

Uganda Railway.

Tenders for the supply of Wood Fuel Uplands District.

Tenders are invited for the supply of fuel to the Uganda Railway from Eucalyptus trees which have been felled for six months in various plantations close to the Railway line in the Uplands District.

2. The plantations in which the wood is lying can be inspected at any time by arrangement with the Forester, Lari Forest Station, Uplands. The approximate amount of fuel is 340,000 cubic feet which should be delivered to the Railway within 8 months.

3. The wood should be supplied free of bark, which bark would become the property of the Contractor.

4. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a Contract the terms of which can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box, 40, Nairobi.

5. The usual deposit required by the Railway must be paid before or at the time of signing the Contract.

6. The Contractor must observe such rules and regulations under the Forest Ordinance which may be in force during the period of the Contract, and must pay royalties due to the Government at the rate of 2/- per 100 stacked cubic feet before removal from the Forest.

7. Tenders must specify the price per 100 cubic feet of wood cut to specification and stacked as indicated by the Railway. The price quoted to include all Royalties.

8. Deliveries to commence by the end of July.

9. Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS WOOD FUEL UPLANDS" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office by noon on the 4th July. Late tenders will not be considered.

10. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,

General Manager,
Uganda Railway.

Nairobi,
17th June, 1925.

Kenya Arts and Crafts Society

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A two days Exhibition will be held at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi

on

MONDAY 9th NOVEMBER AND TUESDAY 10th NOVEMBER.

Details will be published later.

VIOLA ALLEN,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 392.

1925

Agricultural Show

AT NAIROBI.

For Advertising Space in the OFFICIAL CATALOGUE

Apply to:

H. A. Standard Ltd.

P. O. Box 380, Nairobi.

STOCK THEFTS.

A Judge's View.

The Hon. Victor Sampson, K.C., having retired from the Bench, has contributed to *Grocer's Daily Mail* his views on stock thefts, based upon his experience as a judge. He says the radical things to remember are that every native likes meat, that every hungry native will steal rather than starve, and that the less employment we find for the coloured classes the more thefts there will be.

"I had a batch of old hantars (Hottentots) before me recently at Graaff-Reinet," he writes, "and in answer to my question why they did not go out and work as herds they said they had no tools. The farmers who were adopting settled camps did not want herds, and they had to steal to live."

"That employment alone is not enough to prevent a large proportion of thefts, and I have had many cases before me where farm servants have stolen valuable sheep notwithstanding the getting a regular meat ration. I am quite certain that meagre rations alone will not prevent stock thefts, nor is it true that the majority of thefts are done by men having previous convictions. I would like to know the number of sheep some farmers have lost through their servants before they were discovered, against whom there is no previous conviction."

INCREASED BY DROUGHT

"While, therefore, it may be possible to have an eighth divided declared a habitual criminal, the fact placed where the Prison Board cannot let him out, it is idle to think that this is going to prevent stock theft to any great extent. Again, no one has imposed more severe punishments for stock thefts than I have, and in some districts there is not that after the drought some stock theft increased as it might naturally be expected to do."

Possibly the system of an armed watchman and dog might be more general than the watchman as to be a white man the farmer will have to invest which is sheep or a dog, and the cost of a dog and the extra police are only paid by tracing the small conviction to the farmer."

PRISON NOT FEARED

"Another difficulty is that the native has learnt not to fear imprisonment. To very many it means no more than easy work and regular meals, and unless the sentence is very long and the deprivation of liberty a real fear, there is little chance to be placed on punishment as a deterrent to stock theft."

"What the average native does regard as a difficulty is finding a place nowadays where to live with his family, and what he fears is the loss of his holding. If a little land for cultivation were thrown in with his pay certainly to keep him straight, for after all it is farm servants who do most thieving. If it were the farmer's while who has valuable stock, he should always see that his servants have sufficient to make a living honestly on the farm."

Broadly speaking, it is in every farmer's interest that every native should be employed, and every wandering native be—by means of a pen law—compelled to give an account of himself. For the rest, any sensible farmer will always reckon with the temptation a native has to obtain meat in any way he can, and the farmer will never relax his vigilance over the herd of servants. If thefts occur he will proceed to guard his camp at night in some such way as I have ventured to indicate. If the recurring loss is so great as to justify the expense."

Commodore Report.

A limited number of copies of the report of the East Africa Commission, published by the Standard Stationery Store at the price of 5/- 6d cents per copy, post free 5/- 6d.

Uganda Railway.

Tenders for the supply of Wood Fuel Elburgon.

Tenders are invited for the supply to the Uganda Railway of wood fuel for locomotives.

2. The fuel to be cut and supplied from an area of about 400 acres of forest situated to the West and West of Elburgon Station and nowhere more than 10 miles from it, which area can be inspected at any time by arrangement with the Forester, Elburgon Station. The fuel to be cut at the rate of 60,000 cubic feet per month.

3. The successful Tenderer will be required to enter into a Contract the terms of which can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, Uganda Railway, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi.

4. The usual deposit required by the Railway must be paid before or at the time of signing the Contract.

5. The Contractor must observe such rules and regulations under the Forest Ordinance which may be in force during the period of the Contract and must pay royalties due to the Government at the rate of 2/- per 100 stacked cubic feet before removal from the Forest.

6. Tenders must specify the price per 100 cubic feet of wood cut to specification and stacked as indicated by the Railway. The price quoted to include all Royalties.

7. Deliveries to commence by the end of July.

8. Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS WOOD FUEL ELBURGON" should reach the Chief Storekeeper's Office by noon on the 4th July. Late tenders will not be considered.

9. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

C. L. N. FELLING,

General Manager,

Nairobi.

17th June, 1925.

Uganda Railway.

MANY LOANS.

E.A. Chances.

The steady outflow of gold from the Bank of England recently caused a certain amount of nervousness in the city. This has been allayed by the bank's purchasing £1,600,000 gold bars thus reducing the net outflow since the embargo on the export of gold was removed to £251,000.

Nevertheless the underwriters, who are saddled with 85 per cent of the New Zealand £7,000,000 loan, are seriously perturbed at the prospect of many large blocks of smaller stock being left on their hands. It is known that Mr. Churchill hopes soon to bring out a further conversion scheme in connection with the 5 per cent War Loan which the London County Council is asking for a loan of £6,000,000 an East African loan of possibly £10,000,000 is awaiting issue. South Africa is preparing a loan, too. Australian States are said to be coming on the market, several home corporations desire to borrow money, and many industrial loans are practically ready, the largest being a £4,000,000 debenture issue by the Niger Company guaranteed by Lever Brothers.

It is felt that unless the terms offered the investors are substantially improved the condition of general indignation will result, but on the other hand the conceding of better terms now will jeopardize the future. Therefore the consensus of opinion appears to be in favour of a postponement of some of the larger issues till the necessary position is more clearly defined.

The prospectus of the London

County Council Loan of £6,000,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent, the price of which is 94½ and which is redeemable in 1945 has been issued. The minimum amount that can be allotted is £100.

Reducing Costs.

Inland Telegraph Rates in Tanganyika are reduced in great measure to half. Except for Bulaha, plain language inland telegrams may now be sent at the rate of 100 cents per word, with a minimum of 1/5- against the hitherto existing tariff of 30 cents and 2/- respectively. Code or cryptic messages will go at 15 cents per word, with a minimum of 1/5- per word. Telegrams marked "Urgent" will be sent at double instead of treble rates, while double rates for Sundays and public Holidays are withdrawn. For telegrams addressed to or handed in at Bulaha the new tariff will be increased to 40 cents per word.

Authorless Dead.

The South has occurred Brookline (Mass.) of Dr. A. Lowell, the author. Amy Lee was interested chiefly in 1915. In 1915 she published a volume "Six Friends' Poems" and in a book of poems translated from the Chinese. Her "Tenderness Modern American Poetry" was published in 1917. She also a criticism of John Keats. She was a member of the Poetry Society of America and other American literary societies. Her translations include "A Day Many-Coloured," "The Women and Ghosts," "The Floating World," and "Recently," "A Critical Poem" published in 1922. She was the wife of Brookline and was in her first year.

Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie

GERMAN AFRICAN SERVICE.

Fast Service of Turbin Steamers to and from England and the Continent via the Canal.

Ship	Tonnage	Captain	Departure	Arrival
"Dusseldorf"	8,600	Tonn	July 6, 1925	Kilindini
"Dusseldorf"	8,600	Tonn	July 13, 1925	Kilindini
"Dusseldorf"	8,600	Tonn	July 20, 1925	Kilindini
"Dusseldorf"	8,600	Tonn	July 27, 1925	Kilindini
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These steamers proceeding to Hamburg via THE GAMB Coast passengers are now booked.

15 Days Notice. Return Passages via Suez can now be booked by this line. These steamers have very luxurious accommodation. The third class is equal to any of the South African Mail Steamers.

No steamer will be allowed on the D.O.A.L. Steamers without a permit, which can be obtained from the Agents.

For particulars of freight rates and passenger fares, apply to the Agents:-

Boustead & Clarke Ltd.

Messias, Sandring, Tangi, Dar-es-Salaam, Malindi, Kilindi, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Kismayu.

The Clan Line, Limited.

The Ellerman Lines, Ltd.

The Harrison Line.

Cape Town & Co., Ltd., London, The "E.M." Line Ltd., and The J. & S. Harrison Liverpool.

ARRIVALS FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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STOCK SALE.

MOLO, Thursday, July 6th, at 10-30 a.m.

- ENTRIES: 1 Grade Shorthorn Bull. 2 Grade cows in or with calf. 3 Really well trained grade steers. 4 Pure-bred cows. 5 Grade Marino ewes. 6 African Romney Rams. 7 High grade Romney Rams from the leading flock in the country. 1 Horse. MOLO has dak bungalow accommodation and is easily accessible by road and rail.

For THE NAIROBI AUTOGRAPHERS. T. H. CHEITEL, Muhombi.

NOTICE

The undersigned Banks have agreed to open to the Public on Tuesday, the 30th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. only, owing to the Half Yearly Balance of the first named Bank.

The National Bank of India, Limited, The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

Notice of Removal

Estates and Investment Ltd., have removed their Offices from Corner House to

East African Standard Buildings, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

1926

Agricultural Show NAIROBI.

HAVE YOUR LUNCH AT THE SHOW GROUND Best Value Best Quality.

PRIZES

- Luncheons ... 3.00 Breakfasts ... 2.50 Teas & Cakes ... 1.50

The Best Liquors only available at our Refreshment Rooms.

THE CENTRAL LOUNGE

Conducted by (J. M. FOLEY). River Road and Phone 571. P.O. Box 265, Victoria Street, Nairobi.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!!!

THE NAIROBI SHOW

is on July 23rd and 24th 1926

DO NOT MISSE! MONDAY TO FRIDAY, JUNE 28 TO JULY 1, 1926. HORTICULTURAL DISPLAYS CLOSE JULY 10, 1926 AT 3.30 P.M. NAIROBI. BIRTHDAY IN NAIROBI, CLOSE JULY 10, 1926 AT 3.30 P.M. NAIROBI.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAVY.

May's Lunch

Notwithstanding the fact that the ship was an hour and a half late there was no complaint from some of the Naval gentlemen at the reception.

When the other ladies in uniform, were commended for the excellent welcome given to the visitors.

THE DINNER.

The lunch of the Stanley was a pleasant introduction to Nairobi and the city.

After lunch served

at the Hotel is noted, the Mayor, Comptroller James Hiddell, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the people of Nairobi.

Major Carr

is the only one of the party who has been in Nairobi before. He has been in the city for some time.

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WOMEN & THINGS IN EAST AFRICA

No. 1

ON NAIBOI.

(BY MARGARET PETERSON.)

I wish I had the name of a King. If I had, I would write a story about him. I wish I had the name of a King. If I had, I would write a story about him.

On the outside of Nairobi I have seen many things. I have seen many things. I have seen many things.

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AFRIAN RIBBLS

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1926

Leaving on one side all questions of the administrative that may be agreed upon by the Government.

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MONDAY'S CABLES

AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

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THE SECURITY PACT.

White Paper History.

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HOME BY-ELCUL.

The Easthouse Seat.

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Leaving on one side all questions of the administrative that may be agreed upon by the Government.

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.



Coffee Machinery

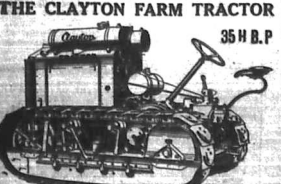
Have pleasure in announcing to planters in Kenya Colony that, in consequence of a slight reduction in labour and material costs, coupled with the recent installation in their works of more of their own design of special coffee machinery manufacturing plant they have been able to select a...

Reduction in Prices

- 1 also capacity 2400 lbs cherry per hour £25 Nairobi
2 do do do £59
3 do do do £64
4 do do do £85
All fitted with feed rollers and F and L pulleys.
Above fitted with shaking sieve.
2 dia £59 Nairobi
3 dia £64 Nairobi
4 dia £100 Nairobi

SCOTT & DAVIDSON, Sole Agents in Kenya Colony. We have now in consignment to our agents an adequate stock of machines and spare parts and hope in the course of a month or two to have the restoration of our machinery available to planters for the installation and maintenance of our machinery.

THE CLAYTON FARM TRACTOR



JONES, BURTON & CO. Ltd., Liverpool. Sole Agents in Kenya Colony. We have now in consignment to our agents an adequate stock of machines and spare parts and hope in the course of a month or two to have the restoration of our machinery available to planters for the installation and maintenance of our machinery.

AMUNDSEN RETURNS.

Shortage of Petrol.

[STANDARD SERVICE'S AGENT] London, June 26. The Arctic Expedition headed by Dr. Roald Amundsen, which started from Boston...



Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the that the Madeline expedition will make several flights in search of Captain Lord Amundsen if information justifying such action is received, but no detailed instructions will be given to the commander who is not expected to take any land views.

COMMON SENSE

London, June 26. The British Government ought to do in the course of a debate last night in the House of Commons...

REPORTED FAILURE

London, July 19. The Daily Mail has reported that the Amundsen expedition has returned safely.

TEA POT DONE CASE

Cheyenne (Wyoming), June 19. The Claydon case has issued a verdict in favour of the Clayton Farm Tractor Co. Ltd. The verdict was given by the Judge Paul J. The verdict was given in favour of the Clayton Farm Tractor Co. Ltd. The verdict was given in favour of the Clayton Farm Tractor Co. Ltd.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Government Policy.

[STANDARD SERVICE'S AGENT] Shanghai, June 19. A wireless message from Chung King was received in London. The British Consul has been informed that the Chinese Government has been notified and notified in the streets.

The Shanghai, June 19. The negotiations between representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and Chinese Delegates have been broken off owing to divergence of views.

The breakdown in the negotiations between the Commission set up by the British Government and the Chinese Delegates is explained by subsequent comments showing that the Chinese had no intention of dealing with a series of demands which they considered to be unreasonable and simultaneous with the Commission's proposals to return to the Commission.

COMMON SENSE

London, June 19. In the House of Commons, the Government ought to do in the course of a debate last night in the House of Commons...

LABOUR SUPPORT

London, June 19. Mr. Twiss, Secretary of the Labour Party, has announced that the Labour Party will support the Government's proposal to return to the Commission.

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EMPIRE ENTOMOLOGY

Conference Concludes.

[STANDARD SERVICE'S AGENT] London, June 26. Lord Buxton, presiding at the Empire Entomology Conference, said it had concluded its work.

The conference was held in London from June 19 to 26. It was attended by entomologists from various parts of the Empire. The conference was held in London from June 19 to 26.

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ARE YOU FIT AND ABLE TO BEAR THE BURDEN?



Are you fit and able to bear the burden? The Government is asking you to contribute to the war effort by paying taxes.

WE BRING IT FREE.

The Electric Institute is offering a free service to its members. The service is available to all members of the institute.

THE DAWSON NEWS SERVICE

- London 1/3
Paris 1/3
New York 1/3
Sydney 1/3
Auckland 1/3
Wellington 1/3
Christchurch 1/3
Dunedin 1/3
Invercargill 1/3
Nelson 1/3
Richmond 1/3
Timaru 1/3
Wanganui 1/3
Whanganui 1/3
Palmerston North 1/3
Hastings 1/3
Napier 1/3
Wellington 1/3
Christchurch 1/3
Dunedin 1/3
Invercargill 1/3
Nelson 1/3
Richmond 1/3
Timaru 1/3
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Palmerston North 1/3
Hastings 1/3
Napier 1/3

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FRENCH CRISIS.

Socialists Antagonistic.

[STANDARD SERVICE'S AGENT] London, June 26. The French crisis has deepened. The Socialists are antagonistic to the Government's policy.

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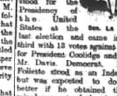
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NOTED AMERICAN DEAD.

Senator R. La Follette.

[STANDARD SERVICE'S AGENT] London, June 26. Senator R. La Follette has died. He was a prominent American politician.



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WHICH WAY DO YOU BUY TEA?

In buying tea, as in everything else, there is a wrong way and a right. You can just say 'T'ea, and leave the result to chance. Or you can say 'Brooke Bond' and be sure of satisfaction. Into Brooke Bond tea the blender's skill has...

Baby Sleeps and Enjoys his life

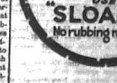


Woodward's Gripe Water keeps babies happy and healthy. It is a natural remedy for colic and other stomach ailments.

WOODWARD'S Gripe Water

Keeps babies happy and healthy. It is a natural remedy for colic and other stomach ailments.

Stop your Rheumatic Aches & Pains



Look for the portrait of Doctor Sloan. Sloan's Rubbing required.

Don't suffer! Sloan's gives instant relief.

Sloan's Rubbing required.

Look for the portrait of Doctor Sloan.

Don't suffer! Sloan's gives instant relief.

Sloan's Rubbing required.

Look for the portrait of Doctor Sloan.

A MOST CONTINENT.

Romantic Story of an Early Civilisation.

The long sea route south of the Atlantic of Africa, the lost continent, has been discovered...

But only old Atlantis was destroyed by volcanic eruption...

It was the destruction of Atlantis which opened the world to the West...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

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It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

I hold an act full of danger and being a very important development...

But the fact is that the world is now a different place...

It is a tale whose hero is the Atlantic Ocean...

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KEPLER MALT EXTRACT

A delicious food, containing the body-building and finest constituents of the digestible...

Its agreeable flavour commends it to children and invalids.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. Sole Importers.



KEPLER MALT EXTRACT

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TUESDAY'S CARDS.

YOUTH IN FRANCE.

EMERGENT SUPPRESSION.

THE SITUATION IN THE WESTERN SPANISH MAIN.

KEYS BURN.

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SAMUEL JAGGERS.

VALUERS AND FIDUCIARIES.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

WE HAVE FARMS FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS ON OFFER.

MORTGAGES REFLECTED.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ESTATES.

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LEIPZIG FAIR AUTUMN 1925 30TH AUG-5TH SEPT. TECHNICAL FAIR-9TH SEPT. TEXTILE FAIR-3TH SEPT. SHOW AND FAIR: 4.00 to 5.30 SEPT.

The Best and Largest Fair in the world of equal importance for exhibitors and buyers.

For information and application forms apply to the Fair Office for the Sample Fair in Leipzig.

Maßstab für die Musterräume in Leipzig.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

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THE TOWER OF BABEL.

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THE TOWER OF BABEL.

MATTIE VICTORS.

THE PROTESTATION OF CIVILIZED LIFE.

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THE PROTESTATION OF CIVILIZED LIFE.

Provide for Your Old Age.

By purchasing an African Life Pension Policy.

By Investing £1-10-6 monthly.

OTHER CONGRESSIONS IN THE EVENT OF DEATH.

YOUR TOTAL CASH PAYMENTS ARE 2500.

THE AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

MR. C. R. DAS.

KING'S MEDAL.

THE CARBO.

THE CARBO.

THE CARBO.

WE HAVE FARMS FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS ON OFFER.

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so far as tangible records are concerned. A contributed article on "Plagues and Education" which we publish to-day gives food for considerable thought on the subject and points to certain features in the life of primitive of the Kikuyu tribe which militate against the success of measures directed against plagues. One of the chief difficulties is occasioned by the wide dispersion of huts and the amount of cover surrounding each separate enclosure. This is the outcome of native custom, a custom not objectionable in itself, but one which adds enormously to the task of bringing medical aid and knowledge within the reach of individual natives. The ultimate concentration of natives into villages under what is called an ideal housing scheme would naturally go far to bring such relief nearer and to render efficient supervision of sanitation possible. This is, no doubt, a goal to which attention should be directed and it may so happen that investigation of the customs which have led to the present system would show how the ideal could be attained.

no MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

by purchasing an

African Life Pension Policy

providing for a PENSION at the Retiring Age 55 or 60 for a Man50 or 55 for a Woman.

EXAMPLE:

By Investing £1-15-4 monthly
a Man of 30
can secure at the age of 60 a
LIFE PENSION OF £100 YEARLY
or a
SINGLE CASH PAYMENT OF £1123
on attaining Pension Age on Policy.

OTHER CONCESSIONS IN THE EVENT OF DEATH

Your total CASH PAYMENTS are **£636**.
For full particulars apply to

THE MANAGER,
The African Life Assurance Society, Limited.
P.O. Box 206. NAIROBI.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

and what immediate detailed steps could be taken to influence the position. Education in all such matters is abundantly necessary, but we do not believe that education is the only road along which the objective can be reached. Education should be combined with practical control of those tendencies which are apt to perpetuate what is known to be bad in present conditions. Much may be done by the placing of wise restrictions on the license now enjoyed by barbarous customs and practices and by those traditions which impair the value of assistance that is within reach of a disease-ridden people.

THE "CARO."
Sighted at Mombasa.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, Monday.
H.M.S. "Caro" was sighted off Mombasa at 2.30 this afternoon and arrangements are completed to give the patients a crossing to the

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

COMMUNISM IN FRANCE.

Energetic Suppression.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Paris, June 20.

The Matin announces that 120 arrests have been made in Paris and the Province in pursuance of the measures for suppression of Communist propaganda in regard to Morocco.

The Premier, M. Painlevé, will shortly raise the question in the Chamber of raising the parliamentary immunity in respect of two Communist leaders who are Deputies to enable prosecution to be held.

Tangier, June 20.

The situation in the western Spanish zone is becoming serious. Rifli contingents are concentrating at various points along the Ceuta-Tetuan-Larache line.

Kenya Mails.

The mails despatched from Mombasa on June 1 by the a.s. "Gen. Veyron" arrived in England on June 20.

SAMUEL JACOBS & CO.

Managing Agents.
Theatre Royal Buildings.
Sixth Avenue,
NAIROBI.
P.O. Box 694. Telegrams, Telephone 671.
"ESSJAYCO"

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND PROPERTY SALESMEN PERIODICAL SALES OF FARMS, ESTATE, HOUSE PROPERTIES, &c. &c.

We shall be pleased to receive particulars of Properties for inclusion in our next Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE.

FARMS for all purposes in all districts.
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES and SITES in and around NAIROBI.
A FEW GOOD BUSINESSES for SALE.
PARTNERSHIPS on offer on exceptional terms.
MORTGAGES EFFECTED. We have SUMS of from £500 to £5,000 to Place on Farm and Country Properties, &c.
EMPLOYEES provided for all Situations.

("H. A. Standard" Special Cable Service).

KENYA COFFEE.

London Prices.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Saturday.

Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co. report that the coffee market is quiet and irregular.

Kenya fine quality, first size, £182.
Kenya average quality, unsorted, £157.
Uganda fine quality, unsorted, £129.
Uganda average quality, first size, £113.

Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst. from Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Ltd.: "Highest price realised during the past week for Kenya 'A' grade, £158 per ton; average price, Kenya 'A' grade, £145; number of bags of Kenya coffee offered, 1,597; number of bags sold, 1,267. Market quiet."

Messrs. Arbothnot Latham & Co. Ltd., London, report by cable through their agent, Mr. J. Lathbrant: "Market dull. Kenyas offered 1,260 bags, sold 950. Average price paid, £123 per ton; highest price paid for hold, £145 per ton; passby, £130 per ton."

KING'S MEDAL.

Uganda Awards.

His Majesty the King has awarded the King's Silver Medal for Native Chiefs to four Ugandan Chiefs.

Andrew Kivwanka, Omukama of Baganda, for conspicuous loyalty and ability displayed throughout a long career. He served for many years as a Baza chief and in 1920 was appointed Native Chief. Justice on office he has held with notable success.

David Munda, First Class Native Adviser of Northern Buganda in the Eastern Province, for long and very valuable service in the administration and education of primitive races.

Sadhaka K. Serwanga, Kagaya, Baza Chief of Karama county, Ankole District of the Western Province, for long and loyal service. He contributed largely to the advancement of Native Administration in Ankole and during the war rendered valuable assistance to the British Administration.

Mwaha, Ka-County Chief of Soroti in the Toro District of the

Eastern Province, for loyal service and devotion to duty during many years. He has now retired on account of ill-health.

REDWATER.

Official Measures.

The Department of Agriculture issues the following on the subject of Redwater—(Oall sickness (Anaplasmosis) vaccine:

It is notified for general information that this vaccine is supplied by the Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Veterinary Laboratory, Kabete, for the inoculation of country-bred cattle. The price (including postage) is Sh. 1/- per dose, prepaid.

It is not intended or recommended that this vaccine should be used for the inoculation of imported cattle on farms, as losses will probably occur, and the best results are not likely to be obtained.

Imported cattle should be sent to the Veterinary Quarantine Station near Nairobi, where inoculation against these diseases is done under the supervision of a Veterinary Officer. A large number of inoculations have been carried out without loss, and the result after the cattle have been exposed to tick infection, have been very satisfactory.

Owners may be assured that the greatest care is taken of the animals, which, on arrival are moved direct from the railway truck to tick-free sheds.

A charge of Sh. 1/75 per dozen is made to cover the cost of keep only; the usual period of detention is 100 days. Experience shows that losses are likely to be heavy, both in importations from Great Britain and South Africa, unless the cattle are immunised, and the cost of this may be estimated at approximately £100 per head—fully justified; besides which, it should be noted that, during the period of immunisation, the animals improve in condition and gain weight, and, in the case of Bulls, increase in size, with but little loss of time to the owner.

The Chief Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Department, Nairobi, should be advised of the arrival of animals for inoculation, and they should be consigned direct to Veterinary Department, Mile 17½, Thika Railway.

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juba Farm, Ndara, Transvaal, which is reserved.

YENSON BROTHERS LIMITED,
Managing Director,
The East African Properties, Ltd.



PERFUMES

**WORSY, ATKINSON, COOY,
& HOUBIGANT, nrc, nrc.**
Large variety of the **BEST** in stock

Toilet Waters, Face Creams and
Powders, Manicure Sets.
Tooth-paste, Toilet
Powder and

PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC
TOOTH BRUSHES

Recommended by the Dental
Profession.

A.H. Wardle & Co. Ltd.

Speciality Chemists,
P. O. Box 103. NAIROBI. Phone 56.



PLAGUE AND EDUCATION.

Native Inertia.

(Continued.)
The epidemic of the Kiluyu Province is the thirteenth of its second epidemic of plague, and the report of the Phelps-Stokes Educational Commission has just been published; the connection between the two is obvious only to the reader who can appreciate the meaning of the word "inertia" as applied to the Kiluyu Boreas.

Public funds support one qualified European doctor to care for the 30,000 natives in the Nyari and Fort Hall Districts, with the farm areas adjacent to them. In the Reserve itself the form of social organization is the family, rather than the tribe, to a degree almost unparalleled in any other part of Africa; in an epidemic, a preventive or curative programme of treatment involving the unified movement of the tribe, is correspondingly difficult to initiate; the difficulty is accentuated by the general system of domestic life, in which it is usual for each married man to set up an entirely separate establishment, and each hut, or small group of huts, on an island in a sea of cultivation or bush.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Nevertheless measures are being taken or tested to meet the periodical return of plague in epidemic form.

(1) Efforts at wholesale destruction of rats by intensive campaigns of killing are defeated by the ignorance and lethargy of the majority of hut-owners, the lack of toilet facilities and respect for headmen whose authority is not traditional, and by the wide dispersion of huts and the amount of work surrounding each separate enclosure.

(2) A vaccine is tested for injection, and the success of the new treatment by this method is attested by the thousands of raw folk who present themselves as willing victims of the needle; but the writer has yet to meet the medical man who is satisfied with the prophylactic value of the vaccine. Statistics are wanting at present to gauge its effects with accuracy, but deaths certainly do occur after and within a month of injection, so that it remains to be seen how long the needle will continue to exercise its spell over savage imagination.

(3) The handling of huts only leads to the concealment of infected cases, and has been discarded as an impracticable policy.

(4) The control necessary to make isolation effective among a primitive people argues the futility of any attempt by a single medical officer to erect camps throughout this district.

(5) Mass evacuation of infected huts, after the Indian precedent, is extremely difficult in an area where there are no large villages and where cold weather makes the inhabitants very reluctant to face the possible alternative of pneumonia, in temporary shelters.

(6) The consensus of expert opinion is turning in the direction of a general model housing scheme. The proposal, in itself, is a confession of the failure of present expedients, but by the time that the improvement of housing conditions will affect an appreciable number of the inhabitants of these districts, recurrent epidemics will have narrowed their total to limits which will not demand measures on a very large scale.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

These considerations suggest two conclusions: the immediate appeal to the trustee and employer—terms not mutually exclusive—for local Europeans do not meet the Bush requirement; the result then of the vital significance of population in a country where the demand for labour is extensive.

It is obvious that a housing ideal will not meet the immediate demand; however necessary it may be as a goal towards which to move; and the present situation must be met, whether on a district or a household basis. An Englishman at home would not expect his Public Health Authority which would give no little assurance, that he had not been known to let his

—an elderly animal be wiped out by an endemic disease before he could have recovered of their illness; yet in more than one case in the past two years, it has been the writer's task to send such tidings to Kiluyu in employment, and to instruct a Department whose means are entirely inadequate to make effective such preventive measures as can be employed; it is only to suggest that the time has come for the trustee and employer—again, the terms are not to be construed to face "scientific cuts in so-called essential services," in order to rescue tribes whose very existence is threatened. The disappearance will only anticipate the collapse of a society which depends on their co-operation for its development.

EDUCATION REQUIRED.

An ideal housing scheme, or any other measure for the ultimate control of plague, depends far more on the realization of native capacity to assimilate and to appreciate its advantages; not far from Fort Hall, a raw chief was persuaded to build a stone house for himself, only to change it after a short residence, in favour of the greater comforts of his native hut; and this is the point at which the report of the Phelps-Stokes Commission has such vital bearing upon the plague. The native must learn to want better housing; in short, he must be educated.

This education, in the writer's opinion, will include much more than what many mean by the "education of work"; in consuming long reports, it is inevitable that some elements will only assimilate certain elements, but those who interpret the findings of the Education Commission to mean that the natives are ignorant work are ignoring its insistence upon "Education for Life," the watchword of Booker Washington's methods which the author of the report is seeking to adapt to local needs.

LITERARY TRAINING

In striking the balance between the various activities of education, the writer is inclined to safeguard the degree of mental or literary training, which is necessary as a stimulus to performance; but some of his remarks seem to display a distinct tendency, with the record in the direction of manual and industrial training, to imagine that the performance of a specific job will produce a mechanical reaction upon the mental processes of the native, and will ensure the steady evolution of progressive ideas as a result of the normal advance of native life.

This theory enjoys the immunity of most generalizations in a country where there are no considerable records to support them and, at the same time, no reliable local statistics to disprove them; its exponents, therefore, are only threatened with the nemesis of error as they gaze into the future and, meanwhile, have to face the charge of fathering a thought with the wish that a band of amiable Robots may be forthcoming to meet the present crisis in the supply of labour.

The writer hastens to disclaim any intention of formulating the charge; charge and counter-charge at up too much valuable time which could be given to the pursuit of fact; we could dispense with a good many assumptions, if the series of observations on that they are made could be made available for general information. What follows, therefore, will be a record of personal observation, a tale of the reactions of native life to be benefited from different types of education, to the stimulus of plague.

Many of the pupils, who have enjoyed the education of work in the labour field, are to be found in this district, with three, at eight, ten, or more months' work to their credit, on their kipandas; for the past year, and previous terms in previous years, the

NO RADICAL CHANGE.

With the exception of household and personal servants who

have spent long terms in the association with their master mistresses, and are familiar with their habits of life, they hardly ever exhibit any radical change, as a result of their employment. It might be thought that they have assimilated something of the better housing conditions, from the advantages which they are said to enjoy, but it is little practical change that is to be expected; at least, he expected that would respond to our efforts at the extermination; but such has not been the case. The same is comparatively true of those natives who have enjoyed brief terms in the mangled and so-called "mission schools, and have only a few weeks' schooling; it is perhaps the third standard, until the fourth standard is reached is there a marked change in the home and the mode of the household, to the toilet and hygiene. These natives who buy rat-traps, cats and care for them, purchase disinfectants and use them liberally, put up their own houses, put windows in the walls of their huts to let in air, and employ banana instead of grass, as thatching material, are very far from being headmen, who organize village rat-hunts, who report cases of infectious disease, who respond to the initiative of preventive and protective, and who occurs bury the corpse, and not leave it exposed to pollute the neighbourhood.

It is true that the natives, in the face of a vast amount of bad and some direct opposition, cause their minds have been working out cause and effect, and the value of the value, which is "a spark in the sides of their intent," of the lethargic fatalism of the native superstition, expressed in the proverbial "KUNYU" (CONFIDENCE OF MOUTH).

If the scope of this survey is extended, it would be possible to quote from records of attendance at the Mission; there was a steady rise in the percentage of time worked for the employer; but the percentage went, from the third and onward; while, notwithstanding the difficulty is to retain pace and age a standard, unimpaired, of the native return to illiteracy, in illiterate employees.

It is, moreover, the point these schools, who is expected, to improve conditions of life and agriculture; in the local Department of Agriculture, the limitation of facilities for illiterate training makes itself apparent, not in the quality of the work and carpentry; there are isolated exceptions, but they invalidate the general conclusion.

The conclusion to which observations seem to point is progress in conditions of life and labour depend upon the immediate removal of the cause; if the native is to survive the struggle for existence, and be rescued from the extreme economy of the slave and the immediate removal of the cause, in proportion to the demands upon the native country, without disorganizing the government of the country, it will ensure the economic expenditure of the sources for labour.

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BOULE

mission was always... about any matter of importance.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. Northcote said that the Government had considered it to be extremely dangerous to store explosives on the Island at all. They had wished to store them on the mainland or in a lark in Port Moresby.

Mr. Napier said that explosives could be safely stored on the Island. There were certain low places where a fair quantity could be stored. Mr. Dickson explained that the trouble had long been on the mainland and the regulations disallowed the storage of explosives in a township. It had been found necessary to make special provision for the storage in Mombasa.

Mr. Dickson said that if some definite schemes were recommended by the Committee, Government would probably see their way to allow this storage to continue after expiration of the present arrangements in November next.

Mr. Dickson replied that the Committee had already recommended the siting site after carefully considering the matter with the assistance of Mr. Steuermann.

THE ELECTRICAL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Northcote said that he had consulted with Mr. Johnson regarding the proposed enquiry into the cause of the recent electrical accidents, and had come to the opinion that it would be advisable for the Committee of Enquiry to be a small one.

Mr. Barry thought it unwise not to have experts on the committee and Mr. Phillips said that nobody would leave their expert in the Director of Public Works if he was nominated. In his opinion the enquiry should cover more than the purely legal aspect as it might ultimately show that the present Ordinance was inadequate in the Court climate.

Mr. Barry: What we want is to ensure that there are no more deaths.

Mr. Northcote: Exactly exactly.

Mr. Phillips, continuing said that experts would have to decide what kind of installation was suitable in Mombasa as it appeared that methods of insulating applicable in colder climates might not be satisfactory here. They were working under different conditions and they also had to protect a different public to that dealt with elsewhere.

Mr. Northcote felt sure that the practical aspect of the matter would be covered by the committee of Enquiry. The experts would show how the public can be protected and the legal advisers would show how it is to be done.

LOTS FOR OIL STORAGE.

Mr. Northcote asked the Committee if there was any case for disposing of plots for oil storage by direct alienation as against auction. Unless special grounds existed for allowing direct alienation, it would be necessary to auction the plots. Mr. Phillip's replied that for one reason as the Oil companies were being compelled to erect hot storage buildings on these plots, it would not be fair to force them to bid in the open market for them.

Mr. Northcote pointed out that in the event of an auction being held, the plots would be auctioned as plots for oil storage only.

CUSTOMS BUILDINGS AND STATION.

Mr. Prud'homme referred to the latest proposals regarding the Customs House Railway station and Port Office at Kiliindini Pier, said he thought they were the most suitable yet put forward. It had been originally decided on the site of the new customs house they had no idea what the intentions of the Railway would be. They had never been informed that the Railway intended building a station at the Pier. It was now intended to have a thoroughly equipped Railway station and it would be a very large thing indeed.

The Committee supported Mr. Prud'homme's views on this matter and Mr. Northcote was grateful for the expression of opinion.

FERRIES.

Mr. Northcote: "I do not know whether you have any views on the subject."

Mr. Prud'homme: "I am afraid we still have very strong views on this

matter. You can express them in two or three words, that the ferries are inefficient and unreliable. The ferries are very set down there when we want them, so that unless each ferry had passengers to take over at the same time they frequently found themselves both on the same side.

In regard to a suggestion that the Public Works Department should take over control of the ferries from the Port Office, Mr. Napier said that this would not be advisable owing to shortage of staff in his department. The ferries would require a considerable amount of supervision if they were going to be worked properly.

Mr. Prud'homme argued that if there was more supervision more money would be collected from the ferries. He thought there must be much revenue lost at present as it did not appear to be necessary for a customs crew to take a ticket.

Mr. Dickson intimated that he would accompany Mr. Northcote on a tour of inspection. One member stated that he had so wait a considerable time of a ferry recently, while petrol was fetched from town.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The Chairman asked Dr. de Bore to give his weekly broadcast regarding small-pox. There had been no small-pox in Mombasa and its environs for 26 days. Only one case had been reported about 10 days ago along the Coast, and Dr. Bore was of the opinion that the Island was practically clear of small-pox.

A PRESENTATION.

On Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Brans on furlough, an "At Home" was held at the Puntland Club. The company included representatives of the Indian Association, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Legislative Council, the Commissioner of

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Customs, the Hon. Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Best.

On behalf of the Indian, Arab and Goba Communities, Mr. MacLellan Wilson, at the request of Mr. Jannabammad, of Messrs. Valli Harshan and Co., presented Capt. Brans with a silver casket containing an address.

In the course of a speech Mr. Jannabammad said:

I would like to thank him for his courtesy and politeness in his dealings with us. He has, apart from business, always shown keen interest in our affairs and customs. We have always thought we could rely upon him in do what he promised to do for us, and he is known amongst us as a reliable business man and a gentleman.

There is no doubt Captain Brans has done good work for the firm represented by Kestler & Co., Ltd. His knowledge of printing, paper goods has been of great help to some of us.

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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, as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

SIAL.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."
Sir—I have read with interest your article in yesterday's issue of your paper, also that contributed to your columns by Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., in the previous day's issue, under the heading of "Sial," and I hope these timely warnings will have the effect of bringing the Sial growers together to discuss the setting up of standard qualities, and consequently ask Government to undertake the grading of same.

In my letter addressed to you, which you good enough to publish in your issue of April 19th, I stated that a scheme of grading could easily be carried out in Kenya. I then, however, thought it premature to offer suggestions as to methods which might be adopted. When I was exporting from Tangi, I inspected and issued my own Grading Certificate, not only covering parcels I shipped myself but sometimes covering shipments I was not actually interested in. The system I carried out was to open up a small percentage of the bales of each consignment and issue my Certificate in accordance with my findings; the bales were then repressed and sent forward with the shipment. This is a method which is very inexpensive and can easily be carried out at Mombasa, but not altogether a thorough system. Briefly, the most effective scheme I have in mind would be the erection of baling centres, perhaps one at Thika and another at Mombasa which would be found most practical. The fibre and low delivered to these factories in a roughly baled condition and put into bales until it had been graded by the inspector then baled, the Government tax affixed to the bales and the shipment accompanied by a Grading Certificate.

If either of these schemes is carried out and the growers provided with specifications of standard qualities, it should not be long before we should have a more uniform quality exported, thus gaining the buyers confidence.

The present position is a very dangerous one; the improvement of the pound sterling to the Dollar has considerably affected the price of African Sial in America, making the material very expensive compared with Mexican Sial and unless strictly No. 1 quality and of length well cleaned and thoroughly brushed straight out free from tow, while to light cream in colour, can be guaranteed to the Americans. I am afraid it will be difficult to induce them to take an interest in the matter. Therefore, unless producers quickly realize this they will be running the risk of a much weaker market. I have today received a letter from Mr. Edward P. Thompson, C.E.M.E. Consulting Engineer, who has spent about 35 years in fibre producing countries, and as I think this communication, of which the enclosed is a copy, will be of interest your readers, I feel sure you will be pleased to publish it. As Mr. Thompson refers here to cut and bruised Sial, the excessive percentages of waste, and natural defects, which should be allowed to remain on the stems resulting in strawy qualities, the tangle and tangled condition in which the fibre is baled, I have asked him for an explanation of the causes of these defects, and also asks for a very comprehensive reply. I intend forwarding same to you for favour of publication in your columns as soon as I have had a chance to see Mr. H. V. MEEKINS, Ltd., Managing Director, Nairobi, June 26.

H. V. MEEKINS, Ltd.,
Nairobi, June 26.
Messrs. H. V. Mackenzie, Ltd.,
P. O. Box No. 684,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir—I have been viewing with interest the advice you are taking in your endeavours to attract the attention of Sial producers to the irregular and inferior qualities of fibre being exported, and the necessity for the adoption of thorough system of grading to bring the production up to a uniform standard, and after an exhaustive study of the sial industry in Kenya Colony and Tanganyika principally with respect to the methods employed in the decortication and the subsequent treatment of the fibre in the washing, drying, and baling process. I present the following as my views.

East Africa can produce Sial equal to any country in the world but I repeat to state the necessity for the fibre I have examined has been of an inferior quality as compared with the fibre produced in Yucatan Mexico and other large fibre producing countries, not only the Sial culture in Kenya Colony and Tanganyika is not so good as the methods employed in the extraction of the fibre.

The essential value of fibre lies in its tensile strength and if through improper decortication and treatment the fibres are cut, bruised or allowed to retain an excessive percentage of the natural dross of the plant, resulting in inferior qualities or become curly, sticky and tangled, a considerable diminution in its market value results. The market demands long, straight, strong, clean fibres, and will pay top prices for it.

True, East Africa is second in the fibre industry as compared with Yucatan and other large fibre producing countries, this is however nothing to prevent the planters of East Africa from investigating and following the better methods employed by these countries and reap the benefit of years of experience which has cost untold energy and wealth, when it is therein for asking. The fibre market like all other markets is captured and held by these producers and the qualities that the market requires and the qualities the producer may choose to send forward.

The grading and marking of Sial fibre for export has been the subject of considerable controversy in the London and American markets owing to shipments received from our country of inferior quality badly mixed and rarely if ever true to grade and the question has been asked—"of what use are the contents of the bales that bear them?" Under such conditions the market becomes suspicious of all East African consignments there is no surer road to claims and arbitration and it is always the producer that loses.

Other and more important countries have long since realized the importance of a perfect system of grading and marking their product, many are being required to undergo Government supervision with the result that the market has come to know that shipments from these countries are marked true to grade and accept them without question, such fibres fetch the highest prices.

It is a foregone conclusion that if the Sial planters of East Africa wish to gain the confidence of the market and command top prices for their products, that they should follow the example set for them by other countries by standardizing their fibre with respect to quality, length, colour, etc., and by using a perfect system of grading and marking it so that each bale sent forward into the world can be guaranteed true to the grade mark it bears. Not until this has been accomplished will East Africa take its rightful place in the fibre markets of the world.

Again referring to the question of comparative production it may be interesting for the East African planters to know that the percentage of waste in Yucatan and Mexico does not exceed 5 per cent and 25 per cent is more than the rule in East Africa especially in Kenya Colony. These vast differences are explained by the fact that the machinery used in the United States is the most efficient machinery obtainable and treat from 200,000 to 300,000 leaves per 10 hours of clean dry marketable fibre, utilizing but twenty-five leaves, and not to exceed ten operators, while in East Africa a

considerable number of boys are employed, to feed and operate the machines and from 50 to 100 boys are necessary for the operation of producing only 25 to 30 tons of dry marketable fibre per 10 hours of work.

(Sigl.) E. F. THOMPSON,
Nairobi. P. O. Box No. 512.

THE CITY PARK.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard."
Sir—In answer to the individual who signs himself "Bargee"—the cost of collecting animals for the proposed zoo has been more or less taken into account. In the scheme was first mentioned I had offered monkeys, 2000, bush buck, zebras, lion, leopard, and many other animals as gifts for the park, and as I have already said, we had a present made of all General Sir Edward Northey's animals as a nucleus, if we cared to take them.

I should feel so many circumstances, the condition of private traders in wild animals. "Bargee" is like so many others. He craves for endowments to grab a thing on credit and agitators work hard, and which has probably, and indeed probably reviewed hastily and cursorily.

I have repeated so many times that the park is a very great good of the Municipality. It formerly was Crown property and given over to predatory native fish-seekers.

Practically all towns of the size of Nairobi have some sort of park or pleasure grounds, and considering the large Indian, and other increasing European population, it would have been folly, in my judgment, not to have secured the opportunity (over 200 acres of good woodlands) at so negligible a cost.

I am heartily in accord with all the aspirations of "Bargee" as expressed in the last paragraph of his letter, and have advocated them ever since I have been in the country. "Bargee" would appear to be a plagiarist of other people's ideas, and ideas, and a critic of one who pays large rates to the Municipality, and did what has been done with the full knowledge of his obligations. That the park project was carried out, would speak for itself.

I would prefer to see Croydon Public Library rather than a Museum. The subscriptions would seem to be about sufficient for the former, and I would prefer the latter. Any help at your end. "Mr. Bargee."

Yours, etc.
W. H. E. EDGLEY,
Nairobi, June 23

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E. A. STANDARD COMPETITION.

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The decision of the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Shows is final.

DISNEY NOTES

[From our own correspondent.] Biannual, June 10. I should be true to the fashion stars by looking about the weather...

A MASAI MOVE

The Ol Momoony Masai are on the move from their old reserve in Kenya to the great Masai Reserve. Judging from appearances...

FORECAST No. 1.

TO THE SECRETARY, AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF KENYA, P.O. Box 20.

MY FORECAST OF THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES THAT WILL BE MADE FOR THE NAIROBI AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SHOW IN JULY NEXT IS...

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1st Day—WEDNESDAY, 22nd JULY. THE PRODUCE STAKES—For E. A. C. B. Horses 2 years old. Horse over 14.2 to 10 at £10...

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THE WAR MEMORIAL CUP—A Gold Challenge Cup Value £50 presented by the R.A. Hon. Lord Dunsire...

THE KENYA STEEPLECHASE CUP—A Challenge Cup value £15 presented by Settlers in the Fort Hill District...

OPEN STEEPLECHASE—To be divided into 2 divisions by the Handicappers. A Handicap. Winner of each division £40, second £10. Entrance Fee £2. About 2 miles.

2nd Day—SATURDAY, 26th JULY. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Value £50. Presented by the late Sir Robert Coryndon, K.C.M.G., to be won outright when won by the same owner three times with £50 from the Fund of which £10 is to go to the second...

KENYA ST. LEGER—Entries Close 21st July, 1925. Winner £200, second £50, third £25, nominator at winner £25. 1 1/2 miles. 18 started July 1925.

SOMALI STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP—Open to all Somali and Abyssinian Ponies. Winner £50, second £5. Entrance Fee £1. About 1 1/2 miles.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP—To be divided into 8 Divisions by the handicapper. Winner of each Division £40, second £10. Entrance Fee £2. 1st Division 1 1/2 miles, 2nd and 3rd Divisions 1 mile.

MAIDEN COUNTRYBRED RACE—For Horses 5 years old and over—11 at 7 lbs. Weight for age and inches. Winner £50, second £25. Entrance Fee £1-10-0. 7 furlongs.

ENTRIES FOR ALL of the above EVENTS CLOSE at NOON on FRIDAY, JULY 24th, 1925 at the Office of the Jockey Club of Kenya. All Entries MUST be accompanied by a guarantee to cover the amount of the Entry Fee and the Hire of Horses (£5a. 10s. each) for the Meeting.

KENYA ST. LEGER 1927.

To be run at the NAIROBI July Meeting, 1927.

Of 500 stews, Winner £200, second £50, third £25. Nominator of winner £25. If subscription does not reach £200, the balance to come from the Race Fund...

EAST AFRICAN DERBY STAKES 1927.

To be run at the Nairobi New Year Meeting, 1927/8.

Of 500 Stews, by subscription of 10 Stews, each, full forfeit or one 50% only if declared by 1st November 1926. For all East African Countries 3 years old. Colts 10 at. Fillies and Geldings 9 at 11 lbs. Winner £500, second £50, third £25. Nominator of winner £25. If subscription does not reach £200, the balance to come from the Race Fund...

By Order of The Stewards FRANK WOOLLEY, Secretary, Jockey Club of Kenya.

GRAIN HANDLING.

Capetown Critics.

In the South African Railway's General Manager's Bulletin, No. 18, issued on April 29, there was published under the heading "Working of Grain Elevators" the following paragraph: "The Administration has provided a quantity of new 3 1/2 lb. 'A' quality grain bags at the elevators for sale to grain owners desiring grain to be released in bags. The price is 1s. 3d. per bag at country elevators and 1s. 1d. per bag at the Cape Town Elevator."

of one truck there was gathered about half a bag of overruns, and from the other probably the same quantity, although one did not weigh so well, but judged from the quantity of grain left behind in the bags...

Every bag had the usual "hog" or "ear" for handling purposes, but the labourers had the bags in their hands and ignored the "hogs" loss of substance with the result. It was, as a matter of fact, rather distressing to watch the method in which the labourers of the railway handled the bags of grain. There was also another fault of the method—shoving at all events to any one with the slightest experience of grain bagging. The mailmen shipped for Madras and being in new bags costing 1s. 10d. each. From the elevator the grain was dispatched round to the ship's side in railway trucks and being in new and substantial bags should have arrived at the quay with not a single grain behind visible on the floors of the trucks. It was, however, the other way round. One watched a couple of trucks off-loaded, from the floor...

in order it is essential that the stich be lengthways, and not at an angle so that the threads, from one stich to the other, cover and protects the folds of the bag. One noticed a few bags had properly sewn mouths, but the majority of the mouths of bags had been sewn with the stich set up and down stich—positive evidence of carelessness.

ECONOMY The method of the proper and economical bagging of grain is of much more than a casual importance as, although there is at Table Bay Docks all the necessary equipment for loading grain in bulk, it is more probable that more than half the quantity of mailies to be shipped via Table Bay during the course of the next season will be sent in bags, not necessarily bags of Administration standard of quality. The Administration may be complimented upon a stand taken. The question of the proper bagging of grain for export is an important one and it is of proper and safe carriage in its own or cold storage of his produce the argument being constant that the second-hand bags which are in use are of such quality that they are liable to pierce.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1936.

MOROCCO.

The announcement that a working agreement to co-operate in Morocco by the publication of joint peace terms has been reached between France and Spain gives hope that some of the history of the Rifian trouble. Combined action has been wanted for a long time past. Neither their tasks nor their responsibilities in this area are dissimilar and their failure to work together in the past has been unfortunate both from economic and a military point of view. It is now many months since the Spaniards decided to withdraw from the interior and to concentrate their forces upon a comparatively narrow area on the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean which they proposed to occupy effectively. This withdrawal left to Abdel Krim complete control of a considerable region in North Africa. It was natural that this leader of the Berber tribes, assisted by a few international adventurers, should hope for better things, should continue to carry out raids into Spanish territory and should attempt to provoke a war among tribes in the northern part of the French Protectorate.

The withdrawal of Spain created a position of considerable difficulty for France and, as Spain did not abandon its Protectorate over the country it had evacuated, France was powerless to take effective offensive measures against the source of the trouble situated within the sphere of influence of a friendly power. Abdel Krim, therefore, became a danger to both territories. He was aware from the Spaniards who had decided not to engage in expensive warfare outside of their restricted boundaries and he could find a source retired from French forces by moving back into the abandoned Spanish zone in the event of disaster overtaking his invading forces. He would be, and is, at the mercy of a combined movement and the recent agreement reached by M. Chamberlain and M. Poincaré in Paris is therefore to be regarded as a final settlement of the whole trouble. In many ways the trouble in Morocco is a matter of international concern. Spain holds her position in Africa as the Mandatory, in fact it is not in name, of the Powers which signed the Act of Algiers said the rights of France in the neighbouring Protectorate ultimately rest upon the same foundation. That Act entrusted to France and Spain the duty of creating a grandeur and of pacifying the country and it was assumed that it was the solemn pledged responsibility by Germany of this Agreement which all but precipitated a European crisis fourteen years ago. Germans are again busy in that region and evidence has been collected of Bolshevik and Communist support of Abdel Krim. Concentrated action which will effectively bring the matter has been long delayed. The French zone was invaded at the end of April fighting has taken place continuously more than. It is clear that the life here has been all tangled in the art of modern warfare and the complicity of Communists as advisers instructors and possibly active participants in the fighting is a sinister indication of the gravity of the situation. The fight

FRIDAYS CABLES.

CHINESE RIOTS. Further Conflicts Reported.

[MORNING NEWS'S ASSOCIATION.] Peking, June 26.

The Powers have replied to the Chinese Government's note of June 20 regarding that the Chinese Government has demanded a revision of the meeting in Shanghai directly opposing the one which was announced by the Powers a version which had been established by carefully confirmed data. The reply declares such an attitude which does not facilitate a friendly settlement. They disclaim all responsibility for any delay that may occur in reaching a settlement.

RIOTS IN CHINKIANG.

Chinking, June 25. Strikers, three thousand in Japanese control in the street. He demanded an apology for the statement that strong action would be taken in default of this.

An unconfirmed report has reached Chinking from Tientsin to the effect that the Japanese Customs Commissioner has been killed and two Japanese have been injured. The disturbance is rampant in Ningpo and rumors have reached the junior Customs men.

INTIMIDATION.

Shanghai, June 25. Further anti-British boycotts are reported. Students have intimidated compradors at Wuhu who are consequently refusing to supply British or Japanese wares.

TROUBLE IN CANTON.

Canton, June 25. Thousands of students, workmen, and soldiers in Canton have embarked for Hong Kong. The East Surrey Regiment has been repelled with machine guns. Firing lasted twenty minutes. A French merchant, M. Fougere, the director of Customs Major Edwards was killed. One British Marine and two civilians were wounded. All the evidence indicates that the Chinese fired first.

Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton was not killed.

TROOPS STANDING BY.

Hong Kong, June 24. Five hundred British and other foreign women and children from the European Quarter in Canton have embarked for Hong Kong. The East Surrey Regiment has been ordered to stand by in case of need.

ing has evidently been severe, but France recognizes the intense at work on the wheeling policy of confidence [said in the Paris Chamber after M. Poincaré had made his appeal speech]. Great Britain is watching the clock. Under the Act of Algiers, she is empowered to support France and Spain in action against the Rifian army. The French Premier has stated that it is the duty and intention of France to bring peace to their Protectorate and to suppress this unpacified invasion with energy and has at the same time shown that there is no intention of allowing the campaign to develop into a war of complete determination by the French Government, coupled with the promise of active co-operation from Spain on the north, should specify the instruments to administration and resolve the peace of northern Africa.

FRENCH CRISIS.

Policy in Morocco.

FREE FIGHT IN THE CHAMBER.

[MORNING NEWS'S ASSOCIATION.] Paris, June 25.

A referendum taken by the Socialist Parliamentary Party on the attitude they should adopt towards the Government resolution a motion put forward in favour of complete liberty of action which would be the withdrawal of the Party's support from the Government, obtaining sixty votes, while motions in favour of supporting the Government of most, if the latter were to Socialist wishes and of continuing to support the Government obtained 47 and 23 respectively. It is expected that the Government's fate will be decided in the Chamber this afternoon when M. Poincaré will make his statement on the Morocco question, and an important debate will follow.

FREEDOM OF ACTION.

A meeting of the Socialist Parliamentary Party was held after the withdrawal of the accords of which are most confused but the speech appears to be that the Socialists are in favour of freedom of action though this does not necessarily involve an immediate rupture with the Government.

ABDEL KRIM'S ADVISERS.

The Chamber was packed when M. Poincaré made his statement with reference to Morocco. He recalled the Government wish for peace and explained that France was merely defending her territory. The Government hoped to bring peace between Abdel Krim and the French who had refused to follow the commands of the German, Russian and Egyptian advisers around him they must give the impression that France was ready to make concessions. M. Poincaré read Abdel Krim's proclamation of a Holy War against the enemies of Islam and

the document showing Bolshhevik influence of the Rifian rebellion a telegram from the French Communist Parliamentary group containing a letter from Abdel Krim on his victory. This statement was greeted with loud protests from the Right, Centre and Left and with cheers from the Communists.

A COMMUNIST PROPOSAL.

Indignation became intensified when M. Poincaré read a statement by the Communist Deputy Socialist protesting the debate of the Chamber and subsequently read translations of pamphlets in Arabic emanating from the revolutionary leadership in France, calling upon the Moors to revolt against France. M. Failloux, Deputy Socialist, supported the Government. The Chamber then listened to an interpretation from M. Doriot, in which he lauded the Government and denounced Bolshivism. His speech was suddenly interrupted from the Right by Deputy Colonel Pélissier, who dashed the Government's peace mission. A free fight followed and M. Herriot who was presiding suspended the Chamber.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

The debate finally terminated on a lower note in the early hours of the morning. M. Poincaré declared that Franco-Spanish negotiations which aimed at the provision of co-operation between the French and Spanish Moroccan elements in the sovereignty of the Sultan, which however, would be only nominal in the Spanish case. A cold rift after it was made by the Bolshhevik who submitted a minor amendment which the Government promptly accepted and worked in the resolutions. After this M. Poincaré's position was secure and the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 510 votes to 90.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

Serious Situation.

[MORNING NEWS'S ASSOCIATION.] London, June 25.

Attention was called to the outlook in the coal-mining industry of question-time in the House of Commons after a reply to Mr. W. L. Gwynne (Labour, Hovehly) by Mr. C. G. H. Lewis (Conservative, Secretary of State for Mines) who said that 201 coal-mines, normally employing 719,000 men, had closed down and that 121 coal-mines employing 11,000 men had opened or reopened. He said that 121 coal-mines employing 11,000 men had opened or reopened. He said that 121 coal-mines employing 11,000 men had opened or reopened.

Mr. Baldwin asked whether the Government was contemplating action in view of the serious position and of the gravity of the situation which would result if the event of a dispute in this industry. Mr. Baldwin in reply said that he had no intention of making any statement. He said that the Government should only intervene as a last resort. It was desirable to maintain the status quo. He said that the Government should only intervene as a last resort. It was desirable to maintain the status quo. He said that the Government should only intervene as a last resort. It was desirable to maintain the status quo.

DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

The visit of the coal-mining industry was the subject of an important letter from Mr. Baldwin and Mr. A. J. Cook, the Secretary of the National Union of Miners, to the Premier in Downing Street to-day with a view to arranging for the Premier to receive a deputation to discuss the position in an attempt to avert an increase in the coal tax. The situation is serious and it is to be expected that there is little doubt that the miners' views will give notice on Friday to bring to an end the present position in an attempt to avert an increase in the coal tax. The situation is serious and it is to be expected that there is little doubt that the miners' views will give notice on Friday to bring to an end the present position in an attempt to avert an increase in the coal tax.

THE WAGE AGREEMENT.

At a meeting of the Joint Coal Committee of Inquiry into the coal industry the London coal-owners informed the miners that they were giving one month notice on June 25, to end the present wage agreement and that they were requesting the Government to pass the legislation necessary to ensure that the coal tax was to be made to an eight-hour day. The miners' representatives replied that they could not accept the coal-owners' proposal. The coal-owners' proposal was to be made to an eight-hour day. The miners' representatives replied that they could not accept the coal-owners' proposal.

RUHR EVACUATION.

French Decision.

Paris, June 25. The Cabinet has approved a decision to evacuate the Ruhr. M. Poincaré and M. Briand with a view to carrying out the suggestions referred to in a letter to the British Government in the Ruhr. The operation will commence in the near future.

The total number of packages reported was 1,600 packages, principally to adjacent ports.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

Shipping Return.

Following is a statement of the import and export trade of Kenya and Uganda for the month ending June 30, as shown by the Customs Shipping Returns:

KENYA AND UGANDA.

Agricultural implements 140 packages; beer 949 packages; biscuits 40 packages; blankets 965 packages; cement 14,000; China and glassware 50 packages; coal 5,569 tons; cotton piece goods 1,814 packages; cycles 98 cases; disinfectants 101 packages; galvanized sheet 212 packages; hand saws 307 bags; gunny bags 130 bales; industrial and agricultural machinery 410 packages; iron and steel materials 14 cases; motor vehicles and parts 113 cases; painters' colours 200 packages; provisions 847 packages; provisions, other sorts 1,260 packages; Railway material, rails and sleepers 14,529 packages; Railway material, other articles 104 bags; soap 426 cases; sugar 89 bags; tea 251 cases; tobacco and cigars 753 cases; tin 1,024 bags; wine and spirits 1,365 packages; merchandise 5,534 packages. The total passenger was 66,699, value 5,582 of gold.

EXPORTS.

Beans 10 bags to Tanganyika; Bechuana-mer 20 bags to Hongkong; Butter 3 cases to United Kingdom; Butter 9 cases to Dar-es-Salaam; Carbonates of soda 100 bags to Dar-es-Salaam and 500 to United Kingdom; Cattle 15 bags to United Kingdom; Cattle 454 bags to United Kingdom; Chillies 987 bags to United Kingdom; Coffee 1 bag to Kenya; 3 to be sent to Lindi, 14 to Zanzibar, 10 to Bechuanaland, 11 to India, 200 to Aden, 200 to Port Sudan, 100 to Egypt, 840 to France, and 3,722 to United Kingdom; Copra 141 bags, France; Cotton 128 bales to Egypt, 25 to United Kingdom and 3,620 to India; Curries 19 cases to United Kingdom; Flux and flux tow 74 bales to United Kingdom and 12 to Belgium; Iron 1 case to United Kingdom; Hides 82 bundles to United Kingdom; Horns, rhinoceros 1 case to Belgium; Gums 4 cases to India, 10 to India, 2 to Belgium and 42 to United Kingdom; Gunny 10,445 bags to United Kingdom and 40 to Tanganyika; Maise flour 228 bags to Dar-es-Salaam; Soap 29 cases to Aden; Marble 5 cases to Fozambique; Mats 23 bags to Tanganyika, 10 to Dar-es-Salaam, 10 to Kenya, 20 to Lindi and 25 to Bechuanaland; Rubber 97 cases to United Kingdom; Roads, cement 5,530 bags to United Kingdom, 20 to Aden and 1 to Bechuanaland; Roads, concrete 420 bags to United Kingdom; Sand and fine coal 4,650 bales to United Kingdom, 20 to Bechuanaland and 5,135 to United Kingdom; Timber 13 bales to United Kingdom; Wood 81 bales to United Kingdom.



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WINS AGAIN!



THE 1925 SIDECAR

TOURIST TROPHY RACE

WON BY L. PARKER RIDING A DOUGLAS COMBINATION.

The Tourist Trophy Races held in the hills of man every year provides the most searching test that any motor cycle can be subjected to. Racing round the mountainous course of 371 miles, with ever changing road surfaces and atmospheric conditions, it is indeed proof positive that the successful motor cycle is one of the best obtainable.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN OF BOTH BELT & CHAIN DRIVE 21 h.p. MODELS. Sole Importers: NEWTONS Ltd., NAIROBI.

SAFETY FIRST!

WALK IN A SOUND MIND

BUY

PARSONS

NON SKID CHAINS AND YOUR CAR SAFETY IS ASSURED OBTAINABLE AT ALL GARAGES AND ST.

Sole Importers TYSON Bros. Ltd., Nairobi

CAR CAUSERS.

(Continued from page 17.)

occupants of the front seats. This may be due to restricted space between the engine and the floorboards which does not permit of the air drawn in through the radiator escaping into the atmosphere and therefore it works its way on to the floorboards. In this direction the usual cause of danger is through the pedal slots and around the brake lever. This air is not particularly healthy but it is most undesirable. A cure can be effected by cutting strips of an old inner tube and tacking them on to the under side of the floorboard around the pedal and brake slots in such a position that they overlap each other by about half an inch. This fitted they are practically invisible and the gases escape out without interfering in any way with the movement of the pedals.

Carbon Monoxide.

The hot air passed through into a driving compartment is not a serious danger, but in those cars where the exhaust is well forward or which have a leaky exhaust pipe and manifold connection, there is a danger from carbon monoxide poisoning. This danger is increased with closed-up saloon bodies. Many articles have appeared in the Press on the subject of the danger of carbon monoxide gases both in closed cars or closed garages when the engine is running, and the potential dangers of exhaust gases should be recognized. Carbon monoxide is a very active poison. It is the poison which kills in a closed room with a charcoal fire burning and should not be regarded lightly. Whenever possible it is better to make engine adjustments which have to be made whilst the engine is running, outside in the open air if they must be made indoors, obtain all the ventilation possible or at least conduct the exhaust gases out of doors by means of a hose pipe attached to the exhaust pipe.

Training Dogs.

I am very fond of dogs, but there are some which should be destroyed because of the bad habits they acquire, although the fault can be placed, as a rule, at the door of indifferent training whilst they are young. Perhaps one of the most reprehensible habits which a dog can acquire and which are very difficult indeed to cure is that of rubbing out at motor cars or cycles. A splendid book, "Watchdogs," has been published by Lieut.-Col. H. Richardson, late commandant of the British War Dog School in the Great War, and in this book is contained the following hint for breaking dogs of the dangerous practice mentioned above. Take the animal out on a lead and make a point of going where motor cycles pass. If a dog can bring one along for the experiment, so much the better. As the machine reverses, stop the dog should be suddenly scooped. If it jumps after it and the lead should be strongly held. The next time the machine should pass more slowly the lead can trail on the ground or be loosely held so the dog should not be allowed to sniff the wheels all the time. When he begins to pay attention and refrains from sniffing the machine, immediately offer it a piece of biscuit as a reward for good behaviour, and continue this lesson until the dog's trend of mind is altered.

Care of the Brake.

Just a little, but very important, driving hint to motorists. Don't use the handbrake more than is necessary. Keep the screws from working down to a nubbin. A good driver in ordinary running does his best to let little and let little, pretty. Save your brakes for an emergency.

THE STRAIGHT EIGHT.

Features of a New Hupp Model.

ON THE ROAD IN S.A.

Writing in the Cape Times recently, a motoring expert has made interesting things to say regarding the "Straight Eight" Hupp. He says:

Chiefly on the strength of exceptional performance and durability, the four-cylinder Huppable has long been a favourite amongst South African motorists. Thus a favourable reception was accorded for the new eight-cylinder model produced by the same makers to supplement their line and keep abreast of modern motor-cycling tendencies. The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has never built a six-cylinder car, having confined its activities hitherto exclusively to four-cylinder power units, but, once having decided to break away from tradition, it stepped across the intermediate stages of the "six" and the "V-eight" straight to the "straight-eight" forever. That was over two years ago, and in the interval unending development work has been done, all the links and evolved a product, from personal road experience, is decidedly better than it looks and—turning back to my opening sentences—fully justified the Huppable reputation. That is my sole criticism of the new Hupp production: it is externally disappointing. It doesn't look like eight cylinders in line. We are all made, more or less, and the man who is driving an "eight," and a "straight-eight" at that, wants others to know it. But by just to the makers, one of their chief claims to superiority is its compactness for handling in traffic and parking. It has wheel base of 118½ inches, which is 3½ inches more than that of the four cylinder Huppable.

CONSERVATIVE DESIGN.

The main specification features of the Huppable "Eight" were described so recently a repetition is unnecessary. Generally, whilst design is eminently calculated to satisfy the purists and fervents for simplicity and animal efficiency and exceptional reliability afford undeniable excuse for any apparent elaboration. Thus one finds the design of the straight-eight Huppable to be the oughtly advanced in its own particular school—which has the entire range of practice to choose from—yet marked by a certain conservatism which, embodying nothing defective or unproven, in its results not so ultra-modern as certain details as some of our cars are habitually less repetition. As compared with other types, the raised "steer" of the straight-eight may be summed up as: (1) lighter balance; (2) more efficient cooling, thus making it possible to run the engine at a higher speed; (3) higher revolutions are possible owing to the extra pistons and reciprocating parts; (4) reliability is enhanced by the use of small parts, which are not subjected to such a severe and larger parts; (5) distribution of the charge is considerably better than on a "six." There are other advantages of a more technical nature, which need not be discussed here.

STRAIGHT-EIGHT DELIGHTS.

A long run at the wheel of the straight-eight Huppable is the best convincing argument possible that the motorist has come to the better side of the future. The Hupp engine is almost invariably quiet and silent in operation, and it is a most interesting observation. Provided the road ahead, speeds up to 50 miles an hour can be maintained almost without recognizing that the engine is working at all, unless this skin to working, which is the

ideal. My own home hill of 1 in 7 was quite comfortably climbed on top with a full load, and, however long, all ordinary ascents can be negotiated at speeds to suit the driver's whim. Over Red Hill from behind not only was there no need to use the gears but there was always a reserve. Returning via De Waal Drive with the setting sun low down and straight ahead, and the usual Sunday morning traffic about, the most impressive thing about the Hupp was the ease of handling and the way it did its work at what frequently was less than a decent working pace. In traffic it is quite easy to use top gear only and crawl behind a horse cart, using the clutch only after a definite stop. Gear changing is extremely easy, and the steering of the new car and lever type, specially designed for ballion tyre—is particularly impressive. It is a car which is all but wash, on the Lockheed hydraulic system, is, of course, exceptional. The dash is a single eye, which is a great improvement. On the whole, with the exception of the steeper footwork, are admirably placed for the driver's comfort. The steering is good, and at all speeds the car holds the road well. Passenger comfort is provided for in all respects. Altogether the new Hupp is an unusually fine car, a real delight to handle, and, on very reliable authority, mechanical of fuel, 20 miles per gallon is quite attainable in ordinary driving.

"Shell" Successes.

GOOD WORK IN THE FLORENZ CUP AND SHIELD.

The competition for the Florenz Cup and Shield (Cory, Florio and Targa Florio), which took place at Palermo in May was won by "Shell" Spirit. The Cup was won by a team of 268 miles was driven by Bullitt driving a "Peugeot" at an average speed of 44.3 miles per hour, whilst the race for the Shield, over a course which was won by Constantini, driving a "Bugatti" at an average speed of 44.4 miles per hour. The Shield was won by a team which the races are run in only 67 miles round, it is of such an extraordinary nature, starting from an average of 2,000 ft. to an altitude of 5,000 ft. on the first 25 miles, then dropping to sea-level 25 miles further on, that both performances are exceptionally fine, and the superior performance were won on "Shell" spirit, a great tribute to the pulling powers of this spirit.

ROMA MEMORANDUM.

Don. de Pando, who is at present attempting a flight from Rome to Melbourne and back, has just accomplished a particularly noteworthy performance in flying from Bombay on the West Coast of India, to Coonarda, on the East Coast of India.

The distance is 4,000 miles, and this was done in 100 hours. The Pando airfield has been covered by a sea-plane. Prior to the flight it was known that no sea-plane had ever been made until about 500 miles had been covered, this being due to the turbulent state of the river. The successful accomplishment of the Pando flight is a further proof of the reliability of "Shell" spirit and also to the aviator's faith in it.

"CONTROL" & THE T.T.

In the T.T. Races, the first place in every recent year was won by "Control" oil, all of which was also used by Capt. Amundsen in his recent Polar expedition.

Messrs. Newton, Ltd., vendors of a cable from Messrs. C. W. Field & Co., Astor Hotel, just after the T.T. races, announced that the reliability of "Shell" spirit and also to the aviator's faith in it.

No Reduction in the Natural Benzol Content of "Shell"

There is never any variation in the Natural Benzol content of Shell—nature's mixture of the highest grade petrol and benzol in correct proportion for perfect combustion, maximum mileage, and the utmost power.



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SHELL

Nature's Mixture of Petrol & Benzol

THE WOMAN AND THE CAR.

Trials of a Learner at the Motor School.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

To those of us who are wont to watch with jealous eyes the rich and glided automobile flander driving with ease and haunter along the highways and byways on Sunday afternoons in his two-wheeler all dressed up and somewhere to go in goggles and fur gloves, as it were, with difficulty suppressing a tingly and suspicious sneer at the proximity of the snoring motor-cycle, utterly ignoring the sweating human propeller of the humble push-bike, and only noticing the lowly pedestrian in order to run over him occasionally—those of us who observe this demigod of the road there must of necessity come periods of black and bitter envy, writes Eredias Price in the Sunday Chronicle.

We may well ask why this unequal state of affairs should be, why some inferior creatures (mentioning no names, of course) should have everything while others, infinitely more deserving, noble and hardworking (mentioning no names, of course), should get what is commonly known as "six on the dollar."

We only pause in our growth to jump shortly over the nearest ledge whenever a naughty pliee condescends to play a wailing symphony on his electric horn. We glare malevolently at him as he flashes past the landscape, selling him a road-hog and a blasted capitalist and other things varying in quality and quantity with our breeding.

We long for the instalment people to appear suddenly and wrench the wheel from his protesting grasp. That is if we are made of green stuff. If not, what my own personal symptoms used to be on being "used" with mud splashes by a Ford "Tay" used to be.

By one day Tuesday at eleven a.m. precisely my feelings have altered.

DAYS OF LEARNING.

To you who envy the alleged gay lot of the "organizer" owner, driver of the light one, I have only one piece of advice to offer—don't be silly. Pity him, shed tears of blood for him, but don't envy him.

To you who see the finished product chugging merrily along, I ask one question: Have you ever pondered what suffering and tortures this poor miserable mortal has undergone before arriving at the ultimate state of perfection you are privileged to witness?

Naturally not. He may tell you such is the way of the stiver motor-man, hiding his inner feelings, man of his life's making, swank, that he was born with the knowledge of French, Greek, Latin, and German. He is vulgarly speaking treated as a lower limb as though it were half a yard of elastic.

Behind you, this unhappy wretch has purged his soul in life's melting-pot. He is a butterfly broken on the wheel of suffering. In other words, he hasn't half gone through it.

Come, with me to the motor school for a brief space.

THE SCHOOL.

And so, I conclude the Instructor, "I end my two hours' lecture on the fuel and mechanism of the motor-cycle. You should now understand it thoroughly. Any questions?"

"Yes, please. I am slightly puzzled, but I never try all, are you?"

Instructor: No questions? Yes, please. (desperately).

Instructor (beaming all over at the sight of me, as student at least who is taught from the office up to date, please).

By the way, of course, I understand your question perfectly, but one thing is certain.

Instructor (encouragingly): Yes? E. P. (simply): What is a car-burner?

Instructor faints dead away and is revived with petrol.

SIX EQUALITY.

In the motor school, men and women are equal. Personal attractions do not count. A man can have the figure of a Greek god, a wavy hair of Owen Nares, the intriguing tones of the hidden speaker of "Ilo who mormon." Good-night, everybody, goodnight, as though he were really sorry he had to go home, and the perfect manners of Beau Brummel, but if he is good-looking, as American's first "Aerial" sky-touring car.

Woman accomplishments are all a girl may get. "The Maiden Prayer" by Mrs. Cook, a sketch on order, but Mrs. Cook make a jumper that would win the world's championship, such a baby in five seconds by the clock. It is difficult to understand the gentleman of value training as practiced on the wheels of the wheels of the most water-out (horse-driven).

In the motor school we are primed and honed for competition. We do not hide our feelings under a thin veneer of politeness. When some heroic creature asks, "Why do you not go?" or "Do succeed all your time." Even though relief having missed asking the same fool question by a blessed miracle is simply responsible for our misdeeds, it does not detract from its volume.

TYRE TURNING.

Have you ever tried to turn a tyre inside out to repair same? I have watched it done. Simple as A B C. It is not what the Instructor do it. "It" he says, "is dead easy." A few deft turns of the wrist and the tyre lies at his feet, a raised and the tyre lies at his feet, literally crated out of his hand and begging for mercy.

At least I think so. Where I regard my social status after my pitiful exhibition, inhibition. I am a little better. In the night of me it seems to show up, a grasp of a result or a result, imitation of the Instructor, I hope. It springs and lies on my feet, as the eye and lies down again.

The class looks at you.

Slightly less confident, I tread on my employed, but I did I think. It gives an unexpected jump and walk lovingly round my neck like a snake.

The class under the impression that I am a female Harry, I sent to brighten their dull lives, come on.

I shall never look a tyre in the face again. I get to grips with it. Suddenly it slips from my grasp, flies across the room and catches the Instructor in the stomach. He gives a surprised "Tgh!" and sits down quickly. Red with shame, I exit. I could have taken four curtains easily on that spot.

BREAK AND CLUTCH.

They are just beginning in the next room. Hello, Death-to-Instructor, your signature is a little pupil. I ignore her elaborately.

"Here we have the brain, the brain. I look back. This steering business is simple. I shall soon be looking gently on the country round, my foot on the wheel 'yourself' and my hand on the 'throttle.' I shall not wear a top-hat, but old-fashioned.

"Would you use your hand-brake in that case?"

I come to earth with a bang. "Yes—No." I mumble with great pressure of mind.

"Right," repeats the lecturer.

I breathe again. What a drive I shall take! Too good for mere pleasure runs. Probably I shall race at Brooklands, or maybe on the Broads. The Formula. So on all road up ready for the Big Race. Their throats are open, and I am one on me? My old friend, the man of the type, is justly watching. His "Bellows" and "Pump" and "Oil" are all in a row, and I am a bit of a bit. He has the best of things. "Lucky Christmas!"

SKY TOURING CAR.

Latest Aero Development in America.

"AERIAL COUPE"

Workmen in the Akron factory of Goodyear are beginning operations on America's first "Aerial Coupe"—a small airplane designed for sky touring. P. W. Litchfield, President of Goodyear says that this latest aircraft under way at Akron, will be one of the smallest practical airplanes so far attempted in America in the world.

The tiny airplane, which has already been called an "air yacht," is to be 100 feet long, 30 feet in diameter, 10 feet in height, and has a capacity of 47,000 cubic feet, the "air yacht" being 50 feet in length.

It will be powered with 100-horse-power motor, capable of driving the little cruiser at more than 40 miles an hour, and is capable of 30 hours of continuous flight without refueling.

An enclosed cabin, the appointments of which are to be of great value and polished aluminum will have accommodation for two men, including the pilot. The new Goodyear design is according to Mr. Litchfield, the result of several years' experimentation with small lighter-than-air ships called "Pony Blimps," the Akron company having secured a limited number during its 12 years of existence in the lighter-than-air field.

PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

This miniature ship was operated over land and water with perfect safety and filled up thousands of hours of flying under all conditions.

It is possible also to land the "air coupe" on either land or water, and aerodynamic and aerodynamic creation will control a new and fascinating mode of travel.

Low operating costs and a wide range of possible uses bid to open the way to popularity for this unusual airship, in a number of cases the "Pony Blimp" having been employed with success for deep sea fishing and in landing schools of porpoise and whale for the fishing fleets.

World. A mere girl has been liberated.

"Come and point out the Accelerator to me." The Voice of Authority cuts in on my dreams. "That," I whisper.

"I said," he replies coldly, "the Accelerator, not the Radiator." I try again. I touch a button. Something flows out and bites the Instructor. I go quickly while his going is good.

The Driving Instructor takes kindly as I approach the car. He is heard of me. "THE FIRST DRIVE." It is Hyde Park corner. The engine has stopped dead six times since the life of it. He is at interior type. That old lady is still threatening us with her umbrella across the road. Her coat is black. The policeman is in the traffic on. I pull away like the church organist. Nothing happens.

"This is what the driver's job is like," is the advice of a girl who has been stuck to a lorry. The Instructor falls me wide to do. He is in a state of shock, and forward suddenly. He hangs his face on the windscreen. The policeman waves his own life by a look through the window. He has a job at the Coleman any old day. Teacher grabs the wheel abruptly. He is looking dead. In the first lesson.

One thing is really worrying me. What is the small orange on the back of the car? It is a light or a bulb or a gas or a water-tight? I will ask the instructor.



MOTOR CYCLES

ARE WORLD FAMOUS FOR MANY REASONS—CHIEF OF WHICH IS THAT MOST DESIRABLE OF QUALITIES

TRUSTWORTHINESS

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

Sole Agents in Kenya, Uganda and Northern Tanganyika.

BULLOVS & ROY, Ltd.

RAIBORN SCOUTS & CLANS KAMPALA. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR SUB-ASSISTANT.

PROPER LUBRICATION.

How to Save Money on Repairs.

Most people will agree that the knowledge of an automobile is necessarily affected a great deal by the amount of attention which is given to its lubrication. Very few, however, realize the extent of the difference in the service obtained by really thorough attention and the less ordinary sort of care.

Considering the engine first, nearly all the wear which takes place in the bearings and the cylinders and on the piston rings is due to the abrasive action of dirt, or the use of oil which has been considered a poor lubricant by remaining too long in the crankcase. Few regarding the dirt, everyone knows that the engine soon becomes dusty. Of course the same air which deposits this dirt all over everything under the hood is drawn in through the carburetor and is also breathed into the crankcase. Dust which enters the cylinders through the carburetor is not attracted by the wetting action of the lubricant as it passes out of the exhaust. A certain quantity, however, will get very sticky and deposited in the oil film on the cylinder wall. On the next top-drawings of the piston it will mingle with the oil, and some of it will work its way between the rings, ultimately reaching the crankcase.

At every revolution there is a displacement of air from the crankcase. Some air will go out through the breather and be pulled back again. With a leaky engine theoretically the quantity is almost negligible, but practically there is a good deal of ventilation, while with a four, big throttle and practically all a considerable amount of air is displaced at each turn of the crank. The crankcase is full of air most of which has a marked sucking action on the air, so that the dust is immediately absorbed by the oil.

Dust is so fine that unless an oil can be fitted to remove it, the complete removal of oil and proper cleaning out of the crankcase at regular intervals is necessary. The more frequently this is done, the smaller will be the wear on all parts of the motor.

OIL THINNING.

With present-day gasoline, even with the best of hot-spot mixtures and similar services, a certain amount of fuel will always reach the cylinders in liquid form. Just a little of this falls on the burn, and after the explosion strikes a trace of gasoline deposits will be left in the cylinder. This is immediately dissolved by the oil, so that the lubricant will be slowly but progressively thinned down.

It is seldom realized (save in an American motoring journal) how great an amount of dilution can take place. In a mile running the very best motor will show from six to ten per cent, and the worst examples may run as high as forty per cent. The lubrication provided for each oil of the right body for particular engines will not be normally injured by a dilution of between five per cent. and ten per cent., but beyond ten per cent. the oil will be thinned to such an extent where the piston lubrication will be seriously impaired. Recommendations of the reputation of refiners are mostly arrived at by blending an oil which is new, is a trifle on the heavy side, so as to provide a little reserve to combat the dilution which the engine must take place.

MUD COLLECTION.
The engine oil in use cannot be considered from some thinking by the driver, and will also be contaminated by dust. There is still one other action which will be considered. This is that oil which is drawn under the side of the piston and is partially burnt, which

ultimately settles to the bottom of the oil pan. When the oil is circulating some of this mud will be carried around with it, and will upon every bearing surface. It is sure that the oil does not become so contaminated to a dangerous degree that manufacturers recommend the frequent draining of the crankcase.

For a car which has used for a long time, in which has been in use for 2000 miles or more, simply draining is not sufficient. The mud formed is thick and sticky and will not flow through the oil pan drain plug; thus occasionally about every 4000 miles for the average car, the oil pan ought to be thoroughly cleaned, and the most effective way to do this is to take it off, usually not a very expensive operation.

It is far cheaper in the end to buy good oil for the engine, than to buy for repairs brought about by using oil for too long a period. If the oil is changed frequently there may be no need to drop the oil pan for 10,000 or even 15,000 miles.

CLEANING OUT.

Motors are often warned against cleaning out an engine with kerosene. The reason for this is that there are some oils which do not become sticky and if they are filled with kerosene any fresh oil which is put in will be instantly contaminated. However, if the oil in the crankcase will above the ordinary oil level; usually if the oil pan holds two gallons, three gallons of kerosene will be about the right amount. Do not on any account, turn the engine over even with the starter, but allow it to stand and soak for at least six hours. The kerosene will seep and, leaving the drain plug out, pour through another gallon of fresh kerosene. The soaking will wash the oil pan deposits and flushing with fresh kerosene will remove most of them.

Then replace the oil plug, put in a full charge of oil a grade heavier than that recommended for the engine, to neutralize any kerosene remaining, run the motor at regular speed for five minutes and drain it out. The next day are ready to fill up with the proper oil and can feel assured that the motor is almost as clean as it would be had the oil pan been taken off and scraped out. This is not quite all, however, after such a cleaning the oil should be renewed again fairly soon; that is to say, between 250 and 500 miles, because the kerosene soaking may have loosened some deposits which will not be washed out, but which will shake off after the engine has been run. It is really less trouble to take off the oil pan on most cars, but there are a few in which this is a very awkward job.

With respect to the transmission, this usually has a drain plug, and it is a good plan once a year to put in a quart of kerosene, run the car a few miles and then drain everything which will flow out, afterwards refilling to the proper level.

Rear axles can very seldom be drained, but in filling them the same precaution should be observed as with the transmission, since if too much oil is added, the axle will nearly always escape at the axle ends, where it is liable to interfere with proper brake action. Whatever may be done with the rest of the car there is one part which ought to be removed, and this is the drag link. As a rule, a good car will get into a half mile, and the only way of telling whether they are dangerously worn is by inspection. After cleaning they should be re-packed with a heavy grease, and it is a good plan to blind them afterwards with friction tape, so as to stop all cracks, as well as to prevent the friction tape wrapped round in this way and then given a coat of Japan will last a whole

GARR, LAWSON & Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 202.

SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.

Phone 261.

TOURING

BOX BODY

£250 DURANT £218

ALL FITTED WITH MAGNETO IGNITION

EASY TERMS ARRANGED.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BOOK YOUR ORDER NOW.



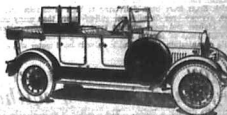
**FIVE-SEATER
SEMPERPARVO
£465**

PROVED IN TWO CONTINENTS

The double-cruising 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, as it is, drive it, appreciate its luxurious comfort and silky running and you will leave a BEAN enthusiast.



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

MORRIS COWLEY CARS

2 SEATERS

EASY

TOURING

£260

TERMS

£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.

**VERY WELL
EQUIPPED**

ONE TON TRUCKS

**WITHOUT
SEATERS**

£270

CHASSIS WITH 6 TYRES, TOOL KIT LAMPS &c.

£260

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Phone 261.

How many of these things can you do with your car?

No. 1 Can you slow down your car to two miles an hour in high gear with the engine turning over so slowly and smoothly that the car seems propelled by some ghostly, silent power?—

Buicks will—The remarkable valve-in-head engine, the scientific balance, and Delco system of ignition make this possible.

No. 2 Can you accelerate your car until the speedometer needle points to 50—to 60—to 70 miles an hour?—

Buicks will do this if called upon to. And yet, even at this high speed, Buicks hold the road perfectly and run with an effortless smoothness. The perfect balance of all reciprocating parts, extra large bearings, force feed lubrication, exceptionally large valves, dual valve springs, make this possible.

No. 3 Can you overload your car and drive it over rough undeveloped roads without hitting the axle, and without danger of spring breaks?—

Buicks' long massive, cast-iron springs will carry heavy loads under all types of road and trail conditions—no danger of breakages—no need for extra spring leaves. In fact no car built to-day possesses the same strength as Buick.

No. 4 Can you drive your car up long steep grades on the hottest days without the radiator boiling?—

It is practically impossible to make a Buick boil. This is because of the extra large radiator, nearly twice the size and capacity of ordinary motor-car radiators. The water is also driven rapidly through the cooling system by a special type of positive action pump. This keeps all parts of the engine, both top and bottom, at a uniform temperature, and facilitates cooling.

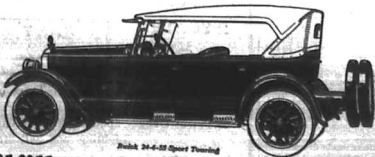
No. 5 Do you obtain good petrol consumption from your car?—

Standard Buick Sixes have been delivering as high as 28 miles per gallon. The Master models, with their large carrying capacity and 70 h.p. motors, average over 20 miles per gallon—more than many small four cylinder cars. The wonderful Buick valve-in-head motor represents the highest and most efficient type of six cylinder motor in existence. This motor has reached its present high state of efficiency through years of careful and painstaking development by the largest force of skilled research engineers maintained by any one automobile organization. The Buick valve-in-head motor will extract the very utmost in power from every drop of petrol.

No. 6 Can you drive mile after mile, hour after hour, on a long hard journey without fatigue?—

You will never tire driving a Buick. The steering is so light—the four wheel brakes so positive, easy and smooth in operation. The seats are plushed at the most restful angle, shaped high to support the back fully. They have more depth, more width and are plumply upholstered over deep, luxurious springs.

Standard Buick Six Six Body .. 4275
Standard Buick Six Touring .. 4425
Master Buick Six Touring .. 4900
Master Buick Six Sports .. 4375



Buick 34-6-33 Sport Touring

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.,

Nairobi.

Temporary Office, Moller St.

New Freedom, Sixth Avenue.



An unique collection of Cups to be competed for at the forthcoming Agricultural and Horticultural Show. The Cups can be seen in Mr E Dobbin's window, Government Road. For particulars see page 4. Photo R F M

REMINGTON CUP.



INTER-DISTRICT COMPETITION, NAIROBI v. KIAMBU (in striped jerseys). Photo: Dr. Arthur
The final match was played on Saturday last and resulted in a win for the Nairobi team by two goals to nil

The King holds a Levee at St. James Palace.



Col. Franklin, Trade Commissioner for East Africa, arriving.

The Citroen Expedition.



On the way to Mandera (between Kongwa and Tangi).

GOOD VALUE AND LOW PRICES IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS at WHITEAWAY'S

The W.L. RANGE of
FRINGED Turkish Towels



Our famous Range of White-Fringed Turkish Towels only obtainable from us. We are thoroughly recommended these towels they are made from pure cotton yarns which makes them most absorbent, will wash and wear splendidly.

Stocked in the following sizes:

Size	Shs
36 x 60	1 25
40 x 60	2 50
44 x 60	3 50
48 x 60	4 50
52 x 60	7 50
56 x 60	11 50

Damask Cloth

We hold a large and varied stock of these cloths. Designs range from 16/60 2 to Shs. 1 long tion



The "Standard" Casement Cloth.

A good even weave cloth in a variety of useful colours. The quality is guaranteed.



Size	Shs
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Best Quality Wigan Sheeting

The best value in Kenya to-day. Any size sheet can be made to order with a small hemming charge of 0/6 per pair.

Size	Shs
C.R. 10 quality 54in	2 75
C.R. 12 .. 70in	5 50
C.R. 12 .. 90in	7
H9.L. .. 70in	4 75



Mosquito Nets, Square shape for single double beds

Size	Shs
For camp beds	18
For square single bed	30
For round single bed	31
For square double bed	37 50
For round double bed	40

Pre-War Price in all Linen Huckaback Face Towels. A

large quantity of these towels were bought for cash and the benefit we are passing on to you. This bargain should not be missed.

Plain hemmed linen hucks
Size: 20 x 38 Shs. 2/50

Hemstitched linen hucks
Size: 24 x 40 Shs. 4/50

Hemstitched damask bordered linen hucks
Size: 24 x 40 Shs. 5/50



Turkish Towelling by the Yard. Woven from good stout cotton yarn and well knotted. In three widths: 28ins. wide, Shs. 1-50 yard; 24 ins., Shs. 2-50 yard; 21ins., Shs. 2-75 yard.



REAL WINES BLANKETS

Best quality Pure Wool extra fine threads and very fine finish. Price Shs. 29-50

Price Shs. 52-50

Best quality A.W.S. Blankets. Most grades. Price Shs. 69-50

Price Shs. 69-50

Sunresister Fast Colour Casement Cloth.

If a piece fades we will replace it. A beautiful soft material it will hang well. Can be used for children's beds. Price Shs. 5-25

Price Shs. 5-25

Price Shs. 5-25



TABLE SERVICET

Price Shs. 27-50 per doz.

A Beautiful Quality Napkin

Price Shs. 45 00 per doz.

Handsome Fadeless Straps Poplin

Effect of real silk. Lovely satin finished stripe design, guaranteed fast to light and washing. For curtains, loose covers, etc. In Blue, Rose Pink, Green and Black. 50 inches wide. Price Shs 15/- per yd

Send for Patterns.



BEAUTIFULLY EMBROIDERED REDSPREAD

Price Shs. 29-50

Price Shs. 29-50

TWO OUTSTANDING VALUES IN RUGS.

Wonder Rug in black. Price Shs. 35-00

Adelphi Rug in black. Price Shs. 35-00

Price Shs. 35-00

PLAIN WHITE HEMMED SHEETS

Price Shs. 22-50 pair.

Price Shs. 22-50 pair.

REMARKABLE QUALITY HEMSTITCHED SHEETS

Price Shs. 25-50 pair.

Price Shs. 25-50 pair.

HUCKABACK FACE TOWELS

Price Shs. 6-50

WHITE TURKISH BATH SHEETS

Price Shs. 17-00

THE MAXIMO BATH SHEET

Price Shs. 10-50

THE MAXIMO BATH TOWEL

Price Shs. 3-75

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES

Price Shs. 6-50

Price Shs. 6-50

Price Shs. 9-50



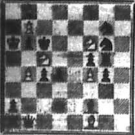


White to move. The chess problem is titled 'White to move' and includes a list of moves and a solution.

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Advertisement for Fiat cars, featuring the text 'THE CAR OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION', '10-15 H.P. FIAT £ 290.', and 'YOU CANNOT BUY BIGGER VALUE'. It also includes details about touring cars and contact information for York Garages Ltd. in Nairobi.

Advertisement for US Storage Batteries, featuring the text 'US STORAGE BATTERIES', 'OVERLAND-CHEVROLET-FORD SIZE', and 'CHARGING SHS. 20 EXTRA'. It includes an illustration of a battery and contact information for Monckton & Son Ltd.

Advertisement for Ascot Gold, featuring the text 'ASCOT GOLD', 'Santor's Wins from Field', and 'Innocuous motor's London'. It includes details about a horse race and contact information for Mr. A. Barclay Walker.

Advertisement for Golf, featuring the text 'GOLF', 'OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TROUB', and 'The qualifying rounds'. It includes details about a golf tournament and contact information for the Royal Golf Club.

Advertisement for Qualifying Round, featuring the text 'QUALIFYING ROUND', 'London, June 19, 1925', and 'The weather at Troon'. It includes details about a golf tournament and contact information for the Royal Golf Club.

Table with columns for names and scores, including 'Maximum Points', 'P.G.T.', 'P. Alexander', 'Mrs. Dinshaw', 'D. B. Joshi', 'W. McDonald', 'A. L. Bedford', 'En Passant', 'Edgar Ho', 'F. J. Briggs', 'A. B. Hollier', 'C. A. Johnson', 'N.T.', 'J. Rickman', and 'Bobinsky'.



POLO.

INTER-ARMY POLO.

Americans Win the First Match.

[FRANCIS LEVINE'S COLUMN]

London, June 20. As Huntington in the first of three matches between the British and American Armies for the International Army Polo Championship played this afternoon in the presence of the King and Queen, Dicks and Dockins of York and Prince Henry, the American Army beat the British Army by eight goals to four.

SECOND ROUND PLAY.

In the second round Oris Ross beat the Davis Cup player Kingsley 2/0, 6/1, 6/4, 6/4. Aldowan (Australia) beat Burr (England) 6/0, 6/2, 6/1.

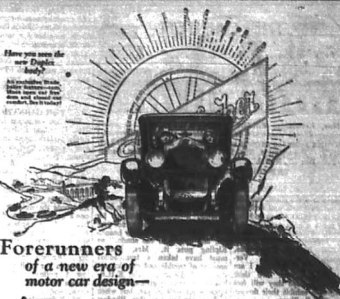
Lloyd, the Irish Davis Cup player beat Sorocoe 6/3, 6/2, 6/1. Davies, Captain of the English Davis Cup player Turnbull 10/0, 5/7, 7/5, 10/6.

Another English hope was also beaten, Spence (South Africa) defeating Wheelley 6/2, 6/2, 6/6.

SUZAKI.

A start was made in the Women's Tournament. In the first round, Miss Ryan beat Miss Brown 6/3, 6/4. Mrs. Edington won the game against Miss Longlen and thus deprived the crowd of the sight of Bennett who it is rumoured Miss Ryan, in the second round.

Mrs. Billout (France) disposed of one of the best Englishwomen in Mrs. Lloyd whom she beat 4/6, 6/8, 11/9. Miss McKane beat Miss Barry 6/3, 6/1.



Forerunners of a new era of motor car design—

The NEW STUDEBAKERS!

Not merely new models, but entirely new types of motor cars. Far in advance of present day standards of motor car design! New lines! New, fine performance! Exclusive features! Unequaled value! See the new Studebakers before you buy!

STUDEBAKER - South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton 2445.

K. McIVER & Co., NAIROBI.

BUILDERS OF QUALITY VEHICLES FOR 75 YEARS

The Best Light-Six on the Market

Deliveries from Stock

£385

F.O.B. Nairobi.



bearing King bolts; accessible controls; & Disc Wheels with Balloon Tyres; Four Wheel Brakes; Magnificent Spring Disc Finish; Perfect, Dependable, Silent, economical and Durable.

The Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd. NAIROBI.

KENNEL NOTES

Margaret Collyer

I have a letter from a new owner... Margaret Collyer

The idea should be used... Margaret Collyer

THE ONLY TREATMENT... Margaret Collyer

THE VALUE OF HERBING... Margaret Collyer

THE LION DOGS... Margaret Collyer

THE BIRD DOGS... Margaret Collyer

THE BIRD DOGS... Margaret Collyer

THE BIRD DOGS... Margaret Collyer

TURBO TENNIS

A Well-supported Tournament.

By "Bacon" J.

One of the finest displays yet... Turbo Tennis

There is none of that short-lived comfort about... Turbo Tennis

Saddles.

They last for years, comfortable to the end.

STOCKED BY ALL GOOD DEALERS.

RIFLES

SHOTGUNS

CARTRIDGES

Not least of my activities is the supply of RELIABLE ARMS & AMMUNITION to DISCRIMINATING SPORTSMEN

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

CALL AND CONSULT

May & Co. Nairobi

World Wide Good Will.

The world wide good will which Dodge Brothers Motor Car has earned for itself during the last ten years, is emphatically the most valuable asset Dodge Brothers incorporated possess.

\$10,000 FOR DONOR Derby Winner's Gift for Jockey.

It is stated that Mr. Morris... Derby Winner's Gift for Jockey.

Mr. James Carey... Derby Winner's Gift for Jockey.

Mr. James Carey... Derby Winner's Gift for Jockey.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

No. 18

FOURTEENTH PRIZE WINNER

The following is the solution to

Crossword puzzle grid with letters and numbers.

PLAQUE CUP ROUND THE DOTTED LINE

Table with columns 1-13 and rows 1-13.

WHY AND HOW

In selecting a horse... Why and How

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

No. 18

FOURTEENTH PRIZE WINNER

The following is the solution to

Crossword puzzle grid with letters and numbers.

PLAQUE CUP ROUND THE DOTTED LINE

Table with columns 1-13 and rows 1-13.

WHY AND HOW

In selecting a horse... Why and How

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

No. 18

FOURTEENTH PRIZE WINNER

The following is the solution to

Crossword puzzle grid with letters and numbers.

PLAQUE CUP ROUND THE DOTTED LINE

Table with columns 1-13 and rows 1-13.

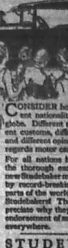
WHY AND HOW

In selecting a horse... Why and How

WHY AND HOW

In selecting a horse... Why and How

All Nations



STUDIES

It is a fact that Moore, James Buchanan & White is a perfect blend of old whisky, which makes it the most stupor-bringing mild and delicious whisky you supply you. You should drink your whisky with great care. It is distinguished by enormous range of verb sap.

UPLANDS B

UPLANDS B... UPLANDS

The Effects of

The Effects of... ROBERTS EXPLAINED A LITTLE

NAVAL SOCCER.

Nairobi's Three Goal Win Yesterday.

A Soccer eleven, chosen to represent Nairobi, played the Navy on the Caledonian ground yesterday afternoon and won by three goals to nil.

The teams were:—The NAVY—Friend; Colmer and Whitburn; Wilkinson, James and Macpherson; Hodgson, Turner, Underwood, Pow and Sherratt.

NAIROBI—Allan; Patterson and Emley; Hallattyne, Russell and Robinson; O'Neill, Purves, Brodie, Anderson and Riddell. Referee, Major Perkins.

Nairobi won the toss and played with the ball. In the first minutes Riddell found the centre and the ball crossed to Purves, who slammed it just behind the Navy goal. But Nairobi attacked again through Purves who carried the ball down and shot across the goal mouth. The goalkeeper came out but failed to clear and ANDERSON shot the ball into the empty goal. It was an early reverse for the Navy and affected the whole of the game. The visitors rallied and approached Allan, but Pow's finishing shot was feeble and Allan cleared from the feet of the forward. A free kick was awarded to the Navy territory and Riddell brought Friend down at full length to save his goal. The press continued until a wild kick sent the ball over and relieved the Navy. The second goal was a typical breakthrough by BRODIE, who developed a lead from Russell and outwitted the Navy defence. The visitors' attack probed the danger point but was foiled by free kicking by Emley, and another opening on the visiting left wing was closed by Patterson, and a minute later O'Neill put a period to the Nairobi, pressure by shooting wide. Russell initiated promising movement and allowed Purves to break clear and although he had an excellent chance Friend gathered and Brodie brought a free kick against the town defence by hustling the goalkeeper. The Navy left wing had an innings after outdusting Emley, but Hodgson, with the aid of free chances the Navy were given, shot over the bar.

Brodie was given very few chances. The Navy defence handled him frequently and when the Nairobi centre got going he finished gratefully, although he gave the Navy keeper a warm time on one or two occasions when the game was stilled in the goalmouth. When Hallattyne let the Navy through, Pow intercepted a pass from the right and cleared the backs but, like many preceding opportunities, the incident closed when the ball sailed high out of danger. But from a free kick on the line, Sherratt turned in a well placed shot and Allan had to stretch full length to keep the ball out. A brilliant defence save, arising out of an opportunist movement by Brodie and a snap shot from Purves in

the goalmouth gave the Navy keeper his best chance to show his merit.

The opening stages of the second half saw very evenly divided football with more pep in the Navy play now that they had the sun behind them and two goals gained. Nairobi turned the tide again but the shot which was offered was taken wide and excitement arose by a brilliant movement on the Navy left was watered down when the Navy centre unfortunately got his head in front of a dangerous shot. An opening inadvertently provided by Emley to the Navy, right wing gave Allan a chance to show his paces in a spectacular save and when the Navy left continued to press they found the home defence brightened up and too good, despite Sherratt's forcefulness.

When the show of good work by Riddell culminating in a centre, made an opening for Brodie, but once again he shot over. A mistake by Purves gave the Navy a final opportunity. Allan had handled the ball, but although the kick was only a couple of yards the packed goal of the Nairobi cleared a clearance and just towards the end a beautiful centre in Riddell found Brodie again in position. BRODIE was well down the forward net.

Full score:—NAIROBI—3. THE NAVY—0. The game was never fast and although it was good in places, the indifferent spots were equally prominent. The Navy centre half, James, was one of the nearest and best of the players on the field. The Navy played a nice game, but was on the slow side, and their kicking was either too feeble or ill judged. In front of goal the Navy were worried by the town defence. Sherratt played a nice game, with a useful turn of speed. But the Navy lacked bustle and their first movements were generally broken up. Purves played a clever and useful game and so did Riddell. Brodie lacked accuracy and judgment. The backs were uniformly good and Russell provided an excellent example of the utility of a centre half.

Glaced Districts. Under the Outlying Districts Ordinance, 1909, the following districts, have been declared glaced districts. Egeyo, March-west, West Kuk, Northern Frontier Province, part of Tana River District, Turkana, the Masai Province and part of the Kipul District.

2180 Fines. Mr. F. C. Gemble gave judgment yesterday in a case in which the accused was charged with the theft of six donkeys. The Magistrate found him guilty, whereupon Inspector Stewart put in a previous conviction for a somewhat similar offence, which disclosed the fact that the accused had only recently come out of prison. The Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Sh. 5,000, in default of payment of the same to do another six months R. I.

THE CORYDON FUND.

The "East African Standard" invites members of the public to contribute to the Corydon Memorial Fund.

Contributions should be addressed to the "Corydon Memorial Fund," c/o "East African Standard" and will be acknowledged through our columns.

Previously known: For the Hon. Treasurer, 36,931 00; Nairobi Railway Club, 300 00; Mr. L. E. Whitehouse, 10 00; Hon. Mr. A. Hohn, 50 00; Major G. J. Cadell, 20 00; Service Company Ltd, 100 00; Mr. A. J. Ellison, 6 00; Mrs. A. G. Dobson, 6 00.

Total Shs. 37,601 00

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "SOOCHER" TEAM.

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard." Sir,—In the selection of to-day's Soccer Match against the Navy considered the best representing Kenya? Why not "Callies" players?

We have seen the selected forward line play several times already this year and we imagine that many football enthusiasts would welcome a change. One is inclined to wonder how the following team would fare against the selected eleven:—Tofesi, Brikawa, Mickle, Chowa, Mppa, Brown, Malilie, Field, Harding, Mulford, Blackwell.

Mr. Walter Bonger's 'sking first place this year'.

The Coffee Market. Messrs W. C. Hunter & Co. have received a cable from Messrs. Dairy & Company Ltd. dated the June 25, giving the following information with regard to the coffee market: Highest price: No. 1 Grade 2145.10 per ton. Average price: "A" Grade 2140 per ton; Number of bags offered during past week, 1994; Number of bags sold 984. Market quiet.

Church Notices.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND. SERVICES.

KYAMBO DISTRICT. Sunday, July 5. Kyambui, St. Paul's: 7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion, 10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion. Lamuria (House of Mrs. Gayzer): 3 p.m.: Evening. H. DANANU, Rector, H. DANANU, Chaplain.

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

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE.

The soccer match recently played in England between teams of English and French women was won by the former by four goals to two. English papers published photographs of the captain of the rival teams substituting a kiss for the usual handshake, before kicking off. The game was the first women's soccer international ever played.

Mail Notice. The s.s. Roma carrying English mail, which was due on July 1 is now expected to be two or three days late. The Italian communication for the taking over of Jubaland, see on board and this will necessitate a delay at Kisumu.

New Voters Lists.

A supplement to the Official Gazette contains the register of voters for the Italian and Arab Electors areas. In the Indian areas the list for the Member—District contains 23 names for the Nairobi District 5 names for the Kiambu District 10, for Embu 7, for Meru 23, for Fort Hall 72, for Nyeri 3, for Kitui 17.

Nairobi Rates.

A rate of three quarters per cent has been imposed for the year 1926 on the rateable value of all township plots in Nairobi as assessed in the Valuation Roll. This rate becomes payable in one sum on July 25 and a discount of 24 per cent will be allowed to those who pay on or before that date.

NOTICE.

HOWARD DORRIS, F.R.C. F.R.A.C. OPHTHALMIST. TEAM (late optician with 2 Dalziel Government) will visit the undersigned, please or about the following: Mombasa July 6th. Nairobi July 26th. Nairobi July 26th. Eldoret Aug. 2nd. Kisumu Aug. 2nd. Kampala Aug. 2nd.

Enquiries should be addressed P.O. Box 128. NAIROBI.

Got a Chill



GET A BOTTLE TODAY!

EVEN A WORM WILL TURN AND WHAT A TURN IT GETS WHEN IT COMES ACROSS.



Mr. I. 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. In my own case the grounds got badly infested, but after using MEDICO regularly the worms have all disappeared and no loss of calves has occurred for some time." MEDICO is equally efficacious for Worms in Sheep. Sold in 5lb. packets for Shs. 5/-. One packet mixes with 70lb. salt.

Sole Manufacturers:—Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Ltd., Berkhamsstead, England. Cooper Representatives for East Africa:—R. A. PRIESTLAND, BOX 333, NAIROBI. Sole Distributing Agents for Kenya & Uganda:—

Bullows & Roy, Ltd., BOX 2, NAIROBI. STOCKISTS IN ALL DISTRICTS.

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Duly instructed by a firm which has just completed a contract WE SHALL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE. At our salerooms Hardings Street, Nairobi on FRIDAY, JULY 3rd commencing at 10 a.m.

A LARGE RANGE OF TOOLS COMPRISING. PICKS, JEMMIES, SPADERS, KARABIS, CHISELS, AXES, SLEEPERS, HAMMERS large and small. PANGAS, 30 SHEETS Corrugated Iron, FORGE SUPPLIES and the usual assortment of sundries generally held by contractors.

"For the Blood is the Life."
 "For the blood is the life of the body."
 "For the blood is the life of the body."
Sure Signs of Blood Impurity.

Just Look, Abdomen, Throat, Headache, Sleepless, Nervous, Aching, Painful, Itching, Swelling, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. All these are sure signs of Blood Impurity, which for a number of years have been known to do not waste your time and money on useless medicine which cannot get below the surface of the skin.

What You Need
 is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel the impurities from the blood. That is why no many truly wonderful results are obtained in its use.

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MARTIN
 ENLARGEMENTS

DISTRICT NOTES

Nairobi

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nairobi, June 27.
 Capt. Vanden Kessely has covered 1200 miles by air during the last fortnight in his electioneering tour of the constituency, and Capt. Mackintosh Ashton, his rival, has also visited the greater part of the voting area. Hence the opening of the campaign at Nairobi, meetings have been held at Nyari and Domburui, and most of the polling forms have been visited. The holding is said to be felt to show in favour of Capt. Kessely, whose claim is to represent the Conservative policy and the interests of the average man. The election day has been fixed for June 30 and the election will take place about three weeks later.

I was present the other day, at a chance encounter of the two candidates, who in the course of their travels happened to visit the same house at the same time, and looked forward to a repetition of the classic example of electioneering courtesy in similar circumstances. "Well good-bye," said A, "may the best man win." "I have not," was the instant retort of B!

POSTAL VOICES

In this widely scattered constituency, which covers some thousands of square miles, it will not be possible for every voter to be in attendance at a polling station on election day. It is important to note, therefore, that subject to certain clearly defined conditions, voting by post can be resorted to. Provided that an elector resides more than ten miles from the nearest polling station, (the stations will presumably be Nyari, Nairobi, Meru and Domburui) or is likely to be more than 10 miles from the polling station on the day of election, postal voting papers can be obtained on hand on written application.

tion being made to the Returning Officer, the Resident Commissioner, Nyari. The papers need then be filled in and signed in the presence of an Administrative Officer, Magistrate, or Postmaster, and posted to the R. O. Nyari. The signature on the voting paper must tally with the signature on the paper in which application is made for the voting paper. It is hoped that every voter who is likely to be prevented by distance from visiting the polling station, will make application for a form, so that the result of the election may be a true reflection of the opinion of the constituency.

MARAGUA STATION.

Some misapprehension has been caused by the announcement that Maragua Station, on the Nyari Railway, is open for goods traffic. Goods can be consigned to Maragua, but only subject to restrictions. To begin with, goods for Maragua can be dispatched only from the new Thika station, not direct from Nairobi. This means that consignments must first be transferred, by the owner or his agent from the old Thika station to the new, which is some 11 miles away. They cannot be addressed to Maragua direct. In addition, it should be noted that the line is in the hands of the engineers, and that goods sent to Maragua are at owner's risk, there being no station buildings yet completed in which goods can be stored. Therefore, for all practical purposes, consignments at a distance from Maragua will need to continue to use Thika station for the present.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
 London Firm, old established, would act as agents for consignments of all kinds of Hardware, Hardware, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Groceries, Soft Goods, etc. Also in the realization of Consignments of London.
 17, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, or, 4, Wigmore Street, London, W. 1, England.

EQUATOR SAW MILLS
 2,500 TONS
 KEPT IN STOCK

PODO
 THE FINEST BUILDING TIMBER IN AFRICA
 FROM
26 CENTS
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 Ask for Price List.

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POSHO POSHO
 PLATEAU MAIZE GROWERS LTD.
 Eldoret
 have ample supplies of white and yellow posho at lowest prices.
 Telegraphic address: Platomaize, Eldoret.

VERMIKOL.

SUCCESSFULLY EXTERMINATES MEALYBUG

Reported 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 2 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.

Further Reduced Prices.

26 lb. drums Shs. 70/- per drum.
 In 1cwt. lots (4 drums) 250/- per cwt.
 F. O. R. Nairobi.

Boustead & Clarke, Ltd.
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"NORMANDIN"

is direct from the Chateau and is not a "Trade" Brandy.

	per bottle.	per case.
	Shs.	Shs.
Normandin (Richot) 1865	18-00	200-00
Normandin (Richot) 1878	16-00	180-00
	F.O.R. Mombasa.	

Note: These two Brandy are unrivalled.

Normandin, 30 Years Old	12-50	186-00
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Is choice red wine blended with extracts of meat and mahl. It is a splendid building-up tonic for men or women of all ages—for those who are run down through illness or over-work—for those who are anaemic, a tonic that has been used for 40 years, and is recommended by ten thousand doctors. Try it and see for yourself how good and refreshing it is. Take a wine-glassful two or three times a day—after meals—it will do you just as much good.

Write to Coleman & Co., Ltd., Winecraze Works, Norwich, England, for a free trial bottle—send a free note like enough to the you good. Enclose 25 cents in stamps for postage. Regular supplies can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.

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Builds up those organs upon which your constitution depends. Horlick's Malted Milk, the invigorating FOOD-DRINK, helps nature to reconstitute the whole system. It is made in an ideal way adding a little water, hot or cold.

IN 3 SIZES OF ALL STORES and CHEMISTS.



DISTRICT NOTES.

Ruiru.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A general meeting of the Ruiru Farmers' Association was held on Thursday, June 18, at the Ruiru Hotel. The attendance was not up to the usual standard, there only being about 20 members present. Capt. Montagu (Kikuyu District) presided and was assisted by Mr. C. Archer, the President, who was in the chair.

The minutes of the last general meeting were read and approved. Arising out of the minutes, the Hon. Secretary, Capt. W. Kirtin, stated that the scheme for installing a telephone line in the district and that the Postmaster General hopes that telephone communication between Nairobi, Ruiru and Thika may be established by the end of August.

LABOUR.

The meeting then turned to the subject of labour, and there was much discussion as to the question of the picking of the crop which is at present on the trees. The meeting felt that the practice of employing adult male natives as casual labourers from day to day should be strongly discouraged, as it was considered that if natives were employed it would lead to many unnecessary difficulties and considerable disorganisation in the Native Affairs Department, as day labourers need not be signed on.

Some discussion also took place on the subject of labour-saving devices. Various suggestions were put forward as to machines which might be employed, and these met with a favourable reception.

"NO MAN'S LAND."

During the course of the discussion on labour, Capt. Kirtin brought forward the position of those people living between the M'urangiri River and the Chania River. It appears that this area wherein there are some twenty farms, is a veritable "no man's land." The boundary of Kyanika administrative area, Chania River; but the Thika District Association functions on both sides of the river. Beyond the Chania River is in the Fort Hall administrative area. And the people who live in "no man's land" are anxious to know to whom they belong and which Association they can really call their own.

The Hon. Secretary informed Mr. Harries that understanding Mr. S. H. Hawtry was endeavouring to overcome these difficulties, and had the matter in hand.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Attention next focused on the question of the desirability, or otherwise, of holding future meetings in the afternoon instead of the morning. Views were expressed on both sides of the question and it was finally decided that the Hon. Secretary should endeavour to ascertain the opinion of those members who were present, and to circulate the district in order that the views of all members might be obtained before any definite step was taken.

TROUT FISHING.

The attention of the meeting was then directed to the subject of trout fishing in Kenya. It was pointed out that trout already imported were a decided asset in the Colony, and were productive.

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The "safety zone" means for you when out of reach of malarial medical aid. Contains the following: 'Tabloid' medicine, made for immediate use in all cases of malaria. Contains 100 tablets. Price 1/6. Write to B. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON

of revenue. It was felt that the burden of maintaining trout fishing in Kenya would not be left to a few people in order that all might benefit by it. A concerted effort had established the fisheries, but as things stand at present control cannot be entered and it was kindly felt that the time had arrived when the Government should step in and assume control. It was stated that the Kenya Angling Association had contributed some £3,000 for stocking the rivers. Everyone who took out a licence benefited by this, and no one was ever asked to do more. It was obviously unreasonable to expect that those individuals who had already given so generously should maintain trout fishing at their own expense for the benefit of the country at large. There was no doubt that the Game Department of this country was very profitable and provided considerable revenue. It was felt that this Department would only accept the control and that Government could well afford the cost.

The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously—
"That this Association is of opinion that control of trout water fishing should be taken over by Government and incorporated in and controlled by the Game Department."

PENSIONS FOR NATIVES.
Under the subject of "any other business," a letter from Mrs. Goldsworthy, who addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Ruiru Farmers' Association, for the favourable consideration of the meeting. The letter dealt with the subject of a scheme for providing pensions for natives who have done long periods of work on one or more estates.

The suggestion proposed that after ten years work, in periods of not less than six months at a time, a native should be entitled to a pension for the rest of his life. It was further suggested that at the end of each six consecutive months' work for one individual employer, the employer should put a Shs. 10/- stamp on the back of the Registration Certificate belonging to the native. When the native had obtained twenty such stamps on his "lipandi" he would become a pensionary. The letter pointed out that it would take many years before any pensions became due, and that by that time the Shs. 10 stamps would have provided the necessary revenue through the medium of a pension fund.

The meeting considered that the suggestion had many excellent features, but in the absence of actuarial figures and as the meeting was not sufficiently representative, it was unable to come to any definite conclusion as to the practicability of the scheme. It was therefore decided to defer the matter until another general meeting, when it was hoped that a wider range of views might be expressed, and the comments of the district generally be received.

This brought the meeting to a close. The meeting was held in the evening at the Ruiru Hotel, and was attended by about 20 members.

SISTER K. R. HILL, MATERNITY MEDICAL SUBOCIAL MASSAGE
P.O. Box 108, or Salisbury Hotel, Nairobi.

A YOUNG SOCIETY.

"K.A.M.B.S." Concert.

The Kenya Amateur Musical and Dramatic Society, under the initial bow to a Nairobi audience a poor one, by the way, and the performance was a very nervous bow and a little shaky, but time and contact will alter that.

The performance was a fact that there is excellent material with which to afford amusement and pleasure to those who are so fond of travelling entertainers, the Society will fully justify its existence. After the performance the contributions by those established in favour, the four W's, Miss Ellison, Miss May, Miss Pringle of the Pier, and Miss Chorus of four males. Her work is hardly robust enough for this type of song, but what she lacked in this respect she made up for in the dancing. Messrs. Craig, Keith and Prouton, as "Three Shaved Heads," sang the songs immensely, and had to respond to an encore.

The dance by five young people, Miss Evelyn Collins, was arranged by the small stage, would perhaps have been better if it had confined the effort to the three boys, who, however, a pleasing performance and well deserved an encore.

Mr. Craig as the officer in command of the Big Brigade put on a splendid show through its original grand style, with the aid of his sergeant, after which an amusing musical play was staged, with Miss Laura Kendall in the part of a prepossessing cook, dispensing supper to the four W's dignified of "holding."

"A STRAIGHT" HALF.

The Company up to the time had been in Pierrot costume, and having been "dressed" in respectable clothes, to use their own expression, commenced the second half "straight" programme with "holding" and a classic theme. The orchestra opened with a selection from "H.M.S. Pinafore," which was followed by Mrs. G. T. Franciose, who sang "Caroline followed with 'The Curfew,' which caused forth an encore. The classic theme was then played to better advantage.

The duet by Messrs. Craig and Kendall, 'Watchman, What of the Night,' was attacked with great vigour, and the couple formed a happy combination. Miss Laura Kendall followed with 'Val,' which she accompanied in her usual finished style, she had to respond with two encores to a delighted audience, choosing 'Unil' and the waltz song from 'Tom Jones.'

That harmonious quartette, the four W's, gave an excellent rendering of 'O' Peaceful Night' but were not so happy in their encores, which gave the impression that it had not been rehearsed enough. With an addition which may be considered as inadmissible, the orchestra entered 'Collective' by the 'Patsy role de Concert,' and came through triumphant, having to respond to an encore.

Mr. Andrew Carriline obliged with 'The Floral Dance,' and an encore. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Carriline's performance was of the type of song, and in any event, should make an effort to sing his words more clearly. It is immensely enhanced by delicate vocalisation. The evening closed with a charming 'The Night,' and the audience departed feeling that the new song, well for future entertainment at the hands of the Young Society.

THE FLORAL DANCE
THEATRE
THEATRE

not had French. People seem to be up to a great age.

FRENCH INFLUENZA.

The islands originally belonged to France, and were populated by French refugees from the reign of terror, and up to the year 1770 had very valuable spice plantations of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, brought secretly from the Dutch East Indies, and whose culture in the islands was hoped might not be discovered. In the year above mentioned the Governor Count de Rouffle, since war had been declared between the French and England, ordered that the French and other inflammable material should be allowed round each tree, and the plantations burnt, in the event of an attack. A French ship sailed for water, but thinking the English were in possession, landed the English flag. The valuable spice plantations were immediately burnt beyond hope of recovery, and there are no more plantations of cloves and nutmeg. Cinnamon, however, flourishes all over the islands.

The present inhabitants are descendants for the most part of these French refugees, the lower class of whom has become mixed with the slaves freed by British ships and landed there since to put them back in their own homes in Africa was not always possible.

Later on the mission of O'Brien was further complicated by a large influx of Indians, and Chinese who have become the backbone of the country. I saw no English shops, the best stores being in the hands of Chinese. These are well run and provide everything necessary in the way of foodstuffs and materials for the plantations and for other purposes for the maintenance of the European population as regards evening frocks, hats, and shoes.

LOCAL AMBITIONS.

Living is expensive, as will have been gathered from the hospital menu, fish, vegetables, and all kinds of tropical fruits being plentiful and cheap. Meat—beef and pork—in from 60 cents to 1.00 rupee per lb. (2 1/2 lbs.) Turtle meat, a succulent delicacy, is 20 cents per lb., and is sold in fifty cent cuts. Milk is 20 cents per gallon. Each bottle is the most expensive thing being two shillings per lb. but unsalted butter from Denmark is generally used. There should be a good market for Kenya butter, and also Uplands produce since bananas is expensive.

Wine and spirits are cheap, and almost being obtainable for two rupees a bottle, and whisky for five rupees.

The social life is quiet. There is a good tennis club in connection with the men's club, of which the membership is about seventy. There are also musical and dramatic societies, and a philharmonic society, which gives dramatic entertainments.

Opposite to the Club is a small read house, where a few visitors can be accommodated for five rupees per day. The house is almost full when we were there. This is the only approach to a hotel in the islands, but doubtless further accommodation will be forthcoming as the road rises.

There is no golf course, but cricket, soccer, and tennis are indulged in, besides fishing, sailing, and surf bathing. Deep sea fishing is dangerous on account of sharks.

We were lucky in being in Victoria during the visit of H.M.S. Seahorse, and on several occasions, including dinner and reception, to which we were invited by the most hospitable ladies of the island, and the officers of the ship, many of whom expressed some pleasant recollections of their visit to Kenya.

SUBSTITUTION.

There are quite good schools for the children of Seychelles, and many churches. The Roman Catholic Church is of course predominant, as is only to be expected, but it is not so broad-minded as is alleged as the same Church in Kenya, and suspension prevails to the extent that a girl who has her eyes to make sure she is not in a better position in the middle class. With my solitary

of malignant spirits are still believed in by the lower classes, and many amusing stories are told concerning the effects of love phobias. We were told, for instance, quite seriously, that the vile temper of one Englishman was due to the effects of a love phobia, "I came wrong." For a girl who took a great fancy to him bribed his cook to put something after another into his food to irritate the stomach, and the more and more exaggerated, never being sure what horrid mixture he might be swallowing. Next his temper one day, and threw out the dinner, and the cook.

These superstitions, and others of a more serious nature, may be maintaining to read about, but may be most annoying to those immediately concerned.

There are sixty miles of good roads in Mahe, and many paths up the mountains. The roads are narrow, but there is a good deal of traffic on them. Motor bicycles, "push" bicycles, horses and traps, and pack animals are generally used. The latter are dignified by the name of "pousse-pousse" or "anglie" "push." There are three or four small motor cars, privately owned, which bring business men down to town from their homes up in the hills, at the hills for motor traffic. It is about two and a half miles long.

PLANTATIONS.

Plantations of cocoa, vanilla and cinnamon flourish, many of them having belonged to the same family for generations. Cinnamon leaves are gathered and sent to a distillery where the oil is extracted and packed for export. Cocoons are converted into cups, which is exported, and soap is also made of coco nutter. Vanilla pods are gathered and dried in the sun. They are then prepared in some way and sent to France for distillation. Housekeeping seems to be very hard and arduous and cheap. They are quiet, clean and willing workers, and do what they are asked to do. It would indeed be a pity to have natives to be told "Hapana hai yagay."

A Seychelles farm labourer and his wife feed and clothe themselves and children out of their earnings and wages are very little more than in Kenya. Their labour is very much cheaper than here, because about one-third of the number is needed to do the same amount of work. A man's wages is all an employer is expected to give. I can't think what would happen were a planter forced to provide, in addition to wages, a complete, with schoolmaster certificate, books and pencils, food, medicine, cooking pot, cocoa blankets, besides a football and ground. Seychelles farm labourers live on the plantations in huts made of banana and coconut leaves, and they are expected to have and live to a good old age.

HIGH CHARGES.

The only grumble of my whole holiday was the exorbitant charges for baggage. I had a very small amount of baggage from the ship to the train at Mombasa. After paying quite a big sum getting them so far as the steamer, because a porter, as I thought, held hold of my cabin trunk, two suit cases, two chairs, and a handbag, saying he would see them put on the train for me. The trunk and the things were dispatched this way charged me Sh. 20/ (the own fare he said). Sh. 10/- each article for porters, and that was his billings for I don't know what, but for which I received some yellow tickets. Having a little time to wait for the train we went to the market to get some oranges. Thinking we were travellers one man offered us two for a shilling, and another offered a retreat on a native table, arranged round on a sheeting for

almost had to fight our way out, and then I found that two five shilling notes had been taken out of my pocket. No Mombasa does not appeal to me, but I would like to go often to the Seychelles, and I feel sure that the proximity of those beautiful and friendly little islands will, when they are better known, make for more of a family, the problem of how to get a real rest and change from the harassing worries of shambla life will have to be solved. Let the farm be gay for the trip.

A Correction.

In the East African Standard on 19th inst. a contribution to the Ceylon Memorial Fund appeared against the name of "J. A. Bentley" which that entry should read "J. C. Bentley."

Trans-Kinshasa.

A meeting of the Trans-Nairobi Farmers Association is being held at Eldoret on July 11, at which the Director of Agriculture and Senior Officer will be present to discuss maize, coffee, etc. Mr. Langridge's illness. The illness is able to report that Mr. Langridge of Muanika is getting on "as well as can be expected." The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Langridge, who were perturbed by the report of his illness, will be glad to hear the news.

A Rural Valley.

H.E. Langford Esq., M.P., Commissioner-in-Chief of the East India Squadron arrived in Nairobi on Saturday by the Governor's train, accompanied by a party of three ladies. He was welcomed by H.E. The Acting Governor. The party is staying at Government House.

The Show.

The General Manager of the Uganda Railway has issued a special poster dealing with the arrangements for the Nairobi Show and the Nairobi Show will be held from all places in Kenya and from Lake and Mombasa at single fare for the double journey from Sunday 19th to Saturday 26th July. Exhibitors, including shops, will be carried at reduced rates, horses and ponies for the season will be carried to the rooms at half "ordinary" rates and returned from an owner's risk and enjoyment from a special train on Saturday and Friday on the Show ground at cheap rates.



Grandpa bears the strain of being. Prompted by Kruschen Juice!

As Young as he Feels

This is said to be the era of the Young Man. In a sense that is true. But the real explanation is the nowadays there are so many men who, according to the calendar, are "getting on," but who in spirit and "fitness" are just as young as they were twenty or thirty years ago. Are you one of these? If not, it's your health that's at fault. Probably from one cause or another your internal system is not functioning as it should. Impurities collect in your body, poisoning the matter that should be expelled vitiate your blood, producing the feeling of tiredness and depression



Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR A FARTHING A DAY.

The ingredients of Kruschen salts are necessary for healthy life. Your body must, of necessity, obtain these ingredients from somewhere. You could not live. Normally your system should extract these vital salts from your food—meat, bread, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, and so on. But when, owing to impaired digestion, errors of diet, overwork and worry, satiety, voluntary omission, and many other causes, your system fails to extract from your food the correct proportions of these essential life-giving salts,

then you suffer from indigestion, headache, constipation, or disturbed sleep. Kruschen salts should be your daily "bread." Besides cleaning the body of impurities, gently, easily and painlessly, they possess a wonderful power of giving life and vitality to the countless millions of cells of which every body is composed. Blood, blood, nerve, brain and nerve are all made up of cells, and every cell requires its share of the essential constituents of Kruschen salts for its healthy life.

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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS. THE GREAT KILLS ALLER. THE BEST. BENTLEY MAKE.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS. Cooling and health giving. An ideal aperitif for children from the infant of ten months to the age of 10 or 12 years.

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THE TOWN COUNCIL.

Nairobi Water.

The following proposals in regard to the Nairobi Water Supply are submitted to the Council for their consideration...

(1) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 10 million gallons per day...

(2) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 15 million gallons per day...

(3) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 20 million gallons per day...

(4) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 25 million gallons per day...

(5) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 30 million gallons per day...

(6) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 35 million gallons per day...

(7) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 40 million gallons per day...

(8) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 45 million gallons per day...

(9) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 50 million gallons per day...

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(11) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 60 million gallons per day...

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(14) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 75 million gallons per day...

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(16) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 85 million gallons per day...

(17) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 90 million gallons per day...

(18) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 95 million gallons per day...

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(35) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 180 million gallons per day...

(36) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 185 million gallons per day...

(37) The Nairobi Water Supply should be increased to 190 million gallons per day...

Lord Delamere's Farm, supply 100,000 gallons daily...

PORT COMMISSIONERS
Customs Control

The following proposals in regard to the Nairobi Water Supply are submitted to the Council for their consideration...

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7' x 8' x 1/2" 34.00
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General information and contact details.

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