Senate regarding its financial difficulties whereas M Clementel recommended new taxation drawn from alcohol tobacco and income tax instead of launching upon vast levies.

The seriousness of the issue is emphasised in the newspapers, which dwell on the precariousness of the position of the whole Government and point out that the financial situation remains unresolved, and that M Herriot is faced by the further embarrassment of the Vatican issue in regard to which a vote comes up in a few days.

THE NEW MINISTER.

M De Monzie, the new Finance Minister, is a barrister aged 45, and a member of the Radical group in the Senate known as the Gauche Democratique. He is the principal initiator of the resumption of relations with Russia and is opposed to the abolition of the Embassy to the Vatican.

It is reported that his acceptance of office is conditional on the Government's adopting a compromise whereby the Chargé d'Affaires representing Alsace-Lorraine at the Vatican will care for the interests of the rest of France.

This strengthens the Government's position in the forthcoming debate on the Vatican question in the Senate for if the Government persisted in demanding a rupture with the Vatican it would probably be defeated. On the other hand, if the Government yielded to the Socialist demand for a capital levy and the Senate threw out the measure the Government would be faced with the dilemma of resigning or dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country.

M De Monzie has confirmed the report that the Government has accepted a compromise in regard to the Vatican.

DEPLETED TREASURY.

The fiscal measures recommended by M Clementel, including the 50 per cent increase of income tax are dropped; the Government is resolutely opposed to any increase in the note circulation but in order to provide the Treasury with the necessary funds probably the Government will ask the authority of Parliament to introduce a capital levy the payments to be spread over 10 years.

According to *Le Temps* the proposed capital levy will be 10 per cent payable over a decade with facilities for settlement in advance. Impartial observers however, anticipate an early political crisis resulting in a dissolution and fresh elections. *Le Temps* confirms a statement that M Loucheur declined the Finance Ministry before M De Monzie accepted it, as he disagreed with the Government's plans dealing with the financial crisis.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

Arrival at Bathurst.

London, April 4.

A Bathurst (Gambia) message states that the Prince of Wales arrived there after a voyage of a week, in magnificent weather. The Repulse was unable to approach within a few miles owing to lack of water the Governor Capt Armitage put off in his own yacht to convey the Royal party to Bathurst.

Immediately he landed the Prince visited the Cenotaph where the boy scouts and girl guides were drawn up. He received an address from the Governor from the Gambian chiefs from the French community and from the Moslems. The address of the chiefs was quaintly worded and concluded: "We are black we cannot speak or write English but we are English."

The address by the Moslems concluded with a moving tribute to the British Empire which it described as "your great castle built with the best of perfume."

The OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE FOR EVERY-THING PHOTOGRAPHIC

Don't waste time to get your photographic requirements. We keep almost everything in this line Plates, Papers, Chemical, Albums, Mounts, Dishes, Roll Film Packs, and all other sundries Hand and Stand Cameras, Studio Camera, etc., etc. Developing, Printing and Enlarging a speciality.

Fresh stock just arrived; Prices very moderate. Call at or Write to:—

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GAMAGES UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS advise all their East African friends to make immediate application for their new General Catalogue which is a full-size Book of Reference, containing really first-class GAMAGE VALUES. Remember! the name of GAMAGES has been known throughout B.E.A. for nearly 30 years—a name that is synonymous with "Quality," "Value," "Fairness" and "Confidence." Write for your copy NOW—post free to any part of the World.

A. W. GAMAGE, LTD., HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

COAST TRADE.

Kenya & Uganda Exports.

Following were the main imports among 1,000 tons of merchandise, according to the Customs Shipping Returns for the last week in March:—

Agricultural implements, cases, etc.; beads, 170 cases; 485 cases; bicycles, 1,596 bullion and specie, 32 cases; condensed milk, 485 cases; piece goods, 717 bales, 29 cases; iron and steel manufactures, 3,150 cases; hardware cases; tea 31 cases; tobacco cases; wines and spirits, 70

The principal exports of Kenya and Uganda for the same period were: beche de mer 41 to Hongkong; chillies 150 bags to Suez and 54 to India.

Cocoa 5 bags to Britain, 58 bags to Port Sudan, Egypt, 20 to Belgium, tralia 40 to Zanzibar, India copra 400 bags to and 480 to France; bales to India; gum 36 India.

Ivory 299 tusks to maize 122 bags to Suez to Britain; pulse 70 bags to bar ore 100 bags to

Linseed 117 bags to sesame 150 bags to flower seed 306 bags to sisal and tow 6,123 bales tain, and 486 to Australia; bark 297 bags to Britain.

Wool 87 bales to Britain.

KENYA PRODUCE.

Messrs. Tyson Bros. have received the following Market Report from Mexican and Colonial Co., Ltd., April 2.

KENYA COFFEE.

There is practically to report on the week.

Size	Grade	Shs.
A	medium to good	140
B	medium to good	135
C	medium to good	125
A	good to fine	145
B	good to fine	138
C	good to fine	130

The highest price paid size at the public auction the week ended Tuesday Shs 162 per cwt.

FLAX.

The market is still and neglected. East African retted Flax, grades and Njoro Districts) £90 to £100 per ton London" terms, but show very little interest.

TOW.

The demand still good for all qualities for spot lots, and can Tow may be round about £20 to " in store London" ding to quality.

LINSEED.

The market is of 50 or 100 tons Linseed, packed in gunnies, April/May London, £19 per ton value.

CASTOR SEED.

For good clean East African value is about £21 per April/May shipment to Antwerp.

SISAL.

The market is practically make the nominal value for April/May £45 per ton c.i.f. U.K.

MAIZE.

The market has proved during the last and there are now buyers Flat White at 38s. c.i.f. U.K. April/May week ago there

[illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1925.

EXPERTS.

Mombasa District Committee discussed last week the appointment by the Government of an expert to advise upon the town planning of Mombasa. The course of the discussion was that this appointment was unnecessary and as a slight upon the technical advice that could be obtained from local men established in the Colony. It was pointed out that the latter had, in addition to professional qualifications, knowledge which they could bring to bear on the details requiring consideration and without such technical advice must lose much of its value. But, while admitting many of the arguments advanced by Mr. McEwen and others to the Committee, we are unable to regard his ultimate conclusion as convincing, and we do not share the view expressed in the letter and in the subsequent discussion that the introduction of an expert casts any slur upon the technical and administrative abilities of those who have admittedly made a careful study of the requirements of the country. The attention that has been paid in recent years to the pressing problems of town planning in the principal towns of this country has resulted in the accumulation of a fund of knowledge which must necessarily be taken into account by the Government in coming to a decision in these important matters. The Government, on whom the decision finally rests, is entitled to the benefit of this knowledge and the considerations arising therefrom must be harmonised with the technical advice given by experts. These experts may quite possibly be local men, they may be Government servants or they may be professional men engaged in practice in this Colony, but there is another point of view from which we consider that the action taken by the Government in this instance is not only unexceptionable but wholly progressive. The condition of Mombasa may be regarded as unusual; the town is old-fashioned and semi-Eastern; but that alone is not sufficient reason for assuming that experience gained in other parts of the world will be valueless when applied to Mombasa. And there is another aspect. Town planning is a science which is advancing with rapid strides. It is becoming increasingly specialised and is demanding a more highly specialised attention from men who adopt that kind of work as a career. If it is possible to obtain the services of an expert who has given many years of study to such problems, it is obviously advantageous to secure the benefit of his advice before coming to a final decision on so important a matter. The expert may not be able to suggest any improvements whatever in the proposals made and adopted by a local body, but even in this case the support given by him to those proposals will confirm the Government's intention to carry them into effect and would encourage it to proceed without fear along a path it may already have regarded itself as bound to adopt. In all cases [illegible] there is a tendency to multiplicity of opinions, [illegible] most usual course is [illegible] a Commission of Inquiry which hears evidence from [illegible] possess local knowledge. [illegible] the report of a Commission a Government is enabled to select its course or adopt certain definite measures. Such a Commission implies no slight on the witnesses, many of whom may previously have been intimately concerned with the matter under inquiry. It merely serves to strengthen the hands of the deciding body. In the same way, the introduction of an expert strengthens the Government's hands in accepting proposals for dealing with so complicated a problem as the town planning of Mombasa. The responsibility for laying down the town planning policy rests with the Government not with the Mombasa authority, and the Government is acting wisely in endeavouring to obtain expert advice in assisting a decision, no matter from what part of the world such expert comes. The Government must rely on advice from one or more experts of its own selection and if the selection falls upon a professional man who has had no local experience but is otherwise well qualified to advise, we do not consider that exception can be taken to their action.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Herriot's Intentions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, April 5.

In a speech at a Democratic banquet in his honour at Fontainebleau attended by three thousand guests, M. Herriot declared that rather than bow to the wishes of the wealthy interests, who desired to govern the country, he would appeal to the country and let the people fully examine the situation and judge for themselves.

This is understood to mean that M. Herriot, if defeated on the financial question, will ask for the dissolution of the Chamber and will fight an election on his financial policy, possibly urging some form of capital levy.

BELGIAN CABINET.

Resignation Sent the King.

Brussels, April 5.

The Premier, M. Theunis, has handed to the King the Cabinet's resignation as from to-day. His Majesty has fixed the Parliamentary elections.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

Bound for Sierra Leone.

Bathurst, April 5.

The Repulse with the Prince of Wales aboard, has left for Sierra Leone. The Prince of Wales had a triumphant tour through the streets of Bathurst, walking the last hundred yards on the quay through a throng of cheering natives.

REHOBOTH OUTBREAK.

Easy Suppression.

Windhoek, April 5.

The tribal revolt in the Rehoboth district mentioned yesterday has been suppressed without bloodshed, the Rehoboths surrendering unconditionally.

Bridge Down.

The Royal East African Automobile Association warns all motorists and others travelling to Narok, that a bridge is reported down over a donga on the Mau Escarpment, about 15 miles beyond the Quarantine Camp on the new section of the Kijabe-Narok Road.

["E. A. Standard" Special Cable Service.]

EAST AFRICAN COFFEE

Latest Report of London Market.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 4.

Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co., report that the London coffee market is firm with East African descriptions steady. The following are the latest values:

Nairobi, fine quality, first size: Shs. 160/- per cwt. (Last week Shs. 160/-).

Nairobi, average quality, unsized: Shs. 140/- per cwt. (Last week Shs. 146/-).

Uganda, fine quality, first size: Shs. 136/- per cwt. (Last week Shs. 136/-).

Uganda, average quality, first size: Shs. 122/- per cwt. (Last week) Shs. 128/-.)

FURNITURE AT WEMBLEY.

Greenheart Exhibits.

One of the main features of the Kenya exhibit at Wembley this year will be furniture made in this country of local timber. The object of the exhibit is, of course, to demonstrate to visitors who are interested in East Africa as a future home, that it is possible to have furniture made in the country and to show the kind of work that can be done by the local furniture makers.

One of the exhibits, which has just been made, consists of a table and two chairs, made in the Jacobean style out of greenheart wood. The wood, which is one of the most handsome and solid of local timbers, comes from a small supply that has been in the keeping of the Conservator of Forests for some time and has been in process of seasoning.

The work of making the table and chairs has been undertaken by Messrs. Jacobs Ltd., who have spared no pains in performing their task. The finished products are articles of furniture of which any firm of manufacturers might be proud. The labour involved has been considerable as the Jacobean twist to the legs of the table and chairs had to be carried out by hand and the beading also represents hours of patient and careful toil. The chairs are covered in rexine. It was intended to use local leather, but the short time available prevented this. Messrs. Jacobs Ltd. are to be congratulated upon producing so attractive and enterprising an exhibit. We are confident that it will come in for much appreciation at Wembley and that it will be of the utmost use in showing what the country can do to make a home in East Africa picturesque and comfortable.

In the Kenya Court last year there was a fireplace made of greenheart wood which was much admired. This fireplace is figuring among the Kenya exhibits during the present year also.

London Coffee Market.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole representative of Messrs. John K Gilliat & Co., Ltd., have received the following cable dated London 4th instant:—

"Kenya Coffee: During the past fortnight 4,850 bags Kenya Coffee were offered, of which 3,800 bags were sold realising an average price of £145 per ton. The highest price paid for bold size was £166 per ton. Tanganyika Coffee: For the same period 500 bags were offered of which 265 bags were sold realising an average price of £132 per ton. The highest price paid for bold size was £146 per ton. Auctions will be suspended from the 8th to the 20th instant owing to the Easter Holidays."

Ladies' and Children's Waterproof Gum Boots at Sale Prices at the Cash Boot Stores, P.O. Box 132, Macklemon's Buildings—Why Wait for the Rains?

GOLDEN SMOKES BRING GOLDEN SMILES

The pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Golden in colour, Golden in quality, will bring contentment with every smoke and WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT.

PASSING SHOW

Sh. 1'90 FOR 50

Wholesale Distributors: D. EPSTEIN & CO., NAIROBI.

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES MADE IN LONDON By CARRERAS LTD. CITY RD.

London's Best Humorous Illustrated Weekly—"Passing Show"—will be sent you post free in exchange for the coupons enclosed in every tin.

FIRE!

Messrs. FOAMITE FIREFOAM Ltd., (Fire protection Engineers, of 24, Maddox Street, London, W. 1.) INVITE any person or Public Body interested in the prevention of fire or the fighting of actual outbreaks to communicate with their Sole Agents:-

OVERMAN & COMPANY

P. O. Box 262 Telegrams "CRITERION"

MOMBASA

N. B. The London Fire Brigade has after exhaustive tests, purchased a 600-gallon FOAMITE Engine, mounted on a 60 h. p. chassis.

WYNAND FOCKINK AMSTERDAM.

Manufacturer & Distiller of: The world-famed Liqueures & Gin.

Highest Awards at all the Exhibitions. Member of Jury at the Exhibitions of:— Amsterdam, Nizza, Antwerp, Liege, Milan & Paris 1899 and 1900. Established 1679.

For particulars apply to:— B. C. SIQUEIRA, NAIROBI & MOMBASA.

Sole Representative in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar or Direct from the Manufacturer.

By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of York

SAFARILAND, LIMITED.

Safari Outfitters.

Nairobi, 6th. February, 1925.

Messrs. Safariland, Limited,
Nairobi,

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure, on behalf of H.R.H. The Duke of York, in according permission to your Company to make use of the words "By special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of York" upon your business stationery.

At the same time, I am directed to record, that the equipment, foodstuffs, transport, outfit, native staff, etc.; which you arranged throughout for the Royal Safari, were most admirable, and to convey the thanks of His Royal Highness for these excellent arrangements.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) B. V. BROOKE,
Comptroller.

This company also acted as advisers to the Uganda Government, furnished estimates and detailed lists of foodstuffs, equipment, etc., and supplied all crockery and cutlery, etc., for the Duke of York's expedition in Uganda.

All Trophies obtained by the Royal Safari in Kenya are also entrusted to Safariland, Limited, for treatment, packing, and shipment.

Tel. and Cable Address: Travellers, Nairobi.
P.O. Box: 654, Nairobi.
Code: Bentley's.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET ON BIG GAME.
Trophies treated, packed, and shipped to any part of the world.

A few drops suffice to make the plainest meal enjoyable & appetizing—
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

LADY NORTHEY HOME.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

The Committee of the Lady Northey Home will be grateful if you will kindly publish this third list of donations to the Lady Northey Home Building Fund in your issue:—

	Shs.
Previously acknowledged	4.261
H. E. the Acting Governor and Mrs. Denham	100
Harrison and Cresswell	63
Mr. and Mrs Felling	50
Mrs. Gilks	50
Mrs. Bentley	30
Mr. G. Bentley	20
M. Rosenblum & Co.	100
Mr P. Whitelaw	50
Mrs. Masterman	10
Mrs. Twells	20
Mrs. Sandford Ross	20
Mr. and Mrs. Alex Holm	40
S. M. Wimhurst	100
Mrs. Ritchie	100
Mr. Battiscombe	21
Mrs. Brassey Edwards	10
Mr. G. V. Marwell	40
Mr. P. H. Oakeshott	40
Mr. Worlledge	10
Mr. Wotton	20
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carr.	100
Mrs. Bunbury	5
Mr. Traill	21
Capt. Sempill	10
Mr. and Mrs. Slater	50
Mr. and Mrs. Bayles	20
Mrs. Welch	10
Miss Joan Welch	10
	5.881

Yours etc
GWENDOLINE WATSON
Hon. Secretary
GERTRUDE H. HAMILTON
Hon. Treasurer.

TEA AND COFFEE.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—I see that Sir Sydney Henn is reported to have said in his address on East Africa that

"Experiments are now being made with Tea and if successful it is quite possible that Tea might oust Coffee from East Africa just as it had done from Ceylon, etc. . . . . . ."

Tea never "ousted" Coffee from Ceylon at all! A leaf disease destroyed the coffee, and tea was planted as a permanent crop to replace it.

It is further needless even to contemplate one product "outing" the other in Kenya where there is ample room for both; especially as—generally—Tea will be grown at elevations above coffee, and so need not interfere with the latter.

Yours, etc.
M. F. BELL.

Limoru, April 1, 1925.

CORYNDON ROAD?

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Now that a Fund has been opened towards establishing a fitting memorial to Kenya's late Governor, might I be allowed to suggest yet another way of perpetuating his memory. I refer to the naming of roads, and this, I take it, is a matter that the local authority could decide.

In view of all that Sir Robert Coryndon has done for the country, and would have done had he been spared, is it not possible for one of our main thoroughfares to be named or re-named Coryndon Road? It would surely be a lasting link—one that, to our rising generation, would be a pleasant reminder of one of Kenya's greatest administrators and kindly personalities.

Nairobi has its Girouard Road and, I believe, Belfield Road. Why not, then, a Coryndon Road? This might well be considered by the Municipal Corporation. By naming such a road at the outset, the newly constituted body would be doing a thoughtful and gracious act.

Yours etc.,
CITIZEN

SALVATION ARMY.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—Will you allow [illegible] for a [illegible] for the kindly [illegible] in connection with [illegible]

We are grateful to [illegible] so graciously [illegible] interest [illegible] who purchased [illegible] the [illegible] city which [illegible] ons. The [illegible] collection [illegible] year, and [illegible]

Nairobi, April 1, 1925.

Mission Movements.

The Rev. C. [illegible] C.M.S. returned [illegible] Australia recently [illegible] stationed at [illegible] Fort Hall, where he [illegible] the duties [illegible] by the Rev. W. [illegible] who, it is understood, [illegible] ing home permanently [illegible] of service on behalf of the Missionary Society [illegible] the Rev. Mr. [illegible] cord of which [illegible] proud. [illegible] labours have [illegible] something [illegible] if not more [illegible] first to establish [illegible] nected with [illegible] Kilimanjaro [illegible] district. [illegible] thence [illegible] other [illegible] later [illegible] there [illegible] centre, where [illegible] since.

KILINDINI [illegible]
Cool and Comfortable
Excellent Table
TERMS Shs. 12 per [illegible]
Few minutes [illegible] Station

VERMIKOL.

SUCCESSFULLY EXTERMINATES MEALYBUG

Report by an Expert on E. A. Agriculture.

"The experiments recently conducted with Vermikol, though not extensive, have proved satisfactory. These were chiefly on the lines of soil fumigation.

The best results were obtained before or some time after the rains, when the soil was not wet and had a temperature of from 65 to 85 degrees fahr.

The surface soil was levelled round the base of the tree and ¾ of an oz. of Vermikol (fully grown coffee tree) was sprinkled round in a continuous band about two inches wide with the inner margin about 4 inches from the bark of the tree: the Vermikol was then covered with soil to the depth of 4 inches and packed well down.

This killed the mealybug on the stem below ground and in some cases kept off the ants completely."

REDUCED PRICES.

28 lbs. DRUMS ... Shgs. 70/00 per DRUM F. O. R. Nairobi.

Boustead & Clarke, Ltd.,
COURT CHAMBERS, NAIROBI.

PARIS LETTER.

Changing France.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT [illegible]]

Paris, March 5.

[illegible] of Mardi-Gras is over, [illegible] the French housewives, Paris might have [illegible] such a day existed. [illegible] gayness is no more. [illegible] students made a valiant [illegible] celebrate the occasion [illegible] year, as usual, they [illegible] the afternoon their "monome" — but [illegible] hilarious procession fell [illegible] a blinding rain. Any [illegible] was this deluge which [illegible] the enthusiasm of our [illegible] generation was dispelled [illegible] when one realised [illegible] was deeper than [illegible] had ceased, but the [illegible] did not brighten. It [illegible] that our young people [illegible] pleasure in the ex[illegible] of other days, [illegible] distractions that will [illegible] their strength and [illegible]

"GOOD OLD DAYS."

[illegible] generation which con[illegible] of pre-war days, [illegible] non-existent, or it is [illegible] mutilated. Those who [illegible] of war, and they [illegible] feel heavily on their [illegible] weight of a national [illegible] past. So the [illegible] apart, comprehend[illegible] nothing of the enor[illegible] in our national exist[illegible] as is their wont, [illegible] old days." Grandpa [illegible] and Grandma [illegible] has become of the [illegible] music, the joyous [illegible] gaiety of the years [illegible]

WHO IS TO BLAME?

[illegible] seem that we are in[illegible] arriving at any real [illegible] with our neighbours [illegible] Channel, no matter [illegible] question under discus[illegible] cannot agree on any main [illegible] national security, [illegible] nor the evacua[illegible] occupied territories, nor [illegible] debts. True, these [illegible] of a nature so [illegible] to justify prolonged [illegible] But this cannot be [illegible] very simple question of [illegible] time! For years we [illegible] the advantages [illegible] saving measure. [illegible] on both sides of the [illegible] reasonable people have [illegible] very serious incon[illegible] in both countries [illegible] synchronisation of the [illegible] England and France, of [illegible] and termina[illegible] summer" time. Once [illegible] almost on the eve of [illegible] coming into operation [illegible] year, and once [illegible] maintaining the same [illegible]

CHILDISH FOLLY.

[illegible] that we are to [illegible] accord with Belgium [illegible] but up to the time of [illegible] to such entente exists [illegible] Is it of set intent? [illegible] be tempted to [illegible] the absurdity of such a [illegible] was not on a level with [illegible] of our refusal to [illegible] Or is it a question of [illegible]? In that event [illegible] a little more ex[illegible] England, for the obvious [illegible] it was an Englishman [illegible] the measure. All [illegible] the whole thing is the [illegible] folly.

[illegible] EXHIBITION.

[illegible] 1, there will be opened [illegible] most important exhi[illegible] capital has seen for [illegible] It will be known as [illegible] Modern Deco[illegible] Approximately, it is to [illegible] space comprised bet[illegible] Avenue des Champs [illegible] Place de l'Alma, the [illegible] Invalides and the Place [illegible] More than three [illegible] are working night [illegible] build a veritable city of [illegible] side by side with foreign [illegible] pavilions ranging from [illegible] to the picturesque [illegible] a modern French [illegible] characteristics [illegible] will be illus[illegible] fidelity. In [illegible] hopes to assemble in a given area, and for the first time, every trend of modern architecture and art.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC.

There has lately been such an epidemic of suicides here that public opinion is agitating for a sterner application of the law. In theory of course the French law like the English, inflicts a penalty for attempted suicide. But in practice the law remains nearly always a dead letter. A typical instance is the case of the young film actor Georges Monmation, the victim of a love tragedy who tried to kill himself with a revolver. He was prosecuted only on a charge of carrying arms without a licence, and was fined twenty-five francs—with the benefit of the First Offenders' Act. This, of course, means literally that the law inflicted no punishment at all.

THE AMOROUS POSTMAN.

When the postman is late the worthy people who are eagerly awaiting the arrival of their mail may sometimes manifest a little impatience. But in the end they are generally charitable enough to tell themselves that these poor devils of postmen, out in all weathers, have a pretty thin time. Are they quite certain that their indulgence, not to say their compassion, is not misplaced? It would seem that one of these gallant functionaries found much pleasure in the "innocent conversations" of a certain young woman; and according to various witnesses he sometimes remained with her for as long as forty minutes. One day the jealous husband pursued the postman on his beat, told him exactly what he thought of him, and punctuated his remarks with striking arguments in the literal sense of the term. The postman went to law and claimed fifteen hundred francs damages. But he cut a rather sorry figure before the court. He persistently affirmed the "innocence" of his conversations, and simply hedged any questions he did not care to answer under a plea of "professional secrecy"! This extraordinary attitude had its inevitable effect. All the sympathy of the court was with the husband, on whom the purely formal sentence was passed of a sixteen-franc fine with the benefit of the First Offenders' Act.

"PLEASURE AGENCY."

Two young people, Raymond Courtot and Irma Gouis, both aged twenty-five and both in a great hurry to get rich, were inspired with a bright idea. Under the name of M. and Mme. de Mouray (note the particle) they opened what they called a "Pleasure Agency" on the Boulevard Saint Martin. Certainly this industry is no new one; and it is easy to divine the depths of vice dissimulated under this name, which it must be admitted had the merit of originality. Business flourished for a considerable time. M. and Mme. de Mouray, encouraged by success, systematically inaugurated a great publicity campaign. Their flaring posters were flaunted shamelessly on the walls of the city. The morning mail brought the most alluring circulars to the breakfast table of the perfectly respectable paterfamilias. To attract the cosmopolitan element, cards were distributed in various languages. Altogether, it was what business men would call a thoroughly sound proposition. Prospering beyond their dreams, the directors of the agency decided to extend the domain of their activities and to make an appeal to youth. This was their undoing. For despite an apparent apathy, the vigilant eye of the police had long been concentrated on the "Agency" in the Boulevard Saint-Martin, and the leading spirits were soon being boarded and lodged at the expense of the State.

Publication Notice.

In view of the Easter holidays no issue of the "East African Standard" will appear between Friday morning and Wednesday morning. It is understood that Government has declared Saturday to be a public holiday in addition to Friday and Monday, which are statutory public holidays.

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NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

The Mails.

The mails despatched from Mombasa on 16th March, by the s.s. "Usambara" arrived in London on 5th April.

Whiteaways Eldoret Branch.

It will be noticed that Whiteaways announce an earlier opening of this important Branch: the date is now April 9th and is just in time for the residents of the Plateau and district to do their Easter shopping.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

British Scheme.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 5.

Although it is skilfully disguised in an official answer to a question in the House last week, the Post Office has just reached a very important conclusion in regard to wireless telegraphy in this country. The exact scheme of the Post Office is as follows:

The Postmaster-General has decided upon the organisation of Imperial Wireless Services in this country as follows:

1. OFFICE ORGANISATION.

(a) Administration to be as at present until the retirement of Mr. Brown in February, 1925. Thereafter to be as under:

Secretary.

Director of Electrical Communications.

Assistant Secretary Telephones.

Assistant Secretary Inland Telegraphs.

Assistant Secretary Overseas Telegraphs.

Note.—A.S.O.T. will deal with all wireless telegraphy and broadcasting.

(b) Engineering.—Principal Wireless Engineer to be raised to the status of Assistant Engineer-in-Chief reporting to Engineer-in-Chief but having large delegated powers in relation to purely wireless matters.

(c) Controlling.—1. "Remote control" stations to be controlled and staffed by Engineering Department.

(2) All operations at C.T.O. to be under executive direction of Controller, who will be responsible, in accordance with general directions from the secretary for routing traffic unless specially marked.

2. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

In order to ensure that the administration here is kept in touch with the requirements and wishes of the Empire overseas an Advisory Committee to be appointed under the chairmanship of the Assistant Postmaster-General comprising representatives of the Post Office and nominees of the Governments of the several Dominions with which the Government station or stations will be in communication, with power to add experts or representatives of other organisations on specific occasions when questions affecting their interest are under discussion. It is contemplated that each Dominion Government would be invited to appoint not more than two representatives who would be familiar with questions of communications and could, so far as is necessary, represent the views not only of the Government itself but of the company by which the Dominion station is operated. The Advisory Committee to make recommendations on such matters as the hours of working, routing of traffic, changes in tariffs, and any other matter affecting the day to day working of the wireless and cable services.

3. RESEARCH.

Each service has its own problems in relation to wireless and complete centralisation is undesirable and impossible. The Imperial Communications Committee might consider whether sufficient pooling of results takes place between the various research centres to avoid duplication of effort.

This decision is a great disappointment to everyone who favoured the creation of a separate branch of the Post Office on broad and comprehensive lines. It simply means that the officials have managed to secure all future control which is not an encouraging outlook. This decision moreover disregards all the recommendations of the unofficial members of the Advisory Committee which recently enquired into the whole matter.

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FOLLOW NATURE'S PATH TO LUXURIANT HEALTH.

Unrestricted Vigour and Strength

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Room No. 20, 79, Pritchard Street,
P.O. Box 7222, JOHANNESBURG.

February Review.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. includes the following reference to East Africa in its review dated February 28:—

"Increased activity is reported from one or two centres, but trade generally in the East African Territories during January was quiet. Imports were unusually heavy, and owing to the prolonged scarcity of money in the bazaars, goods sold at prices leaving little margin of profit. Stocks on hand and in bond are high.

Produce prices fell slightly, in keeping with the downward tendency in European markets, but a steady business in hides was maintained throughout the month at good prices.

At the opening of the sales in the Eastern Province of Uganda large quantities of cotton in good condition were offered. Prices at first ruled very high, but eased somewhat as buying became more steady. Heavy rains fell throughout the whole of East Africa during the month, causing some damage to cotton in boll, but later sown crops will benefit considerably. Weather conditions are now reported to be brighter over the whole of the cotton growing areas.

The picking of the coffee crop in the Nairobi District has been completed, and the yield is considered good.

PURSER ARRESTED.

Alleged Diamond Smuggling.

Victor Ducoro, chief purser of the Leviathan, was arrested in New York on leaving the ship on March 18 with uncut diamonds valued at £10,000.

Federal agents were on the look-out for gem smugglers when the arrest was made.

Cure for Sore Throat

A sore throat is often the start of a serious illness. Inflamed, it becomes the breeding ground for the germs which cause Tonsilitis, Diphtheria, Influenza, and other Fevers. Safeguard your throat by keeping it healthy and clean with **FORMAMINT.**

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Made in a minute. No cooking.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

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300 acres available.
4 & 5 an acre.
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Baby heifers and engine.
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THE HUMOURS OF SERIOUS THINGS

No. 3.

METHUSELAH'S FISH STORIES.

A Reel of Those Tried and True Narrations Which Have Survived the Passing of Ages and the Fall of Empires.

[By Sidney Lanier.]

It seems to me that it might be fair of us to set down a few of the more familiar fish stories. These the fisherman returns after his day's outing with two friends. They carry with them the paraphernalia of their profession. The fisherman carries, also, a dirty looking little collection called by courtesy the "Catch." None of these fish really measure more than seven and a half inches long, and four inches round the chest.

The fisherman's wife and his wife's sister, and the young lady who is staying with them, come running to meet the fishing party, giving cries of admiration. In reality they would refuse those specimens from a fishmonger at a cost and a half a pound. But they fall into ecstasies and they say, "Oh, aren't they beauties! Look at that big one!" The "big one" is eight inches long; at least, it was when they caught it, but it has been shrinking ever since. Then it is that the fisherman says in a manner which rear-it is mingled with admiration.

"Yes, but say, you ought to have seen the one that we lost. We had hardly let down our lines."

But it may be interpreted here that all fishermen ought to realize that the moment of danger is just when you let down your line. That is the moment when the fish will put up all kinds of games on you, such as rushing at you in a compact way so fast that you can't take them in, or selecting the largest of their number to snatch away one of your rods.

"We had hardly let down our lines," says the fisherman, "when Tom got a perfect monster. That fish would have weighed five pounds. . . . wouldn't it Tom?"

"Easily," says Tom.

"Well, Tom started to haul him in, and he called to Ted and me to get the landing net ready, and we had him right up to the boat, right up to the very boat."

"Right up to the boat," repeated Tom and Edward and Ethel. "When the line broke off and away he went! See he must have had two feet long, easily two feet!"

"Did you see him?" asks the young lady who is staying with them. This, of course, she has no right to ask. It's not a fair question. Among people who go fishing it is ruled out. You may ask if a fish pulled hard, and how much it weighed.

"We could see where he was," says Tom.

By the time this anecdote has ripened 50 years the fish that will have been drawn actually into the boat (thus settling all questions of using it), and will then have touched Edward senseless, and then leaped over the gunwale.

STORY OF THE EXTRA ORDINARY BAIT.

This is a more advanced form of a fishing story. It is told by fishermen who have fished. It is the sort of thing that they relate to one another when fishing out of a motor boat on a lake, where there has been a slight pause in their activity, and when they feel the place a little dull. . . . Say for two hours they have caught nothing. So the fisher-men talk and fish. Presently the young man of their crew, Bumbledy, says that he wishes he had some more bait. Somebody else asks what bait he has. Bumbledy replies that he has some crabs, and then says, . . . whenever is hardly enough to get in first, tells the good old bait story.

"The queerest bait I ever saw used," he says, shifting his pipe to the other side of his mouth, "was one day when I was fishing up in one of the lakes. We'd got to the place and got all ready when we suddenly discovered that we'd forgotten the bait. . . .

At this point any one of the listeners is entitled by custom to put in about not forgetting the whisky. . . . Well, there was no one going ashore. We couldn't have got any worms, and it was too early for frogs, and it was ten miles to row back home. We tried chunks of meat from our lunch, but it nothing doing!

"Well, then, just for fun I put a white bone button off my pants and put it on the hook. Why! you ought to have seen those fish go for it. We caught, oh, easily twenty, yes thirty, . . . in about half-an-hour. We only got after we'd cut off all our buttons and our pants were falling off on us! They hold on boys, I believe I've got a nibble! ait a sec!"

Nothing a nibble, of course, will set up an excitement in any fishing party; that puts in odd to all story telling. After they have got straight again and the nibble has turned out to be "the bottom" . . . all nibbles are—the moment would be interesting for anyone to see the famous story called

BEGINNER'S LUCK; OR THE WONDERFUL CATCH MADE BY THE NARRATOR'S WIFE'S LADY FRIEND

Talking of that big button that you made with the pants button," says another of the anglers, who really means that he is going to talk of something else—"reminds me of a queer thing I saw myself. We had a couple of big row boats, and we'd taken along my wife and the ladies and—I think there were eight of us, or nine perhaps. Anyway, it doesn't matter. Well, there was a young lady, and she'd never been in a boat before, I don't believe she'd ever been near the water before."

"Well, this girl got an idea that she'd like to fish, and we'd rigged up a line for her just tied on to a cedar pole that we got in the bush. Do you know, you'd hardly believe that girl had hardly got her line in the water when she got a monster. We rolled to her to help it or she'd lose it, but she just rowed it up into the air and right into the boat. She caught seven bass, or twenty-seven. I forget which, one after the other, while the rest of us got nothing. And the fun of it was she didn't know anything about fishing, she just threw the fish up into the air and into the boat. Next day we borrow a decent rod with a reel and gave her a lesson, or two and then she didn't catch one."

I may say with truth that I have heard this identical story told not only about that girl, but about a girl from Kansas, a young lady from Paris, and about another girl with fresh, the daughter of a minister. In fact if I wished to make sure of a real catch, I would select a girl from Paris or New York and cut off some buttons and attach to fish.

THE STORY OF WHAT WAS FOUND IN THE FISH.

The fisherman looked on the rocky shore beside the rushing torrent full and sighed, saying, "Boys, I'm done with the gaffer! I'm done with the gaffer! There is an obstinate fish, and somebody else saw it yesterday and they have even dried soft shell crabs, and then . . . . whenever is lucky enough to get in first, tells the good old bait story.

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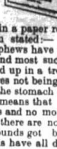
DEWAR'S

"White Label"

"THE SPIRIT OF PERFECTION"

EVEN A WORM WILL TURN

AND WHAT A TURN IT GETS WHEN IT COMES ACROSS



Mr. L. C. Lea-Wilson in a paper read before the 1925 Congress of the Uganda Planters' Association stated:—

"Messrs Cooper & Nephews have placed an excellent preparation on the market, which I have found most successful. It is a powder known as MEDICO. It is simply mixed up in a trough with common salt and always kept in the calf pen, the calves not being able to lick more than is good for them. The MEDICO keeps the stomach in such a condition that all worms are killed and ejected. This means that in course of time the feeding grounds are cleaned of worms and no more losses occur. The worms being killed while still very young, there are none to lay fresh eggs.

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RAINS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Extensive Floods.

The South African papers report extensive floods in various parts. Certainly not since 1917, and perhaps even not then, has the greater area of Natal and Zululand suffered so much from torrential rains, or to a less degree this applies to the main line, while the Durban catchment area reports record falls.

A Dundee River between swirling mass of flood waters which brought down masses of vegetation from its upper banks to a point within that the railway bridge near Durban was subjected to terrific pressure. The water had reached seven feet above normal.

The 400-foot pier erected by the contractors attaching the new bridge which was built to enable huge concrete cylinders to be sunk to the river's bottom, should withstand the pressure and it was less phenomenal to form a break just before the railway bridge. The damage done by the breaking up of this pier has been estimated at some £1,000.

The railway time-table was upset. The bridge had to be crossed at a speed of not more than two miles an hour.

All fields and low-lying ground have been flooded, and extensive damage has been done. The train lines at the Umgeni terminus were covered in sand washed from higher land.

ZULULAND.

There has been incessant rain in Zululand. The total rainfall from 8 o'clock on 8 a.m. on March 12 was over 20 inches. This, as far as Nobody is concerned, exceeds the rainfall during the floods of 1917-18.

As Umfolozi the position has been serious the mill being cut off completely and its inhabitants marooned. The cotton crops are seriously affected. Not only from the cotton, which was ready for picking, the Jassid disease is attacking the crops.

The sugar lands are not seriously affected, although some fields have been flooded out. The Pongola train was unable to proceed from Entonga owing to landslides.

Unusually heavy rains have fallen throughout the Cape Province and native territories. Since January 1 some parts of the Mafeking district have had 15 inches, while during the same period Burghersdorp has experienced 14 inches, which is the highest total recorded for the period since 1890.

At Cathcart the train service was disorganised owing to washaways.

TUGELA BRIDGE.

A phenomenal rise took place in the Tugela River during the week-end, and an alarming report was the rise of the flood waters that by 3 o'clock that morning the river had swollen to the abnormal height of 45 to 50 feet above normal.

The new road bridge over the Tugela built in 1924 at the cost of £60,000 was unable to withstand the strain, and the steel girder network caved in underneath the pressure of the flood.

The railway bridge, 100 yards or so higher up the river (there are two bridges at Rend's Drift, was entirely covered by the waters of the Kilp and other tributaries of the Tugela, but it held out. So extraordinarily high was the rise in the river's level that Indian stores near the bank were covered until not even the iron roofs could be seen; while the water passed all previous heights, until the railway station was surrounded. The water came to two feet up the side of the station buildings, and when the station foreman early left for post he had to fight his way for 300 yards through over four feet of water.

SNAKES.

The rains have had the effect of bringing to light a large number of snakes and some of these have found their homes in school rooms at Lynch between the Pietiton at Umzinyati and Umzinyati. The reptiles are of all sorts, but have been found to be the most venomous ones.

...ERNOR INSPECTING.

...industrial position in German... has for some time been giv... by anxiety and the prospe... of witnessing a general strike ... the Ruhr district. It can be ... to report relapses in trade ... English papers. The attit... of the workers and their ... is not encouraging. It is ... evidence that the restora... of the mark has not ... and is taking steps to ... it. A first move towards ... end has been taken in ... where seven hundred and ... have entered into an agree... enabling them to manage ... their own vegetable fog for ... of three months. This ... unit will be watched with ... the coal industry is an ... classification among the ... most evident. This cons... is aggravating the pressure ... the view of Mr. Philip ... the Chairman of the ... ...ge in the request Lathom ... An appreciation of the ... recently written by him ... the great combined ... that the present wage ... in the mining and ... industries are not in the ... and other transport ... are being exploited by the ... for revolutionary pur... It is deteriorated after ... ...ds to induce all these ... to join together in a gen... strike. Should up to ... ...ly, the revolutionary ... ...ly kept in the background ... ...ting made to them, on be... ...ing a general strike ... side with the disputes gen... ...ge and the length of the ... ...dy appears the evidence ... ...f trade is competitors with ... ...ntries. The cost of pr... ...n Britain are too high. ... ...ly production has fall... ...t has, in time, a deterio... ...ion on trade. Those cons... ...ers are themselves dete... ...mpty by the regulation ... ...upon members, by Trades ... In the endeavour to im... ...e conditions of life and ... for the workers, the ... evolved a new con... ...of labour, and have insti... ...attitude not so much ... ...l communal. This attitude ... ...ut has arisen as a result ... ...ness of experience to the ... ...e conditions of working ... ...e wages combined with ... ...ment. Disappointed; they ... ...proved to be ... ...r. But the combination ... ...employers that had even ... ...ed disappointment in ... ...tion's conduct, is it ... ...to meet abnormal condi... ...ing in cultural ... ...very great difficulty ... ...ty which these rules are ... ...ing attached from ... ...ly. Industrial ... ...labour seems to be ... ...and distrust. In ... ...ly, it is impossible at ... ...ent point of time to ... ...ion in the change of ... ...ent that the industry is ... ...ing to the ... ...ment and that a ... ...effort of honest and will... ...ty necessary to ... ...ly the situation. ... ...a struggle between ... ...and labour; it is a struggle ... ...ity to employers not only ... ...market but even the ... ...Unless the attitude ... ...ed, the situation ... ...ly difficult. In the ... ...with which the labour position is ... ...Britain with France and Germany ... ...There are more than ... ...million and a quarter unemployed ... ...in England at the present moment ... ...of the British people, has added ... ...hundred thousand to the list. ... ...is the main proposal of improvement ... ...the Home of Lords carried ... ...without discussion a resolution ... ...another to Mr. Churchill's.

NEW BELGIAN CHAMBER.

Socialist Gain.

(SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Brussels, April 7.

The new Chamber will consist of 78 Catholics, 77 Socialists, 24 Liberals, 5 extreme Flamingants, 2 Communists, and one Independent. The Minister of National Defence, M. Vergeyen, formerly Consul-General in South Africa, has been defeated.

The principal change in parties compared with the previous Chamber consists of a Socialist gain of seven seats and a Liberal loss of nine.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

First Is to New Harbour.

(SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Freetown, April 7.

The Royal Yacht sailed for Takoradi and the Gold Coast. The Prince of Wales will be the first to enter the harbour, which is now quite completed and will cost £2,200,000.

THURSDAY'S CABLES.

REPARATIONS.

Summary of Payments.

(SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Paris, April 8.

A summary of the reparations payments presented by the Agent-General for Reparations and which, up to March 31 shows payments in gold marks made to the Allies, amounting of 135,000,000, of which Britain has received 120,000,000; France 325,000,000, Belgium 57,000,000, Italy 41,000,000, and Japan 2,500,000.

RECOVERY ACT SUSPENDED.

London, April 7.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution moved by Mr. Churchill suspending the German Reparation Recovery Act of 1921 imposing a 26 per cent. levy on German imports in England, and substituting an alternative method but involving arrangements by individual merchants. This is without prejudice to the rights of the British Government in respect of the Act.

Mr. Churchill said the Act produced £22,000,000 for the British Treasury and the new arrangement was due to Germany's doubts as to a method more acceptable to her and to the fact that the Allies, owing to a revival of Anglo-German trade, has latterly been producing more than the British share of reparations.

The Government was satisfied that the German Government would co-operate loyally in the new system, which will produce the same result as a levy, with far less friction and disturbance of international trade. The arrangement was a small step towards European appeasement and reconstruction.

Mr. William Graham, from the Labour Benches, and Mr. Lloyd George expressed disapproval of the new arrangement. The sole dissentient was Sir C. Wise, who looked whether the Dominions had been consulted with regard to the suspension of the levy.

The House of Lords carried without discussion a resolution similar to Mr. Churchill's.

FRENCH BILL.

New Minister's Proposals.

(SPECIAL REUTER'S SERVICE.)

Paris, April 7.

The Cabinet has finally approved M. Doumergue's financial proposals.

M. Doumergue announced that interest on new perpetual rents is taxable to subscribers from a voluntary 10 per cent. capital tax.

A fixed 3 per cent. issue will be at par and is not exempt from taxation.

All are liable to income tax with the exception of wage-earners, who do not subscribe the tenth part. Their capital will be exceptionally taxed at the amount of their default. The subscription is payable quarterly for five years.

M. Doumergue summed up the measures as the maximum of option and the minimum of constraint. A bill embodying the proposals, when tabled in the Chamber to-day, will be immediately referred to the Finance Committee for report. Time is will not be debated before Thursday or Friday.

The Socialists are submitting to the Committee a counter-project providing for a 10 per cent. capital levy, but this is simply a party demonstration and the Socialists are expected to vote for M. Doumergue's Bill.

Paris, Later.

The Chamber has referred the Finance Bill to its Finance Committee for report and agreed to M. Doumergue's request to debate the measure to-morrow "in view of the anxiety of public opinion."

MOTORSHIPS.

World-Building of New Types.

London, April 7.

The growing vogue of the motorship is revealed in Lloyds' quarterly review which shows that 2,379,000 tons of such craft are being constructed in the world's yards, of which nearly half are fitted with internal combustion engines.

British yards are constructing a total tonnage of 1,168,000, which is 132,000 tons below last quarter. Germany leads in the foreign construction yards with 405,000 tons.

Newspaperless Day.

London, April 7.

No newspapers are to be published in England on April 10.

PETTERS, LIMITED.

Mr Douglas Seaton, Engineering Representative of Petters Limited and Vickers-Petters Limited, has now finished his tour in Kenya and Uganda and has been impressed by the great future for the fuel oil engine in these two countries.

It will be of interest to motorists to learn that the name of Petters will be associated with the motor car manufacture. In 1906 Petters built their first car which when the enterprise stale of the moment is taken into account, was, proved highly successful. However, at that time it was impossible to foresee that motorcars would become universal, therefore, the firm specialised in engines with the result that the marketing is now the largest of its kind in Great Britain. The car has been designed and built under the direction of Mr. Percival V. Petter and when it appears on the market which will be before long, it will be found to put another step forward will be made in bringing the motor car within the reach of

The oil engine business of the Company is now being carried on by the sole selling agents

DONT, GET WET FEET

No. 1162. Goldfield Boot 25/-

No. 231. Short Tan Boot. Crepe Sole 45/-

Gum Boots.

Foothold Goloch. 6/00.

Storm Goloch. 6/00.

Ladies ... 25/-

Gents' ... 26/-

26/-

No. 216.

Will Calf Shoe Crepe Sole.

LADIES, FOOTWEAR, LTD.

EQUATOR SAW MILLS.

2,500 TONS

KEPT IN STOCK

PODO

THE FINEST BUILDING TIMBER IN AFRICA

FROM

26 CENTS

PER BOARD FOOT. MAJI-MAZURI.

Ask for Price List.

Sadler St. Box 261, NAIROBI. OR MAJI-MAZURI

The Keen Eye and Steady Hand

GRANT'S Scotch OATMEAL

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

No. 7

THIRD LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

TWO CONSOLATION PRIZES.

The prize Twenty Shillings offered for the first correct solution opened of Cross-word Puzzle No. 3 was won by

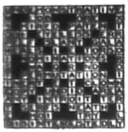
The Reverend A. C. Millard,
Mbeni, Mlanga,
via Tanga, Tanganyika.

The *East African Standard* has also awarded two consolation prizes of Five Shillings each to the competitors who sent in the next two correct solutions opened. These were:—

Miss Grant, Kibumeh, Njoro,
and
Mr. A. M. Warren, American Consulate, Nairobi.

KEY TO No. 3

The correct solution of Puzzle No. 3 is given below.

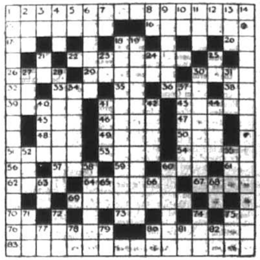


PUZZLE No. 7

Puzzle No. 7 follows. Send the solution together with a correctly filled in coupon to the Editor, The *East African Standard*, P.O. Box 180, Nairobi, to reach him on or before Monday, May 4, 1925, and mark the envelope on the top left hand corner "Cross-word Puzzle No. 7." It is important that the envelope should be marked in this way. If this is not done the solution will be disqualified from winning a prize, even though it is correct. The *East African Standard* is offering a prize of Twenty Shillings for the first correct solution opened of Puzzle No. 7. The Editor's decision must be accepted as final.

PLEASE CUT ROUND THIS DOTTED LINE.

PUZZLE No. 7.



CLUES

HORIZONTAL CLUES

1 Deprivation of rights
15 Puts in office.
16 Holds enquiries.
17 Dramatic abbreviation
18 Thank you.
20 Note in musical scale
22 One who accepts a bill
26 Inhabits the Balkans
29 Inactivity
30 Weapons.
32 Note in Musical scale
33 8th American Poet.
35 Form of address
36 Sum (Abbrev)
38 London postal district
39 Woman's name (Mediaeval.)
41 Survey
43 Make recompense
45 Purchased (Abbrev.)
46 Peruvian Prince
47 Before doors
48 Found in boats
49 Fastener.
50 Flat. (Slang)
51 Ancient British tribe
53 Border Castle.
54 Electrical term
56 Thus.
57 Indian post
59 Pronoun.
60 Point of Compass
61 Prefix implying entry
62 Climbing plants
64 Be gone! (Archaic)
67. Mark from a blow
69 Implies.
70 French conjunction.
73 Scientific name for common metal (Abbrev).
75 Spanish article.
76 Pertaining to African river
80 Home of insects.
83 Pertaining to definition of words.

VERTICAL CLUES

1 A question for the Church
2 Commercial abbreviation
3 Steamship. (Abbrev).
4 Linear measure. (Abbrev)
5 Artist of merit.
6 A fury.
7 New Series (Abbrev).
8 Legal term (Abbrev)
9 Make of gramophones.
10 Expresses hesitancy.
11 Unruly crowd.
12 Same as 61 across
13 Used by fishers.
14 Supereminently
18 Ends.
19 Approval.
21 Alternative.
23 Army rank. (Abbrev)
24 In the direction of.
25 Ancient city in Mesopotamia.
27 Fish.
28 Robbers.
30 Reached
31 Adults.
34 Adriatic peninsular.
37 Very necessary in homes.
40 Musical instrument.
41 Climbing plant.
42 Barrier.
44 Aromatic oil.
52 Bird's note
55 Lair.
58 Kind of clay.
60 Small bays. (Reversed)
63 Head of the house.
65 One of the services.
66 Part of the bible. (Initials).
68 Part of "to be."
71 Bend.
72 Gladstone's nickname. (Abbrev.)
74 Exclamation.
75 Measure.
77 Half a musical degree.
78 Same as 59 across (Reversed).
79 Same as 23 down.
80 Attorney General. (Abbrev).
81 Initials of Local Gov. Official.
82 Prefix

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD. No. 7
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE COMPETITION.

Name...

Address...

....

....

To reach the Editor on or before Monday, May 4, 1925.
The Editor's decision must be accepted as final.

SALE OF FRUIT TREES.

Having sold our interests in ...

E. DOBBIE,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
GOVERNMENT ROAD,
NAIROBI.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

KENYA GOVERNORSHIP.

Sir G. Lloyd Mentioned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, April 8.

The *Manchester Guardian* understands that the Governorship of Kenya will be offered to Sir George Lloyd, following on the Colony's insistence on a first class man.

It is believed, however, that Sir George Lloyd has another more spectacular post in mind.

THE OTHER SIDE.

London, April 9.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Parliamentary correspondent says it is generally understood that Lord Allenby will retire from the High Commissionership of Egypt shortly. There is good reason to believe that Sir George Lloyd will be invited to succeed him.

FRENCH FINANCES.

Cabinet Does Not Resign.

Paris, April 8.

The Chamber was unable to debate the financial proposals to-day, as the Finance Committee is still considering them.

Paris, Later.

After adopting motions reducing certain items in the public instruction estimates the Senate by 142 votes to 140 passed a resolution in favour of restoring the appropriation for scholarships, which the Commission of Finance had decreased.

M. Herriot had previously complained of the Commission's hostility and made the vote a question of confidence.

The Cabinet will meet later. It is expected that the Government will resign to-night.

Paris, April 9.

Contrary to general anticipation the Cabinet, after conferring for more than 24 hours, has not announced its resignation, for the consideration of which it had been urgently convened. It merely issued a communique to the effect that it had discussed M. Demonzie's bill and other unmomentous affairs.

IN DAMASCUS.

Lord Balfour Threatened.

Damascus, April 9.

Lord Balfour has arrived here and crowds demonstrated outside his hotel. The hotel manager rushed in to Lord Balfour's room and closed the shutters and turned off the light while the crowd hurled stones over the balcony, hitting a dragoman of police.

The demonstrators were forced back from the hotel to the square opposite, where fiery speeches were delivered. Several people were arrested and quiet was restored by the evening.

A strong force of police remains in the vicinity of the hotel.

SADOUL TRIAL.

Acquittal.

Paris, April 9.

Sadoul charged with treason has been acquitted.

UNION TARIFF PLAN.

Budget Speech in Africans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

... free or at the lowest possible rate and adjusting Imperial preference on a quid pro quo basis, providing maximum and minimum rates on a certain basis, providing maximum and minimum rates on commodities to enable the Government to negotiate most favourable nation agreements with countries outside the Commonwealth, and providing suspended duties in the case of nascent industries, which will thereby be assured protection when the Government is satisfied of the need thereof.

The revenue amounted to £25,340,000 and the expenditure to £24,540,000.

Capetown, Later.

Mr. Havenga, illustrating the working of the new tariff policy, instanced the reduction of duties on such goods as cotton and woollen piece goods, cottons, threads and mechanical tools; the abolition of duties in the case of agricultural machinery, industrial plant and in the contrary duties on blankets, rugs, motor-cars, petrol in bulk, printed matter, and machinery would be increased.

He pointed out that if the plan had been on a really *quid pro quo* basis Britain would not have got £300,000 preference but only £200,000 hence preference made about 30 per cent. more than if it worked on a strictly *quid pro quo* basis.

PATRIARCH TIKHON.

Death Announced.

Moscow, April 8.

The death is announced of the Patriarch Tikhon, whom the Bolshevists imprisoned for protesting against the confiscation of church valuables and released a year ago.

Uganda Appointments.

Captain L. Handley has been promoted to the rank of Superintendent of Police; Captain A. W. Parsons to that of Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. C. W. Laxton to that of Inspector of Police. Mr. W. R. Cross-Crosse, has been stationed at Mbarara; Mr. W. Younger, has been appointed Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department; Mr. S. S. Abrahams, has been appointed Attorney General; Captain C. R. S. Pitman, Assistant Game Warden; Mr. C. W. Shawyer, Treasury Officer, Kampala; Mr. D. W. Robertson, to be in charge of the Chua District; Mr. G. W. Puckett, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Lieutenant J. W. Ball, Inspector of Police; Mr. R. A. Whittle, Editor of the *Official Gazette* and Secretary to the Asiatic and Native Civil Service Board; Mr. B. Ashton Warner, to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Acting Governor; Mr. N. F. S. Andrews, has been stationed at Entebbe; Captain H. M. Tufnell has been placed in charge of the Kigezi District; Dr. D. G. Garnett has been appointed District Medical Officer, Fort Portal; Dr. J. C. Caldwell, District Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health, Soroti; Dr. J. H. Neill, Medical Officer Jinja; Dr. F. V. Small, Medical Officer, Mbale; and Dr. N. C. McLeod, Medical Officer in charge, Uganda Railway Extension, Mbulamuti.

CORYNDON MEMORIAL.

Support Invited.

GERMAN PRESIDENT.

Hindenburg Nominated.

H.M.S. VICTORY.

Restoration Scheme.

FOR SALE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Ambrose Smith & Co.
Box 267, NAIROBI.

BOWS & ARROWS.

American Hunters.

A party of three gentlemen, having exhausted many of the thrills of hunting big game in America and Alaska with bows and arrows, have come to East Africa — where these weapons, among the primitive things employed by natives centuries ago, are just disappearing before the advance of civilisation to-day.

The members of the party are Mr. Stewart Edward White, the novelist, whose East African works were "African Camp Fires," "The Land of Footprints," and "Rediscovered Country," and many short articles and local tales, Dr. Saxton Pope (a brother of Mr. G. Pope, a hunter who visited East Africa recently), and Mr. Arthur Young. The expedition is being fitted by Safariland Ltd.

Ten years ago Dr. Pope discovered the joys of the bow and arrow—not the toy which thrills the gatherings of archery enthusiasts on the lawn at the country house of the best county family, but a beautiful yew bow with an eighty pound pull on the string to bring the clothyard arrow back to the ear. He believes, and so do his colleagues, that there is infinitely more sport in hunting with the bow and arrow than with a rifle, that the stalking (which is the true joy of the hunter) must be more patient and perfect, and that the arrow is more humane than the bullet. The arrows in question are tipped with steel heads, keen as razors. It is claimed for the missile that it induces greater haemorrage, that in piercing the body cavity it admits very much more air than a bullet and induces the lungs to collapse.

These men have tried the bow and arrow and proved its efficiency. Dr. Pope and Mr. Young hunted every kind of game America and Alaska offer and have killed with arrows everything from a hare to a Kadiak grizzly, which is the biggest bear of the bears. Dr. Pope proposed Africa because game is more abundant, more varied, and there is wider scope for the weapons. Mr. White says he came in "like a nigger at a funeral," for a ride, although he admits that he, too, has fallen a victim to the fascination of the yew bow. He has been shooting for two years and has not touched a trigger for ten. He has been in Africa before; he came out in 1910 and stayed for 18 months, and he returned in 1912 and spent ten months.

NO STUNTS.

The weapons they have selected are said to have a killing range up to 160 yards and the arrow does not lose its power at long range like the bullet. Mr. White believes that in favourable circumstances an arrow has as much chance of killing a lion as a Masai spear. He believes too that if his friends do not succeed in at least obtaining meat for the pot they will do much worse than they have done in America. "Don't imagine for a moment," he added, "that we are here on any circus stunts: we are not. We do not intend to take any unnecessary risks, but we believe that there is a wide variety of sport with the bow and arrow."

The party has come out for what Mr. White describes as a "lazy life" for six or eight months. They are joining an American friend, Mr. R. J. Simpson, in Tanganyika, but there are really no definite plans. They have brought with them enough material to make 2,000 arrows.

But they have also brought rifles in case!

COUNTRY ROADS.

Easter Holiday Information.

The Royal East African Automobile Association write us as follows:—

The following telegraphic report on the present condition of country roads as received yesterday is published for general information.

Nairobi—Thika, Very good.

Thika—Fort Hall, Very bad.

Fort Hall—Nyeri, Fair, heavy rains threatening.

Fort Hall—Embu, Fair, raining.

Embu—Meru, Fair, raining.

Nyeri—Nanyuki, Fair, raining.

Nanyuki—Meru, Fair, raining heavily.

Nyeri—Rumuruti, Bad, weather uncertain.

Rumuruti—Gilgil, Fair.

Nairobi—Kikuyu, Good.

Kikuyu—Limoru, Good.

Limoru—Naivasha, Good.

Naivasha—Nakuru, Good.

Kijabe—Narok, Good, rains expected, Mau bridge being repaired.

Nakuru—Londiani, Fair.

Londiani—Lumbwa, Fair.

Lumbwa—Kericho, Good, weather doubtful.

Nakuru—Eldama Ravine, Fair, weather unsettled.

Eldama Ravine—Eldoret, Fair, weather unsettled.

Eldoret—Kitale, Good, weather fine.

Eldoret—Kapsabet, Good, weather fine.

Kapsabet — Kisumu, passable, but heavy going.

Nairobi—Machakos, Fair.

In view of the present unsettled state of the weather, we would strongly advise intending travellers to phone us up before proceeding (Phone No. 396) in order that we may furnish them with the latest advice, as to the condition of any roads.

Asian Civil Service.

The Annual General Meeting of the Kenya Asian Civil Service Association will be held in the Uganda Railway Indian Institute Hall on Wednesday the 15th instant at 5 p m.

Municipal Council.

The adjourned meeting of the Municipal Council will be held at the Municipal Offices on Wednesday next—April 15th at 2 p.m. The agenda is as already circulated with the following addendum—Town Clerk's Leave.

HOME BY AIR.

New E.A. Scheme.

Some weeks ago information appeared in the British Press on the subject of air transport for East Africa and it was stated that Home interests had taken definite steps to ascertain conditions preparatory to the formation of a scheme which would involve financial assistance from the Governments of Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The subsidy mentioned in the case of Kenya was £40,000.

The preliminary negotiations are believed to be nearing completion.

Two gentlemen have been in Nairobi a month in connection with the proposals: one of them is Capt. Gladstone of the Blackburne Aeroplane Company of Leeds, the other is Captain Twist who is interested in other aspects of the scheme.

Briefly stated, the hope is to start a service between Kisumu and Khartoum which would give a saving of eight days on the journey from Nairobi to England. When the service had become established definitely and was running smoothly, the scheme would extend to Cairo and would mean a further saving of two days. In Egypt the passengers would join the Imperial Air Route (England to India) where airships will be employed. In East Africa flying would be undertaken by day only but, after the Cairo stage had been passed, the trip would continue night and day and there would be an ultimate saving of ten days between Nairobi and London on the E. A. stage.

THE ADVANTAGES.

There are many advantages which are being closely studied. The time taken on a journey between Nairobi and Uganda would be lessened considerably and the service would bring Kenya merchants within reach of the Congo—in fact within three or four hours flying from the base at Kisumu to the Congo border on the far side of Lake Albert.

The line which would be followed, if this scheme materialised, would be Kisumu-Jinja-Butiaba-Rhino Camp-Nimuli-Rejaf-Mongalla-Shamvi-Kosti-Khartoum. The Nile would be followed and seaplanes would be used.

Not only would the service appeal to people seeking a quick method of journeying to Britain but it would draw the East African territories more closely together—the Sudan and Kenya or Kenya and the Congo, for instance; would speed up mails between important points and would no doubt attract tourists and business men visiting East Africa from Britain and America.

If the scheme is carried out as outlined, the journey between Nairobi and Khartoum would entail a stop of one night only under best conditions and two nights under the worst—and a series of rest houses and other facilities would be provided.

THEIR MACHINES.

The type of machine in mind is a twin-engined flying boat capable of carrying eight passengers and 500 lbs. of mail besides a pilot, a mechanic and a long range wireless set.

Kisumu would be the main base because no necessity appears to exist at the moment to provide a competitor with the railway.

There are difficulties to be overcome—principally climatic—such as the rarefied atmosphere on the Lake and the hot climate but they are unlikely to prove serious obstacles if the East African Governments are allowed to assist in financing the project—which is really an African branch to the Imperial Airways scheme discussed in the *Standard* this week by Mr. Alan J. Cobham.

BELGIAN TRADE.

Negotiations with Germany.

The economic negotiations between Belgium and Germany are being completed, an agreement having been reached which will be ratified shortly. An arrangement has been concluded between Belgium and Germany providing for the abolition of licences for Belgian products exported to Germany; the reciprocal concession of the most-favourednation treatment with continuance for a period of nine months to one year of a preferential *regime* for certain articles; and for Germany to make concessions in respect of its Customs tariff in favour of certain Belgian products.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.

Kiambu District.

GOOD FRIDAY, April 10.

10.30 a.m. Morning Prayer at St. Paul's Kiambu.

3 p.m. Meditation at All Saints, Limoru.

EASTER DAY, April 12.

St. Paul's, Kiambu.

7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.

5 p.m. Evensong.

All Saints, Limoru.

10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion.

LOW SUNDAY, April 19.

At the Hotel, Ruiru.

10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion.

H. DARROLL SMITH,
Chaplain.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCIES.

EASTER DAY, 12th APRIL.

At St. Christopher's Nakuru.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10-30 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion.

4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

SUNDAY, 19th APRIL.

10-30 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion at Molo.

3-00 p.m.—Evensong at Turi.

An exposition from the Holy Scriptures is given every Sunday, at 11 a.m. in the Lyric Hall. It is public, non-social and non-sectarian.

Empire Exhibition.

The statement of accounts of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council as at December 31, 1924, shows a surplus of seven thousand and fifty-five shillings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents [illegible]

TRACTORS.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—In his [illegible] this week's issue, [illegible] correspondent [illegible] tors are being [illegible] and are doing [illegible] ing, but that [illegible] tractor ploughing [illegible] by about 50 per cent. [illegible] limited number of people [illegible] them."

I quite agree with him [illegible] operating cost of tractors [illegible] reduced before they can be [illegible] ally adopted, but a careful [illegible] tigation of the position [illegible] ing the past four months [illegible] vinced me that even [illegible] high costs the tractor is [illegible] mic proposition for [illegible] more especially in a [illegible] the Trans Nzoia, where [illegible] and a productive [illegible] farmer a very high [illegible] of such crops as [illegible]

In the course of my [illegible] tions I could not help [illegible] pressed by different [illegible] ploughing with oxen [illegible] different farmers. [illegible] extremes; one farmer [illegible] cost of ploughing [illegible] Shs. 1/75 per acre [illegible] as I could make out, [illegible] native labour, a minute [illegible] for depreciation of oxen [illegible] plements and oil used. [illegible] reckoned that his ploughing [illegible] cost him more like 20 [illegible] prepare, as he had had an [illegible] of rinderpest among his cattle [illegible] lost very heavily. In addition [illegible] was unable to get on with [illegible] balance of his lands, and [illegible] probably have to let [illegible] fallow this year.

Surely such factors [illegible] taken into consideration [illegible] ering the relative costs. [illegible] the most enthusiastic [illegible] vocate can claim that the [illegible] will do the actual work [illegible] as oxen will; but what [illegible] properly claim is that when [illegible] factors are taken into [illegible] tion—great capital outlay [illegible] disease, valuable land [illegible] grazing, labour required [illegible] forth—the tractor is the [illegible] sible solution of the [illegible] men with large acreage [illegible]

As regards the cost of [illegible] probably your correspondent [illegible] not aware that the [illegible] kerosene from Mombasa [illegible] Turbo Station is 50 per [illegible] the f.o.r. Mombasa price [illegible] proximately 75 cts per [illegible] have pointed this out to [illegible] way authorities and to the [illegible] ernment with a view to [illegible] agricultural kerosene [illegible] more favourable basis [illegible] hopeful that the [illegible] this question will be [illegible] the authorities and a [illegible] sible rate allowed.

Yours, [illegible]
THOS. J. O'[illegible]

Eldoret, April 6.

Answer to Correspondent.

DISGUSTED MEMBER.—[illegible] are taking up the [illegible] your complaint with the [illegible] dent. We are unable to [illegible] your letter which is of a [illegible] lous nature.—Ed. E. A. S.

Gifts to Zoo.

Major-General Sir [illegible] Northey, who was [illegible] ernor of Kenya, has [illegible] the Zoological Gardens [illegible] Park a magnificent [illegible] from East Africa, [illegible] shortly be on [illegible] public.

This is not the [illegible] [illegible]

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ON THE FARM.

Necessity for a Car.

AS USEFUL AS THE LAND.

Most people not owning a motor-car have the idea that only wealthy people can afford to keep one. This is a fallacy, says a sheep-farmer correspondent to the *Cape Times*. Many struggling commercial men have found it imperative to introduce a car into their business. As a farmer I thought, when first cars began to pass my place, how jolly it would be if some day I could afford to keep one, and the idea clung. For about a year I made inquiries of all passing motorists as to the cost of upkeep, mileage to be obtained from tyres and petrol, the consumption and quality of lubricating oil, etc. Their answers varied according to the cars they drove and their manner of driving. The information I gained set me thinking, and from thinking to making comparison between the cost of keeping four horses—two for cart and two for saddle—and running a car. Then I started going short distances with my passing friends (by way of feeling what it was like to ride in a motor-car), and incidentally began to compare the different methods of driving and the different makes of the car. In this manner I tried many makes, from the ubiquitous Ford upwards, gathering much useful information. And eventually I was forced to the conclusion that, given the right class of car, and with careful driving, it would be almost as cheap to keep a car as to keep horses; and the little extra, if any, could be written off against recreation.

After arriving at this conclusion, things moved rapidly, and I sold my horses and Cape cart for about half the cost of the car. I waited, and, having previously sold a nice lot of sheep, the other half was forthcoming. So, at last, although not a rich man, I was the proud possessor of a motor-car.

Naturally, I was very careful at first; thought a motor-car was meant only to take the family to church, run to the village on business, or to the station. But one morning, having overslept myself when I had to count a flock of sheep at sunrise about eight miles from the homestead, it struck me that by taking the car to the nearest point on the main road I might still find the sheep near their sleeping place. An old road, used for wood carting and shepherds' trek purposes, led up to the sleeping place, and when I came to the turn-out I thought I would drive slowly and go as far as possible, and have less distance to walk. By driving slowly, and, in very rough and steep places, in first gear, I eventually found myself at the sleeping place, and oh, joy! the sheep were near. This feat took me 70 minutes, and previously I had never done it in less than three and a half hours. It made me think, and the end was that I sold one of my saddle ponies and used the car on every such occasion.

Now, as this is purely a sheep farm, all the forage used, with the exception of a little lucerne, which is used green, has to be bought, and my forage bill for four horses formerly was very formidable. I now keep one saddle pony, for riding on the veld, and he has less work than when I kept two and no motor. I use the car for any purpose, I take shepherds' rations to the different outposts; fetch green lucerne from a camp about a mile and a half from my homestead; cart coffee, sugar, rice, salt, and all the hundred and one things a farmer needs from the village and station. To do this I take out the back seat and place two wool bales (cut open and sewn to fit) as a kind of lining to the rear compartment. Above all, I take my family to church on Sundays and return after church. I go to the village on business, and do it in half a day—formerly a very long day's work with horses. Any sick sheep found in the flocks at periodical counting are placed in the back of the car and brought home for treatment.

I have been using a car in this manner for two years, and in this time have arrived at the following conclusions: given the right class of car, no man who is farming on a large scale—where his presence is required at many different points in any one day—can afford to be without a car. Not only does he save on the upkeep of the car, as against horses—my personal experience—but he saves an enormous amount of time; and in any business time is money, and more especially so in farming. The car enables him to do in any one day work which formerly took him two. Thus time previously wasted on the road is given to supervision of his farming or business operations, which means much.

The question naturally arises, Which is the best car for the farmer? The farmers' car should be light in proportion to its power, strong enough and powerful enough to do rough work, and good enough to go to church in. It should be as simple as possible. It should also be economical in respect of petrol and tyres. There are, as a matter of fact, a number of cars which come near the ideal for the farmer. The really ideal farmer's car would not differ materially from the city car, except in the style of its body. The particular work the farmer has to do necessarily requires a different form of body from that usually employed in motor travel. Rather than having two bodies for his car, there will be one which with a small amount of effort can be changed from a touring to a general utility form. Tradesmen of every sort, hospitals, commercial travellers, and others, all have special cars, designed for their various uses. Even corpses! Then why not farmers? The farmer is a shrewd business man, and the secret of profitable business, where machinery is employed, is to keep each wheel turning every hour of the working day. It is an important condition of the economical use of the farm car that it be used at its maximum safe capacity for as much of its time as possible.

My first car I drove for eight thousand miles, and then sold it for nearly its original price. My present car I have been using for two years, for any and all purposes, and have not spent a penny on repairs. It must be an extremely nice stretch of road that tempts me over 25 miles an hour, however. Periodically the car is inspected for loose nuts, etc. Lubrication is carefully attended to. Tyres are tested and kept up to the pressure advised by the makers. I ruined my first set of tyres the first thousand miles through under inflation.

Personally, I consider a car as necessary to a farmer as—well, a farm.

There are to be no changes in the regulations for this year's Targa-Florio and Florio Cup races, which take place on May 3rd, but the famous circuit is to be remade from end to end. The Italian Government has come to the assistance of the Automobile Club di Sicilia handsomely in this matter, as the reconstruction of 65 miles of road was naturally beyond the resources of the club. Very fine new public stands are being erected opposite the pits, while particular interest is lent to the race this year, as it will be the final race for the Florio Cup, the trophy becoming the winner's property.

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TRAFFIC DANGERS.

Responsibility for Accidents.

NOT ALWAYS THE MOTORIST.

The problem of street dangers is one upon which a common agreement is impossible for the simple reason that each class affected naturally looks at the subject from the angle of its own particular interests or grievances says Ten H.P. in the *Cape Times*.

The pedestrian sees in every passing motorist a potential enemy. The motorist, too, frequently looks upon the traveller upon Shanks's mare as a tiresome obstruction. And the driver of horse-drawn vehicles generally treats both the foregoing classes, and every other user of the highways, as if their existence were beneath his notice.

Change them round, and it is amazing how their points of view alter. Put the pedestrian in the driver's seat of a motor-car and at once his vision narrows to accommodate itself to the slice of life framed in his wind-screen, and he sees his former self as a blundering, hesitant, confused sort of ass who thoroughly deserves to be run over. Deprive the motorist of his car and sentence him to life-long hard labour upon his *feet*, and he becomes at once the most intolerant and objectionable of all pedestrians. And turn the coloured cart driver into a considerate human being capable of taking an intelligent interest in the difficulties of other road users . . . But if that could be done the world would probably come to an end in a cosmic gasp of astonishment. So it is idle to contemplate the possibility.

Yet in spite of the difficulty of achieved a common standpoint there are a few general common-sense conclusions about urban traffic perils which can be drawn from everyday facts, and as one who strenuously took a vow of "Safety First" when he began motoring in the Cape, and has honestly done his best to live up to it ever since (in spite of the ceaseless provocations offered by "road hogs" of every description) perhaps it will be of interest if I set them down here.

Broadly speaking I would allocate the responsibility for all common perils of road users in the following proportions:

	Per cent.
Horsed cart and wagon drivers	52
Drivers of high-powered motor-cars	30
Motorists in general	12
Pedestrians	5
Unpreventable mischances	1
	100

This, it is as well to emphasise, is a rough generalisation covering varying conditions throughout the whole Cape Peninsula area. If you narrow down the problem to particular street areas, then I readily admit the proportions change, for you bring into play factors which operate with special force in special localities—as, for instance, in the Somerset-road and Sir Lowry-road traffic arteries, where the horsed-vehicle share jumps easily to 70 per cent. and careless tram driving also plays a part; or in the Adderley-street area, where pedestrians share the responsibility equally with motorists. But taking all things into consideration I am satisfied after careful observation—including recorded instances of my own personal negligence—that the division of culpable blame set out in this table represents with reasonable accuracy the general state of affairs in the Peninsula.

Let us analyse each of these items.

First, the horsed-vehicle drivers. This class is unfairly privileged in its use of the public road at the expense of every motorist. In Cape Town any fool of a fellow is allowed to put himself in charge of a pair of horses or a team of mules and barge about the streets without consideration for anybody. He can do almost anything he likes. He can come tearing out of side streets into main roads at a hell-for-leather pace, without giving audible warning of his approach; he can hold up fast traffic; he can display complete ignorance of all rules of the road and every traffic signal—and he goes scot free. He is not licensed to drive. He is not required to show any fitness for the job of handling horses in city traffic. He is not put through the slightest test of physical or mental competency. He is not even required to show to any authority that he knows on which side of the road to drive. In short, a grossly unfair class discrimination is exercised in his favour by the law.

To this fact—and more particularly to the average coloured cart driver's insolent consciousness of the fact—the greater proportion of the dangers of our streets is directly and indirectly attributable.

In the past every attempt to licence this class has been violently resisted by self-appointed champions of the coloured community, and the authorities have been weak-kneed enough to surrender to the stupidest of class clamours.

But the increasing risk which accompanies growing congestion in all the main traffic arteries of the city and suburbs make it imperative that the position should be reviewed *de novo*, and all classes of vehicle drivers treated on a common footing.

It is an absolute essential of good traffic control that all drivers of vehicles should be licenced and made to conform to the few simple rules which universally govern traffic regulation. It does not necessarily follow that they should all pay licence fees. The object of reform is not more revenue, but more safety for everybody in the streets. And if that can be attained, without extorting fees from the pockets of poor coloured folk, the better for everybody concerned.

A regulation requiring all classes of vehicle drivers to be licensed and to submit themselves to tests of their competency in the same way in which motor car drivers are tested before being licensed would meet the case. And no one would then cavil if special consideration were shown to the cart-driving community in exempting them from any actual payment of fees.

Police experience demonstrates conclusively that some such regulation is urgently required not merely in the interests of traffic control but in order to assist the detection of criminal offences and the protection of the law-abiding majority against the negligent minority. The same thing applies, of course, to bicycles. If all bicycles were registered and bicycle owners licensed—again without expense to the people concerned—police work in the detection of bicycle thefts would be immensely simplified.

The problem of the second offender—the Big Six speed fiend—is in a different category. This beast is becoming an increasing menace on most of the motoring roads of the Peninsula. He probably doesn't mean evil at the beginning of his career, but the wonderful elasticity of that immense reserve of throttled-up power under his foot, the exquisite thrill which he gets in "letting her out" now and then, tempts him eventually into a false relationship to other road users. Because his car can pass other cars with ease, he conceives himself as having a right to pass other cars at all times and in all circumstances.

One of these days this beast will meet a violent death at the hands of his indignant fellow motorists. He is the cause of nine-tenths of the trouble on the motor roads. He persistently "cuts in" in the face of advancing traffic when the rule of the road gives an absolute right of way to the car just ahead of him. He takes a fiendish delight in passing you going round blind corners. He is impatient of the slightest check. Altogether he is perfectly insufferable, and if he goes on risking the lives of sensible orderly motorists much longer some of us will have to take to "packing gum" in self-defence.

The speed fiend, however, is not entirely responsible for himself. He is partly the creation of the insurance companies, whose indiscriminate method of covering motor risks undoubtedly enables the beast to flourish at the expense of the general motoring community. And if he is to be [illegible] will have to be brought [illegible] among these [illegible] personally [illegible]

These [illegible] of motor[illegible] self, [illegible] are careful drivers [illegible] to take no risks [illegible] the truth about the [illegible] sat down the other day and [illegible] lessly analysed my own [illegible] ences, and then I was [illegible] the way in which [illegible] had gradually [illegible] mentality [illegible] security [illegible] wise [illegible] motorists [illegible] taking.

One travels a road [illegible] by day, [illegible] tomed to every [illegible] road, every point of [illegible] tion. But [illegible] occasions [illegible] each potential danger [illegible] out anything [illegible] countered [illegible] neglect [illegible] on the [illegible] will ever happen [illegible] of course, it does happen.

Or because one [illegible] hurry and impatient [illegible] one is being shut [illegible] discourteous driver [illegible] else a little slow [illegible] from the Docks [illegible] just a little risk [illegible] of the road to get ahead [illegible] having done that [illegible] with perfect safety [illegible] doing it.

I would strongly [illegible] every "careful" [illegible] flatters himself [illegible] ways and his [illegible] others to spare [illegible] every now and then [illegible] trospection. He will [illegible] vinced, [illegible] ease with which [illegible] into habitual [illegible] the most elementary [illegible] sary of all "Safety First" [illegible] siderations.

The pedestrian problem [illegible] other matter, but [illegible] it has points of similarity [illegible] case of the average [illegible] Thoughtlessness [illegible] per cent of the [illegible] pedestrians give. [illegible] forget that every [illegible] has an equal [illegible] bility to see that he [illegible] dangering his own life [illegible] of others. Most motorists [illegible] stantly alert to the [illegible] an absent-minded [illegible] suddenly stepping off [illegible] and darting back [illegible] to retrieve the [illegible] the left in [illegible] wrights or Stuttafords [illegible] heedless persons [illegible] half of the effective [illegible] derley-street rather [illegible] side the safety zone [illegible] been provided for [illegible] venience baffle all [illegible] can only jam on [illegible] offer up futile [illegible] Heaven.

Aggressive or [illegible] trianism, however, [illegible] very small [illegible] common traffic [illegible] Peninsula roads.

The conclusion [illegible] matter is that if 90 [illegible] horsed-vehicle drivers [illegible] to understand and [illegible] rules of the road and [illegible] signals, and 30 per [illegible] ists were only [illegible] to observe even the [illegible] courtesies of [illegible] 80 per cent. of [illegible] would cease to exist.

A humorous [illegible] served in the [illegible] says *Motor Cycling* [illegible] trates the length [illegible] petitor will go [illegible] the cause of his [illegible] his fellow [illegible] considering [illegible] a serious [illegible] culate a [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] entrant [illegible] sack, which [illegible]

[PO]SSIBILITIES OF SPRING WHEELS.

Are Punctureless Tyres Practicable?

A THOROUGHLY INSTRUCTIVE ARTICLE.

The Aim Of, and Problems Confronting the Designer.

[illegible] possibility of the spring-wheel as an antidote to puncture trouble has occupied the [mind of] the inventor probably ever since the first pneumatic tyre was [fitted to] a motor road vehicle says [illegible] Jay, M.I.A.E., in the *Motor* [illegible] In spite of all the improvements [that] have been made in the [manufacture] and design of the [pneumatic] tyre, and in spite of [illegible] facilities for wheel [illegible] and in spite of improved [illegible] jacks and all the gadgets to assist in the removal [and replace]ment of tyres, most [motorists], at some time or [other], have reached a stage of [exasperation] in battling with a [punct]ured tyre in some outlandish spot, in pouring rain, [illegible] and under other trying conditions. Such a [motorist] vows to never again [ride on] the roads on a puncturable [tyre, and] proceeds forthwith to [study the] problem of spring-wheels [in the] hope of arriving at some [solution] that will save him in the [future from] all further tyre troubles, [and,] perhaps, provide him [at the] same time with a considerable [sum] of money as royalties [illegible]

[DIF]FICULT PROBLEM

[The] problem, like all problems [that] have not up to the [present] time been solved, is a [illegible] and involves all sorts [of consider]ations that are not at [all app]arent just at first. To all [intents and] purposes the pneumatic [tyre is] a flexible rim [illegible] the solid rubber tyre can [illegible] appellation applied [illegible] in this case the rim is [illegible]

[In] that case the flexibility [is obtained] by a combination of compressed air, and [in the] case by rubber only. [It is,] therefore, that in attempting to compete with the [pneumatic ty]re—or for the better [purpose of] the present argument [in order to] refer to it as a pneumatic [tyre]—the real aim of the [designer] should be to produce a [wheel], and not a flexible or [elastic rim]. If it were possible to construct a wheel having [a rigid] periphery that would [pass over] obstacles in just [the same way] as does the pneumatic [tyre, th]en wheels of this [type] might certainly compete with the pneumatic tyre. In [illegible] the springs or elastic [material] would have to be either [in c]ontact with the road [or] would have to be only [separated] from the road by a thin flexible material. Any [shock] would then be absorbed by the rim in a manner [similar] to that of the pneumatic [tyre; in] neither case would [the whole] of the wheel have had [the] movement imparted [to it. In] neither case would [the] whole have had undergone vertical movement. [The] rubber and canvas of the tyre will have displacement [illegible] one or more of the [springs of] the spring wheel. In any [case the] effect is [illegible] wheel will not be [illegible] any remarkable [illegible]

[THE DESI]GNER'S AIM.

[illegible]

[flex]ible rim to one in which the rim is rigid and is coupled to its centre by non-rigid or elastic connections. Here, of course, the action of the wheel in passing over an obstacle is totally different from the previous cases shortly discussed. It is assumed that the centre of the wheel has not been raised in this case, but that the entire rim has been lifted up an amount equal to the height of the obstacle encountered. It will be at once realised that the work done in lifting the whole of the rim over even a low obstacle in the manner described is considerable; and, in order to deaden noise, if for no other reason, the rim will have to be shod with a rubber tyre; this tyre will have to be lifted with the rim, and, again, a certain proportion of the weight of the springs controlling the movement of the rim, will have to be raised (the exact proportion will, of course, depend largely upon the design of the wheel). It, however, becomes abundantly clear that the amount of dead weight to be lifted in surmounting an obstacle, say half an inch in height is enormously more than that in the case of a pneumatic tyre. This aspect of the matter should be thoroughly understood by the spring wheel designer and it is clearly of the greatest importance that the rim and all attachments thereto should be as light of weight as is possible to make them. (In a first experimental wheel it is [practi]cally impossible to approach the extreme limit of lightness owing to the impracticability of employing such manufacturing methods as drop-forging, press work and so on.) It should, perhaps be remarked here that the springs themselves — presumably an essential feature of any spring-wheel — may prove somewhat heavy, especially as there may have to be a fair number of them, and they cannot be composed of any lighter material than steel. However, as before pointed out, the movement of the springs will not be so great as that of the rim itself.

There is another aspect of the spring-wheel problem that needs to be carefully considered. Front and back wheels of the average car are interchangeable. The pneumatic tyre seems to lend itself particularly well to this convenient arrangement. A tyre that is robust enough to carry the required load, and take the driving and braking torque on the back axle, will, if fitted on the front, also carry the required load and will provide the necessary resilience. The case is not quite the same with the spring-wheel, for the series of springs that in turn take the weight of the vehicle have also in turn to take the driving torque. The load, therefore, on a small proportion of the springs may be considerable.

Another point of some interest calls for discussion. Back and front axles of vehicles of standard construction are unsprung, so that they are subjected to all road shocks, i.e., road shocks that have been imparted to them through the medium of the tyres. Clearly such road shocks have been considerably softened by the cushioning effect of the pneumatic tyre, but, in the case of a rather formidable road obstruction, the shock due to striking the obstacle at perhaps good speed, and of striking the normal road surface again is a severe one. Such shocks should not affect the front axle seriously, but the back axle is much more weighty, and has sundry moving parts embodied in [its] case of the springwheel, the springs, whatever their nature, are interposed between the axle and the road; thus the axle can no longer be considered as unsprung weight. The position of the spring-wheel in relation to this matter is rather a curious one, for whereas ordinarily there would exist between the road and the axle a pneumatic tyre to absorb shock; if a spring-wheel were to be employed, there would be no pneumatic tyre, but on the other hand there would be the springs of the spring-wheel.

It is not particularly easy to state definitely whether the back axle would benefit by the use of spring-wheels or whether the reverse would be the case. Probably the axle would suffer more from the effects of vibration and less from the effects of shock. It seems quite possible then, that the use of well designed spring-wheels would prove an advantage to the unsprung parts of a vehicle. It is satisfactory to be able to point to some possible advantage of the use of the spring-wheels other than that which is usually the aim of the inventor, viz. freedom from puncture trouble.

LATERAL RIGIDITY.

Provision for the lateral rigidity of a spring-wheel is not a particularly easy problem, for whilst the rim must be able to move readily in the plane of rotation of the wheel, it (the rim) must have considerable strength and rigidity in a plane at right angles to the plane of rotation. The pneumatic tyre offers a soft cushion to a obstruction as, say, a kerbstone, so that the shock to the wheel is reduced; unless the solid tyre of the spring-wheel were to be carried well beyond the edge of the rim, the same effect would not take place in the case of the spring-wheel. The side thrust in a front wheel, say, when a heavy car is running fairly fast round a sharp bend in the road, is very considerable and some inventors of spring wheels do not appear to give this matter proper consideration. In any case the design of a spring wheel in relation to the matter of side thrust is sure to be difficult.

Any spring wheel must have a certain number of moving parts. These will require lubrication and they will require protection from road dust, and these are amongst the knotty problems that the designer of a spring-wheel will have to face.

One hardly doubts that there are cases in which the solid rubber tyre is not sufficiently elastic, and when the pneumatic tyre is too costly and, perhaps, too liable to puncture. It is in such cases that there appears an opening for a spring-wheel—such a one as would possess fair resilience, immunity from breakdown, reasonably long life, and entire immunity from squeaks and rattles, which would be highly objectionable in anything but a cart-wheel. The wheel must be of simple construction; otherwise, on the score of cost, it will prove no advantage over the pneumatic shod wheel. It must be light so that it may not have an exaggerated inertia effect. These appear to be the qualities of most importance, and if the spring-wheel is still only in the stage of "trial and error," it is in the stage through which all the accepted inventions of the age have assuredly passed.

A lecturer at the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians referred to a new complaint, "motorist's eye," said to be caused by keeping the eye fixed for a long time on the road. He made the extraordinary suggestion that the roads should be coloured green.

* * *

Another suggestion put forward at a meeting of the Institute of Transport was that roads should be coloured red for fast traffic, blue for moderately swift traffic, and so on. The "all-red route" should be popular.

* * *

That motorcycles are by no means unknown in Algeria is proved by statistics recently issued, which show that on January 1st, 1925, 688 solo machines and 175 sidecar combinations were registered in that country. Many of [illegible]

10,000 MILES
ROUND
AUSTRALIA.
without using any
Spare Parts.

Such is the remarkable achievement recently made by a 2¾ h.p. Standard

DOUGLAS.
MOTOR CYCLE

FULLY EQUIPPED and ready for the road you can obtain one of these remarkable vibrationless two speed 2¾ h.p. Douglas Motor Cycles for

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Sole Importers, ... NEWTONS, LTD., NAIROBI.

A Few Pence Now—
Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil

may cost a few pence more per gallon than inferior lubricants, but this extra cost is immediately wiped out by its lasting qualities, while by prolonging the intervals between decarbonisation, and delaying the necessity for overhaul, the use of CASTROL will save pounds in the long run.

INSIST ON HAVING IT.

Manifestly, it will pay you to use Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil—the unanimous choice of the experts.

These same qualities which have made Wakefield CASTROL essential to the speedman render it the most economical oil in ordinary use. To obtain and maintain maximum speed, the lubricant used must reduce friction to a minimum and maintain its lubricating properties under the exacting demands of the modern racing engine. In touring use, this means reduced wear and a lower oil consumption.

If your tank contains another oil CASTROL can be added, though naturally its full benefit will not be experienced until 100% CASTROL is reached. A clean sweep is, however, recommended for immediate results.

The world-wide fame and wonderful popularity of Wakefield CASTROL are the natural outcome of these unique qualities.

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Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparkling Plugs Correct Engine Trouble

Utilize every unit of electrical current in the cylinder tops of your motor car and turn it into power. This can be done by replacing old sparking plugs with new Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs.

Many engine troubles and uneven driving are directly traceable to faulty sparking plugs which continue to fire but fail to ignite the entire accumulation of gas in the cylinder head.

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ONLY SHS. 4/- EACH.
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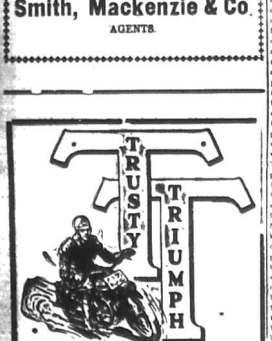

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A LARGE AND COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF SPARE PARTS OF ALL MODELS IS CONSTANTLY AVAILABLE.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR SUB-AGENCIES.

The columns of the Motor, Sport and Magazine Supplement are open for discussion anything pertinent to the subjects which are incorporated as regular features. So far as possible inquiries of a technical character are referred to experts for reply, but the opinions of readers competent to deal with them are nevertheless welcomed and solicited. All communications intended for publication must be clearly written or, preferably, typed on one side of the paper only, special care being necessary to respect of technical terms and proper names.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MAGAZINE SECTION)
Mombasa Times & Uganda Argus
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925

MOTOR TRANSPORT ON THE FARM.

It is a frequent complaint by the farmer that he cannot sell his produce to advantage. The house-holder, too, has excellent grounds for complaint. When both producer and consumer grumble there must be something wrong. If the farmer lives away from the big centres he must pay considerable railage on his produce, and take all risks in addition; with this and extra handling till the sale is completed and he has had his cheque, it is so likely as not that he is actually the loser for having raised, say, a load of potatoes. That is the farmer's genuine reason for grumbling. Who can say it is absurd? Surely the labourer is worthy of a reward however small. The householder who has to buy potatoes complains as much as the farmer because of the high price he has to pay. Take for an example the case of the farmer living at a distance of 30 miles from the centre in which his market lies. He has to send his produce and indeed it arrives and provide for handling till it reaches the consignee. Where a railway station exists perhaps some miles distant from the farm he has to bear the cost of loading for rail freight and unloading at destination. That is to say he has to handle—or pay for handling—his load five or six times, in addition to providing road transport at both ends with railage in between. Trains may be infrequent and uncertain and due to delay and ill-usage in transit his produce reaches the market in inferior condition. For reasons of time and the uncertainties of delivery he cannot personally attend to the business of marketing his wares, and is in the hands of the middleman, who eats heavily into the farmers legitimate profits. The motor wagon undoubtedly is a vehicle that must play a greater part in agricultural development in this country than it has yet shown signs of doing. It is not suggested, or expected, that in the near future it will be owned to any large extent by the average farmer; but just as there have grown up auxiliary business in other branches of farm work so there is likely to be a development covering general farm haulage. To take again the case of the farmer living 30 miles from the nearest market. Individually, perhaps, he may not be able to meet the initial outlay for a motor transport vehicle; or, if he possessed one, to find profitable employment for it continuously. But in co-operation with his neighbours the proposition takes on a different aspect. A distance of 30 miles each way is only a short days' run for a motor wagon; and delivery may be direct from producer to consumer, with a minimum of handling and higher prices for prime condition. Opportunity is afforded the farmer, without undue absence from home, of keeping in direct touch with his markets. Even where it is impossible for him to dispense with middlemen he may reduce their number, or at the least, he has the means to hand, which he cannot otherwise have of bringing them to reason, for competition is his ruling factor in fixing prices. And having disposed of his outwards lead to the best advantage, he may secure his return load of supplies, either for his own or his neighbours' farmstands in the most favourable manner. It is not proposed to show what the operating costs and capabilities of any particular type of suitable vehicle would be, working under varying conditions, as to attempt to do so would necessitate assuming different cost figures for fuel, lubricants, labour, etc., figures, which at the best would be only approximate, and which can best be put at their proper value by the farmer himself with the assistance of local expert advice. It is certain, however, that in farming the motor transport vehicle will justify itself in many ways. To make it pay, of course, the motor wagon must be made to do all the work it can safely perform, for only under these conditions can the final element of the cost of operation be held down to a satisfactory small percentage of the total cost per unit of service rendered.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRAILERS.

One of the most important questions in commercial employment of commercial motor vehicles is that they shall be used to their maximum safe capacity during the largest possible proportion of their working time. In other words, to make a commercial motor vehicle pay it must, while in service, be made to do all the work it can safely perform, for only under such conditions can the final element of the cost of operation be held down to a satisfactory small percentage of the total cost per unit of service rendered.

In practice the maximum safe load capacity of a commercial vehicle is limited by the safe working strength in protracted service of such structural parts as the frame, springs, axles and wheels, and by the economical load capacity of the tyres, and not by engine power. So far as the power plant is concerned, loads very greatly in excess of their rated capacity can be handled indefinitely over comparatively smooth and level roads, by all well-designed commercial motor vehicles, and this without more than reasonably loading engines and transmission parts and without sacrifice of operative speed.

Commercial motors, like all other self-propelled vehicles, must necessarily be equipped with power plants capable of meeting successfully exceptionally severe conditions imposed by steep upgrades and sandy, muddy and otherwise heavy road surfaces. Under the normally easy road conditions—with regard to grade and surface—imposed upon the average vehicle during an extremely large proportion of its service, there is a very large reserve engine capacity, for the most part lying idle. From the economic standpoint it is a wonderful satisfaction a vehicle, with sufficient power to handle a ten-ton load on average roads, needs to be restricted to a five-ton load which is its rated parts permit. And it is this growing recognition of the economic merits involved in intervention of use of trailer motors, when regarded from the view point which has been defined, that is responsible for rapidly increasing use of trailers with commercial motor vehicles. It has now become a pretty established fact that there are many instances in which what can be handled by standard commercial motor vehicles with satisfactory results, especially when taken as of any considerable size where the facilities for loading and unloading are good, where road conditions are reasonably favourable, and a special type of trailer has been developed for this service. These trailers are fitted with special vehicles to connect with the motor vehicles, and have pivoted on the automobile type and a automatic steering arrangement to ensure that the trailer follows to the movements of the hauling vehicle, both when pulling and pushed. Springs and other structural parts, also, are adapted to the service demanded. The design is such as to prevent dangerous swaying of the hauling vehicle or the trailer, secure control of the hitch to the forward, and to ensure long life with low upkeep and the trailer itself. Of course the trailer costs much less than a motor vehicle of the same capacity, and its use under suitable conditions enables the ton-mile costs of haulage to be materially decreased. In employment also tends to effect economy by reducing the load unnecessary—the dead load to be conveyed—and the motor vehicle, which is the most forms of drive. Overloading increases the wear of all parts, and unnecessarily and tends to increase and maintenance costs. Suitably in addition to the use of the constantly vehicle is appreciably increased. It is an erroneous belief because it is made of the best of flesh, the motor, also none of the characteristics of old whose had broken by the addition of a load to its already heavy load. the frame and every other part the modern commercial motor designed with a certain margin safety or reserve strength, is for emergencies and to every hour of the day.

The Home Revenue shows the number of cars taxed, the duty was 603 in 1913 and 1,[illegible] January 31st last.

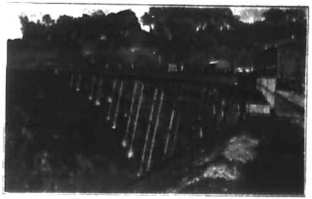
The increase in the number of private motor cars in Great Britain in 1924, as compared with 1923, was no fewer than [illegible]. The cars in 1924 yielded £1,054,[illegible]. The total for 1924 is about [illegible] pounds from private cars. It will be seen that the cost of each car very considerably than their tax shows how cost of road upkeep.

At a meeting of hotel keepers [illegible] Paris society at the [illegible] of the newly formed [illegible] Club de Paris, it was [illegible] decided, after [illegible] that the height of hotels [illegible] fenders at 22 sou. [illegible]

THE PICTURE PAGE.

Lady McMillan's beautiful residence at Riverdale Nairobi. Photo: E. A. Standard

Scene in Uganda. Photo: [illegible]



New Bridge on the Uasin Gishu Railway. Photo: Martinaglia

Lake Elementeita. Photo: McBurnie

WHITEAWAY'S STANDARD VALUES

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF POLICY RE STANDARD VALUES. OUR OBJECT IS TO MAINTAIN THE LIMIT OF VALUE FOR A POPULAR ARTICLE AT A POPULAR PRICE.

THE "OPENEEZI" POCKET KNIFE.

STANDARD VALUE Shs 1-25

A WONDERFUL VALUE HERE.

CHALLENGE RAZOR.

STANDARD VALUE Shs 3-50

FOR THE OUTDOOR MAN

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT OF POLICY RE STANDARD VALUES. OUR OBJECT IS TO MAINTAIN THE LIMIT OF VALUE FOR A POPULAR ARTICLE AT A POPULAR PRICE.

THE EVERYDAY STOCKING.

"TROPICA" Ladies' Stockings

THOUSANDS OF SATISFIED USERS.

STANDARD VALUE Shs 8-50

A MAN'S DAILY NEED

STANDARD VALUE Shs. 5-75

"THE LEADER" CASHMERE SOCK.

STANDARD VALUE Shs 1-75

"Three Knots" Silk Hose

STANDARD VALUE Shs 2 75

"SNUGFIT" TUBULAR WOVEN WASHING BELT

STANDARD VALUE Shs 3-75

STANDARD VALUE Shs 4 50

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ONE OF WHITEAWAY'S STANDARD LINES

STANDARD VALUE Shs 35

BIG VALUE HERE.

The Ceylo Pyjamas

CHEAP ENOUGH TO LOSE

STANDARD VALUE PER DOZ Shs. 5-95

STANDARD VALUE Shs. 12-50

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Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
NAIROBI.

...ON OF THE TRACTOR.

...ation a Salient Feature.

...TION NOT DIFFICULT.

...ent duty is heavy. In fact ...period of eight hours one ...operation the work done ...ing, tractor engine run... full load at a speed of ...per hour will be as ...ably the same as that done ...ble engine like ...engine, running at the rate ...miles per hour. In this case ...ine would cover 24 miles ...ously 240 ...ent intensive operation ...considerable of opinion that ...ter is unbearable a doubtful ...ng effect feature involved ...ed maintenance. Load ...and conditions so ...e continuous, so arrest ...the slightest defect to the ...to prevent the use of an ...ly reduced instrument or ...ed to the service will ...trouble. Eminent en... have estimated that faulty ...ing is responsible for ...ly three-quarters of the ...difficulties encountered ...

...tractor users are still just ...ed converts to the im... of lubrication. The ...of the horse and his ...ly unique and operation is ...ed in their thoughts: as a ...tractor suffers. Lubrica... was given any too much ...ion when Dad drove the ...ing mowing machine down ...farm. If the brain got ...ed a few years of hay and ...ing, and a currying once ...it was well. Meantime ...ing instrument remained un... in dads of the old apple tree. ...ing, it was but one ...subject to considerable con... when compared the whole ...ed parts were not ...the manager some of us at ...ly run ... tractors to-day ...ed ... with fuel ...ed our ... often that is ...ly unknown something ...ed ... the tractor builder ...the ... perhaps the ...ation ... all manufacturers ...is numerous uncomplimentary ...ations.

...tractor operation is not a ...ly matter. We don't ...a village ... to sell one ...keep it running efficiently ...thoroughly. No ... we need ...of experts ... mechanical ... Rather what more of ...modern country in S. Rhodesia ...ly must appreciate that ...tractor operation is a ...based on successful lubri...

...The horse has no vitals ...side—he is his own lubri... But the modern tractor is ...collection of a multitude ...parts some of these we ...others are concealed ...all require lubrication ...cannot be a haphazard ...of an oil swab, as we ...perhaps to oil the survey ...It must be in most cases a ...or continuous application ...lubricant to the wearing ...during the entire period the ...is in motion.

...builders have, therefore ...every effort to devise ...systems that lubrication of ...wearing parts can be effective... achieved with the ...of attention on the part ...operator. Lubricants, the ...of all concerns have done ...in developing tractors ...which will be satisfactory ...use of machine, and practi... the phase of operation. The ...lubricants, therefore, ...the owner and his ...operator ... easily ...the recommendations of ...and the builder of his ...It is not difficult to ...lubricants a tractor. In... should not give any more ...than the lubrication of ...car. Never, provided we ...quantity of his service, ...proportional amount of ...lubricants, and purchase ...of lubricants that are ...and by under the guid... ...lubricants ... published by the Te...

SUDAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Through Communications.

RHODESIA INTERESTED

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:

I have just received a letter from Major G. J. Thornton, Secretary of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia, enclosing a copy of a letter to the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, which I thought might be of interest to your readers.

Salisbury, March 16.

Dear Sir,—I attach a copy of a letter to the Premier of S. Rhodesia which may be of interest to you. The copy of the pamphlet describing your journey from Nairobi through Tanganyika Territory to Lake Nyasa, was sent to him by Lord Delamere and asked for our co-operation in the making of through roads, the norm.

As you were kind enough to make us an Honorary Member of your Association, I would like to display your badges on my car. If you will let me know the cost I will remit to you by return post. Also could you put me down on your mailing list for all your publications?

I hope and believe that before very long we shall be able to meet. Having done all the journey in one Major Cowie Treatt has not yet reached Livingstone I believe. I am afraid that his cars are far too heavy for the journey under ...lighter cars, lighter ladies would ... I think, have had a far better chance of getting through.

Yours etc.

(Sd.) G J THORNTON
Secretary

The letter to the Premier referred to herein reads as follows:

Salisbury March 9.

The Secretary to the Premier
Salisbury

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 26th ultimo, enclosing, on account of a motor journey recently made from Nairobi to the N. end of Lake Nyasa, made by Mr. Gaston Fenzi, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association.

My Association trust that before cars long it will be possible to journey from Lake Nyasa to S. Rhodesia and thus link up Cape Town with the Southern Soudan. Among the sole remaining obstacle to that achievement is, as you are doubtless aware a short stretch of road in country in S. Rhodesia between Gwaai and Debi, together with a similar stretch in N. Rhodesia between Livingstone and Kalomo.

Apart from these two stretches, I believe that a journey to the Soudan would be far be a comparatively simple journey for lightly laden cars.

Yours etc.

(Sd.) G J THORNTON
Secretary
Automobile Association of Rhodesia

A new weekly motoring paper has made its appearance in Paris. It is entitled *Dimanche Auto* and is devoted chiefly to touring.

The only cars to be used officially during the Prince of Wales's tour will be six Crossleys previously mentioned. One or two other cars have been ordered for use in small Crown Colonies only.

* * *

The chassis are being run on the designation of the effect of balloon tyres on steering wheels. Particulars published are "wheel-flutter," "wheel-flip," and "wheel-shimmy." "Wheel-shimmy" "wheel-quake" and "wheel quiver" are still available.

* * *

In using the felt of an old hat, washers may be made for packing the stuffing boxes of the water pump. These are made more effective if the felt has been boiled in a mixture of tallow and plumbago.

* * *

Inside protectors should not be used in new tires.

CARR, LAWSON & Co., Ltd

P.O. Box 203. SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI. 'Phone 203.

TOURING £250 **DURANT** BOX BODY £218

ALL FITTED WITH MAGNETO IGNITION

EASY TERMS ARRANGED.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW.

The BEAN FOURTEEN

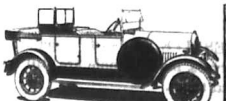
FIVE-SEATER ILLUSTRATED £465

PROVED IN TWO CONTINENTS

The double crossing of the Australian Continent and the wonderful trip to Lake Nyasa and back have proved beyond doubt the remarkable stamina of the BEAN "Fourteen." Although built to withstand the most gruelling service, however, the BEAN is a typically British Car in the refinement of its lines, the comfort of its accommodation and the completeness of its equipment which includes front wheel brakes, shock absorbers, windscreen wiper, driving mirror, full range of dashboard instruments, rear windscreen and luggage grid

The self erecting hood and side curtains provide complete protection from the heaviest downpour.

Come and see the car itself at our depot, sit in it, drive it appreciate its luxurious comfort and silky running and you will have a BEAN enthusiast.



WE ARE BEAN DISTRIBUTORS. MAY WE SEND YOU AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

MORRIS COWLEY CARS

2 SEATERS £260 EASY TERMS TOURING £280

All fitted with 5 Balloon Tyres on Steel Detachable Wheels, Shock Absorbers, Steel Petrol Carrier, Clock, Petrol Gauge, Speedometer, Driving Mirror, Electric Lighting and Self Starter.

WITH SELF STARTER £270 **ONE TON TRUCKS** WITHOUT STARTER £260

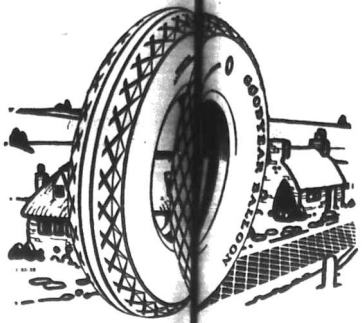
CHASSIS WITH 6 TYRES, TOOL KIT, LAMPS, etc

CARR, LAWSON & Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 203. Sixth Avenue, NAIROBI. 'Phone 203.

Will balloos stand the strn?

They will if they're made of SUTWIST — and Goodyears are



NOTE—
the great breadth of the massive, tough tread—how it extends over the side walls, thereby giving extra protection.

When buying tyres next time insist upon GOODYEAR heavy duty Balloons.

obtainable in the following sizes

31 × 4.40 to fit 30 × 3½ rims.
32 × 4.50 to fit 31 × 4 rims.
31 × 4.50 for Standard Buick Oldsmobile-Oakland.
30 × 5.25 for Durant-Nimself.
31 × 5.25 for Studebaker-Hupmobile-Essex.
30 × 5.77 for Dodge Chrysler.
28 × 5.77 Master Buick.

DESPITE the swift popularity of balloon tyres, many people are still a little doubtful about them.

They concede their extra comfort and good appearance, but question if balloons will stand hard usage.

No such question need disturb the motorist who is thinking about Goodyear heavy duty balloon tyres.

For by force of new material, a remarkable cord fabric called SUPERTWIST, Goodyear anticipated and answered this question long before offering its balloon tyres to the public.

SUPERTWIST did [illegible]en.

Its special adapta[illegible] balloon tyre is by no means the [illegible]rtunate chance. No; SUPERTWIST [illegible]come of deliberate and expert [illegible] long and intelligent search, [illegible]r's own fabric mills, for a new [illegible] meet the new needs of the low-p[illegible]le-sidewall tyre. The superiority [illegible]WIST lies in its greater elasticity.

It far outstretche[illegible]ing point of standard cord fab[illegible]

A tyre carcass [illegible] absorbs impact over a much wider area, and thus is afforded greater protection against stone bruise and like injury.

In other words, it stands the strain.

You want the advantages of SUPERTWIST in the tyres you buy.

They spell the difference between doubtful and profoundly satisfactory service.

So marked is this difference, Goodyear now puts SUPERTWIST in all its cord tyres—both balloon and standard sizes.

Being an exclusive Goodyear development, SUPERTWIST is used in Goodyear Tyres only.

GOODYEAR

made with [illegible]TWIST.

PEGASUS for Purity

One of the first requisites of good petrol is purity. To function properly, your engine requires a petrol which burns cleanly and is free from carbonaceous matter. Petrol refined from low grade crude petroleum gives your engine trouble and leaves serious carbon deposits in the cylinders and on valve stems.

When you buy PEGASUS MOTOR SPIRIT you are sure of getting petrol of absolute purity and uniform quality. Only the highest grade of Mesa crude is used in the manufacture of PEGASUS. A special process of refining, under the care of experts, ensures absolutely of removing all impurities and gives the world's finest mileage and power at all climates.

Fill up next time with PEGASUS MOTOR SPIRIT. You will notice a difference in the performance of your engine; more pull and a greater flexibility from motor.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.

Distributing Agents in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

By A. H. Sewerin Palmer.

Solutions and all Chess correspondence should be addressed:—"The Chess Editor, *East African Standard*, Nairobi."

PROBLEM No. 700.
(No. 15 in the Competition.)
Black 4: Ke6, Rb6, Bd4, Pc5.

White, 10: Ke4, Qb8, Ba7 d1 Bc d3, e7 Kt d6, Pa5 c2 f7.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 701
(No. 16 in the Competition.
Black 6: Kh8 Kt f5 Pa6 g2 e6.

White 5: Kg5 Rd2 Ba g1 a7 Pc4.
White mates in three moves.
Solutions should reach the office by the 15th of April.

MARVELLOUS BLINDFOLD PLAY

Alekhin the great Russian master set up a new world's record for simultaneous blindfold play by playing 28 games under these conditions at the rooms of the *Petit Parisien* in Paris on the 1st of February. He won 22 games drew 3, and lost 3. His opponents were picked players from the best clubs in France including several of championship rank. His previous record was in New York when he played 26 games blindfold winning 16, drawing 5, and losing 5.

The performance in Paris occupied 12 hours and 40 minutes without a break, the opposing players being relieved by fresh antes for a time, not Alekhin himself who refreshed himself with coffee and smoked 60 cigarettes during the match.

It is now reported that Réti, of San Paulo, has gone one better, playing 29 games, winning 21, drawing 6, losing 2; but this rumour lacks confirmation.

Rosenfeld's blindfold effort was in New York against 20 opponents, scoring 19 wins and 1 draw.

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 694 (in Chess Key, 1 p. 7). This very pretty problem, described by its composer as a "Rebus" was composed by Andrew Wilson, Chess Editor of the Brisbane Courier, for the Christmas Congress.

The key-move is Kt—Q8, and lines of which are:—

"Then at your leisure, Nowadays, Kt—Q8 mates."

By solving the problem, the reader will see why.

The Mate Manoeuvre can be followed:—

Kt—Q8, Rg1 Kt—Q7, Rg2 Kt—Q6, Rg3 Kt—Q5, Rg4 Kt—Q4, Rg5 Kt—Q3, Rg6 Kt—Q2, Rg7 Kt—Q1, Rg8 Kt—K2, Rg7 Kt—K3, Rg6 Kt—K4, Rg5 Kt—K5, Rg4 Kt—K6, Rg3 Kt—K7, Rg2 Kt—K8, Rg1 Kt—B7 mate.

Problem No. 695 (in Chess Key, 1 p. 8). Kt—Q7, Rg1 Kt—Q6, Rg2 Kt—Q5, Rg3 Kt—Q4, Rg4 Kt—Q3, Rg5 Kt—Q2, Rg6 Kt—Q1, Rg7 Kt—K2, Rg6 Kt—K3, Rg5 Kt—K4, Rg4 Kt—K5, Rg3 Kt—K6, Rg2 Kt—K7, Rg1 Kt—B8 mate.

REVIEW.

Modern Chess Openings, by Griffith and White. Completely revised by R. C. Griffith (editor) *British Chess Magazine*. British Chess Champion, 1923—1925 and M. E. Goldstein, B.Sc. (hon. secretary Hampstead Chess Club. Middlesex champion, 1924—25). Specially compiled for match and tournament play. Fourth edition. Leeds: Whitehead and Miller Ltd 5/ Inter leaved copies. 6/ post free.

This is the standard English text-book of the openings, and through its first appearance in revised form in 1911 it has been reissued in fourth edition which is good evidence of its popularity and usefulness. The aim of the authors was well described by the *Morning Post* in the notice of the first edition. viz:—"To disentangle the approved variations of the principal openings from the accumulated material which greatly bewilders the student." In Sewerin's book 1900, Mr. J. H. White, one of the authors, was one of the most brilliant players in London, was killed in the City through his bicycle skidding, and it is appropriate that his friend Mr. M. E. Goldstein, who succeeded him as secretary of the Hampstead Chess Club should take his place as coadjutor of Mr. R. C. Griffith, in the very extensive revision that the work has received in the preparation of its present edition.

The purpose of the book remains the same, to give accurate information of the latest progress of chess theory in regard to the openings in a readily accessible form. The investigations of its authors with this object have extended not only to the recent Masters tournaments but also to examples of their play given in obscure continental journals not available to the ordinary student. Some idea of the work involved in this and of the remarkable effect upon the theory of the openings produced by the hypermodern ideas of the present-day masters, will be obtained from the surprising fact that "barely five per cent of the variations in the last edition have been utilised in the present work. This means that some eight hundred new variations in the openings have been found to accommodate these without bulging the book beyond a convenient size for the pocket, a great number of variations which are seldom played have been omitted.

Mr J. H Blake in his notice of the book in the *B.C.M.* says:—"The new strategy called "hypermodern," a leading tenet of which is that the clash in the centre should be avoided until the player sees his way to profit by it, is no doubt one of the contributory causes of diminished importance of the open game, and it is recognised by the introduction of two new sections, allotted to "Alekhin's Defence" and "Réti's Opening." English chess has a very high tradition, now a century old, in the investigation of the chess opening; that tradition is fully maintained by the authors of the present work."

A most valuable feature of the book is the revision and enlargement of the introductory notes to each of the openings, presenting a very shrewd summing-up of its advantages and dangers in the light of the latest experience.

Messrs. Whitehead and Miller, who have specialised in chess printing for nearly half a century, are to be congratulated upon the excellent appearance of their latest publication, and its clear and pleasing type, befitting the most learned reference book of chess that is now available to English players.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

Preliminary Rounds in Championships.

[WRITTEN ON SATURDAY, MARCH 7.]

The Committee of the Lawn Tennis championships, at Wimbledon, have published on the 19th ultimo a prospectus for the forthcoming lawn tennis tournaments. Four plays will be held at the Bristol Hotel during the week beginning on the 16th March, and the tournaments will be held at the Bristol Hotel during the week beginning on the 16th March, and the tournaments will be held at the Wimbledon courts on the 29th April and the following days. The entrance fee for each of the singles and for each of the doubles is £1 1s.

ENGLISH RUGBY.

Fixture of Matches Played in Hall Week.

SERVICES CONTEST

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

March, March 12.

Rugby in the Inter-Services contest may always be depended on to provide a first class game of Rugby. Football at one would have to travel very far before witnessing so good an exhibition of Association as that at Twickenham on Saturday, when in the presence of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales the defeated the Royal Navy team by 3 points to nil.

They thus became holders of the championship, they previously failed against the Army and so the championship changed hands as a result of the meeting between the R.A.F. and the Navy. Thus that the Army have to be considered to be one of the cracks of the session, it seems to find these great teams comparatively weak in their pack and it was not until half-time that the Navy team showed signs of gaining any appreciable advantage in the scrum.

Certainly the feature of the game was the play of that great forward pair of half-backs, Davies and C. A. Kemp, the Navy, and it is safe to say that the skill displayed by these two, particularly of Davies, was largely giving the Navy the points at the interval. Against the Army forwards they but only a few minutes of the play and the score stood at eight points all, when Davies grabbed an opportunity and the ball and scored a wonderful hour try which a fitting finish to a fine match. But the best thing of the day was Davies's first-half try, the centre of the field when, with four or five opponents hot on his heels, he dodged and swerved the ball in his hand, and finally forced to its feet with a characteristic cross.

GOLF AT HOYLAKE.

Suggestion for Playing Off the Championships.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 5.

George Duncan is the golfer of the season by which the Golf Championships might be played at Hoylake or anywhere else with a bringing into use in some course. This could be done, provided the entries did not number more than 300, and the total is still a long way short of this.

The scheme is:—"The only difficulty would be to get them from Hoylake on to a day. Allowing an interval of four minutes, that would mean, this would entail ten hours, and by bringing the starting time forward from 8.30 to 8 and continuing until six o'clock, it could be done. Players might complain of having to start at six o'clock, but of all the time for golf this is usually the most favourable of the season, for the wind often drops in the evening. This arrangement would go quite near a hustle, but it would not be too far one day as my plan or that only half the players would remain in the championship. They would, of course, be those who made the best returns, and their returns would count for the championship. The same scheme would be carried out the next day, and the field reduced to the leading eighty or even sixty men. Then on the third day, the survivors would play thirty-six holes and bring the championship to a finish.

Most people regard this as the best process that has been made. It would allow everyone to enter up to a number of three hundred, to some extent it would preserve the qualifying competition, every one would have played over the championship, and it would be possible to complete the event in three days. At the present time it takes five, with a break on the third day, and only on the last two is the golf the real thing.

LOCAL GOLF.

Programme for Easter Tournament.

The following is the programme of the Easter Golf Tournament:—

Friday, April 10. 2.30 p.m.: Nairobi Golf Club vs. Nairobi 1; Muthaiga Golf Club vs. Kyambu.

Saturday, April 11. 9.0 a.m.: Nairobi 1 vs. Nairobi 2; Railway vs. Muthaiga; Mombasa vs. Tsavo.

Saturday, 2.30 p.m.: Nairobi vs. Nairobi 2; Muthaiga vs. Mombasa; Kyambu vs. Nairobi 1.

Sunday, April 12. 9.0 a.m.: Railway vs. Nairobi; Nairobi 2 vs. Muthaiga; Kyambu vs. Mombasa.

Sunday, 2.30 p.m. Nairobi 1 vs. Mombasa; Muthaiga vs. Nairobi; Railway vs. Kyambu.

Monday, April 13. 9.0 a.m.: Mombasa vs. Railway; Kyambu vs. Nairobi 2; Nairobi vs. Nairobi 1.

Monday, 2.30 p.m.: Nairobi 1 vs. Muthaiga; Nairobi vs. Kyambu; Nairobi 2 vs. Railway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PLEA FOR BOWLS.

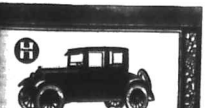
The Sports Editor, E.A. Standard:—Of the many kinds of sports which are now being indulged in in this country, cricket, October, football, hockey, golf and polo, all of latter, but the three first, are well to the fore. There are many who would claim that cricket is the national game of Britain, but it is not to be denied that it is a game which is open to more grounds on which to play than any other game, and it is a game which has done the cause of Drake—is only for veterans. Against this there is a convincing evidence to the contrary, although, of course, there are many veteran enthusiasts who do nothing else. Side-by-side with Britain, bowls at Home is indeed, in a remarkable degree by young and old alike, to say nothing of the many women-folk who are now taken to the pastime. In the summer time, when the growing grass is literally alive—and where there is a park there is also to be found one or more-greens. Tournaments interest a centered, various competitions hold out prizes annually. There is equally as much interest in "bowling" and getting to the "Jack" and keeping your opponent out in bowls as there is in throwing one's eye to the goal mouth with the ball at one's feet, or in driving a golf ball wide of the mark.

Bowls is a game of many views of view. Greenses free to all comers, and, perhaps, the best of, or the Monarch of, games. We will consider this very interesting subject in detail in a later issue, and provide the form with the necessary green sward.

It should prove to be a good and never-ending source and wonder to those who have played over the years and players. Nairobi is probably one of the towns without a bowling green. Even in South Africa there is a great game.

Yours etc.,
"SPORT."

Nairobi, April 8.



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THE GARDEN

[Mrs. Langridge, F.R.H.S., *Mau Park, Aitki River*, to whom all *correspondence connected with this column should be addressed.*]
Written under the auspices of the KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Subscription, Shs. 10/- to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 57, Nairobi.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAFFODILS.

Mrs Barnaby, Gilgil has most kindly sent me some for Waikima daffodil bulbs she writes and took them up when the leaves died back and are now planting again. They have increased tremendously during the three years I have had them On looking over the bulbs I think they look very small even for a short trumpet variety but they are sound and firm. The Emperor bulbs are just three times as big but have not been increasing as rapidly

BOUCONIA CORDATA

Mrs. Barnaby also sends news of Bouconia Cordata. It throws well in her garden the flower spikes being 5 ft high from plants grown from seed and not yet a year old. She expects them to do even better later on, when the plants are more mature.

ALSTROEMERIAS.

Mrs Barnaby has done very well with Alstroemeria, growing them in the shade of a tree hope. They grew tall and fine, flowered well on long stalks and are spreading rapidly.

LILIUMS

I am preparing another article on Liliums and should be glad to have the latest news from all over the country

WILD FLOWER PAINTINGS

Mr Austin Cooke Nakuru and Miss Deeth, Mainwaring have made well coloured water colour sketch books and lovely sketches of wild flowers in one all of which have interested me very much

ANOTHER CUP

Mr H. O'Meara Lemera writes about another cup for the Flower Section which Messrs Geo Carter Marshallery are giving and Mr H O'Meara hopes to do it all for when the June Show

FRUIT TREES AND ROSES.

Messrs Brinkman Brothers, Thy Nurseries Shenley Lane, Nr. Chertsey, Surrey, whose catalogue may be obtained from the East African Standard Stationery Stores, specialise in Fruit trees and Roses They have had a lot of experience in packing roses for exports and their staff has been successfully exported to many parts of the tropics Orders for Kenya can be despatched from Chertsey in October or February Those contemplating importation of roses etc. from England would do well to send for their catalogue and price list, which is a valuable BOOK ON TROPICAL VEGETATION

M B E H requires for a good house on the above subject, to be a most useful and thoroughly fully illustrated Perhaps some of my readers can recommend such a book

CORRESPONDENCE.

I am afraid I have not come across one

NAKURU LETTER.

I am sure many people will enjoy reading the following letter Mrs Austin Cooke Nakuru

Dear Mrs. Langridge,

Thanks for cuttings of Garden and Vineyard It is fifteen miles out of Nakuru on the lower Boma Road The vineyard has been planted two years or more In it are Pinot Noir cuttings 15-ft high and branching out 15 to 20 feet in diameter

Yours, and just edible

Mr. Macgoye, small trees 10 inches high a dense mass of foliage and crowded with flowers, a few decomposed fruit, and hundreds of small ones.

I intend to tackle trees and make them bear good fruit. I am thinning out half the branches and pruning and later on will leave only a few fruit on each branch.

I am irrigating (dry weather) now and will get the school well moistured.

I am also putting each tree on its own terrace, so that no rain shall flow off, but all will be stored in the subsoil. I will measure with a little bonna soil, and give each tree 2-lbs. of salt I will also keep on constantly rubbing off all new shoots.

I treat the peach trees in tables etc.

Apples

Apples There are several small apples trees with one or two apples on them and flowers in present blooms from overgrowth of real small twigs Grape fruit Seven trees less than half high fruit almost nothing one branch has a mass of twenty like a monster bunch of grapes I will thin them out until each tree has no more than one or two hundreds. Oranges big bushes crowded with fruit. I intend to thin them out severely Bananas a long line, about 100 bunches opening now, but no really fine bunches These I will mature heavily and irrigate freely

For vegetables I have terraced beds 3 feet broad and paths 3 feet and paths 6 feet broad, in which the water channels run. So that in the rains no water will flow off but the beds can be cut and water allowed to flow if the soil proves too retentive.

Loquat several large trees.

Long tailed widow birds. I need feed some way of preventing them shoo gun, bird lime scare crows of cloth strips

There is a good wire net fence all round to keep out Hares and Rabbits Mrs Thorn badge to keep out Buck

There are three stumps of a small Bamboo 11 Diameter I am going to try other sorts, and see how I expect to get growth.

The garden is 3 acres, and be about 1000 feet long

The house is on a rise with a lake in which there are fish

We are 5,100 feet

The farm runs from 6,000 to 6,000—in a series of terraces

The flower garden has a selection of trees and shrubs the verandas are wisteria, flowering for the first time, Bougainvilla Venusta, always flowering large masses of orange lily grows freely and "Home."

Thorns white with purple and Bauhinnia, purple flowers Bauhinia acacia flowers, the Golden Wattle Cape Chestnut Nandi Flame, etc., etc.

I believe in irrigation and manure Once before, I had a furrow, and dug a manure pit and passed the water through stirring the manure with a pole so that each watering supplied little food. I got large heads of Loquats, and one gigantic shoot on the edge of the pit a globe 10-lbs. and 3-ft. in height So if you like I will send you notes of my successes and failures. And taking climate and elevation, water of 10 degrees I know the finest gardens Kenya.

To the North there is a place of rock 100 feet, and the land slopes gradually to the Orchard, and round to the front of the house. This is covered for about 3 with fine Thorn trees, and great Fir Trees, at the back this there is a small case, and permanent stream of water, so for a Pergola Under the shade are Crimson Canna 6-ft high, great beds of Cannas Hydrangea, Aromillies.

The view to the West is magnificent.

To the South over Mau Crater.

Pineapples The story of South Africa, is the story of poor soil and not much water think then they should be well manured, and well watered. I will let you know the results could give us your view of weekly letter, i.e., on manure and fertilising the soil

A 3in. water pipe will be enough for 2 or 3 acres when comes your soil will go down to 2 or 3 feet—and all the rainfall, very little will be required even in 2 or 3 months.

Each of the fruit trees are about ten feet square but below the paths and roses trees I will have plants

COVERED COURT TENNIS

Final Rounds of the Club.

HOLDERS DEFEATED

[TRONGS REPORTER'S REPORT.]

The following are the final rounds for the Nairobi Lawn Tennis Courts. Tennis Club. Men's Singles (Handicap) Jones (the holder) 6/0, 3/6, 6/3. Ladies Singles Thomas beat Hon. Mrs. Cole by 6/2, 7/5.

Mixed Doubles: Sir Mr. Mrs. Cole beat Gill, Oates and Mrs Stocks 6/2, 6/4. Men's Doubles: Spence and Kingsley (holders) beat Jones and J Wheatley 9/7, 6/4, 7/5

Soccer Finances

F A PROFITS OF FOURTH ROUND OF CUP

The F.A. proceedings from fourth round of the Cup competition amounted to £1,298, an increase of £554 on the corresponding round last year.

FOOTBALL

[Standard " Special Cable Service.]

HOME FOOTBALL

Results of Last Week's Matches.

ALL LEAGUES.

[OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 4. (4 —

The following are the results of matches played in Great Britain during the week:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

March 30.

Sunderland Albion 2, Sheffield 1.

April 2.

Aston United 0, Notts Forest 7, Birmingham 1.

April 4.

Arsenal 1 Cardiff City 1.

Aston United 1, Sunderland 4.

Blackburn Rovers 0, Notts County 1.

Burnley 0.

Everton 2, Everton 0.

Leeds United 1, Birmingham 1.

Leicester City 2, Preston North End 1.

Manchester United 1, West Bromwich Albion 1.

Sheffield United 1, Leeds United 0.

Tottenham Hotspur 1, Chelsea 1.

Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Portsmouth 0.

Second Division.

March 30.

Bradford 1, Port Vale 0.

Bristol City 2, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.

Bury 2, Chesterfield 1.

Grimsby Town 1, Manchester United 1.

Leeds United 1, Oldham Athletic 0.

Lincoln City 1, Bradford 1.

Millwall 2, Hull City 1.

Newcastle United 1, Barnsley 1.

Nottingham Forest 1, Southampton 1.

Oldham Athletic 1, Stockport County 1.

Southampton Wanderers 1 Tottenham 0.

Third Division.

Southern Section.

March 30.

Bristol Rovers 1, Bristol Rovers 0.

April 2.

Bristol Rovers 1, Millwall 1.

Brighton 0, Bristol City 1.

Bristol Rovers 1, Brighton and Hove 2.

Bristol Rovers 1, Brentford 0.

Brighton 0, Swindon Town 0.

Exeter City 1, Plymouth Argyle 0.

Northampton Town 1, Bournemouth United 1.

Northampton Town 1, Norwich City 1.

Southampton 1, Gillingham 0.

Southampton 1, Aberdeen 0.

Northern Section.

March 30.

Barnsley 2, Rotherham County 1.

April 4.

Barnsley 1, Halifax Town 1.

Barnsley 2, Grimsby Town 1.

Chesterfield 0, New Brighton 0.

Darlington 1, Darlington 1.

Darlington 1, Hartlepools United 0.

Darlington 1, Rotherham 1.

Chesterfield 0, Darlington 1.

Chesterfield 1, Accrington 1.

HOME FOOTBALL

League Tables Compiled up to Date.

[TROSTLES " LEAD AGAIN

The following are the tables of the English and Scottish Leagues compiled up to and including matches played on Saturday, April 1.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
West Brom. A	34	21	7	6	77	41	48
Huddersfield	35	18	5	12	59	40	48
Newcastle U.	34	21	7	6	76	39	48
Arsenal	34	19	7	8	74	42	46
Bolton Wan.	35	17	8	10	52	34	44
Sheffield	35	19	12	4	58	47	44
Liverpool	35	17	10	8	57	50	42
Tottenham H.	37	15	12	10	65	49	40
West Ham U.	35	15	12	8	61	53	38
Birmingham	37	15	13	11	46	50	37
Notts. County	34	12	11	11	52	50	35
Blackburn R.	35	13	14	8	47	52	34
Sheffield United	36	13	13	10	44	51	34
Cardiff City	35	12	14	9	47	52	33
Blackburn R.	35	10	14	11	47	52	31
The Arsenal	35	12	16	7	39	47	29
Burnley	35	10	16	9	48	61	29
Leeds United	36	8	16	12	40	52	28
Everton	35	10	18	7	35	54	27
Aston Villa	35	9	18	8	41	66	26
Notts Forest	35	8	20	7	35	58	23
Preston N. E.	35	8	20	7	33	67	23

Second Division.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Stoke City	36	22	7	7	79	41	51
Leicester City	36	21	9	6	67	35	48
Manchester U.	37	19	8	10	67	37	46
Leeds	36	19	9	8	61	37	46
Wolverhampton W.	36	17	11	8	66	46	42
Portsmouth	36	17	12	7	64	46	41
Bradford	36	16	12	8	54	46	40
Hull City	36	15	11	9	64	45	39
Middlesbrough	36	16	13	7	54	54	39
Fulham	36	15	13	8	56	45	38
Southampton	36	11	9	12	52	50	34
Chelsea	36	12	10	12	46	47	34
Bradford City	36	11	12	12	54	57	34
Stockport County	36	12	14	10	47	60	34
Oldham Athletic	36	11	13	12	39	49	34
South Shields	36	9	12	15	36	51	31
Bury	36	9	13	14	37	57	32
The Wednesday	37	13	19	5	60	52	31
Blackpool	36	11	15	9	52	47	31
Barnsley	36	9	13	14	37	57	32
Barnsley	36	8	17	10	39	56	26
Coventry City	36	8	20	7	41	77	25

Third Division.

Southern Section.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Swansea Town	35	23	7	5	70	30	51
Bristol City	35	19	9	6	66	37	46
Plymouth Argyle	36	18	9	9	72	46	45
Brighton	35	17	9	9	52	39	43
Newport County	35	17	10	8	54	34	42
Exeter City	36	17	10	7	54	41	41
Millwall	36	14	9	13	52	36	41
Brighton and H.A.	35	16	10	9	57	42	41
Northampton	36	16	11	8	45	35	40
Southend United	36	15	16	5	45	45	35
Charlton Athletic	36	13	13	10	50	50	36
Watford	36	13	15	8	50	43	34
Norwich City	36	14	12	10	40	42	33
Reading	36	13	14	9	50	55	35
Gillingham	36	13	14	10	50	40	32
Luton	36	12	14	10	42	52	31
Bristol Rovers	36	10	16	10	46	49	30
Bournemouth U.	36	11	16	9	38	42	31
Aberdeen	36	10	17	9	46	52	29
Queen's Park R.	36	10	18	8	53	65	27
Brentford	36	8	18	10	42	62	26
Shelbey Town	36	8	20	8	48	56	25

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	35	23	4	8	85	32	54
Aberdeen	35	21	4	10	80	32	52
Motherwell	35	20	7	8	79	40	48
Celtic	35	18	10	7	73	43	43
Cowdenbeath	35	17	13	5	70	65	40
Partick Thistle	35	14	13	8	54	50	36
Raith Rovers	35	14	13	8	50	55	34
Hearts of Mid.	35	13	13	9	54	50	35
Dundee	35	13	14	7	45	50	33
Greenock Morton	35	12	14	9	45	53	33
St. Mirren	35	14	15	6	56	68	32
St. Johnstone	35	10	14	11	38	45	31
Hamilton Acads.	35	14	15	6	50	64	32
Aberdeen	35	10	15	10	45	50	30
Motherwell	35	10	16	9	52	59	29
Kilmarnock	35	10	17	8	53	59	28
Ayr United	35	11	18	7	45	64	29
Third Lanark	35	10	18	7	45	64	27
Falkirk	35	10	18	7	45	64	27
Queen's Park	35	8	17	7	41	67	23

[" E. A. Standard " Special Cable Service.]

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL

England Defeated at Glasgow

HUGE ATTENDANCE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

In the Association football International match played at Hampden Park, Glasgow, Scotland defeated England by two goals to nil.

There were 80,000 spectators and the weather was fine. H. Gallacher (Aberdeenian) playing at centre forward for Scotland scored both goals, one in each half. The defeat of the English team was expected on the composition of the team had been criticised.

[This is the 49th meeting between England and Scotland, of which Scotland has won 21 matches, England 14, and 14 have been drawn.]

A Football Street.

The Llanelly Rugby Club of Wales run the New Zealanders very closely when the "All Blacks" visited Llanelly, which is one of the hardest games of the Colonial tour, and the organisers have decided to commemorate the occasion by naming the new thoroughfare leading to the football ground New Zealand-street.

AFRICAN FOOTBALL

Final for Maxwell Cup at Parklands.

SARACENS THE WINNERS

The final for the Maxwell Cup, trophy for native football played at Parklands on Saturday between Saracens, the champions of Nubians, and the C.B.R. Kikuyu, in which the former were the winners by the odd goal in three.

After the previous native matches, the contest on Saturday was an interesting one to watch as it was strongly fought out right after the final whistle. Although the Saracens won, they had a great to be displayed their outstanding enthusiasm, but nevertheless they put up a very good fight and after changing ends level pegging managed to score the winning goal in the second half.

The losers had quite as much and more of the game than the winners, but they were much the lighter players, and although they fought valiantly, with stamina and distance, they were unable to push their advantage home.

At the close of the match, Mr. Northrop presented the trophy to the winning team.

FORD OWNERS

Do you realise that one cylinder misfiring means

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KENNEL NOTES

by Margaret Collyer

Mr. Marshall of Fort Ketston Port-Thomson is still clamouring for a dog. A good sized cross-bred to act as companion and guard is rather stipulated that the parents must be of pure blood Nonetheless, this, I have say gathered he writes and enquires about some very fine bundle pups I saw at Chickasaw. Mr Bodial The dam is a big fine animal but of no type. The pups have followed the adopted country. The greatest sympathy is felt by one all for Lady McMillan in her sorrow

KENNEL HELP MEETING

The meeting of the Kennel Club has been duly reported, and I was sorry I could not be there in the Standard.

I sincerely congratulate Mr J Sherwood at the honour the members present fed him by unanimously electing him as President for this year Mr Isherwood has long been one of the chief movers in the Dog World of Kenya, and has ever been ready to lend a hand and work like a galley slave at our shows

Though I was much honoured by being made a Vice President of the Club, and also placed on the Committee, I fear I must ask to be excused from serving on the latter for several reasons, one of them being that during the rains, which have now broken, I am practically a prisoner on my farm for many months, and I dislike undertaking any duty that I cannot perform

SHOWS

The matter of holding two shows a year on certain fixed dates was left for the discussion of the Committee at their next meeting but I have very little doubt that they will be arranged though the July show this year will have to be held in conjunction with the Agricultural Show on the new Show ground near Nairobi

If only all dog owners would now buck up and come in and help as we ought to get a bumper show And if all those who have imported dogs during the last year will take the trouble to bring them to the show, (and it is clearly their duty to do this) we shall see much larger classes, and quality that we have never yet seen at a dog show in Kenya.

Now I am going to hit right from the shoulder for which may I be forgiven.

There are to my knowledge quite a number of important people in the Colony who either profess not to hold with dog shows, or who choose to smile up their sleeves at the Kennel Club. This is all very well, and all very easy, and saves a lot of trouble, but it is not the way to help a small and struggling club, neither is it playing the game towards the hard working few who are doing their utmost (notwithstanding their own daily labour) to push matters forward

A club is dependent on its membership, good classification and good prize money cannot be produced, unless we can be sure that a big entry will be forthcoming

Whatever has been the feeling against the club during the past years, and I know amongst many it has been pretty bitter, I beg all real sportsmen and sportsmen to wave the flag of truce, come in and let us try again.

VARIETY OF SHOWS.

With regard to these who do not hold with dog shows, it requires very little thought to see that they are an absolute necessity. Would our horses ever have got to the pitch they have if they had not had their shows, and go on racing Would we ever know what they are if it had not been for the keen competition I say never. They would in most cases have been allowed to drift, and become mediocre instead of the finest in the whole world.

Taking our dogs I quite well see the show objection point, and in some breeds shows have gone far to knock out the utility of these breeds. But the English Kennel Club is now making a big effort to rectify this risk, and is quite a number of working breeds, so we nowadays has to own a certificate of merit before he can win on the show-bench.

But there remains no doubt in my mind that to retain the perfect symmetry in our dogs, that we retain in our horses, cattle sheep, pigs, etc. we must have shows and keen competition and of the absolute duty of all dog lovers in Kenya to step in now and lend a helping hand One more thing before I close People may many times asked me for the address of our Kennel Club If all communications be addressed to Capt Taylor, Hon Sec. E A K C it is quite sufficient and very easy to remember

Boxing in S.A.

Of Tom Heeney, who arrived in South Africa from New Zealand recently to fight Squires, an English writer says: "The New Zealand champion has not had the best of luck since he came to this country. He was beaten by Phil Scott and George Cook though many good judges thought he was good value for at least a draw at the end of his clash with the Australian heavy-weight champion.

WANTED GREAT DANE OR BORZOIS BITCH, NOT MUCH UNDER 2 YEARS OLD. SEND PARTICULARS AND COPY OF PEDIGREE TO:

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by making the Court too soft; why not take your exercise by playing

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COLLISION.

Court Sequel.

[illegible] commissioned, on Wednesday, Gamble, 1st the Rifle Brigade's Court, Nairobi, [illegible] last Friday morning [illegible] charged with manslaughter [illegible] Mr. Pitoe [illegible] Mr. Pitoe [illegible] prosecuted for the defence [illegible] Mr. Pitoe [illegible] on behalf of the Company concerned.

Pitoe said he was a Process Server at Naivasha [illegible] a Ford car, which belongs to the Company, [illegible] from the Railway Station [illegible] Naivasha [illegible] passengers. As he [illegible] the junction of Kirichi [illegible] Naivasha [illegible] Mr. Gamble's car [illegible] and the signal from the [illegible] a traffic duty by passing [illegible] Gamble's car [illegible] signal to his spokesman, [illegible] He saw another car [illegible] Gamble's car [illegible] Gamble's car [illegible] Gamble's

A WORLD WALK.

Arrival in Nairobi.

There arrived in Nairobi yesterday a man named Gysbertus Seurbring, of Haarlem, Holland, who started to walk from his native town on May 1, 1921. He is still going. Nairobi is not his destination—and he expects, all being well, to walk for another nine years before he arrives back in Haarlem.

He is not a gregarious person because he has trampeli 30,000 miles by himself. In the process he calculates that he has worn out thirteen pairs of boots—an unlucky number which does not cause him any concern. He says he does his own cooking and his own fighting and, according to his story, he has had his share of both.

Seurbring is an extraordinary man. He stands about 6ft. 8ins. in his shoes, is lean and wiry, strongly sunburned, wears glasses and speaks with a distinctly foreign accent. He is self-possessed and self-contained with a curious trait of simple humour. He says he speaks seven languages with ease and five others with some difficulty. In Europe he found three main languages needful but in Africa he has managed along so far with English and occasional Arabic.

From Holland Gysbertus Seurbring walked to Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, crossed to Alexandria from Stamboul because the Turks would not allow him to enter Asia Minor, penetrated Arabia, walked along the Suez Canal to Suez and then to Cairo, followed the Nile to Khartoum, wandered along the Abyssinian boundary, crossed the desert to Darfur, returned to the Nile and walked to Kampala. When he reached there he could not obtain porters so he travelled by boat to Kisumu. At Kisumu the same state of affairs prevailed and he came to Nairobi by the unromantic train.

His future programme is fairly definite. He will walk to Lake Victoria and probably as far as Toro and the Ruwenzori Mountains and then he will go down through Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Rhodesia and the Transvaal to the Cape and up along the West Coast of Africa to Morocco, along the north coast of the Continent to Egypt again, across Asia, America and Britain and back to the quiet little Dutch town of Haarlem.

MONTHLY REPORT.

This indefatigable traveller is, he adds, a Fellow of the American, German and Dutch Geographical Societies and every month or so he writes a report on his wanderings to each of those bodies and sends home his photographic records. He has undertaken this remarkable journey entirely on his own expense and it is noteworthy that not only does he live on native food while he is in native areas but he also resides for a period of a month or so with out-of the way native tribes to make a study of their customs. He did so at Darfur, for instance, where he found a semi-barbaric people living on the edge of the desert no-man's-land, where the sands of the waste mingle with the rich soil of the outer edges of the Congo. Of course such a life is not without its disadvantages, however marked its joys may be. One tribe tried to feed him on poisonous snakes and other reptiles to find the strength of his digestion but he had to draw a line somewhere and he prefers chicken when he can get it.

AMONG THE JEWS.

During his travels in Europe Seurbring mixed freely with the Jewish communities who are spread throughout the Continent. He found them in all manner of places and was surprised to discover how far his knowledge of German took him in their midst. But of all the countries he visited, Greece impressed him least. He believes quite honestly that it is a "bad" country and that the owners of boarding houses there and the bandits of Macedonia are among the most dishonest people he has ever met. When he arrived at Salonika he had a first introduction which was not a happy one. He enquired in his mild way for the station and he was sent off on a wild goose chase. After he had walked for an hour he asked again and was once more deliberately misdirected. According to his experience some of the boarding houses of these southern European towns would be a splendid field for investigation by entomologists. Bugs (he calls them "Bugses") have their uses. They almost carry you about but on the other hand they refuse to allow one to sleep and it is only with their help in this way that one can retain possession of luggage which would otherwise disappear as soon as the visitor to Greece slept. Of course he was not quite successful in retaining all his possessions and in due course he went to the chief policeman of a Greek town with a complaint. The official asked him solemnly if he had seen the thief. Seurbring said that he had not had the privilege otherwise there might have been no theft. The policeman became annoyed. "Tell me," he said angrily, "how you expect me to identify the thief if you, like a fool, did not see him yourself."

Seurbring turned sadly away and struck north into Macedonia where he was held up on the road by a bandit of mixed nationality—something between a Macedonian, a Bulgarian, a Rumanian and Turk. At any rate he was a thoroughly bad fellow. Seubring was in hospital for two months after the meeting but the bandit died from the bullet wound within two days.

ATTACKED BY NATIVES.

In Darfur this wanderer was attacked by twenty-five natives who coveted his camel and his rifle. The latter had been presented to him by the Sudan Government in recognition of survey work and map preparation he had done on their behalf. The Darfur natives are big fellows, and broad. Seurbing is not broad but he is exceptionally long and he had sixteen rounds while the Darfur natives had only 25 spears. Seurbring dropped two and the others cleared leaving him unmolested. He found the nearest D.C. 100 miles south, laid his complaint and an expedition sent north wiped up the unruly natives and burned a village.

Seubring has been accounted a spy twice. On the first occasion in Frankfurt on the Oder he fell foul of a drunken German who started the argument that he was an English spy and drew a knife which Seurbring unfortunately stopped with his hand. On the second occasion he was charged by an excited French mob in a town near Bordeaux with being a German spy. That was in the ticklish days of December 1921. He explains that the mob tried to "knock him." In any case he had a rough half hour.

World walking demands self-sacrifice unless one has a bank account in every town. Seurbrug had a nice camera once but he was compelled to sell it en route and when he found Asia Minor closed he disposed of his sextant and a microscope to pay his fare from Stambul to Alexandra.

After the first 20,000 miles one must become just a little tired, as he discovered when he reached the Sudan because he had hitherto attempted to carry most of his possessions on his back in a ruksack. He was persuaded to buy a donkey for the purpose and paid 18/- for it. Seurbring is a big man and when he stood with legs astride the donkey walked under neath. But it was big enough to do its job.

One gathers curious general impressions on a world walk. Seurbring says he has little difficulty in keeping alive when he is in the wilds but it is more difficult in a civilised place and when he reached Nairobi he was coming near the end of his financial resources, with nine years still to walk. It works this way apparently. In Egypt and the Sudan one receives a fair amount of assistance and even luxuries, from sympathetic people and when one meets a stray European isolated in the blue, the colour tie is strong enough to ensure hospitality but in East Africa he finds Europeans heaped together with little interest in the hardships of world walkers.

A HEALTHY LIFE.

The strange thing is that he has not had one day's illness during his tour. In the desert places of the Sudan he was not infrequently compelled to drink green, oily water which was a survival of the previous rains yet he never had dysentery and his only enemy has been an occasional attack of malaria.

It is a weight reducing life, however. When he started from little old Haarlem in Holland he was 260 lbs. in weight; to-day he is just over 280 lbs. But he finds his height of use. Among the natives he discovered a useful belief that "a long man is a strong man" and he played up to it.

Besides, he is a fairly useful boxer and when he "does his own fighting" as he terms it, he has found that the men with the stoutest knees generally have the weakest jaws!

Kenya Arrivals.

The following passengers landed at Kilindini by the s.s. "General Duchesne":—Mr. Stewart White, Mr. Winter, Mr Hudson, Mr Felix Emile, Miss Stevenson, Mr and Mrs. Orake, Mr Arthur Young, Mr. Saxten Pope, Mr Chandese, Mr and Mrs. Sorabjee, Miss Mehta, Mr. John Drummound, Mr. Tedbury, Miss Dulias, Mr Jokal Alfred, Mr J A Semini, Mr and Mrs Zuganatto, Mr Thompson, Mr D Beurloyannis.

MARTIN'S PILLS
APIOL & STEEL
Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house.
Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.
Proprietor:
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

POULTRY NOTES.

Guinea Fowl.

A correspondent has asked for information on the breeding of Guinea fowl. I wrote asking whether they were wild or imported Guinea fowl he intended keeping but have not yet received an answer. At one time I had ten Guinea fowl which had been trapped. They became quite tame. I had them in a very large run; there were a few fowls in the same run but the Guinea fowl did not appear to be very pugnacious, possibly because they had plenty of room. As to breeding, I cannot say whether they bred well in captivity as I sold mine before they had laid any eggs. I intended to keep them for breeding but the price offered was too tempting and I therefore parted with them.

In England Guinea fowl are not bred to any great extent as it is necessary to have plenty of space. Also their cry is very continuous and monotonous.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

The Guinea fowl has the reputation of being amongst the most ill-tempered of all breeds of poultry and somewhat difficult to keep with other birds. If, however, they can be given plenty of room and allocated a separate house the returns are very good. They are good "watch dogs" as they always "give tongue" if anything unusual is about. They are not unornamental, are capable of a relatively high egg production and make excellent table birds of good flavour when game is out of season and young chickens far from plentiful.

In their wild state these birds are monogamous but in domestication there is a good deal of difference and often six or eight hens are run with one cock. Nevertheless there would be much less risk of infertility if more cocks were included in the pen.

Stocking may be commenced by the purchase of adult birds, but in view of the roaming propensities and homing instincts of the Guinea Fowl it is advisable to purchase eggs and incubate on the spot. The eggs should be hatched under a light breed of hen as they are somewhat fragile. The eggs take twenty six days to hatch.

THE CHICKEN STAGE.

Great care is required during the chicken stage, as the young birds are somewhat delicate and very susceptible to damp. This continues until they pass from the care of the hen, when they appear to attain considerable vigour. It is usual to keep them in a small run for the first few weeks, but after that they will wander about and not require much feeding.

They are very like young turkeys as far as needing great care when young, and also ... similarity is that the ... part of rearing ... callous crest on the head ... grown ... chicks which have ... are out of the most ... period of their existence.

As to feeding, they should be reared in the same ... young turkeys.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. ..., the Championship ... tealorp writes me that she has received a new pen of ... consisting of four hens and ... unrelated cocks. With the ... she has already, and which ... done extraordinary well, she ... now be able to cope with the ... orders which up to the present ... has been unable to fully ...

Mrs. Grant Davis, ... writes that a Leghorn hen ... in laying her egg from the ... night the result being the ... broken. She has tried ... hen in a coop at night but ... ently it puts the hen off ...

I really do not know what ... recommend, but would suggest ... of the following.

Place litter sufficiently ... the house that egg will not ... when dropped; or cut the ... wing so that she cannot fly ... the perch; or, remove all ... from the house.

Mrs. Grant Davis requires ... tings of Aylesbury or ... Ducks, will any reader having ... communicate direct with ...

A. M.

STAR MEASURE...

American Research.

The Carnegie Institution ... nounces that Dr. Francis ... of the Mount Wilson Observatory ... has successfully measured ... diameter of the star Mira Ceti ... the 20ft interferometer ... to the 100 in telescope of the ... servatory.

As measured by Dr. Pease ... angular diameter of Mira is ... six-hundredths of a second ... which is 25 per cent. larger ... that of Betelgeuse. Mira's ... ance is not known with ... curacy, but it is estimated ... about 165 light years, and ... ing this distance, its diameter ... about 250 million miles, or ... than 30,000 times that of our ... If the calculations are correct ... may be considered as the ... Betelgeuse, whose diameter ... been founded by the same ... to be about 240,000,000 miles.

Amateur Photo...
Second-Hand Vest Pocket Kodak ...
MARTIN, Photographer ...

The Peerless Pearl Necklet

Gold Snap Catch at 20/- 24- 36-
and 45- Each in Case

The Acme Pearl Necklet in handsome case
with Parisian diamond clasp 75/-

E. DOBBIE. Jeweller Silversmith and Optician
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Maxwell Brady & Co.,

Have pleasure in announcing the opening of their

GREAT RE-CONSTRUCTION SALE

STUDY THE BARGAINS OFFERED BELOW THEY WILL INTEREST YOU.

ON

Tuesday next April 14th

To inaugurate the change of management in this old established business, whose reputation for HIGH CLASS, RELIABLE goods is so well known.

The bulk of the entire stock of BOOTS, SHOES and MEN'S OUTFITTING will be offered at prices that must ensure a speedy clearance, to make room for ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

It is only possible to enumerate a few of the EXTRAORDINARY VALUES presented on this occasion.

Never before have such BARGAINS been offered in NAIROBI and EARLY PURCHASERS will secure the best of these.

THE Goods offered at this SALE have been marked irrespective of COST and the BENEFIT assured to the PURCHASERS will never be Forgotten

The World Famous "HANAN" SHOE.
Black Glace Kid Lace. Sizes 3 to 7
39/50 Per Pair.
Grand Value. Original Price 75

LADIES' TAN GLACE LACE SHOES.
All sizes. An absolute bargain.
15/- Per Pair.
Original Price, 35/.

THESE SPECIAL SALE OFFERS ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

MEN'S STRIPED TAFFETA TUNIC SHIRTS.
All sizes. Must be cleared. Grand Value.
10/50 each.
Original Prices 19/- to 25/-

MEN'S WHITE CARDIGANS.
Pure Wool. Must be cleared. A1 Value.
15/- & 27/50 each.
Original Prices 25/- and 35/-

CALL AND SEE THESE VALUES you will then be CONVINCED.

SHOE BARGAINS FOR LADIES.

100 PAIRS LADIES' "SOROSIS" SHOES.
Various styles in Tan Glace Kid or Suede. All sizes. The last word in Value.
20/- Per Pair.
Original Price 39/-.

30 PAIRS The World Renowned American Shoe, "DOROTHY DODD"
Various styles in Tan, Glace and Willow Calf. Must be cleared.
30/- Per Pair.
Original Prices 50/- and 60/.

BOOT BARGAINS FOR MEN.

100 PAIRS Men's Famous "MOCCASIN" BOOT
No. 6 x 5 and 6 x 6 In Tan Willow Calf. A Value you must not miss. Sizes 5 to 11.
29/50 per pair.
Original Price, 59/.

No. 9 x 8 Men's Tan "MOCCASIN" BOOT.
Sizes 5 to 11. Value defies comparison.
17/50 per pair.
Original Price, 40/-.

Mail Orders Executed Promptly AND IN — Strict Rotation —

BATTERSBYS' BEST ENGLISH VELOUR HATS.
Shades French Grey, Silver Grey, Ash Grey, Champagne, New Hazel. All sizes.
35/- each.
Original Price, 45/-.

PYJAMAS. Men's Pure All Wool.
Smart yet comfy. All sizes.
27/50 suit.
Original Price, 45/-.

PURE SILK PYJAMAS.
The Acme of perfection. Comfort in wear.
39/50 per suit.
Original Price, 75/-.

MEN'S WOVEN ZEPHYR TUNIC SHIRTS.
Smart Stripes, Very Durable. Sizes 14½ to 16.
11/50 each.
Original Prices 15/- to 18/-.

The Renowned American Shoe "JUST WRIGHT"
Sizes 6 to 10. Smart and Toney Every Pair a Gift.
25/- & 38/50 per pair.
Original Prices, 65/- and 72/-.

75 pairs only MEN'S LEGGINGS.
Assorted Best Grade Leathers, Puttee and Patent Spring Front Styles.
21/- per pair.
Original Price, 37/50

Any of Our New IMPORTATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN INCLUDED IN THE SALE LIST WILL BE SUBJECT TO A CASH DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR THE SALE PERIOD.

UNDERVESTS. Men's Pure Natural All Wool.
Sizes 34 to 40 chest. Grand Value and Comfy.
10/50 each.
Original Price, 17/50

MEN'S SOFT DOUBLE COLLARS.
In White Matt Linen and Cream Taffeta. These must go. Sizes 14 to 15, 16, 17 to 18½
Cts. 25 each.

WE MUST MAKE ROOM for NEW STOCKS.

P. O. BOX 50. PHONE 125. NAIROBI

Maxwell Brady & Co.
Government Road, NAIROBI

MEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS and BOOT SPECIALISTS.

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

Our Paris Letter

(By Parisine Correspondent.)

The dress authorities are preparing a forest of airy frocks in georgette, mousseline de soie and chiffon lace.

The outline of these frocks like that of the more substantial ones, is kept very slim. Bits there is enough fullness concealed in pleats and kilting to enable the wearer to move with ease and grace when walking or dancing. The "waistline," if any, is on the hips, and may be marked by a line or a bunch of chiffon and silk flowers; these must, however, be kept flat so as not to interfere with the necessary slimness of the hips.

EMPIRE AND DIRECTOIRE MODES.

It is good news for small women that there are several models with Empire or Directoire waist lines; at least, the waist is Empire in length, though it does not do, obviously to the figure, but is kept as loosely fitting as in the long-waisted modern frocks. The extra length that a short waist allows for the skirt is much more becoming to short figures. The rounded neck and short puff sleeves of the original Empire gown remain in its modern edition, and they may be outlined with small crushed silk and chiffon flowers.

PASTEL COLOURS FOR DANCE FROCKS

Spring pink is a favourite colour for dance and dinner frocks, and is especially dainty in georgette. Here is a sleeveless pink georgette tunic edged with pink georgette and silver flowers over a silver lame flounce; the flounce comes up to the arms and is revealed beneath the widely cut armholes, which also are outlined with pink and silver flowers. The bordering flowers are just heavy enough to hold the georgette in place and to give it the very desirable neat, straight line.

Cobwebby silver lace is used as a tunic over a pale slip, and is edged with pink fur. All pastel shades are welcomed for wearing with gold or silver lace.

SCARVES FOR THE EVENING DRESS.

Nearly all dance frocks have scarves of the same material attached to one one shoulder. These can be pushed aside from the front of the bodice, leaving both ends hanging down the back; alternately, they may be twisted round the neck like a drapery, or a long end may be caught into the waist and left to trail behind as a train.

These scarves are edged with silk flowers or feathers.

"BLACK AND WHITE."

One of the prettiest frocks in a dance collection is of tulle which has over it a little georgette. It is cut straight from the shoulders, leaving the tops to its back and shoulders bare; the left hip is slightly filled with a bunch of pink roses and red dahlias, spread slightly, and from the right shoulder falls a broad black velvet ribbon lined with red and purple shot silk.

A lace scarf often is turned into one of these charming floating draperies, and adds grace and length to the frock and wearer.

NEW MATERIALS AND TRIM MINGS

Some of the best effects on the more substantial gowns are obtained by the use of dark satin with a pale coloured or white satin lining woven into it. These frocks apparently are very skimpy, but with overlapping panels serve the two-fold purpose of giving extra width and allowing glimpses of the gay linings. Broad scarves and wide-brimmed hats are made of this material.

Sleeping in Comfort

Have you ever tried the experiment of putting three large woollen or cotton blankets and some large bedspreads on the top end of the upper sheet? For blankets and children's beds there is no more satisfactory method of preventing rumpled linen.

Another good idea is to make three or four blanket shoals for baby's cot. These consist of shallow pockets of fine lawn or linen wide as the cot, into which the top of the little blanket is slipped.

The edges of the shoals are scalloped or bound with narrow pale pink or blue handkerchief linen.

Shallow pockets of fine linen or linen, made into the tops of the little eider-down and blanket are slipped, are useful in the nursery.

and baby's name might be worked in the centre, surrounded with a tiny wreath of flowers. These shoals save a great deal of wandering of blankets and coverlets.

A similar shoal, in strong white or coloured linen, would be attractive on the invalid's bed. It need not be used constantly, but could be slipped on over the tops of the upper clothes when visitors are allowed.

A novel embroidery, representing a trail of cherries on the front of a crepe de chine blouse. The buttons of pearl buttons, each one outlined with a silk stitch, ended by two threads of silk from the centre to the tops.

Household Chemicals A.B.C.

Amber oil is distilled amber, pale yellow in colour, with a disagreeable odour and acrid taste. It is valuable as a constituent of an embrocation used for whooping cough. The embrocation, a little of which should be rubbed into the back and chest night and morning, is made as follows:—

Amber oil — 1 ounce
Spirit of camphor — 1 ounce
Spirit of Hartshorn — 1 ounce

Animal preparations are nothing and are used to allay irritant coughs and to act as stomach cordials.

Remedies containing animal are made easily at home.

As a cough remedy, either animal drops or animal balsam may be used. To make the first, make an ordinary sugar toffee by boiling 1 pint of water, three lbs. of sugar and 20 grains of cream of tartar until a piece sets hard when dropped into cold water. Immediately it cools, pull it out thoroughly, and pour on to an oiled slab a knife before cold or the broken candy.

A liquid cough mixture, made from dried lung, one or two drops or five minims, is as follows:—

Amber oil
Gum ammoniac
Ipecacuanha Wine
Liquorice
Oil of Aniseed
Oxymel of Squills
Water

Break the gum ammoniac into a quarter of a pint of water in the mortar, and add the tincture and oil, and rub well together, and make up to a pint by adding more water.

J. S. Bates.

Economy in the Linen Chest

Worn sheets, pillo-slips, table-cloths, table napkins and towels of all kinds and sizes may be turned out and put to good use in the economically minded household.

Worn sheets may and their days may be spent as sheets for the children's beds or as dust sheets. The centre of the sheet is worn out first, but it will have a new lease of life if you turn it, sides to middle. Old pillow slips serve as pillowcases for the children, and are useful for dusters, which must be kept dampened, such as dusters for the chairs.

Worn and mended table napkins can be utilized for serving bread, fish, potatoes cooked in their jackets, or for cheese. Mentioned on a tasting image plate during the cooking it is useful to place in the table-napkin.

Worn and tablet cloths can be cut up into table napkins, and if the linen is good and fine, the same made use of for tea napkins and adapted with some pretty hemstitching and a monogram. Old cotton sheets are useful for covering dog or cat baskets, for covering cushions and mattresses.

The Turkish towel goes on a bed, gives a bath towel, dishcloths, dusters and shoulder cloths.

All scraps from the worn sheets and table cloths are useful for patches for the children's clothes, for dusters, for cleaning purposes, for cleaning the silver, for cleaning the glass, for cleaning the brass, for cleaning the knives, for cleaning the boots, for cleaning the floors, for cleaning the windows, for cleaning the baby's bath.

ACROSS INDIA BY AIR.

Survey Flights

A PASSENGER IN PURDAH.

[By Alan J. Cobham, the well-known Pilot.]

We took at Karachi with us a passenger in purdah. We have been beyond the Bamos so far as Bamos our territories go. There is no accommodation and in other towns over the seven flight across India, we had to be indeed fitters, which we were, and in one instance Indian fitters were unknown. We have taken Bombay and even a Mahratta Pandah.

Across the country over to Bombay great airship service to run in all its varying forms gathered a wide range of conditions to be met and the prospects of

Bombay Bombay, after our first hop from the Calcutta by boat to Rangoon was overshadowed during the trip by a heavy and long delay. Later I flew on again in order to bring us on so that he could get the conditions that to be met on the long and difficult heavier-than-air machine, which carries Cabinets and complete service would be in the 7th hop in each the three day heat of Bombay.

THE MAIDAN.

Every attention in the Maidan to have the Maidan in Bombay Park in the centre of Bombay. The authorities were to allowing us to use the Maidan equal for 3 or 4 a perpetual guard on all other arrangements and a pedestal of police to clear every time we did any whatever they did and on February 5 we Akyab which is at the and we had to stay and proceeded as very sleeping place between and Rangoon. We are of seven of miles of on the north of the Bay of the Northern Burma. It is from here that the Burma Coast, which is a small short but, like a shadow or cloudless day it is properly the railway line to Rangoon. Here the Indian motor of the line is in the 8th hop with the sort of layout

AKYAB.

Around our journey part and then flew over Cox's Bazar, a small town with a very sandy beaches that were to land on. After the Bay of Bengal we flew on the old coast and then by the Rangoon Bay, and then by a long flying over the Irrawaddy Delta, Bassein, Henzada, Prome, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Magwe, Myingyan, Meiktila, Yenangyaung, Lashio, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Mandalay, Maymyo, Kyaukse, Myingyan, Pakokku, Monywa, Kalewa, Tamu, Kalewa, Myitkyina, Bhamo, Lashio, Kyaukse, Meiktila, Magwe, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Yenangyaung

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THE TOWN COUNCIL.

First Meeting.

The new Town Council held its first meeting yesterday, discovered that it was not a Town Council at all and adjourned until a week today.

Councillor Shapley was selected to be chairman of the meeting, and the "Council" proceeded to the main business of the gathering, the selection of the twelfth Councillor.

Councillor Riddell proposed the name of Mr. Montgomerie, who was next on the list on the declaration of the poll. He was supported by Councillor Nauhria Ram.

Then Councillor Wood rose. He suggested the name of the ex-Mayor, Mr. Charles Udall, and stressed the need for a liason link between the public and the Council. He found a seconder in Councillor Ley.

The chairman drew blood with his first ruling. The "Council" refused to have it at any price—or at least sufficient of them to make him hesitate. The Councillors hit back at this burly ghost of the Mayor-to-be and he took shelter behind a consultation with the Town Clerk and a ponderous tome on points of order. He brought the trouble on himself by proposing to take a vote on the two names placed before him——and then, he said, "I will take further names."!

The storm broke—a mild storm, be it remembered because this was not a stormy meeting. The deluge came down and the mild thunder rolled in the Municipal Katskills with Councillor Riddell as the Captain and leader in the game of ninepins. He said that the proposal could not be followed and that all names must be put forward before the vote was taken.

The Chairman explained ponderously that there might be an anomaly and by means of illustration he suggested that what was in his mind was avoidance of the selection of a man on a split vote which did not represent the majority opinion of the meeting.

Councillor Riddell was dissatisfied; he asked for the ruling of the inoffensive Town Clerk.

"You will have to be satisfied with mine," said the Chairman, and Councillor Riddell protested.

Councillor Souza supported the protest and Councillor Malik, by tortuous arguments, arrived at the same conclusion. He said he had no intention of contesting the Chairman's ruling, but———.

ON ITS MERITS.

Councillor Wood believed that the question must be decided on its merits, pointed to the paucity of the "Voters' Roll," which was his description of the "Council," and finally he agreed with the chair. Councillor Nauhria Ram added his voice in support of the majority.

Then came the consultation between the chair and the Town Clerk, after which Councillor Shapley said that to be fair to everybody he was willing to accept further nominations, although he intended to follow his procedure.

There were two minutes sepulchral silence; no further name was breathed.

Slips of paper were ceremoniously distributed; in solemn silence each Councillor wrote his choice; the Committee Clerk gathered the precious papers in a borrowed hat and the M.O.H. and the Acting Town Engineer disappeared with the headgear into an adjoining room.

When they reappeared the result was as follows:—ex-Councillor Montgomerie, 6; ex-Mayor Udall, 5.

There was subdued applause from the "public" on the back seats.

WHEN IS A COUNCIL?

Then the Chairman said he had consulted with the Town Clerk as to whether the "Council" was actually a "Council" and whether it was competent for them to proceed with the agenda. The balance of advantage was in favour of proceeding, but he asked the Town Clerk to explain.

The Town Clerk explained that the "Council" was acting on a letter forwarded with the report of the Municipal Commission. There were eleven members present but they were not acting under statute and the only guide must be the intentions of the letter. He did not think Government intended that the Council should be prevented from transacting business but it might be unfair to the twelfth man who had still to be approved by Government.

The meeting displayed grave concern for the possible views of the twelfth man.

Councillor Malik believed that it would be "unconstitutional and illegal to carry on," and he believed, too, that the twelfth man should have his say in decisions.

The Chairman wanted to know if Mr. Malik believed that there was no quorum present competent to act and the answer was that until there was a complete Council there could not be a quorum.

The Chairman, who was keen on logical conclusions, said that meant that they were not competent to do what they had already done.

Councillor Wood agreed with Mr. Malik.

Councillor Riddell moved definitely that the meeting be adjourned. Ultimately Wednesday was suggested and when someone mentioned the Legislative Council, the Chairman not unnaturally asked what that body had to do with the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Finally, the meeting adjourned [illegible]

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TRAPPED ANIMALS.

'Fear and Anger.

The differences in the [illegible] of trapped animals serve as [illegible] index to their character. [illegible] gentler species, like the [illegible] and the long-tailed field-[illegible] hear the deadly sound of the [illegible] of the box-trap lid, they [illegible] be paralysed by fear, and [illegible] silently in a corner to await [illegible] fate. In the case of field-[illegible] the shock is so great that [illegible] have been known to die [illegible]

With the house-mouse, [illegible] other hand, accustomed to [illegible] tight corners, the effect is [illegible] ent. Within a few seconds [illegible] be seen carefully testing [illegible] by biting it, on the off chance of finding one loose.

The common rat, [illegible] mals, is probably the most [illegible] ful against untoward [illegible] the lid descends it realises [illegible] by the trick of which it [illegible] the victim, and hurls [illegible] ball in the narrow confines [illegible] cage, screaming in the [illegible] anger and despair. When [illegible] for approaches he can [illegible] tect the ring of hatred [illegible] in the whistling [illegible] trapped animal.

All Saints.

It is understood that [illegible] nishing of the [illegible] All Saints' Church [illegible]

[MOM]BASA COMMITTEE.

Town Planning.

[illegible] meeting of the Mombasa [illegible] Committee held on March [illegible] amendments to the [illegible] Planning Ordinance were [illegible]. They were put forward by the Chief Sanitation [illegible] Paterson and by the Sanitary Inspector Mr. [illegible] and were submitted [illegible] authority's attention by the [illegible] General. After careful [illegible] the sub-committee [illegible] while appreciating the [illegible] of attention given [illegible] sanitary authority to the [illegible] was of the opinion that [illegible] undesirable to alter or [illegible] the Ordinance unless in the [illegible] of the Attorney General [illegible] or alteration was [illegible] for safeguarding the in[illegible] of the authority or of indi[illegible]

[illegible] report met with the ap[illegible] of the meeting.

A PROTEST.

[The] Chairman read a letter [from] Mr. McEwen as follows:

[illegible] upon the report [illegible] report has been retained [illegible] upon the Town Planning [illegible] I desire to enter a most [illegible] protest against such [illegible] and against the further [illegible] of experts of any des[illegible] unless Government is de[illegible] convinced that the parti[illegible] required is not to be [illegible] the many techni[illegible] professional residents in [illegible]—official and other[illegible]

[illegible] in any subject is [illegible] regarded as one posses[illegible] specialised knowledge and [experi]ence in that particular

[illegible] in point, I contend [illegible] professional and adminis[illegible] officers who have for a [illegible] time been closely [illegible] with the Mombasa [Town] Planning Scheme together [with] unofficial members of [the] Planning Committee are [in a] much better position than [any] authority to judge the [illegible] and requirements of a [scheme to] improve an old fa[shioned se]mi-Eastern town like [Mombasa]. The Official Surveyors [illegible] the lay-out after [illegible] acquiring a detailed [knowledge] of the position of such [illegible] as Temples, Mosques, [illegible] Wells, important and [illegible] buildings, etc., etc., the [illegible] officers with their [illegible] understanding of [illegible] of various sects of [illegible]: the unofficial [illegible] understand the fin[ancial and] commercial possibili[ties of the] scheme: these must of [illegible] experts whose advice [illegible] in the Mombasa [Planning] Scheme and with[out a] study of the many [illegible] difficulties present[illegible] town, an expert from [illegible] matter how great an [illegible] in his own country) [illegible] a critic of the scheme [illegible] will probably be un[able to] propose any vital altera[tion].

GRAVE SLUR.

[illegible] of the proposals is [illegible] and pleasing [illegible] would have it, the [illegible] appreciated that [illegible] knowledge of Town [illegible] not lacking but was [illegible] compulsory considera[tions] religious and senti[mental] [illegible] of a very mixed [illegible] and by lack of funds [illegible] properties for [illegible] the straightening [illegible]

[illegible] if resident techni[cal and] administrative officers [illegible] of evolving the [illegible] all its difficulties it [illegible] assume that there [illegible], men capable [illegible] giving effect to the [illegible] are deserving of [illegible] salaries which Gov[ernment] appear to be prepared to offer.

The attitude of Government can only be regarded as a grave slur upon the technical and administrative ability of those who have for years made a study of the requirements of the country and it seems a gross injustice that very attractive fees should be offered to non-residents before first ascertaining the abilities of those resident in the country.

If such precedents are to be created by Government, local business houses cannot be blamed if, basing their assumptions on the Government attitude that resident technical men are lacking in initiative and ability, they have their technical work done outside the Colony.

The matter is one of great importance to those who have been (or are at present) engaged, either in official capacities or voluntarily, in trying to improve the township as, with a municipality in view it is quite reasonable to foresee the retention of experts (from anywhere but Kenya) in municipal engineering, administration, finance, sanitation, accountancy, etc.

I trust that in the foregoing remarks, you will not try to detect any note of personal acerbity towards the gentleman whose services have already been retained. On the contrary I am hoping to be allowed to assist him with any particular knowledge I may have acquired concerning this township."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jackson considered that there was a deal of truth in the letter. The Colony's finances were restricted, and when there were qualified men available in the country it seemed extravagant to go abroad for experts. Apparently, however, the appointment had been made and it was too late now to protest. The Chairman indicated that Mr. McEwen's letter expressed a fear that other experts would be called in, which he wished to be allayed. Mr Jackson said that he did not entirely endorse Mr. McEwen's letter. Mr. Pandya thought that on the whole they were not in need of the services of the gentleman now appointed. He considered that if experts were to be called in they should only put the final touches to the town planning, the spade work of which might be left to the 'man on the spot'.

Mr. Dickson stated that he understood the expert would be shortly arriving.

Mr. Jackson pointed out that fully qualified architects, and surveyors in the colony were just as qualified as similar men in South Africa, and in addition they had local experience, as far as work in the colony was concerned. Mr. Frudd, gathered from Mr. McEwen's letter that he was against the principle of getting out experts and that he wished to safeguard the interests of the local men. It was a letter of protest. They could not stop the expert coming out now, but he thought the meeting sympathised with Mr. McEwen. It was undoubtedly a reflection on local men. After all they had no need to import this expert, and they had never been asked whether they agreed to him coming out. Mr. Pandya added that they should inform Government they did not want any more of their experts.

Mr. Barry thought that in future instances they, at least, should be consulted before experts were indented for.

Mr. Jackson: "It is a slight."

After further discussion it was decided on Mr. Frudd's proposal that Mr. McEwen's letter be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary and that in future Government be asked to consult the District Committee before definitely sending for an expert.—("Mombasa Times").

SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

London Selection.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 5.

The Annual Meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at the offices of the Chamber on March 3, Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O. presiding. On the motion of the Chairman the following resolutions were adopted:

1. "The Section has learned with deep regret of the death of His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governor of Kenya, and begs to tender its respectful sympathy to the Lady Coryndon and her family and to offer to the Governor and people of Kenya its profound condolence upon the loss sustained by the Colony. The Section records its deep sense of the distinguished public services rendered to East African trade and development by Sir Robert Coryndon, in the high positions he has held as Governor of Uganda and Governor of Kenya."

2. "The Section begs to tender to Their Excellencies, Sir Donald Cameron, K.B.E., and Mr. William F. Gowers, C.M.G. its cordial congratulations upon their appointments as Governors of Tanganyika Territory and Uganda respectively, and to assure Their Excellencies of the respectful desire to co-operate in all ways in its power in the important duties they are undertaking."

3. "The Section desires to offer to Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.C.M.G., its congratulations on his appointment as Governor of the Sudan, and expresses its high appreciation of his valuable and distinguished services to trade and development during his Governorship of Uganda."

SHIPPING.

As the previous meeting of the Section consideration had been given to the question of forming a committee to deal with freight questions vis-a-vis the East African Steam Conference. The Chairman said he was now able to report that shortly afterwards a committee was set up consisting of representatives of the East African Sections of the London, Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, the Joint East African Board, the Federation of British Industries and the Associated Producers of East Africa. The Steam Conference, however, were not prepared to recognise the committee on the ground that it was representative of a wider constituency than outward shippers to East Africa. Subsequently the Steam Conference supplied what they considered to be a list of the principal shippers to East Africa. It contained the names of 253 shippers. On being analysed, it was found that 178 names on the list were of London firms and 75 of Provincial firms. Copies of the list were sent to the other Chambers and organisations on the committee. Of the 178 London firms 15 were either out of business or absorbed by other concerns, leaving 163 of whom 119 were members of the London Chamber. Communications were sent to all the firms on the list enquiring whether they would be prepared to join a Shippers organisation. Of the 119 members, a large number were not interested leaving 66, of whom 54 expressed a desire to join a Sub-Section of the East African Section for the purpose in view. Of the non-members, many were not interested or would not join any organisation, but the remainder were willing to be organised. Other firms on the list were being organised by the Liverpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of British Industries. It was therefore clear that there was a strong consensus of opinion in favour of a Sub-Section of the East African Section being formed to organise the London Shippers. The Chairman proposed, and it was agreed.

"That a Sub-Section of Shippers directly interested in the outward [illegible] of merchandise to East Africa should be formed to deal with the question of freights and shipping matters generally."

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WEMBLEY, 1925.

Kenya Plans.

Mr Alex. Holm, President of the Kenya Empire Exhibition Council states:—

It will be remembered that a vote of £5,000 for Kenya's participation in the Exhibition of 1925 was passed at the last Session of Legislative Council, and Government invited the Kenya Council and London Committee which acted in 1924 to continue their functions for the 1925 Exhibition.

Some time was lost before the Council could start work, but every effort has been made to make the necessary arrangements in due time. The first consignment of 20 cases of exhibits were despatched on the s.s "Mamala," which left Kilindini on March 21. It included specimens, samples, etc., of various products from the High lands Coast and Native Reserves—the chief of which were coffee, maize, wheat, rye, barley, rice, sisal, flax, wattle bark and tannin extract, sugar tea, cotton, kapok, copra, oil seeds, pulse, cassava, and a large variety of sundry products, together with examples of goods of local manufacture such as bricks and tiles, tinned provisions, baskets, made etc. By the same mail there were also despatched the negatives of photos, charts and cinema films referred to hereunder.

Arrangements are being made for perishable produce, such as dairy products and fruit, to be sent later; and a few exhibits, which were not to hand for the first shipment, will be sent within the next few days.

CHANGES.

The Council considered in what respects the display of 1924 might be altered or added to with advantage, and decided to spend a sum of about £400 on enlarged photographs (60" x 24") of industrial activities, scenery, and panoramic views to be shown in the form of transparencies (8 ft x 4). Further, it was decided to allot a smaller space to Game Trophies and to devote the additional accommodation so gained to the display of the photos and main industries.

Charts showing acreage, production yield, exports and market values of the coffee, maize, and sisal industries, have been brought up to date, and the meteorological and other charts already at Wembley, will again be displayed.

The B.E.A.A.A. have again loaned the Relief Map which attracted so much attention in 1924, and the Council have purchased the large Economic Map of the Colony (by Mr. Carpenter) which was greatly admired last year.

CINEMA FILMS

To the Kenya films of 1924 there is to be added a cinema film, depicting scenes on Kasumu Peri, the Native Market, Kisumu, and the Native Agricultural Show at Kericho. These films will be included among the "Colonial Films" to be displayed throughout Great Britain after the close of the Exhibition.

The Council endeavoured to secure a number of articles of furniture made locally from Kenya woods, but in some respects they have been disappointed. There will, however, be available from the scarce specimens, tables, chairs, and cabinets, made of camphor, green-heart, mugeita, and mushugi.

The London Committee has been asked to conclude an agreement with Messrs. Lyle & Co. for the roasting, grinding and sale of Kenya coffee, as in 1924. The Coffee Planters' Union decided that coffee should not be supplied to before for issue as samples, but that arrangements should be made for the supply of beverage coffee in a kiosk specially provided for that purpose in participation by the Kenya Court. Although every endeavour has been made by the Council and the London Committee to give effect thereto, it is much regretted that an accident of the sort of the kind (estimated £750) plus other charges which may be heavy, and as no firm has as been prepared to offer to undertake the running of the sale, arrangements have not yet been made. The Council is, however, continuing its efforts to secure this service which is considered to be a valuable advertisement for Kenya coffee.

Negotiations are in progress with Messrs. Chambers & Co. for a reproduction of their display and manufacture of pencils from Kenya cedar, and, in the event of their agreeing, a display of pencil cedar and the products therefrom is to be made.

It was decided not to embark upon a trading enterprise in the sale of picture post-cards and in Native arts and crafts.

GRANT-IN-AID.

The British Empire Exhibition Board of Control has made a grant-in-aid of £3,500 to the East African group for 1925; it is expected that Kenya's share thereof will be £875.

Consideration is at present being given to the provision of staff additional to the Secretary (Capt. Smith), who has been re-appointed for 1925.

Mr. Alfred Wiggleswoth has again been nominated as Kenya representative on the East African Group Committee, The London Committee of 1924 has been renominated, and have kindly agreed to act in 1925.

The accounts of expenditure and revenue for 1924 have been audited, and the statements will shortly be published for public information in the *Gazette*. They show a total expenditure of £11,587 against the Government guarantee of £12,000. Revenue amounted to £9,264, which the Uganda Railway contributed £2,000; public subscriptions amounted to £610, and sundry revenue from sales, etc., to £784. The latter would have been greater but for the retention of certain 1924 exhibits to be used in 1925. There is also a balance on hand of the brochures which issued in 1924,—sufficient for the needs of the 1925 Exhibition.

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AMERICAN

Successful

Two American Big Game Hunters, King and Pinchot, to be based on Nairobi for a period of three months, have made an excellent start. They arrived in Nairobi and have spent a very pleasant week. J. Hoover-Moore, who is a party visitor here, for the week, goes to Kajiado to pick out to the Northward, they remained for a

CHARGING

The trip was not a pleasant. On the first day which had been recently by a prominent out of the bush, and charging when Mr. King fired, off wife out with a bullet in search of blood, rushed at the Americ ever, succeeded in close range.

Mr. King was shot chino, on the side first shot a thing needed only a coup ing photographed a native policeman another chino, who King jumped down Ki cents. The chino lately, was killed.

A GOOD

Included in the bag Dereza Ki Mr. King also Hand and Hoof. By special permission were allowed to shoot Kenya game and the latter being plate a pair of bag also included and buffalo (Mr. King of the Kigani bull seven Sons.

Mr. Ernest King is two American hunters held the World's Champ Pigeon honours and the American shot two years. She is a well-known and double rifle.

The biggest expedition was the shooting in one day. The party a group and had a Mr. and Mrs. King return to East Africa

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RECENT BOOKS.

"AS A SHADOW GROWS." By Horace Rose. (Heinemann). East African Standard Stores. 7/50 Postid Sus. 8/50.

The first, if not the only impression, left on the reader's mind at the conclusion of this novel, is one of amazement at the richness of the imagery portrayed, the command of language displayed, and the facility of expression. Indeed, so marked is this feature, that the story and the characters fade into comparative insignificance under this flow of verbiage. The language, so rich, rhythmical, and appropriate, is worthy of some Homeric situation: some epic episode that has shaken the centuries. Applied to the commonplace, everyday creatures that play their tragic parts in this story, the ruthless analysis of their emotions tends to overwhelm them. The feelings attributed to them are not convincing, and it is difficult to conceive that they are capable of them.

The story is laid in the Eastern Province of South Africa, and the characters are such as one would expect to find in a small South African town. A clergyman secretly marries the daughter of an ignorant and intolerant old drunkard, who has set his heart on the girl marrying another man. In making the revelation of the marriage, the husband, to protect himself from the father's furious assault, inadvertently kills the old man. He carries the body to the river, and pushes it in. He is found doing this, and declares that he is trying to effect a rescue. From this moment of deceit and cowardice, his miserable comedy. On this incident, with many minor complications, the book is founded. The remorse which the clergyman suffers, when a native is condemned for the crime, and his relations with his young wife, who witnessed the death of her father, and is appalled at her husband's subsequent silence, give the author scope for that analytical review of the emotions to which reference has already been made. Notwithstanding the many attempts, and successful attempts, to temporarily relieve the tension, by humorous sketches of the denizens of the small district, the atmosphere is, nevertheless, one of gloom right through the book. It gives one the impression that the stage is too small for the "groups" to use a theatrical term; that the actors are too amateurish for the parts they are called upon to play, and that they move awkwardly in the costumes assigned to them. One has no sympathy with them.

One can imagine, that, one day, Mr. Horace Rose, will paint a word picture on a vast canvas, with an idealistic background, and an epic or divine theme in the foreground. When he does this, it is conceivable that he will capture the world. In the meantime, this book does not compare favourably with his "Golden Glory," which won the £250 prize offered by a London publisher. It is interesting as an indication of the powers that are within his grasp, but it is inartistic owing to its lack of balance. It is eleven, supremely clever, but its limitations sap the reader's sympathy in the struggle of the commonplace against that he depicts, and the background those upon which the story is founded.

In every book he writes, the author shows a vast improvement in style. When he finds the theme, fitted to his literary powers, he will take his place in the front rank of masters of prose fiction.

Public Holiday.

We are informed by the Secretariat that next Saturday April 11 is to be proclaimed a Public Holiday.

Kenya Mail.

It is notified for general information that the mails despatched

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Nairobi Debates.

The Director of Education communicates the following:—

A Conference of Principals and staffs of European Schools of the Colony will be held at the European School, Nairobi, during the four days, commencing Tuesday April 21. His Excellency Acting Governor has kindly consented to open the Conference.

Subjects offered for discussion include:— Kenya's opportunity in education. Freedom in education. Some experiments in Mental Tests. Local conditions of European education in Kenya. Future careers of boys and girls. Education of Girls. Modern Psychology and Education, the child and Religion. Nature study. The teaching of Botany. Rural education. Agricultural education. A Demonstration in Rudimentary Modern Languages by the direct method.

A time table will be published before the Conference.

EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibition of school work—Certificates of Merit will be awarded to schools submitting the best exhibits in the following classes: (a) Drawing and Painting. (b) Needlework (c) Handicrafts. (d) Nature Study (including specimens, nature notebooks, nature paintings). (e) Kindergarten occupations. No special certificate of merit will be awarded for the best aggregate exhibit. All European schools of the Colony are invited to send exhibits.

Exhibition of Educational and School Text books and material. Thirty firms of educational publishers in Great Britain have sent specimens of school books and materials which will be on exhibition during the Conference.

Parents and others interested in education are cordially invited to be present and to take part in such discussions as are open to the public.

Down Train.

A number of well-known Nairobi people left by the down train on Sunday. Many of them see on route Home on leave. Those who travelled included, Dr. Jex-Blake, Lady Muriel Jex-Blake, Miss Norman and Miss Jex-Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Joynes, Major and Mrs. Pearson-Gregory, Miss Turner, Miss Jermayn Miles, Col. Tucker, Major Robertson-Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. Somers, Mr. A. G. Baker, Mr. Martin, Miss Milligan, Mr. Gash, Mr. and Mrs. Gale and family, Mr. Darley, Mr. R. T. Foster, Capt. Carter, Mr. A. Davis Col. Reave, Mr. and Mrs. Leck and family, Mr. Walmsley, Mr. C. C. Monckton and Mr. Cameron.

Uric Acid Troubles

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There is no worse disease when the kidneys are weak than the big family of "uric acid troubles," such as, when you notice that the urine is much discoloured, do not be surprised if you begin to have unbearable pain and increase, sore, heart weakness, headaches and dizziness.

Keep the filtering of uric acid from the system falls upon the kidneys, and if the kidneys are feeble, uric acid overwhelms the blood. Instead of nourishing the tissues, this poison-laden blood starves and irritates them, and sets up uric acid troubles.

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KENYA IN LONDON.

Commercial Activity.

Several subjects of outstanding interest came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, March 3, says the *African World* in special report.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman (Major Sir Humphrey Leggett, D.S.O.) referred to the great loss which East Africa had sustained by the death of Sir Robert Coryndon, and proposed a resolution conveying respectful sympathy to Lady Coryndon and to the Kenya Government on their deprivation of Sir Robert's valuable services. The resolution was passed, the members standing.

The Chairman proposed two further resolutions, congratulating Sir Geoffrey Archer on his promotion, and expressing the Chamber's thanks and appreciation for his services to the trade and commerce of East Africa as Governor of Uganda, and rendering to the new Governors of Tanganyika and Uganda, Sir Donald Cameron and Mr. W. F. Gowers, cordial congratulations, and expressing a desire to co-operate to the fullest extent in the important duties which they were called upon to discharge.

TANGANYIKA COFFEE.

Dealing with correspondence, a letter from the Kilimanjaro Planters' Association was referred to. The association advocated separated classification for Tanganyika coffees on the London market, and asked that it should be sold under the respective district marks, but the chairman stated that this appeared to be opposed to the views of the Tanga, and other planters' associations. It was, therefore, resolved to ask the Kilimanjaro Association to confer with its sister associations in order to ascertain if such a step was unanimously desired.

A letter from the Lumbwa Co-operative Society of British East Africa drew attention to the lack of handling and storage facilities for dairy produce at Kilindini. The chairman stated that this would form part of the subjects to be discussed with the Colonial Office by the proposed Joint East African Committee. The same remark applied to a letter from Messrs. MacDonald, Scales, and Co., regarding delays at Kilindini.

The Joint East African Board called attention to the prejudicial effect on Nyasaland tea-planting interests of the imposition of the full import Customs duty on building materials used in the construction of factories. The chairman said that when the subjects last cropped up—some fifteen years ago—the contention of the Colonial Office was that it was impossible to separate galvanised iron sheets and other materials used for residential purposes from those used for other purposes. They would, however, ask the Colonial Office to reopen the matter and grant a concession by imposing the lowest possible rate of import duty.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

After some discussion as to the chairmanship, Mr. Hasden proposed the re-election of Sir Humphrey Leggett, who, he said, had filled the position for five years, and had gained the experience needed to fill it well and properly. Sir Humphrey Leggett represented interests in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda in an all-round way. The motion was carried.

Returning thanks for his re-election, the Chairman said that he recognised the need for new blood. The "honour and glory" of the position cut no ice in the City of London unless accompanied by sound business. He would do his best for them in the future, as he had done in the past. (Applause.)

Mr. Hausberg proposed Major Walsh as deputy-chairman. The Chairman objected on the ground that it was usual for the post to be filled by a representative of an export merchant firm, and the proposal was not seconded. Mr. Hooker was then re-elected deputy-chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Chairman reported that the Colonial Office had agreed to confer with a joint committee of the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce on East African matters, and Liverpool and Manchester had urged that the committee should commence to function at the earliest possible moment. The following subjects were suggested for consideration by this committee with a view to their ultimate discussion with the Colonial Office:—

(1) The port congestion at Kilindini and delays on the railways. Giving an idea of the volume of traffic which had to be dealt with, the Chairman stated that exports last year amounted to 202,000 tons weight, and imports also showed a big increase. The average delay at Kilindini was now about six weeks.

(2) The establishment of a full Customs Union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The two former already had a Customs agreement, but Tanganyika had not, and it was hoped that such a union would dispense with Customs formalities on the borders of the territories. Major Ormsby-Gore and the East African Parliamentary Commission had gone into the subject on the spot, and there was reason to anticipate early action.

(3) The bringing of the Zanzibar currency into line with that of the other territories. This had been strongly advocated by the Chamber in the past, and last October the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution recommending the adoption of the shilling currency. They also made an interesting calculation—namely, that 65 per cent. of their trade was done with countries possessing a sterling currency, and only the remaining 35 per cent. with non-sterling countries.

(4) The repeal of the export tax on cotton of ½d. per lb. Last year the Imperial Government had collared £100,000 from Uganda's revenue on account of war debts, and this was really paid by the cotton tax. The promise given that the proceeds of the tax would be devoted to the development of the cotton industry had not been kept. Export taxes on produce were now generally regarded as pernicious both in East and West Africa.

(5) The abolition of the trading profits tax, which had led to the hartal in Tanganyika's bazaars last year, and paralysed the trade of the country for weeks, and which also fell with great severity on European firms. The Chairman said that there was reason to believe that they would be knocking at an open door in asking that this tax should be taken off.

(6) The important duty on building materials, already referred to. The Chairman expressed the opinion that the duties were standing in the way of the development of the territories. Other duties which had been raised in 1920 from 10 per cent. ad valorem to their present high rates were those on matches, sugar, wheat, flour, and rice, all essential articles to the community.

It was suggested that Sir John Davidson and Major Taylor (ex-general manager of the Uganda Railway) be nominated as delegates from the London Chamber to serve on the joint committee. The Chairman said he understood unofficially that there would be three delegates from London, two from Manchester, and one from Liverpool.

This meeting was briefly reported by Reuter.

Registered No. 1655/24.

Office of the Postmaster-General,
P.O. Box No. 311,
Nairobi, 21st March, 1925.

Sir,—With reference to the mail arrangements in connection with the Royal Safari, I have the honour to convey to you my appreciation of the efficient and reliable manner in which they were carried out so far as the motor transport part of them, for which you were responsible was concerned.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) E. FITZGERALD.
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FRENCH.

L'Illustration, La Vie Parisienne, Revue des deux Mondes, Les Annales Politiques, Le Rire, Le Sourire, Fantasio, Economiste Francais, Miroir des Modes, Le Matin, Chiffons, Miroir des Sports, Monde Illustre, Femme Chic, Journal des Debats W..., Journal Amusant

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NOTIC[E]

No shooting is allowed ... Farm, Baba ... be prosecuted ... TYSON BROTHERS ... MANAGING ... The East ...

[ATTEM]PT TO POISON.

[Na]tives in Court.

[Before] Mr. Justice Stephens [and] native assessors, on Mon[day a] case was commenced which [is rare] in this country but is not [uncommon] in South Africa, where [cattle] dipping is general.

[Two] houseboys, named Ali and [Mahomed], were charged with at[tempting] to murder their master, [Mr.] Richard Aubrey Cart[wright] of Naivasha, by putting [arsenite] of soda into his food, or [alternatively], with administering [poison] with intent to commit hurt. [Mr.] McElwaine appeared on be[half of] the Crown. The accused, [who were] undefended, pleaded [not guilty].

[Opening] the case for the pro[secution], Mr. McElwaine said that [Mr.] Cartwright was a farmer [living] near Naivasha. He had [in his] possession, for dipping cat[tle, a] large drum containing arse[nic]. It was kept on the pre[mises next] to the kitchen and had [not] been opened. In May of [last year Mr.] Cartwright became ill, and [suffered] attacks from then until ... He was examined by a [doctor] who discovered traces of [arsenic], as a result of examination. [The] accused were Mr. Cart[wright's] servants. Mahomed was [the house]boy, and Ali the cook. [They] wished to put arsenic in ... [an]d it was easy to do so.

A CONFESSION.

[There] was another servant called [Gathuru], who had made a con[fession]. He was suspected and [told the] Magistrate what had been [done]. He confessed that he, and [the] accused, had put arsenic [in Mr.] Cartwright's food. He had [been given] a free pardon but his [evidence] would be corroborated by [an impar]tial witness who would [say] that he heard the accused [say] that they had put arsenic [in the] food.

[It was] possible of course for [arsenic] to get into food by accid[ent an]d the condition of the drum [was th]erefore important. After [Mr. C]artwright became ill, he be[came su]spicious, and examined the [drum]. He found a small hole in [it whi]ch was plugged with wool of [merino] sheep. He had merino [sheep o]n his farm. There was no ... motive why Mr. Cart[wright] should be murdered, as ap[parent]ly he was a good master ... [abs]ence of motive, however, ... important, if the evidence [was] sufficient to sustain the [charge].

[ME]DICAL EVIDENCE

[Dr. A]nderson stated that he was [consulte]d between the months of ... August of last year by Mr. ... Cartwright. He was con[sulted fir]st by Mrs. Carwright. [He com]plained of irritation, gene[ral weak]ness, tremors, coldness of ..., cold perspiration and ... Witness could not diag[nose the] cause at that time but [afterwa]rds attended Mr. Cart[wright] who developed similar [symptoms], including vomiting ... [He adv]ised him to enquire more ... into the conditions of [his ho]me life. Their white nurse [had] been ill, and witness came [to the c]onclusion that poison was [being u]sed. A bottle of Worces[ter sauce] was brought to him, and [he had] an analysis made by Dr. ... the Government analyst. [The co]mmonest form of arsenic [poisoning] was by minute doses ap[plied] in food or drink.

[Mr.] C. Birch, the Government [analyst], stated that he had analy[sed a q]uantity of samples, includ[ing milk] and Worcester sauce and [foun]d minute grains of arsenic [in the] butter. He reported the ... of arsenite of soda, such [as use]d in cattle dips.

[TH]E FARMER'S STORY.

[Mr. R.] A. Cartwright said he was [a farmer] living near Naivasha and [was] ill in June, July, and ... He was suspicious of ... and inspected the drum [and found] that it had been tapped [and plugg]ed with merino wool. [He remove]d the drum to the ..., fifty yards away. ... Ali had the key. ... afterwards, he had an ... of sickness, and took the drum to his own personal store of which he held the key. He took some wine and Worcester sauce to be analysed.

His Honour: Was that Lea and Perrins?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. McElwane: I hope your Honour is not getting nervous?

The Judge: No I should have been poisoned long ago if Worcester Sauce contains Arsenic (laughter.)

Witness said he had no attacks after he took the drum to his own store. The accused knew what was in the drum; he had told them it was *dawa*. Gathuru was the milk boy. He dismissed all three and had no attack after they left. He knew of no reason why the accused should dislike him.

In answer to the accused Ali, witness said "Your work was to cook, but you were continually in the pantry. I think you would try to harm me, although I was good to you. I think a man would try to kill his *bwana*. I received information that you tried to poison me from Gathuru and you would not eat the same food as was poisoned." In reply to further questions he said that a boy Wareru dropped a tray of crockery, and was taken before the Magistrate. Wareru had no right to be in the kitchen as Gathuru was Ali's kitchen boy. The boy also lost some sheep and worked some months for nothing.

In answer to the accused, Mahomed, witness said "I told you it was cattle *dawa* and you all knew what it was used for."

By Court: After my illness I discharged all the boys. I made a clean sweep.

A. E. Robinson, Inspector of Police at Naivasha, said he took over on January 9 and the drum was then in the Police store. He took the top off to obtain a sample for the Government Analyst. The sample contained 79 per cent. arsenite of soda.

INFORMER'S STORY

Gathuru said he was in Mr. Cartwright's employ for a year as butter boy. He remembered his master going to Njoro with accused Mahomed. Several days afterwards witness gave him *dawa* which he put in the milk, having been told by Mahomed to do so. He got the *dawa* from the drum in court and took it from a hole which was already made. Ali and Mahomed asked him to put the poison in the milk, because they had had a dispute with their master about money and were grumbling that he did not pay their wages. Ali later told him to put *dawa* into the butter, and witness, who was churning at the time, did so. Ali and Mahomed said "We have already given him *dawa*; you must do the same." After that they asked if witness had done so, and he said "yes," but he only put in a small quantity. He added that the two accused gave him some sort of medicine that paralysed him, and made him do anything he was told; he did not know what they did, but he was under their influence. The influence lasted a month, after which he told Mr. Cartwright, and also made statements to the police.

In answer to the Judge, witness said that he made three lbs. of butter to be used by the family. He thought that only one person would die and he did not think the *dawa* was poisonous—only bad. He was told to put it in to kill Mr. Cartwright, as he only would eat cream.

The witness at this stage became confused as to whether he put the arsenic into the cream or butter, but decided eventually that it was put in the cream, which was afterwards made into butter.

Continuing, in reply to Mr. McElwaine, he said his head was confused. "I was out of my mind. Had I met you then, I should have stabbed you. My head is still bad."

In answer to the accused Ali, he said "I was not working for you; I obeyed your orders because I was under your influence."

In answer to the accused Mahomed, he said: "I had no sense. I was like a drunkard when I put the poison in, and I did not ... the medicine you gave me."

Gathuru, the informer, who had been granted a free pardon, was asked by the Court on Tuesday, if he could suggest any motive for the crime, and he replied that the accused had a grievance against Mr. Cartwright over their wages—Ali wanted thirty-five rupees.

His Honour: He wouldn't get anything if he killed his master.

The Witness: Ali thought that the mem-sahib would be more reasonable, and easier to deal with.

A CHARM.

Mangi, another witness said that he was a Mahomedan and last year was residing in Pangani Village, while studying the Koran at the Swahili school. Ali, the accused, was his brother-in-law. He visited him at Naivasha last year, and stayed four days in his house, on Mr. Cartwright's farm. While there he wrote a kingo mlango. It was a charm. He put one on Ali's door, and one on Mahomed's. It was a chapter from the Koran, written in Arabic. The spell was a guard against enemies and evil charms entering the house. Gathuru came one morning, when the two accused and witness were present. He said, "I have finished putting." Witness did not know what he meant. Ali and Mahomed each said "And I have finished putting." He did not know what they were talking about. It might have been salt in the food.

His Honour: Are you prepared to swear a solemn oath on the Koran, in a Mosque, that you did not know what was meant?

The witness: Yes. I did not know what was "put". I did not ask.

Continuing, witness said that it was six months afterwards that Gathuru reminded him of the words, before the police at Nakuru but he had forgotten them. He never heard that Mr. Cartwright was ill.

By the accused, Ali:—Will you swear in the mosque that you heard me say those words?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: What would happen to you if you told a lie in the mosque.

The witness: I don't know. God knows.

The accused, Mahomed also wanted the witness to take his oath, as to the words, in a mosque.

Judge: It could be done, but it would carry no weight, as he doesn't know what would happen if he swore falsely.

Gathuru was recalled and questioned by one of the assessors.

One assessor asked: When you took the *dawa*, had you all made up your mind to kill your *bwana*?

The witness: Yes.

The assessor: Who is the cook.

The witness: Ali.

The assessor: Don't you think he had more chances of putting *dawa* in the food than you? Why should he ask you?

The witness: He had already poisoned the *bwana*, and asked me to do so too.

The Judge: What benefit would you get by poisoning your master?

The witness: I was expecting nothing.

The Judge: You people, as a rule, don't do much for nothing (laughter).

The witness: That is so. If I had met a Government official then, I would have killed him, as I had no mind at that time.

The Judge: I don't think you have much now (laughter).

FINISHING IT OFF.

The assessor asked: Wasn't it sufficient that the two accused had given their *bwana dawa* without bringing you in?

The witness: I was finishing it off for them.

The assessor: Had the two accused told you what *dawa* they used?

The witness: They told me the drum was in the store, from which they got the *dawa*. I knew the wives of accused but I was not in love with them. I used to give them milk and the accused did not object.

The assessor: When you told accused that you had "finished putting," did you tell them what you had put in?

The witness: I said I had put *dawa* in the butter.

ALL OF THEM.

His Honour: Did you realise that you might poison the whole family?

The Witness: I wanted them all to die.

The assessor: Did you expect to inherit the *shamba*?

The witness: No. My head was bad at that time.

ACCUSEDS' STATEMENTS.

This closed the evidence for the Crown. The accused Ali said that he had never put *dawa* in his master's food. His master had given him money to acquire a wife. He had never seen the drum containing the arsenic. Gathuru lied because he stole milk, and gave it to his wife. Accused found him out and threatened to tell Mr. Cartwright. Gathuru ought to be examined by a doctor, as his lies showed that he was mad.

The Judge: It would not be practicable to have everybody who lies in the witness box, examined by a doctor (laughter).

The accused, Ali, called his wife as a witness. She said that Gathuru had given her milk on one occasion, and her husband had abused him.

The accused, Mahomed, denied telling Gathuru to poison Mr. Cartwright. Had he wanted to poison his master he had ample opportunity, without asking Gathuru to do it.

Mr. McIlwaine addressed the Judge and assessors, after which the Judge summed up.

The assessors stated that in their opinion Gathuru was lying, and that the accused did not attempt to poison their master.

ACQUITTED.

The Judge, in giving judgment, said that Mr. Cartwright fell ill after his return from Njoro, and he believed that he was poisoned. A drum of arsenic, which he had had, unopened, since 1914, was found pierced in the side, and plugged with wool. Dr. Anderson had said that there were no symptoms of chronic poisoning, and the analysis disclosed no abnormal amount of arsenic. Gathuru, a butter boy, made a confession, six months later, stating that the two [accused] had made him put the poison in the butter, and that they had [already] put poison in Mr. Cart[wright's] food. Wangi, another w[itness], heard Gathuru say: "I [have put] it in," and both of the [accused] said the same words. ... months later that Gathuru [remin]ded him of this, and it ... some hours to recollect ... dent.

In his, the Judge's opinion, [the] assessors had rightly dis[believed] Gathuru's story. He ... a knave or a fool, because, ... accused had wished to kill [their] master, it was easy for them ... so, at any time. There ... doubt arsenic got into the food, [but] how it got there, there was [no evi]dence to show. Nor was [there] any evidence as to who ... drum, and with whom ... entirely agreed with the ... come to by the assessors. ... lieved Gathuru to be a ... rogue. If his story were ... false, he ought, in either ... serve a long term of imprisonment. Calling Gathuru before him, the Judge said: "The assessors [do] not believe your story about [the] accused putting poison in ... master's food. You admit ... put poison in yourself. ... ately for you, you have ... free pardon, otherwise you [would] have served a long term of [impri]sonment. You can go."

The accused were acquitted [and] left the Court escorted by a number of friends.

Sergoit Roads.

The Annual General Meeting of the Sergoit Farmers Association took place last Saturday at ... Pardoe's House, about half ... members being present ... following gentlemen were ... ed to the committee: ... President, Col. Foster; ... sident, C. J. Thompson; ... tary, W. Law and Messrs ... Style, J. P. Moore, E. J. ... and P. W. Jordan. ... matters affecting the ... community were discussed ... dealt with. Very strong ... was expressed on the ... roads particularly in ... with the withdrawal of ... veyor before any roads ... surveyed in the district ... was one of the earliest ... veloped in the plateau ... ing passed a resolution ... Road Board Members ... Committee to report ... responsible to the ... vey to the district ... future.

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KENYA BOY SCOUTS.

Overseas News.

GOLD COAST WAYS.

When a number of boys were summoned recently at Preston, the presiding magistrate said that the Bench had that morning had information from the Prison Commissioners that it was very rarely indeed they had to deal with boys connected with such organisations as Boy Scouts, etc. in a court of law. The presiding magistrate went on to say. This fact ought to be very widely known, and should act as an encouragement and incentive for a boy to join such organisations where they were placed under disciline, which generally stood them in good stead."

ANIMAL DOCTORS.

At the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, in Bothwithie, Boy Scouts are undergoing a course of first aid to animals. There with the assistance of a Shetland pony and dogs and cats, brought by the young students themselves, the chief "animal doctor" of the P.D.S.A. imparts instruction. The lectures and demonstrations cover a wide field, and the Scouts are allowed to practice their skill in bandaging and applying splints to the "casualties." The course, which includes an elementary knowledge of the laws relating to the protection of animals, concludes with an examination for the "Friend to Animals" Proficiency Badge. This latter badge is only one of fifty or more which can be gained by Boy Scouts who are thus encouraged in the study of handicrafts and knowledge interesting themselves and at the same time preparing them for service to the community.

GEORGE BORROW AND BOY SCOUTS.

When Sir Gervase Beckett, M.P., opened the new headquarters of Leeds troop of Boy Scouts, he referred to the works of George Borrow. He said he thought it's no author expressed better the spirit underlying the Boy Scout Movement. Borrow was an independent individual who went up and down the world seeking adventure, and generally finding it. He got into various predicaments, from which he had to extricate himself by courage and self-reliance. Sir Gervase went on to say that he compared the Scouts with the materials which went to the making of wholesome, healthy built bosoms. That being so, we might compare Scoutmasters to the architects. He regarded the occupation of the Scoutmasters with the greatest possible admiration—almost with envy—because in shaping the individual characters of the boys they were also shaping the future character of the British Empire.

UNFULFILLED RESPONSIBILITY

Speaking recently in New College Hall, at Oxford the Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, Chaplain of Talbot House, who has just sailed for Australia, said he had spent seven thousand, or eight thousand, members of Toc H there were between six hundred and seven hundred Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters. After addressing Oxford audience that the class to which they belonged "had in no kind of way fulfilled its responsibility in the matter of Scouting," and after telling them that "it was a class on which that responsibility should devolve, because they represented the cream of our fine old English system," a big kind of privilege, Mr. Clayton went on to say that "Scouting was essential to the whole life and tone of the nation. . . . None of us in this generation would ever know what Boden-Powell did for us, for the which we live would be known to posterity as the age in which Scouting came into being."

EDUCATING GOLD COAST BOYS.

A recent number of "The Children's Newspaper" gives a description of the way in which Sir Gordon Guggisberg, the Governor of the Gold Coast, started schools in some of his districts. Schools were erected in clearances made in almost impenetrable forests. After the schools had been erected by natives with mud bricks, and grass roots, the negro boys of the district were then invited to attend. When admitted each pupil became a Boy Scout, wearing khaki uniform while at work and is subject to the Scout Law. The head teacher, who is a European, is the Scoutmaster. Here, in these West African schools, book lessons form only a small part of the daily routine, a great portion being spent in the out-of-doors. Much practical work is done in metal, concrete and wood and in building and farm work, every task producing something for the good of the community. New buildings, furniture tools, paths and bridges are all made and kept in order by these Boy Scouts. Here, from 5.30 a.m. until 9 o'clock at night, these Scouts are learning the white man's ideas without losing their respect for their own people and customs.

MRS. LUBBOCK.

Mrs. Adelaide Margaret Constance Lubbock, of Thorney Moor, Lower Kingswood, Reigate, who recently awarded £500 damages in a breach of promise action against Mr. Greenwoodn Williams, was charged last month at Vine-street with obtaining £100 by false pretences. She was released on her own bail. Mrs. Lubbock, who is 33 years of age, is the daughter of Mr. Ernest Lubbock, who married Lady Sophia Ethelmeda, the eldest daughter of the 14th Earl of Rainston. She married Mr. R. H. Lubbock on June 9, 1914, and there is one daughter of the marriage now aged 11. She divorced her husband, and was given the custody of their child.

"I have a perfectly good defence to the charge," said Mrs. Lubbock. "The case has nothing whatever to do with my recent breach of promise action."

"I think I can say that in all probability it will not come into Court."

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Rugby.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday last a number of people assembled at the Buiru Sports Club to play their first rugger match of the season, when they were beaten by a team from Naivasha. There were a large number of players of both teams present, a larger percentage of the Naivasha team than usual, but the game was throughout the game a "football thematic" game, and had every the character of a game of rugger, which were remarked upon by many people, as the few of big cars which were in attendance. A few people, at gathering, the majority of which would have been of the variety wherein the game could not fail to be some extraordinary instance of expensive English and Indian which were present.

THE GAME.

The game itself was not, though Rugby is a very much more attractive game than Association, it is much further advanced, the forwards at least by, very lately, taking to the game, and the players are better and general. Some of the were much awkwardness to Kenya, who were without special interest. The game ended 16 points to nil in favour of the Naivasha team. Of the Naivasha team proved to be in better form and Thika will need to work hard indeed if they intend to attain the position they hold last year.

REFREESHMENTS.

Refreshment rooms were opened on the Club House close to the pavilion, and Gilbey's Cocktail and Gin and Rum were known, and Rudge Whitworth Cycles were patronised, and are popularity (Mostly because of the good quality of the goods, and when the prices are given in the alternative.)

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