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WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY CO., Ltd.—(See Advertisement on page 3)

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. THE EAST African Standard Price 50 Cents.

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. With which is incorporated THE LEADER. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, Etc.

No. 1977. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926. Price 25c. per annum, Posted locally, 35c; Posted Overseas 35c.

THE
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
WEEKLY EDITION
P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI

London Agents—
MOUNSTEPHEN SPEED & Co.,
63, Queen Victoria St.,
LONDON E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., in per line of six words with a minimum of 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
Such as small Wanted To Lets, For Sales and situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s per line of six words or fraction of a line, minimum for these announcements is only Half Prices.

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Posted locally yearly	Shs. 26/-
do. do. yearly;	Shs. 14/-
Posted Overseas yearly	Shs. 26/-
Posted Overseas yearly	Shs. 19/-

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Locally Yearly	Shs. 60/-
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Posted Yearly	Shs. 75/50
do. half Yearly	Shs. 38/25
do. Quarterly	Shs. 19/25

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

BIRTH

WALBY.—On the 11th August, at Nyeri to Hilda wife of H. G. Walby of the Public Works Department a daughter.

MACKIE.—At Dar-es-Salaam, on August 9, 1926, to the wife of J. A. Mackie, Standard Bank Dar-es-Salaam, a son.

DEATH

MANSEN.—Died on board s.s. Ujiji, on August 11th, from heart complication, Arthur Hanson, a first class passenger outward bound from Mombasa to Mombasa.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—From September, European nurse for baby from this month. Thoroughly experienced. References and wages to Dr. Wilkie, Moshi, Tanganyika.

WANTED.—European Nurse for two children. Passage England next March. Apply Nurse, P. O. Box 691, Nairobi.

WANTED Help to look after two children, aged 6 and 3½ years, Mombasa preferred. Further particulars apply Box 1977, Standard.

FOR SALE.

SCOTCH Carts from £25 Waggons from £30. Apply Hawley and Co., P.O. Box 607, Nairobi.

RHODE Island Red and Fleet Cross White Leghorn, Light Sussex day olds Sh. 20/- dozen cash. Hessians sixty Interbabes. Udgil Poultry Farm.

CHEAP Rice for dog and Poultry of Food. Cents 15 per lb. From E. J. D. "The Grocer," Box 98, Nairobi.

20 A. M. trained cows, 14 months, cows in and with calf, 3 steers. Apply Voucher No. 3908, "Standard," Nairobi.

OPPORTUNITY for Beginners. 100 selected grade S. H. Hafers. Nucleus of a good future poultry farm. Inspection and offers invited. Apply Voucher No. 3796, "Standard," Nairobi.

1925 FORD touring perfect condition, spare wheel, slight body use. Nairobi. 14 months old, at cost, several extras. What offers? Reply Voucher No. 3811, "Standard, Nairobi.

SOLAI A really attractive harbour on a stream with small capital. One mile from Solai station, 225 acres of which 80 acres and 125 in cultivation requiring one ploughing which should cost £1 an acre to put your first planting. Excellent site for house and garden. 300 yds from Solai Rd. Farm machinery includes one Ransom tractor, one 3 and one 2 furrow disc ploughs, disc harrow, tooth harrow, subsoiling self-lift implement, 2 Massey Harris cultivators with trailer, drawbar, Fordson tractor has pulley for power. All in good order. Price £1,200 cash. Further particulars apply Voucher No. 3815, "Standard," Nairobi.

THOROUGHBRED For terms by "Avon Battler." "Bulldog," 3½ years. Apply Voucher No. 3817, "Standard," Nairobi.

FORD Boy Body fitted with Rochester solid, spot lamp, speedometer, tool box, good tyres, detachable cups, in perfect running order. A Bargain at £120 See below.

HUDSON seven seater, late model, wire wheels, spot lamp. For quick sale £240. See below.

HUDSON Box Body, wire wheels, spot lamp, good and tyres earlier. A snip at £175. See below.

RUBBY Box Body, fitted with five nearly new oversize tyres and spot lamp, £120. See below.

RUBBY Box Body, good tyres, £90. See below.

DODGE Box Body, old model, electric light, self-starter, £75. See below.

All the above cars in first class running order and can be recommended.

Remember our Slogan is—"A used car is as dependable as the person who sells it."

B. Fisher & Simmons (R.A.) Ltd., Victoria Street, NAIROBI.

FOR SALE—(Contd.).

KENYA Governor seed wheat, 83—per 200 lbs F. O. R. Uhu, Kitima Kia Estates, Ltd., Uhu.

A BABY Cine Olmera and Projector, with Films also a Dynamo for lighting. Would take a second hand Ford Car and give part cash. Apply Voucher No. 3800, "Standard, Nairobi.

FOR sale Kavirondo Maize at Sh. 10/- Native made Chairs good quality at Sh. 24/-. Coffee picking baskets at Sh. 10/- dozen. F. O. R. Apply Magnabhai, Kisumu.

FOR SALE 50 good grade short horn cows, either with young calves or in calf. Priced reasonably. Apply Voucher No. 3761, "Standard," Nairobi.

KAVIRONDO Mats Sh. 8/- per dozen, coffee picking baskets Sh. 10/- dozen. Native cooking pots Kisumu Sh. 2/- per doz. Native chairs Sh. 22/- each. F. O. R. Kisumu Station. Please apply to Lwanga Dupat & Co., Kisumu. Cash with order.

FOR SALE. Exceptionally good Cattle and Horse grazing farm on Kinangop. Well placed for market. Natural grass and clover grasses throughout area 4,500 acres 1,000 acres cultivated. House, buildings, orchard and Lombardy poplars, one of especially good forest soil, excellent for wheat and other cereals. Sold on suitable terms, either with or without livestock. Apply Voucher No. 3803, "Standard," Nairobi.

PINE APPLE SUCKERS, Smooth Cayenne, 25/- for 100 Plants. Pineapple Slips for planting. Artichoke Bronze 25/-, each. Barbadoes, Songhur.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED Situation farm Manager. Life long experience. Cattle sheep, Sisal, Coffee, Maize, Wheat. 14 years experience Kenya Colony. Splendid Credentials. Free, Middle October. Apply Voucher No. 3780, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED by Scotsman situation as Farm Manager, Crop or Stock, Drive Tractor, good knowledge of all Farm Machinery. Good at labour handling, good knowledge of Swahili, etc. Apply Voucher No. 3807, "Standard," Nairobi.

LADY Stenographer, knows training, thoroughly competent technical terms, also, driving and August, seeks employment. Apply Voucher No. 3772 "Standard," Nairobi.

Qualified Optician in attendance.

E. DOBBIE
Ophthalmic Optician
Government Road,
NAIROBI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL — British Ladies and Gentlemen Seek Correspondents in Africa, India and elsewhere. Write E. A. CLARE, 16, Cambridge Street, London, S.W.1.

YOUR eyes. Wardle's optical department is the most up-to-date and reliable in Kenya. Repairs a speciality.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, proceeding Bombay end September, offer services in return for half accompaniage. Apply Voucher No. 3900, "Standard," Nairobi.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, returning England would give services in return for passage. Apply Voucher No. 3805, "Standard," Nairobi.

WIRE DOVE Standing at Kaliga River Farm, Nanyuki. Sire, by Chaucer, sire of Pilliam winner of 1,000 guineas this year and of Cuyno (also a 1,000 guineas winner, and dam of Cuba Pride). Wire Dove is the sire of Wire Child with son Hon Kenya Stakes in number. Fee £7, 10/-. Keep of mares 1 shilling a day. A few approved Somali Mares will be accepted at a fee of £5. Mares can be rushed to Kara'ma near Nyeri, every one can take mares, very roomy boxes, good pasture, high and very healthy. Apply E. D. A. Gooch, Isiolo, Naromoru.

LOST.

5 GREEN, 2 white branded A 2 2 black antlers, 1 white, 1 untrained. 8 Bothma, P. O. Mabuya.

LOST a suitcase leather lids at 1 mile eight-six on road from Naivasha to Longido. Finder will be suitably rewarded apply to Charles Heyer and Company.

LOST Sealyham Terrier, named "Tailor," answers nonsense hood. I should much appreciate information W. H. B. Edgley, Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi.

THE INDEX THIS WEEK WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 16C.

WANTED.

WANTED quotations for 120 tons of good quality Murrum, F.O.B. Nakuru. Apply Secretary Rift Valley Sports Club Nakuru.

SECOND-HAND upright piano in good condition. State make and price. M. Birley, Thomson's Falls.

TWENTY White Leghorn Pullets. One White Leghorn cock. Box 123, Kericho.

NAIVASHA LAKE, wanted tents zero plot, not near township. Apply Voucher No. 3797, "Standard, Nairobi.

TO purchase good black mamed Lion skins and large Leopard skins in perfect condition, starting price. Chas. A. Heyer and Co., Nairobi.

WANTED—A working Partner with small capital £500—£1,000 for a first class Wheat farm. A good proposition for those also interested in Fruit. Apply Voucher No. 3801, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED 1 K. W. lighting set 50 or 100 volts. Fullest particulars Box 1, Eldoret.

50 TURKEYS November, Apply P. O. Box 192, Mombasa.

DOUBLE Barrel heavy bore hammerless Rifle and 12 bore hammerless Shot Gun, by best makers only state lowest price. Order No. 3816, Standard.

FOUND

FOUND small wire haired Terrier owner please apply P. 241, P. O. Nakuru.

SCOTLANDS BEST VALUE
The increasing demand for
Queen Anne Whisky
is evidence of its popularity.
It is now acknowledged that
QUEEN ANNE
provides
The Perfect Peg
Ask for it when next ordering
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The Quickest Route to London by Rail from Marseilles in 21/22 hours.

SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES

Via ADEN, DJIBOUTI and PORT SAID

	on or about		on or about
S.S. A. R. Garros (M.S. "B")	Sept 8	S.S. Leconte de Lisle (M.S. "A")	Nov. 14
S.S. Explorateur-Grandidier (M.S. "A")	Sept. 19	S.S. Dumbea (M.S. "B")	Nov. 28
S.S. General-Duchesne (M.S. "B")	Oct. 3	S.S. Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (M.S. "A")	Dec 12.
S.S. General-Voyron (M.S. "B")	Oct. 17	S.S. "A. R. Garros" (M.S. "A")	December 29
S.S. Amiral-Pierre (I.S.)	Nov. 3	S.S. "Explorateur-Grandidier"	January 9, 1927

Passage Money to Marseilles.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Mail Steamers "A" Class (M.S. "A")	£73/13,	£47/10,	£29/18.
	Mail Steamers "B" Class (M.S. "B")	£67/04,	£43/04,	£18/18.
	Intermediate Steamers (I.S.)	£56/08,	£38/18,	

25% Reduction for return within one year 15% Reduction for return within two years. Special concessions to families.

The s.s. "General-Voyron," from Marseilles and bound to Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Madagascar Mauritius and Reunion, is expected to arrive on or about 6th September.

No visitors allowed on board M.M. steamers without a permit obtainable from the M.M. Agency.

For particulars of sailings, passage money and freight apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Kilindini.

Telegraphic Address: "MESSAGERIE." **P. O. Box 16, Mombasa.**

Phone 67.

E. JARDIN, P.O. Box 26, Nairobi. | **H. M. SYNDICATE,** P.O. Box 77, Kampala.

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Fast Service of Turbine Steamers from Hamburg—Southampton round Africa. Luxurious accommodation. Excellent service. Cuisine and Music. Attention is Specially drawn to the Exceptionally good Third Class accommodation.

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Calling at Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Union Ports, Luderitz, Walvis Bay, Canary Islands, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.

Via Suez Canal		Via Cape	
s.s. USARAMO	18th Sept. Saturday afternoons	s.s. ADOLPH WOERMANN	18th Sept.
s.s. NJASSA	16th Oct	s.s. WANGONI	15th Oct.
s.s. USSUKUMA	13th Nov	s.s. TANGANJIKA	12th Nov.
s.s. USAMBARA	11th Dec.	s.s. USARAMO	17th Dec.
s.s. ADOLPH WOERMANN	15th Jan. 1926	s.s. NJASSA	14th Jan.

16 days to Genoa. 18 days to Marseilles. 28 days to Southampton.

Above sailings are subject to alteration or cancellation without notice).

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For full particulars of passenger fares and freight rates apply to the Agents:—

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Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,850,000

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Also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Colombo, Kandy Nevera Elya Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden, and Steamer Point, Aden.

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Every description of Banking business transacted with all parts of the world.

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Manager, Nairobi Branch.

A pleased customer is the best advertisement with us.

We carry a full line of everything pertaining to Gent's Wear.

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The world-famous Tonic-Appetiser.

Delicious with Lemon Squash, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water and other Mineral Waters.

An exquisite flavouring in Fruit Salads, Grape-Fruit, Paw-Paw, Ices, Trifles, etc.

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(Not to be detached).

The African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

MARKET AND KRUIS STREETS, JOHANNESBURG,
will pay

£1,000 to the legal personal representative of the bona-fide holder of this Coupon-Insurance Ticket if the holder shall be killed by an accident within Kenya Colony, Kenya Protectorate and Uganda to any passenger train, passenger steamer, public omnibus, taxi-cab, or cab (which is being driven by a licensed driver plying for public hire) in which the holder is travelling as a ticket-bearing or fare-paying passenger; or

£1,000 to the holder should such accident as above defined not prove fatal, but cause the loss of two limbs by actual separation above the wrist or ankle or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes; or

£500 to the holder should such non-fatal accident cause the loss as aforesaid of the sight in one eye or the loss as aforesaid of one limb only.

Provided that the above undertaking is subject to the following special conditions, which are of the essence of the contract, viz:—

(a) That such death or loss result within thirty days after the accident; (b) that the policy holder shall, prior to the accident, have written his (or her) usual signature in the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard" containing the signed Coupon-Insurance Ticket on his (or her) person at the time of the accident; (c) that notice in case of injury be given to the African Guarantee & Indemnity Co., Ltd., at its principal office, corner of Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or to M. D. Kampf, Chief Agent, Court Chambers, P.O. Box 806, Nairobi, within seven days after the accident, and in case of death within fourteen days after the accident; and (d) that the Insurance applies only to persons over twelve and under seventy years of age, is limited to one Coupon Insurance Ticket associated with this or any other publication to any one holder and holds good for seven days from 6 a.m. of the day of issue.

This insurance entitles the holder to the benefits of and is subject to the conditions of the Accident Policy of the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., except so far as the same are altered by the terms and special conditions above stated.

Those who subscribe in the way mentioned below are not required to sign the coupon or carry a copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard" between the times of registration by the Publisher and the expiry of their subscription, provided that they preserve the Publisher's acknowledgment.

Readers who wish to become subscribers may do so either by paying quarterly, half yearly, or yearly in advance to the "East African Standard" office, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

Signature
of holder ....

Date of issue Aug. 21st, 1926.

The holder of a pass or privilege ticket travelling as a passenger is a ticket-bearing passenger within the meaning of the Coupon-Insurance Ticket.

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THE
African World

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Joint Service of Steamers.

Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., London, The "Hall" Line Ltd., and Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS FROM LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW.

FROM ENGLAND:

S.S. "CLAN MACBRAYNE"	16th August.
S.S. "ELECTRICIAN"	2nd September.
S.S. "KATUNA"	25th Septembe.
S.S. "CLAN MACINTYRE"	16th October.

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL.

TO ENGLAND:

S.S. "NEWBY HALL"	1st September.
A Harrison Line Steamer	25th September.
A Clan Line Steamer	In October.
A Hall Line Steamer	Early November.

The Steamers of the Clan Ellerman-Harrison Lines Joint Service do not carry any passengers.

For particulars of sailings and current rates of freight, apply to the Agents:—

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in England.)

P.O. BOX 110, MOMBASA. P.O. Box 24, TANGA. P.O. Box 3, ZANZIBAR.

Sands & Co.

Gigantic Sale.

of

Waggons Oxen & Trek Gear.

Acting on instructions from the S.S. and T.O. 3rd King's African Rifles

We will sell

Without Reserve.

At the Transport Lines K.A.R. Nairobi,

Saturday 28th Aug. at 10-30.

18. 4 wheeled Ox waggons. Chains, Yokes, Strops and Skeys.

269. Trained A.M. & T. and P. Oxen. 'A real good lot.'

The auctioneers can recommend buyers wanting oxen or waggons to attend this sale.

SANDS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Sands & Co.

Londiani

Tuesday 6th Sept. at 10-30.

Acting on instructions from various clients we will offer for sale as under:

30 Trained Oxen in teams of 16 with Yokes, Chains Skeys, etc. All matched teams.

10 Kavasis Cows with calves at foot or in calf.

11 Slaughter Oxen.

60 Good Big Oxen A.M. & T.P.6 just released from.

A large assortment of sundries and drapery, etc.

Further entries being received.

SANDS & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

Sands & Co.

SHEEP SHEEP SHEEP

Clearing sale of a very highly selected Stock of Merino Sheep.

Acting on instructions from Mr. N. J. Hitchings who is leaving the country.

We will sell at his Farm. 10 miles from Nanyuki Township.

Saturday, 11th Sept. at 11 a.m

400 Selected Merino Ewes which have been running with rams imported from A. Murray Esq., of South Australia.

700 Really good Merino Ewes. These ewes have had selected rams running with them.

The above ewes are all due to start lambing about middle of September.

150 Weaner Ewes.

20 Merino Rams.

Mr. Hitchings who is considered by sheep farmers to be one of the most successful flock masters in Kenya has specialised in Merino sheep and has been culling and grading up his flock for 20 years. All his sheep are heavy wool producers and his wool has made the high price for Kenya wool of 32 pence per pound in London.

Arrangement to view the sheep can be made with the auctioneers.

The auctioneers can with confidence recommend this flock to buyers wanting really good merino sheep.

Also his Farms.

No. 1. Situated 10 miles West of Nanyuki Township and 15 miles from the railway now being extended to a point 17 miles north of Nyeri. The farm is watered by the Burguret and Rongai Rivers with a frontage to each river of 4½ miles.

No. 1. Area 4,450 acres. Rent 6 cents per acre lease has 90 years to run. L. O. No. 2624. There are a number of good living rooms, sheds, stables, etc., also a large wool shed and a good 60 ft. sheep dip. A considerable portion of the farm can be irrigated and would make a dairy proposition second to none.

No. 2 L. O. No. 3370 Laikipia. Area 1,464 acres. Rent 6 cents per acre lease 90 years to run. Situated on the Nyeri, Rumuruti Road, 28 miles west of Nyeri between the Nyeri and Ngobit Rivers and watered by the Loghunya River.

The auctioneers can recommend the above two farms as being picked farms.

Sands & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.

GREETINGS TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

Agricultural Delegates Telegrams.

The Agricultural, Entomological and Cotton Conference has caused the following telegrams to be sent in its names:—

Their Majesties:—

Delegates of the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, British East African Dependencies, and Empire Cotton Growing Corporation now assembled for a Combined Agricultural, Cotton Entomological and Mycological Conference in Nairobi submit their humble duty to Their Majesties the King and Queen, and, together with the representatives of the Belgian Congo, Italian Somaliland, Mozambique and Portuguese East Africa, desire to tender respectful greetings to Their Majesties. They trust that this combined Conference may be of value to the peoples of the various territories in Africa represented.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

The delegates of the Agricultural Conference now assembled in Nairobi tender their thanks for your telegram of good wishes conveyed through the Governor of Kenya and unanimously desire to express their appreciation of your assistance in bringing together so representative a gathering. They hope that their labours may benefit the peoples and enlarge the agricultural production of all the countries from which they come.

Arrangements were also made for the dispatch of telegrams of a similar nature expressing the respectful greetings of the delegates to His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the King of Italy and the President of the Portuguese Republic.

Romance of a Big Engineering Works.

The romances of great businesses would fill a book of several volumes, and not the least interesting would be that of the famous Engineering firm of Tangyes Ltd.

One of the Directors has compiled a short history of the Cornwall Works of Birmingham, which shows what five Cornish brothers did by hard work and application. Their father who was a Quaker started life as a miner and later became a farmer and shopkeeper.

His sons spent their youth in a workshop at home where by the light of candles they made working models of engines and various other machines. In March 1857 three of them started a business of their own in Birmingham, under the title of James Tangye and Brothers. They occupied a section of a manufacturers packing room into which a revolving shaft projected and from which they drove their single lathe. For this accommodation they paid a rent of four shillings per week. In this small room was born the present Cornwall works, which cover several acres and employ thousands of hands.

Three years later all the brothers were in the firm owing to the rapidly increasing business which concentrated on hydraulic appliances. From that time forward the business progressed in leaps and bounds. The manufacture of Hydraulic jacks, steam pumps, steam engines, gas engines, oil engines and pumps, throughout the years, has won for the firm an international reputation.

The firm endeavours to retain the personal element between employer and employed. Four of the founders' sons are occupying chief positions at the works and a younger generation is about to follow in their footsteps. The welfare of the employees has always been a feature of the firms policy and the present Works include a recreation ground with tennis courts, cricket and football grounds, Mess rooms, surgery and numerous other benefits for the thousands of employees.

Men who get things done

Only 100% efficiency is good enough for the men who get things done. This cannot be achieved with functions deranged and health and vitality impaired. Watch your health for those little warning symptoms that tell you prompt attention is required. Do not put it off until next day—take a dose now if required of that well-tried remedy, Andrews Liver Salt. You may need to take it every day for a time, until your body is your slave and not your master.

Andrews LIVER SALT

Agents (wholesale only) Overman & Company, P.O. Box 283, Mombasa.

Sands & Co.

Livestock Sale

AT OUR YARDS,

Naivasha

Monday, 20th September

30 Good Fat Oxen.

40 Grade and Native Cows in Calf and Calves at Foot.

Further entries being received.

GIL GIL.

Tuesday, 21st September

Entries now being received.

SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Twenty Years Ago

Extracts from the East African Standard (Established 1902) dated August 18, 1906.

The M.C.C. have finally refused the invitation of Australia to send a team there.

* * *

In the report of the Committee on the war stores scandals it is estimated that the total preventible loss after peace was declared was between 1 and 1½ millions of money.

* * *

The Cape Assembly have rejected by 57 votes to 33 the amendment to the Immigration Bill excluding Asiatics.

* * *

Large stores of arms, bombs and proclamations have been seized in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the number of arrests is constantly increasing.

* * *

The King has started for Marienbad. The papers emphasise the non-political character of his coming meeting with the Kaiser.

* * *

Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, said that England was no longer concerned with the dynastic quarrels and territorial divisions of Europe, her policy being transformed into an Asiatic policy. A false step in South Africa has landed England in inextricable confusion and a false step in India would be still more disastrous.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. Austen Chamberlain with Miss Ivy Dundas took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster on July 21.

* * *

Almost all Africa now seems in unrest. Natal, the Congo and Egypt are all prominently before the public. Yesterday it was British East Africa; the Protectorate is apparently likely to create more and more interest again in the immediate future. It is proposed to establish in London a British East African Association whose great object will be by all means to develop matters both in British East Africa and Uganda.

* * *

The story which comes from the Abruzzi expedition in Uganda, to the effect that there is serious unrest in that Colony, is not accepted as at all accurate at the Foreign Office. The last report from the Protectorate contains no mention of native troubles. For some considerable time now peace has prevailed in Uganda with the result that the Protectorate is now a favourite resort of the long-distance tourists and big game hunters. Cooks are now advertising specially conducted tours in Uganda.

* * *

Voi is likely to be quite an important place in the near future. The administration, subject to the Commissioner's final consent, is giving out the road making contract from Voi to Taveta.

Appointments and Promotions.

The following appointments and promotions are gazetted: Appointments, George Beresford Stooke R.N. to be Assistant District Commissioner (Cadet), Machakos, Ukamba Province; Ronald Nelson Hunter M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., to be Medical Officer of Health Nairobi Municipal Area, Eastleigh, Muthaiga and M'Bagathi Township Areas, Nairobi District and Kyambu District; Daniel Pell Broad, to be Sanitary Inspector, Nakuru District and township; Captain Roy White M.C., to be Acting Senior Assistant Game Warden; John McR... to be Acting Motor Transport Officer with headquarters at Masindi Town. Promotions: Edward Butler Horne, to be Senior Commissioner, 1st Grade; Henry Speldewinde de B... M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., to be Senior Sanitation Officer, Medical Department; Frederick John Carlyle Johnstone, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., to be Senior Sanitation Officer, Medical Department; Ronald Nelson Hunter, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., to be Sanitation Officer, Medical Department.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1926.

More Land Sales.

A story current some months ago which resulted in the adoption of a resolution at a meeting at Ruiru relevant to the restriction of land alienation owing to the shortage of labour is contradicted in the answer given by the Commissioner of Lands to the Legislative Council in Mombasa that no other circumstances have to be considered when Government is deciding upon the alienation of land. As the basis moving the farmers who supported the resolution of protest did so on the ground that a wrong official policy which produced a labour shortage should not be an excuse for restricting the alienation of land, the logical assumption being that the mistaken policy ought to be corrected. Now we have the announcement that Government is, at the present moment, taking steps to offer for sale to the public a considerable area of agricultural land and the moment is opportune, in our opinion, for quite candid consideration of the position in the Colony. The land policy of Kenya consists in the demarcation of European and African reserves but whereas the European reserve has been developed very rapidly, the Native reserves are still in a state of stagnation and the half million pounds of export produce offered by those areas to-day is not one tithe of the wealth which they could bring to the Colony and its inhabitants if the Government policy of developing the native reserves was something more than an expensive educational effort with few pretences to results and hampered by an unreasoning fear that a progressive policy would adversely affect the supply of labour to white farms. It has not been the experience in the Kavirondo reserve, where native production is most progressive, that internal activity has had a deleterious effect upon the numbers of Kavirondo leaving their homes to seek work. The labour returns, on the contrary, point to an increasing number of members of that tribe who are coming out to the European farms and were the enthusiasm for production to be found in Kavirondo encouraged among the other native tribes of this Colony the basis of wealth would be so broadened and strengthened that the present heavy burden laid upon the shoulders of a few hundred European producers would be considerably lightened. In Uganda the Government increased the acreage under cotton by placing the responsibility upon chiefs and in their turn the chiefs brought pressure to bear upon the idle and thriftless members of their own communities with the result that Uganda has a very large proportion of the trade of East Africa, surplus balances and a prosperous population. Until a somewhat similar system is adopted in this Colony, the native areas, which are of immense value to this country and to the Empire, will continue to remain unproductive, producing only enough to maintain able bodied men in idleness upon the labour of their women during the greater part of the year while the sons of the family make hurried journeys to the outside world for the sole purpose of earning sufficient money to pay a Government tax. If the policy of development of the Native reserves was one with any backbone at all, the African would be compelled by his own native authorities to make a fuller use of his land, to abandon his primitive agricultural methods and to produce a surplus additional to his requirements. By abandonment of his traditional habits and by the more extensive cultivation of his land, he would not only realise very soon that land which brought him an income had a definite value for its owner but he would be able, by his greater knowledge of civilised production, to handle a much larger area and pressure would be placed upon his sons who lived in idleness to seek a living elsewhere outside the family holding. That is the process which is going on in Kavirondo and it has yet to be proved that intensive cultivation in the native reserves will be harmful to the development of the white areas. But it is quite illogical, we believe, to expect that merely by off-loading further land for European settlement the prosperity of the Colony will increase unless, as a first step, something is done to remove the present handicaps to production. Every district in the Colony is complaining of a labour shortage and the Government's reply is that the Native will be told that he is expected to work either on his own behalf or for someone else. Six million acres have already been alienated for European settlement but for various reasons, one of which is the labour difficulty, the actual area under cultivation is only about one-tenth of the whole, excluding the stock raising districts. To encourage further development by alienating more land is only to attract more settlers to the country and thereby increase the present difficulties without materially adding to the extent of production upon which the prosperity of the Colony is dependent. Before those men are attracted Government ought to provide the factors which will give to them a reasonable assurance of success and the most important factor is surely an adequate labour supply. If it is impossible, for political reasons, to add sufficient strength to the present policy to make it effective, the whole position must be reviewed from the bottom instead of merely overloading the top and disposing of the assets of the Colony to meet a demand for more revenue. The bottom, in our view, is the Native Reserve and if it is believed now that the African labourer by present methods is unlikely to display sufficient inclination to leave his home, the other half of the official Labour theory must be brought into action and he must be made to realise that he must work in the reserve itself. In the meantime the present group of European producers increase their cultivation slowly and add their fair contribution to the general wealth of the country but their chances of doing so in the future will be considerably lessened if all that Government is able to do is to sell more land and attract more settlers without, at the same time, providing the labour. It will be in the best interests of this country to co-ordinate and solidify the position it has attained now without watering its activities and before more land is alienated not only ought nearly every acre at present held be brought to the stage of production but the full use should be made of the African resources to that end, both in his reserve and outside. That process will take a few years and the length of the period will depend upon the assistance Government provides in removing handicaps which now restrict production, the rate at which the country adjusts its methods to the use of labour saving devices, the standardisation of farming efforts and especially, the success of the Government in applying its policy of work. At the present time too many natives neither work inside the reserve nor out of it but if Government did its job thoroughly in the Native areas, the addition to the labour supply would be more than sufficient to justify further alienation of land. Development in Kenya to-day is a haphazard business; no relationship has been established between its programme of development, its land policy, its finance and the basic factor—the rate of increase in the number of labourers and their individual efficiency.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

ENGLAND & ITALY IN ABYSSINIA.

Agreement Explained to the Regent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, August 13.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs has sent a note to Sir Eric Drummond regretting the tenor of the East African notes transmitted from Geneva at the end of last month. He considers that the Abyssinian Government misunderstands the text and the spirit of the Anglo-Italian agreement.

The communication follows the lines of Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons ten days ago, and states that after the Italian representative at Addis Ababa had amply explained the agreement to the Regent Ras Tafari conveyed his thanks to Signor Mussolini for the explanation.

The Abyssinian Regent affirmed that he had never doubted Italy's friendly feelings.

The Defence Force.

AMERICANS WILL PROBABLY BE EXEMPT.

In the House of Commons at the beginning of July, Mr. A. A. Ponsonby (Lab., Brightside) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has given his sanction to the Kenya Defence Bill; and whether this Bill provides for the compulsory enlistment of Europeans between the ages of 16 and 60?

Mr. Rennie Smith (Lab., Penistone) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Kenya Defence Bill, shortly to be introduced into the Kenya Legislature, involves the compulsory enlistment of Europeans; and what is the position of natives under this proposed legislation?

Mr. Amery: I have approved of the Bill being re-submitted to the Legislative Council subject to certain Amendments. If it becomes law, all male European residents between the ages named will, unless exempted on account of ill-health or occupation or otherwise, be enrolled as members of the local defence force. This does not necessarily mean that every such man will be called up for training or service. Natives are not affected by the Bill.

Colonel H. Day (Lab., Southwark C.): Will this legislation apply to American citizens?

Mr. Amery: I should have notice of that question, but I would assume not.

Mexican Religious War.

EXECUTION OF CATHOLICS DENIED.

Mexico City, Aug. 12.

The War Department officially denies that priests have been executed anywhere in Mexico and describes the reported encounters between soldiers and Catholics as exaggerated.

SERGEANT'S TERRIBLE POISONED SORES

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Zam-Buk

THE claims made for Zam-Buk are strongly supported by the testimony of Sergt. W. C. Potts. Read how it cured him of a severe attack of poisoned sores which followed a bathing mishap in the Red Sea.

"When stationed at Aden with the R.G.A.," says Sergt. Potts, of Sandyford Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., "I fell off a diving board and landed on some sharp rocks. Pieces of skin were torn out of my leg and shoulder. Poisoned sores broke out and I was soon in an awful state. Climatic conditions were all against healing and I got worse.

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Zam-Buk is the soothing, speedy and reliable cure for eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, ringworm, piles, poisoned wounds, sore feet, insect bites, cuts, burns and bruises. Purely herbal Zam-Buk is ideal for our climate where ordinary ointments and fatty dressings quickly turn rancid and useless.

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Hungarian Explosion.

RESULT OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

[illegible]

The great concussion all the windows in neighbouring houses and damaged many buildings.

Later:

It is estimated that about 24 tons of powder exploded at the Csepel arsenal. Many were injured by the air blast of the explosion and the fall of debris. The fire was localised in the evening and there were no further explosions at night.

It is officially declared that there was no loss of life.

Overseas Settlement.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS IN CANADA

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, August 12

Lord Clarendon, Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, who is inspecting the conditions in Canada of emigrant families sent out under the Government scheme, states that he is greatly impressed with the progress made by these settlers and the efficient arrangements by the Canadian Department of Immigration and the Soldiers Settlement board for assisting these families.—British Official Wireless Service.

British Wheat Growing.

INCREASE OF ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION.

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, Aug. 12.

For the first time since 1921 the acreage of wheat in England and Wales shows an increase, the total of 1,592,000 acres being 92,000 acres larger than the total last year.—British Official Wireless Service.

CHARING CROSS NEW STATION.

Fifty Million Passengers in a Year.

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, Aug. 12.

[illegible] — British Official Wireless Service.

PASSENGERS' RISK ON RAILWAYS.

Returns of British Traffic Accidents.

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, August 12

[illegible] Ministry of Transport show that only one passenger was killed in a train accident last year throughout Great Britain.

[illegible]—British Official Wireless Service.

MINISTERS CONFER ON COAL.

Miners' Delegates Meet

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, August 12

The Prime Minister, who came to London from the country this morning, was in consultation with the Minister of Labour and the Minister for Mines this afternoon, and heard the latest reports on the coal stoppage situation.

The general impression is that no important development is likely before the miners' delegates conference next Monday. Meanwhile Mr. A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, in speeches and articles is urging the miners to give the Executive Committee plenary powers, presumably with the object of enabling overtures to be made for the reopening of negotiations.

Mr. Cook states that while the miners are as yet far from being beaten it is vital that they should secure an agreement binding all to resume work together. He [illegible] the delegates [illegible]—British Official Wireless Service.

The Franc.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, Aug. 13.

Francs closed French at 179.37 and Belgian at 182½.

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

KENYA FINANCE—A TAX ON SERVANTS.

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

Sir,—Major Grogan is reported as suggesting that employers pay a tax on personal servants employed.

The idea is I think an excellent one but I should delete "personal." Labour is wanted on many shambas. Boys may be sent to some particular spot to wait for the *Bwana* who does not turn up for two or three hours or may even forget them altogether. As often as not, the *Bwana* spends the hour before breakfast in his office and in consequence his boys turn up to work at any old time; his boys are supposed to work right through till 4 p.m. He himself goes in to lunch and consequently the boys don't work right through but also stop and [illegible] them! I don't [illegible] see four full grown boys going with a wagon to fetch posho from the mill [illegible] drive [illegible] one [illegible] as [illegible]

[illegible] cultural College, they are [illegible] to prune and how a hoe should used but they have a long way to go before they are competent to do either, unless they are competent they cannot teach.

It would, I think, be difficult to impose a tax of £1 per annum as boys work for one to six months and then possibly leave, but if a tax of 2/- for every boy on the books had to be paid at the end of each month, even if the boy had only worked a week, that would right itself by boys leaving before the end of the month. It would, I think, be easily collected as labour returns have to be sent in.

There would be less signing on of every boy that came along on the theory that one can always find something for him to do. It is not so much the scarcity of labour as the absurd way the labour is taught to work. Boys can be taught to work properly, but you have to be always teaching them otherwise they prefer sitting down and poking out weeds with a stick, really doing very little.

I think a tax on all boys employed would tend to stop this waste of labour: It would bring in a moderate revenue and so kill two birds with one stone.

As I say, I think a 2/- tax is excellent but I think a 3/- tax is better. It only means reducing staff by one-fifth or not taking posho into consideration by one-quarter and then the balance might be better fed.

Yours etc
A. N. OTHER.

Ruiru,
August 9, 1926.

STRAIGHT TALKS ON LABOUR.

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

Sir,—All Settlers are no doubt very interested in the series of articles being published under the above heading, and we have no doubt that your correspondent thoroughly understands the theory of correct feeding.

All his statements and deductions are no doubt perfectly correct, theoretically—but—a very big but—theory and practice do not always go hand in hand, and an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory.

Let us, therefore, look at the practical results of the theories propounded.

It is stated that a balanced ration including meat will prove economical, as the improvement in the work done will more than compensate for the extra expense incurred. Theoretically sound no doubt, but is it so in practice The answer is No! emphatically No!

When a snake swallows his prey, what is the effect that it has on him? He retires to a safe place and goes to sleep for a period of many hours while he digests his feast. The effect of meat, even in comparatively small quantities, on a native is very similar. If one night one gives meat to a native he will be useless for any hard work next day. In theory, no doubt, he will be full of energy and Vitamin "C," [illegible] in practice he will be full of [illegible] lethargy.

[illegible] a well-known fact among [illegible] who when they [illegible] their natives, generally [illegible] on a Saturday [illegible] may be spent in [illegible] after effects.

[illegible] Uasin Gishu Railway [illegible] no daily meat [illegible] this became [illegible] of the [illegible] no [illegible] the [illegible] ex- [illegible] the [illegible] 25 [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] of [illegible] pieces [illegible] embankments had [illegible] from 120 cubic [illegible] on stone [illegible] barrels a [illegible] barrels a day! And [illegible] practice is worth a [illegible]!

[illegible] theoretically no doubt a meat [illegible] pays for itself in increased work, in practice however it proves to have the opposite effect.

Let us, therefore, rule out the economic argument. There remain then only ethical arguments in favour of this reform.

What is the state of affairs among the agricultural peasant classes of the rest of the world? In Asia we see the vast hordes of India, China and Japan, any one of these will beat the African hollow when it comes to work, yet do they eat meat? No! Their principal food is undoubtedly vegetarian.

Even in Europe, the peasants in the Near East eat very little meat, sour milk being a large item in their diet; in France the peasantry live largely off beans and other vegetables, and nearer home we find the Irish peasantry existing almost entirely on potatoes. Even in England, where meat is probably more generally eaten than in any other country in the world, whose roast beef has risen to fame on French menus and in song, the peasantry in many districts only enjoy one good meal a week, their Sunday midday dinner.

Seeing how generally throughout the world the peasantry are mainly vegetarians, is it right ethically, as it has proved wrong economically, to convert a naturally vegetarian people into meat eaters? What would Mr. Eustace Miles have to say on the subject?

So much for including meat in the daily ration.

As regards a balanced ration not including meat, there is little doubt that posho by itself is not sufficient.

I cannot speak for the intensive coffee plantations in the Kyambu District, nor for workers on roads, railways, or buildings, nor for dwellers in towns; but, at least in this district, wherever there is much land under plough the food of the native most certainly does not consist of merely posho and salt. In any maize shamba, and even in most up-country coffee plantations, there are numberless weeds and plants which the natives gather for themselves and use as vegetable additions to their posho.

The commonest of these are toadstools, a type of wild spinach, a plant which the local natives call Sufa, the berries of a weed which they call Mbunwi and others. They also have occasional feeds of winged white ants, either by beating for them in the dry weather, or catching them as they fly during the rains.

If natives are engaged for work on a new shamba with no cultivation on it, they will always agitate for meat owing to the absence of these weeds, and I have known them refuse to stay on a new farm on which stumping was taking place, on the grounds that as there was no cultivation there were no wild mboga to eat with their posho.

Once cultivation is established, wild mboga will soon appear, and when put to hand weed a shamba the natives will turn the blind eye, wherever possible, on any of the weeds which furnish them their balanced ration.

From what I have seen of natives, I believe that were a farmer to start issuing a balanced ration of two or three ounces of this and a few ounces of that and the other, they would merely consider that he was insane, and would try to take advantage of his insanity in other ways, nor do I believe that they would brook the reduction of their kibaba of posho in exchange, which kibaba incidentally usually holds more nearly 2½ lbs. of posho than the 2 lbs. quoted by your correspondent.

As regards better housing for natives, does your correspondent seriously suggest that a farmer should house his natives in brick and iron houses while he himself is content to live in mud and wattle, as do the majority of our Trans-Nzoia farmers?

Natives build the type of hut to which they are accustomed and which they prefer. On more than one occasion I have handed over to natives a hut originally built for my own use. What do the natives do? They immediately mud up all the windows and reduce the height of the doorway to about three feet, they build a partition across the hut in order to ensure an entire lack of ventilation or light reaching their sleeping quarters, light a fire in the middle of the hut, and consider that they have at last converted the European-built hut into a place fit for human habitation.

If the natives must be compelled to live in brick houses of the European type, let us hope that such compulsion will be started in their reserves, as the resultant exodus therefrom might largely mitigate the present labour shortage.

Yours etc.,
F. H. Le BRETON.

Soy, Aug. 1, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—MAJOR GROGAN'S SPEECH.

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

Sir,—Our warrior-statesman is always at his best when strafing Government and nobody administers the abundantly earned chastisement with better humour—or more relish—but his jibe at Debenham and Freebody's young men, mostly ex-officers—who are trying to stimulate what many regard as the ultimate salvation of B.E.A.—native production—is unworthy. Otherwise his masterly, and we will hope decisive, exposure of what has caused anxiety to some for years, and should have worried all, is most welcome.

But is the European public altogether blameless for running B.E.A. on to the rocks again? Its political inertia is well-known and one seems to recall that Major Ward was almost alone in opposing some of the more crazy items of expenditure which were enthusiastically advocated by most of the other unofficials, while our lord, nominally the leader of the Europeans, actually tried to resign when he found his constituency luke-warm. Were not also various large additions to official pay, which seemed quite uncalled for to the plain man, first proposed by the unofficials?

It is perhaps hardly accurate to say that the Geddes Commission altered the whole basis of taxation. They certainly abolished Income Tax, with the whole-hearted help of those with incomes, after a very brief trial, but otherwise merely increased existing customs duties by several hundred per cent. all round and inflicted protection. The enormous addition to the duties were not very successful for some years and perhaps protection is not the wisest policy where export is vital and the local market small.

Taxation, now nominally indirect, is in fact as direct as Income Tax, as it is imposed on every article of civilized life—and far more unfair in its incidence, since, unlike Income Tax, it has to be met good year or bad. It is specially onerous for married people and wage earners whose needs are not less then those of rich bachelors and the fashionable efforts to distinguish between "necessities" and "luxuries" in all the circumstances of B.E.A. are futile. The duties, together with the terrible railway freights, have greatly raised the cost of living, of building and of every human activity in B.E.A., including, of course, agricultural production and they are very largely paid out of capital and overdrafts.

On the whole, it is much more likely that the resurrection of B. E. A. was due to the renewed influx of capital after the world crisis had passed than to any measures of the Geddes Commission, except the 1/- maize rate, which was an inspiration. However nothing can take from them the undying glory of having practically stopped the sale of whisky in B. E. A. for a short time. The recognition of Both Houses has been accorded for less.

Regarding proposed taxation of staff, there is admittedly a great waste of labour in household and commercial staffs but we have enough worries and bothers in our businesses. For God's Sake, let us have peace in the houses, even if we do waste labour to get it. Household wages are quite high enough now without adding to them by taxation and the attempt to get a servant to do anything he thinks not his job is one of the most exasperating, exhausting and futile known to man. In any case any new taxes must be accompanied by reductions elsewhere. Until some more capital can be attracted, there is nothing more to tax.

The real root of our troubles is the immense cost of administering a very small, very scattered and very clamourous European population according to the standard it demands, and of Uganda's prosperity—its climate has saved it from having to do the same. Our Warrior Statesman estimates the economic value of a European at £850 in exports. Has he calculated what it costs to administer that European and what his private production expenses are, as compared with the same items for a native? (How are export values actually assessed by the customs authorities—Insurance value, world prices or what?).

Our Warrior Statesman urges a sense of proportion. He is dead right. For lack of it, the resources of B. E. A. have been a good deal over-rated and its future estimated, has been mortgaged production, far too optimistically up to the hilt and it will take the utmost efforts of black and white for very many years to meet the bill.

No distinction ever seems to be drawn between "potentialities" and "likelihoods."

In the meantime, Europeans are living far more on capital, credit and foreign investments than on the profits of farming. Until these things are clearly realized, we shall only get off the rocks to run aground more firmly later on. Native export figures, without, as far as one knows any special effort to stimulate them, are already encouraging, so that when Messrs. Debenham and Freebody get really busy—provided always that they have the good will and not the labour-haunted opposition of the Europeans—there is hope.

Yours etc.,
CASSANDRA.

Eldoret,
August 12, 1926.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEATH.

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

Sir,—I have read in to-day's issue of your paper, the article on "The Kitchener Mystery." I fancy most of your readers will be puzzled as to what it is about, as, though I have been out here for three months, as a visitor, I have seen no previous reference to the matter in your columns. For the benefit of your readers, I should like shortly to state the case.

In last November in London, Mr. Frank Power began a series of articles in *The Referee*. He stated that not being satisfied as to the true story of Kitchener's death, he had been investigating it for a long time and that he now had definite evidence to show that Lord Kitchener's death was the result of treachery, and that certain highly placed people in England were concerned; that he knows the names of these people and that in due course and at the proper time, he would reveal them. Now the main headings of Mr. Frank Power's investigations, all of which he states he can prove by evidence, a good deal of which has been given in the articles, are these:

1. The "Hampshire" was blown up by internal explosion and that he knows who placed the bombs on board.
2. There were 18, not 12 survivors.
3. Lord Kitchener did get away in a boat and the boat is now on view in London.
4. Lord Kitchener landed on a rock, close to the shore with two others. He was there for

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... Head ... rate ...

... of Mr. ... these ... consider that these ... demand public ... produc... with

Either Mr. Power is right or he is wrong and a public enquiry is necessary to prove it. Mr. Power is asking for such an enquiry by the Government, failing which it will be held without Government sanction, as this matter must be cleared up publicly. Mr. Power's statements cannot be passed over. I have read all articles and I certainly cannot see that they are answered satisfactorily by the extracts given from the White Paper.

Yours, etc.,
C. PRESCOTT DENE.
(Br. General retired.)

Nairobi,
August 12, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—THE EDUCATION CESS.

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

Sir,—It seems that our rulers are determined on *one* substantial increase in our taxation, calling it, not a tax, but an Education Cess.

The proposal is to introduce compulsory education for all European children between the ages of six and sixteen, in Government schools, on the English Public School model. English Public Schools are in reality private schools, not even State-aided, and supply a most expensive education to the sons of the well-to-do. We here have sufficient examples of the results to judge if the product is invariably good. The Government or Board School, to which the name public might properly be applied, are day schools built at a cost of £10 per child before the war. Why should this poor young colony embark on a system of compulsory education which an old and rich country like England cannot afford?

Even in the carrying out of the scheme, the most extravagant ideas seem to prevail. At Naivasha on the 15th June, the Acting Director of Education told a meeting that the cost per child of the new buildings would be £100 for class-rooms, and £250 for boarding houses. He confessed that he had been surprised at the amount.

The school fees are only a fraction of the cost of tuition; the Colony pays the rest. At one school I was told that the charge for boarders paid for the running; but on enquiry I found that "running" did not include such items as rent or interest on the buildings. If so, our new taxation must provide for each child (reckoning interest and repairs at the low figure of 10 per cent on cost) £10 for a day scholar and a further £25 per annum for a boarder.

It seems also that the children of those who can't or won't pay, ... to attend the same schools ... be treated in all respects as ... paid for. We know that class ... and it would save us ... we gave them a subs...

... educational ... or rate ... increase by leaps and bounds ... of English experience is a criterion. It is urged as necessary that the future rulers of Kenya are to be fit for their task. Yet we are also told that the best education for our rulers is given in the private schools, misnamed Public schools!

We have fifty or more years of compulsory education, of late years free, and now England spends about fifty millions annually on it. Can any one, looking at the condition of the Home country to-day, say that the result is satisfactory? Many of the leading experts in the subject do not think so. The parents of our settlers were not in general of the class who looked to others for education or anything else. Let us keep the same sturdy independence and provide for our own, as we can well do if the Government does not tax us out of this colony.

I therefore sincerely hope that this scheme, rushed through and started without giving the Colony any time to consider it, may be stopped by the pressure of public opinion until we who pay the piper have consented to it. It is time that we should have the controlling voice in the taxation ... to bear.

The Gladstonian Liberal war-cry of "Retrenchment and Reform" would be a better one for Kenya than this new one of "Full speed ahead." The lighter the taxation the more prosperous the country, as we see in America and Italy, where retrenchment and reform are in full swing. Compare these States with England with its heavy taxation and great unemployment.

Let the money stay with the makers as far as we can, taking only what is absolutely necessary for public services, such as only the State can undertake. It will be put to better use.

Kenya wants capital and the way to attract it is by low taxation; high taxation drives capital away, and with it the means of paying for even the most excellent projects of social betterment.

I trust that public interest in this matter, which so closely concerns us all, will not die down, but will have an effect in giving the colony a more sane finance.

Yours etc.,
NAIVASHA SETTLER.
Naivasha, Aug. 13, 1926.

RAILWAY DISCOURTESY.

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

Sir,—A recent correspondent in your valuable paper details his sad experience in travelling by the Kenya and Uganda Railway, when he was ruthlessly forced, by an important official need, to forego his pleasant isolation in a coupe carriage, after having been installed therein by the Station Master at Nairobi, in comfort and seclusion.

One feels that if the Acting Director of Education (the Director of Education, the Hon. J. R. Orr, is on leave at the moment, so it could not have been him who was responsible) had known the circumstances of the case, it would most certainly not have happened. He will to-day be a sadder and a wiser man to think that the desire of a one of his staff to do work should have inconvenienced a member of the public. Generally, we would put up with any amount of inconvenience if it would help Government Officials to do a job of work, especially as that member of the public was not in a ... state of health.

I could quote a similar instance. A lady travelling alone to ... second class excursion ... wished for the companionship of another lady travelling ... to the same destination as she did not want to face the perils of the rest house at ... and the long journey alone. The Station Master at Nairobi kindly put her in with the other passenger and said it would be all right. At the first station the ... was spotted by the guard, ... replaced in the other carriage.

... not know which to admire most, the kind heart of the Station Master at Nairobi, or the zeal of the Guard to do his duty. Both are excellent traits, kindness of heart, and zeal for duty. One should never forget, however, that there may be a judicious admixture of the two. The great Nelson, as he lifted the telescope to his blind eye, declared that "England expects every man to do his duty." So indicating that there are occasions when duty may be merged in a convenient short-sightedness.

I should like to suggest to the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railway that he should have carved over each station on the line the ancient Runic-Roman proverb, which runs as follows—"KINDHE ART SAREMOR ET HANCORO NETSET C. ET ERA."

That would help to remind officials that zeal should be tempered with discretion.

Yours etc.,
"INCONSTANT TRAVELLER."
Nairobi, Aug. 13, 1926.

LEVEL CROSSING DANGERS.

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

Sir,—Your account of Mr. Selig's experience at the Norfolk Hotel railway crossing reminds one of a somewhat similar occurrence at the Crossing near Nairobi Station.

The writer had to cross there at about 6-45 one morning and as the view of the line is obstructed by buildings slowed down,—which was just as well as the flagman made his appearance simultaneously with a train. Any car travelling at over about 7 miles per hour when the flag came in sight could hardly have avoided running into the train.

Happening shortly after to see Mr. Elias, then Traffic Manager, I mentioned the matter to him and asked whether as an additional precaution the Engine driver could not be made responsible, before passing a crossing, for seeing that the flagman was in his proper place—if necessary even stopping the train and reporting any negligent flagman.

The Engine driver would thus check the flagman and the flagman would check the Engine driver should the latter neglect to whistle, but this apparently was not found to be feasible.

Whilst on this subject might I suggest that flagmen should keep the red flags out of sight when no train is approaching as one sometimes sees the flag, loose, propped up against the fence alongside the crossing and it is not always possible at first glance to see whether it is intended as a warning to be giving a demonstration of "flagwagging" though no train was near, and it tends to make people careless if they see too much of the red flag when there is no occasion for it.

Yours etc.,
G. GEVINNETT BOMPOS.
Nairobi,
August 12, 1926.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Sir,—In the *East African Standard* recently I noticed an article on the German influx into East Africa and the taking up of land. I must say it surprised me to think that you Government permits such a thing. Do you imagine for a moment that it is the intention of those German settlers to become loyal subjects? Even should they become naturalised—as was done in Cope Colony it must be remembered that they broke away and joined their countrymen in the great war. In my opinion there is an object in their becoming settlers in English territory and if the matter was gone into *carefully* it would be found that these settlers are ex-service men and many of them ex-officers.

We should all know that the Germans will not rest until such time as they get their Colonies back. In South West Africa the same thing is going on but it is much more advanced, there, the Germans have everything their own way.

It behoves all British people to endeavour to stop any further settlers of this type coming into the country and to work out gradually those who are already there.

I am no alarmist. I was an Intelligence Officer during the Anglo-Boer War and if it were not that I am too old now (close on 70 years) nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be on the track of these settlers.

Yours etc.,
L. R. ALLEN.
Derwent Middleburg,
Transvaal, July 27, 1926.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

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

Sir,—Even at the risk of being charged with hypersensitiveness or prudery mostly peculiar to small and backblock communities may I claim, after some 20 years continuous residence as a "Backblocker" some idea of what the native thinks of us, and I must agree with Dr. Norman Ley's in his book "Kenya."

On page 322 he writes:—

"Through the Kinema these urban workers of Kenya have some admittance into our Palace of Art. By its means the man freshly emerged from Tribalism can see into the life that rushes past him, the marvellous spectacle of things he cannot hope and scarcely wishes to share. At the pictures he sees women, the fairest of their sex, and clinging and languishing half dressed; criminals enjoying glorious adventures before they are miraculously caught by the far less romantic protectors. There he gets to know what life in Europe really is, what Europeans actually do when free to be happy with the money they go to Africa to get. The splendour of Courts, the charm of domestic interiors, the accepted methods of making love, the haunts of crime, all are familiarly known. Thus is the African introduced to the true character and greatness of our Imperial race."

If the native is so richly endowed, mentally that after the few years of civilization he has had, he is able to sift the grain from the chaff of all the above, then we are doing him a wrong in keeping him from taking an active part in the government of the country.

Yours etc.,
PATRICE RAINBOW.
August 13, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—THE MAIZE SUBSIDY.

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

Sir,—I suspect your correspondent "Cassandra" of tongue in cheek proclivities, when—in the middle of an excellent letter on finance, and its adjustments, as felt in Kenya—he exclaims that the 1/- maize rate was "an inspiration."

In a sense he is perfectly right. It was an inspiration by those who wanted to help the maize industry, which at the time was on its last legs. But since, in reality, it means a National subsidy for the benefit of the maize growers, acting against all classes in the community, by raising traffic, it is a question whether it should not also undergo revision.

I remember when the matter was brought up at Convention, some years ago it was not then contemplated that other industries would have to suffer slightly by its incidence, but the Coffee people gladly voted for the shilling rate, so as to afford relief to those in need of it.

To-day, when the coffee grower, (who finds his supply of cheap maize from the reserve just behind him, whisked away by Indian traders, in order to take advantage of the shilling rate), asks the maize f.o.r. at London price, less freight (ocean, and rail) the answer is:—

"You can have maize at strict London prices f.o.r. Nakuru or elsewhere, and no cheaper. And if you don't like that, you should compete with the Hindi tradesman and buy your maize locally."

That whole business of the maize flat rate could be adjusted by the declaration of an internal flat rate for local consumers. Otherwise the "inspiration" benefits maize growers at the direct expense of other industries, and hits the coffee people especially, below the belt.

It almost seems that protection may be carried too far and that the cost of living is advanced by protected sugar, protected wheat, protected timber, etc., to a point which becomes impossible. Surely some sliding scale could be introduced, by which when internal production falls below a standard rate and leads to increase in price, the imported article should be allowed to compete freely again?

Indirect taxation may be an excellent thing, but it lets the wealthy man off lightly, while penalising the poor man. I am not convinced that it might not be a good thing to try the Income Tax again. It would certainly help to alleviate the woes of the small man who has not got an income! That is another "inspiration."

Yours, etc.,
"SENEX."
Thika,
Aug. 13, 1926.

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"Hazeline" (Trade Mark) Snow"
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1926.

The Agricultural Conference.

There will assemble this morning in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, a Conference on Agriculture, Entomology, Mycology and the Cotton industry whose work will be of the very greatest interest and importance to the present and future of Africa. The Conference will be attended by delegates from not only the British African States, including the self-governing Dominions of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but by experts from the other portions of the Continent under the control of Foreign Governments. The international character of the meeting to be opened this morning by the Governor of perhaps the youngest Colony in the British Empire and the youngest centre of white settlement in the Continent is in itself evidence of the unity of Africa and its problems, a reminder that artificial divisions of territory among the nations of the earth have no effect upon the domain of Nature, an assurance that internationally the development of Africa, the Continent of the Twentieth Century, is being regarded with a serious sincerity that brings all communities together in a endeavour to solve by co-operation and a united wisdom and experience the common problems of all irrespective of nationality, and a forecast, we hope, of the extent and the willingness of that co-operation in the future development of this practically untouched Continent. The advancement of Science in the treatment of plant diseases, the improvement of species and the modernisation of agricultural method is an international concern which cannot be affected by political considerations and if Africa is to contribute her full quota to the wealth of the world and to the welfare of its own peoples and those overseas there must be a full and complete co-operation and fusion of all the forces and of all the knowledge at the disposal of the experts of the civilised nations who are shouldering in Africa the responsibility of that Continent's development. The Conference which will be opened this morning is a happy augury for Africa. Development of the natural resources of all the States depends upon the provision of adequate transport facilities and, so far as the East African territories are concerned, this has been provided for already by the recent loan of ten million pounds recommended under the guarantee of the Imperial Government. Another factor is the adequate control of pests and plant diseases, the improvement of seed, the co-ordination of effort, the exchange of information, the prosecution of research and dissemination of the knowledge and experience ... has been gained. Agricu... Eastern Africa is ... experimental; there is ... a year which passes into hi... which has not provided for us another problem in entomology or mycology and until th... is established in Africa a progressively co-operative effort to solve the difficulties we shall largely stultify our effort by working in separate compartments ignorant of the success or failure of our neighbours engaged on a somewhat similar task. Conditions of climate and of soil vary enormously even in relatively small areas but that makes concerted action the more necessary. The history of the present Conference is an interesting example of the gradual growth of a wider vision. At one time, nearly two years ago, an East African Agricultural Conference was mooted locally followed by a proposal from other quarters that there should also be convened a conference on Cotton and on Entomology. The Secretary of State suggested that the Governors' Conference might discuss the several proposals and, if possible, bring them together during the late Summer of this year, which he regarded as a suitable time from the point of view of Eastern Africa. That suggestion has borne excellent fruit and Nairobi, as a recognised centre for Eastern Africa, is honoured in the selection of the venue of the Conference. We extend to the distinguished representatives of British and Foreign States in Africa a cordial welcome to the Colony, believing that out of their joint discussions there will come a stimulus to greater effort in the fight in which European civilisation is engaged in the subjection of the natural handicaps to economic prosperity so prevalent in the African Continent. We believe that they will find in Kenya much that is of interest and much that will be helpful to them in their work. As a young Colony we possess a natural pride in our achievements and a strong faith in the potentialities of Eastern Africa. Our methods may not always be correct and our results, in consequence, may be disappointing but the delegates will at least find evidence of determination to succeed and that determination, allied to the expert guidance which they can offer, will be a living force in the uplifting of Africa and her peoples.

The Primrose Path.

Major Grogan has carried his denunciation of the financial policy of the the Government of Ke... to Mombasa where his explan... of the dangers of the presen... ation have been accorded th... support that they received ... robi. But he has gone ... further. He has indulged ... a particularly brutal critic... of one aspect of that policy ... what he terms the bad e... set to this Colony by the ... living at Government House ... in that criticism he has t... the primrose path of vit...on. He has a notorious we...s, as a public speaker, in th... of extreme language wh... attractive and satisfying i... its spoken form but almost repellant in cold print and he has, in our opinion, displayed that weakness at Mombasa. We are in agreement with the main contentions he set forth in regard to the need for financial reform, the ...uction of recurrent expenditure ..., release of production from all handicaps and the accumulation of reserves through conservative and wise finance but we can find few excuses for the language in which he has clothed many of his personal criticisms. In many respects he has uttered truth but even the truth can be made palatable and his exposition of the need for a rigid simplicity in the life of this Colony would have gained immeasurably in strength had he followed the lead of His Excellency when he referred, in his address to the Legislative Council, to Major Grogan as "a distinguished pioneer who speaks with considerable experience." Major Grogan's speech at the Coast has been partially spoiled by the violence of his phrases, and has been noteworthy for the lack of constructive proposals in reply to His Excellency's outline of policy. But we believe that he will leave behind him a useful and a lasting impression upon the minds of the community and if we would emphasise some aspects of the recent series of disquisitions on finance and economics it would be that there is the most urgent need in Kenya to-day for a realisation of the fact that the country is small, is young and, in the world and Empire scale, is insignificant; that we must force upon ourselves a proper sense of proportion; that having done so we must measure our actions accordingly; that much of the life in this country, from the highest to the lowest is artificial and that if we are to save our sanity as a community we must cultivate simplicity. The cost of living is due to some extent to that artificiality and pretension; our political ideals and our centres of influence theories are on the same false foundation and, as a community in general, we have developed a foolish self conceit by a persistent and officially encouraged system of self hypnotism. If we have due regard to the simplicity of the country in which we live, of its very verdant youth, of the ridiculous smallness of our numbers and of the very, very limited extent of our resources we will perhaps be persuaded to drop our pretensions and concentrate on actualities. Major Grogan was sound when he attacked our vanity and he was also sound when he suggested that the country would readily respond to a lead from highest quarters. We hope that lead will be forthcoming because the moral effect would be surprisingly good and encouraging. It may be the case that the Colonial Office desires to import more dignity and a Viceregal atmosphere to our ceremonial occasions but the Colonial Office knows very little of ourselves or our ways or our means and no Governor could perform a better service to the country than by encouraging that simplicity and sincerity in all things which we believe to be the symbol and the strength of Africa and, particularly, the need of Kenya. Many things that Major Grogan spoke were truth, but the truth can and should if possible be told with courtesy and kindliness when it would be much more effective than striking phrases exaggerating the minor things and obscuring the vital issues. Major Grogan may have developed the habit of delivering short talks to young Governors but his most recent addition to a historical series does not suggest that he has yet acquired a true sense of values or a quite adequate appreciation of the advantages of diplomacy and moderation.

London's New 'Bus.

EXHIBITION TOUR OF THE CONTINENT.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, August 11.

One of London's new covered top omnibuses left London yesterday for the Continent on an extensive tour through Leipzig, Budapest, and other cities. The utility of the vehicle will be demonstrated to municipal authorities en route.—British Official Wireless Service.

London-Melbourne Flight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Melbourne, August 15.

Mr. Alan Cobham has arrived here, thus completing the first half of his flight.

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DEATH OF A MARTYR TO THE X-RAY.

Major Hall-Edwards, the Specialist.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, August 15.

The death is announced of Maj. Hall Edwards, the X-rays specialist.

"Major John Francis Edwards, R.A.M.C., was in his 69th year. He was the son of a physician, and, finding himself in the best years of his manhood as a doctor, confronted with the new X-rays discovery, he plunged into it, as other medical men did, with the result that he added very much to the world's knowledge of the X-ray and its influence upon human disease, at the cost of the shortening of his own life. For in those early days of X-ray investigation, the Ray found many martyrs, and he was a bold and self-denying physician who undertook to be a specialist in it and to unravel its mystery.

Major Edwards' life was undoubtedly shortened by his experiments directed towards the discovery of the then unknown properties of the X-ray." He held a sheaf of Medical honours and degrees and was an honoured member of medical societies and associations too numerous to mention. His work was largely situated in Birmingham; he was a Councillor for the City. He lost both his hands as a pioneer in the very dangerous X-Ray investigation and was awarded a Civil List pension in 1908 in recognition of the services he rendered to the country by the application of X-rays to Medicine and Surgery.

One of his most noticeable works on medicine was entitled "Bullets and Their Billets, or Experiences with the X-rays in South Africa." His home was in Great Charles Street, Birmingham.

Situation in Rhineland.

NEWSPAPER OPINION ON REDUCTION OF TROOPS.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, August 14.

Commenting on the promised reductions of French troops in the Rhineland, *The Times* thinks that no action by the Government of the powers who ordered the occupation of the Ruhr could be better calculated to impress upon the German people the desire of France to continue the recent policy of conciliation.

Referring to the discussion proceeding in Germany with regard to the occupation of forces, *The Times* expresses the hope that the question will not be allowed to interfere with the approach of Germany to the League of Nations. It points out that on their side, the Allies might raise, if they were so minded, several points in connection with disarmament, such as certain non-fulfilment of the stipulations of the military clauses in the peace treaty, the practices of so-called sporting associations, the numbers of "regimental officers being instructed in staff duties," and the comprehensive functions of General Seekt.

The Times expresses the view, however, that it is unprofitable for either side to bicker over points that are not vital. If good-will, which all profess to desire, is to be allowed to prevail, large views must be taken and the temptation to trump up grievances or to administer petty reproofs must be resolutely set aside.—British Official Wireless Service.

Revenue from Postmarks.

ADVERTISEMENTS BRING £250,000 A YEAR.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, August 14.

As an economy measure, the Post Office have entered into a contract estimated to produce £250,000 a year, by which advertisements relating to commerce, municipalities, hospitals and societies will be embodied in postmarks placed on all letters.

MINERS' CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

National Agreement in the Industry.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, August 13.

The only development to-day in the coal situation was an appeal made to the Government by Mr. J. A. Cook, the Miners' Federation Secretary, in a press interview, to declare against longer hours, to accept the principle of a national minimum wage and to invite the miners' leaders to meet the Government with a view to arranging for a national agreement and for the purpose of discussing the reorganisation of the mining industry.

It is stated in Government circles to-day that the Cabinet has no intention of abandoning its attitude on the question of a further subsidy to the coal industry. In no circumstances will any further State support be given, and if any scheme which is evolved at Monday's conference of the miners' delegates retains the subsidy as an essential feature it will not be acceptable to the Government.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress met to-day and discussed the coal dispute. The London stock markets showed, this afternoon, a more cheerful tendency attributable to the expectation of developments in the coal situation.

Mails.

The mails despatched from Mombasa on July 25 by the s.s. "Dumbea" arrived in England on Aug. 13.

IN EXCHANGE.

For 200 Postage Stamps (all values well assorted) of British East Africa and the surrounding districts I will give picture post cards of the Great War, Famous English Views, etc. MISS TEE, Kia Ora, Stockwell, London, England.

TEN DAYS' MAIL SAVED TO EAST AFRICA.

Seaplane Khartoum-Kisumu Service.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, August 14.

An experimental seaplane service which, with the assistance of local East African Governments is to be run between Khartoum and Kisumu, thus saving ten days in transport between Great Britain and East Africa, is due to begin next December.

The line covers 1,400 miles of country in the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya Colony, and is in reality the first link of a future Imperial airway from Cairo to the Cape. The type of machine to be used is the De Havilland 50, fitted with the Bristol-Jupiter engine.—British Official Wireless Service.

A TIP FOR HOMING EAST AFRICANS.

How the New Silk Duty Is to be Charged.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, August 14.

In order to remove any misapprehension on the subject, the Overseas Trade Department states that duty will not be charged in the United Kingdom on silk or artificial silk brought by passengers not residing in the United Kingdom, who are passing with their effects through the United Kingdom *en route* for a destination abroad, or on such articles brought by passengers who are resident abroad but who are making a temporary stay in the United Kingdom, but duty will be charged on any such articles brought for the use of other persons in the United Kingdom.

Sore Throat?

Dr. HOPKIRK writes in his book "Influenza": "In Formamint tablets we possess the best means of preventing (and curing) infective processes in the mouth and throat, which, if neglected, may lead to serious complications."

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

DISMISSAL OF A STOCK INSPECTOR.

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

Sir,—With reference to the report in your issue of to-day's date headed "Summary dismissal," I am the stock inspector alluded to and in asking Major Robertson-Eustace to put questions on my case, I did not expect anything but evasive replies. It does not appear that the Kenya Government will give me the opportunity to justify myself.

To emulate the Hon. the Director of Agriculture, "It is not correct to say" that I accepted one month's salary in lieu of notice; I was given no option, and being destitute accepted what I considered was due to me for the current month, many days after I had been dismissed.

If "It is not correct to say that there was no adverse report against him," will the Hon. Director of Agriculture state if Stock Inspector Hudson was ever warned that an adverse report had been submitted against him, as he was entitled to vide para. 299 of the Code of Regulations?

I venture to state that given an opportunity at the time I could have satisfactorily explained or refuted any report against me.

Yours, etc.,
ARTHUR E. HUDSON.

Limoru, August 14.

[Mr. Hudson's case was the subject of a question in the Legislative Council last week. It will be recalled, although the fact does not appear in the official answer, that Mr. Hudson was stationed at Rumuruti some months ago on the occasion of an outbreak of disease. At a meeting of the local Farmers' Association, a report of which appeared in the *Standard*, Mr. Hudson, replying to questions put to him by the meeting, stated that he had not been provided by the Veterinary Department with the staff or equipment to deal with the outbreak. His retrenchment followed, although it is not know that the "adverse report" referred to deals with that incident.—Ed., E.A.S.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

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

Sir,—This letter is written with the object of stimulating discussion especially in the settled areas, of term of reference No. 3 of the Commission appointed by His Excellency to enquire into the establishment of local Government for Nairobi, Mombasa, and their environs *and settled areas in the Colony.*

The Commissioners, under the Chairmanship of no less a person than Mr. Justice Feetham who has been described by the South African Press as "the handy man of the Empire" will probably tour the country in the course of a few weeks for the purpose of collecting data and I sincerely trust that District Associations will take whatever steps may be deemed expedient to collect ideas as to the most efficient manner in which District Councils could function in Kenya.

The powers of these bodies would presumably relate to such matters as:—

(a) Local communications.
(b) Control of outspans.
(c) Destruction of noxious weeds.
(d) Public Health.
(e) Vehicle Taxation.
(f) Grass fires.
(g) Irrigation.
(h) Education.
(i) Local rating.
(j) Local Magistrate etc.

In my humble opinion, the administration suffers through over-centralization Nairobi which undoubtedly handicaps economic expansion in many ways and the over-worked Secretariat staff might will be relieved of a mass of work which could undoubtedly be more efficiently and expeditiously performed by District Authorities.

It is a curious fact that the least advanced section of the community, viz:—the natives, have already been given a measure of local self-Government through Native Councils.

As a basis for discussion, I would suggest that the electoral areas with minor modification form the division for the establishment of District Councils or whatever they may be called. Such bodies might be composed of one elected member for every 50 adult European voters who should be admitted to the Roll on a fairly generous franchise. Another method would be to divide the areas into Districts which could be represented on a basis of each District's rateable value. It is important that steps should be taken to ensure continuity by avoiding too frequent changes of personnel while recognising the advantage to be gained by an occasional influx of new blood.

It would also appear desirable to introduce the new system as smoothly as possible and it might be found desirable at the start to nominate a Senior Administrative Officer and such person as the Executive Engineer and M. O. H. respectively to seats in the Council.

Some co-ordinating authority at the Headquarters of Government would appear to be very necessary and this might take the form of a Local Government Board or a Secretary for the Interior.

Trusting that these very brief notes may have the effect of provoking discussion on an extremely important subject.

Yours etc.,
CONWAY HARVEY.

Kora,
August 15, 1926.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

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

Sir,—It appears to me to be evident, after reading the Governor's speech at Mombasa and from the decision arrived at the other day by the Convention of Associations, that we are going to do our utmost to run our plantations, farms, etc., with the help of the Natives of this country only; in other words, that imported labour is to be avoided at all costs. I agree absolutely with His Excellency and with our leaders that every effort must be made by us all to accomplish this.

I venture to suggest to all employers of labour that in machinery lies a partial if not a complete solution of our labour difficulties.

It can, I think, be granted to me as an axiom, that an average native man or woman in this country will only do in any given year a certain amount of work—the quantity of this work being fixed by the sum of money which he or she requires to buy blankets, pangas, fuel, etc., and to pay the taxes. The money required to pay for the above is represented by a very brief period of work as compared with the eleven months yearly work of the European who wishes to exist according to his standard of living. This brief period I shall call an "unit of work".

It follows therefore that, until civilization has succeeded in creating new needs and desires in the native population, the number of "units of labour" will be small in relation to the numbers of the population. A given number of natives—say two hundred thousand for the sake of argument—will offer us in any one year two hundred thousand "units of labour"—no more and no less.

It behoves us, therefore, to be sparing of these "units of labour" during eight months or so of the year so as to have them available for the picking season when tens of thousands of "units" are vital to planters and farmers. To more or less paraphrase the above, we must employ as small an amount of labour as possible on all our estates during the maintenance months so as to ensure it being available to pick our maize, coffee, etc.

Machinery will help us to do this. A tractor which I have just purchased will enable me to dispense with thirty boys now daily employed in cultivating, ploughing and transport work.

Weeding with cultivators and oxen is badly done and requires hand labour to follow it up. I estimate that prior to this purchase, I employed fifty persons a day all the year round to keep down the weeds on my 300 acres coffee plantation.

A complete coffee factory enables me to cure my coffee with half a dozen labourers instead of the thirty to forty men which an estate such as mine would require were machinery not erected.

A monkey winch outfit such as sold by Messrs. Jrewheels of Birmingham will enable two men to do the work of probably fifty labourers in stumping forest land.

I could mention several other mechanical implements calculated to reduce our labour requirements in an amazing manner. The above examples doubtless suffice for the purpose of this letter.

I may be told that these machines are expensive. Probably they are, but my experience has been that they pay for themselves in an incredibly short period of time. In any case I am of opinion that every farmer or planter must have them be the initial cost repellant or not to him.

It would be quite a task to work out the amount of "labour units" which machinery has enabled me to dispense with yearly, but the facts stated above easily show the saving accomplished to be a very large one indeed.

If every estate were to reduce its expenditure of "labour units" in the way it has been done on this plantation, an immense relief would be afforded to the justified anxiety felt by the farmers, planters and commercial men in this country. We would then have done our best to dispense with imported labour. If machinery be proved not to be able to solve our difficulties and labour be still deplorably scarce, then to the importation of labourers shall we have to turn our thoughts.

Personally I believe that, if greater economy in the expenditure of our available labour units be shown by most of us and if due encouragement be given by the authorities to our childish-minded natives to develop their potential powers for work, the needs of the present developed estates can be fully met and further development can be ventured upon.

Yours, etc.,
GILBERT NUGENT.

Kyambu,
Aug. 16, 1926.

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

Sir,—The Patriarchs of old time were magnificent fine follows. They had their herds of camels, dromedaries, asses and so forth, and their flocks of sheep and goats, which they tended with most up to date methods of breeding. Cattle of course, with bulls from Bashan specially imported to keep up the quality of their stock. When they took up a block of land they could keep it against any intruder, and their wells they kept with the strong hand, having no need of the more modern District Committees to hand out water permits. Labour troubles did not worry them. Unlike the Egyptians who were busy building pyramids, and colossi, store cities and great temples, with all the necessary developments on the banks of the Nile, the Patriarchs had all the labour they required at their hand. One may presume that they had squatters on their land in sufficient numbers to supply all their requirements.

All they wanted was space; large areas of empty land, with water holes here and there, since rivers were not plentiful, and security against the incursions of alien races who might annoy them. Having that they were happy and contented.

We have our Patriarchs in Kenya to-day. Men with large areas of land, with cattle and sheep, with squatters on the land in plenty. They may hear of labour troubles, but it does not affect them, for they are free from all those worries.

If one says to them that the land is "too straight," their reply is to the same effect as that of the Patriarch of old—"If you can't get labour, and if you can't make a living, why, my dear fellow, do go and buzz off elsewhere."

Yet there are those among us who do not feel called upon to buzz off elsewhere. Who say "If I can't get labour for my works in this land, I must see about getting it from outside, so that I may continue to be able to pay my bills, and my dues, and my taxes, and even to clothe my wife and my children with fine linen, and give them bread to eat." So we come to the parting of the ways. Is Kenya to be a playground for Patriarchs, or is it to be an up to date, modern land, and a hive of industry?

The Patriarchal scheme is quite easy, and can be worked by just doing nothing, and allowing the natural law of supply and demand to pinch out those whose economic standing does not enable them to last out against high wages, and

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low output. The natural decrease in the white population, in such a case, will leave the Patriarchs in peace, till they can proudly say "There, you see, we always said there was enough labour. To-day there is plenty for everybody. True, there are fewer white farmers, but what of that? The thousands who have gone were discontented fellows, who did not know how to manage labour. They are better away."

In spite of the fact that His Excellency the Governor has apparently ranged himself on the side of the Patriarchs, it may be questioned if it might not be wiser to study a little history, contemporary and otherwise, before deciding definetely that Kenya has enough labour, and even if it had not, that the world can not provide any more, from any source whatever, in any way suitable.

Much of the Southern Hemisphere has been populated within comparatively recent times, by alien populations.

In Argentina there are two million Spaniards and Italians. Italians. Brazil has Portuguese, Italians, and Gallegans. British Guiana has arranged with India, and is now importing British Indian coolies (See the June number of United Empire"). Probably by this time the Western States of South America are introducing Japanese.

All those countries are prosperous to-day, except British Guiana, which will be pros. to-morrow, though they used to be poor. They have discovered that a little common sense, and a large increase in the population is a very good thing indeed.

Australia, barred against colour, is now trying the expedient of indentured imported Italian labour, on two year contracts, for the cane fields. The stoppage of Kanaka imported labour thirty years ago, ruined many sugar planters. And now they evidently find that they cannot get on without exta hands from outside.—("United Empire," June issue.)

For all the "White Australia" fetish, there are large numbers of Chinese in the country, and the country, and the market ga[illegible]rs of many towns are Celestials. To judge from the press of Australia, Chinese do not fill an undue space in the crime sheets.

The Federated Malay States are an outstanding instance of the value of imported labour. The Chinaman, whose name is anathema to those who do not know them, has there undoubtedly proved his worth. The South African experiment may be held to show that the Chinaman is not at his best in mining compounds. But in Kenya there are no mines. And even in South Africa, where they are not always tactful with the coloured races, it is probable that if "Chinese slavery" had not been made a political stunt, the right way to treat them would have been evolved long ago, and the Chinaman would have filled his proper niche in the scheme of things.

One cannot help thinking that the whole point of the matter lies in the question. "Can we look forward to making a hive of industry of East Africa with the material at our disposal in the person of the African worker? Is he capable of making the sustained effort necessary? Has he got sufficient stamina? While possibly quite suited for the Patriarchal system, is he a candidate for genuine industry of any kind?

Logically, if the answer is in the affirmative, then the Government should leave no stone unturned to prove the worth of the African as a worker. If the answer is in the negative, then why not endeavour to remedy the matter by searching for an alternative supply? To say there is no supply is simply begging the question.

But, of course, the Patriarchs may be right, and the industrious settlers quite wrong in their outlook. A great deal depends upon the point of view. The unfortunate part of it is however, that there are certain bills to pay. And these bills can only be paid by a large working population. Which lands us rather on the horns of a dilemma. To work or not to work. To pay up, or to "bust." To solve the labour problem by either increasing the supply, or by decreasing the employers of labour.

In the latter case we diminish production, we stampede capital, and we shall not be able to persuade future Budgets to balance.

Yours etc.,

S. H. C. HAWTREY.

Thika, August 14, 1926.

Tanganyika Collection.

The gift to the Nottingham Museum of a collection of geological specimens by Mr. C. Gillman, F.R.G.S. (senior district engineer, Tanganyika Territory Government Railways), and Mrs. W. J. Bowis of West Bridgford, Nottingham has reported to the Nottingham City Council and is described thus: "The collection which was formed by the late Mr. Frederick Gillman, F.G.S., father of the donors, comprises (1) a large collection of cabinet specimens of igneous, volcanic, and sedimentary rocks, mainly from Great Britain, Spain, and East Africa, together with the cabinet in which they are arranged; (2) a fine series of minerals and ores and some fossils; (3) a collection of over 1,500 microscopic slides made from the above-mentioned rocks, all fully labelled, catalogued, and annotated, and conveniently arranged in trays fitting into a large cabinet; (4) a set of 544 micro-photographic plates of the more remarkable of these microscopic slides, all catalogued and arranged in cases."

The Dairy Industry.

The *East African Standard* learns that Colonel Tucker, who has been taking a leading part in the effort now being made to assist the development of the Dairy Industry in this country by securing the financial help of the Imperial Economic Committee, has decided to visit Denmark to study at first hand the methods and organisation which have enabled the Danes to attain such a high measure of success. In consequence of this visit and other engagements affecting Kenya, Colonel Tucker's departure has been postponed till the beginning of September when he sails by the "Aundel Castle" via South Africa.

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Speed up to 15 miles per hour. Burn wood or coal. With a good quality coal, which we import, the fuel cost per mile under full load is approximately 80 cents. The radius of action on a tank of water is about 15 miles.

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With olive or other good wood, the fuel consumption is 5 to 6 cubic feet to the acre. With coal, about ½ to ¾ CWT. Water consumption 50 to 60 gallons per acre.

A full head of steam under full load is easily kept up on fuels such as olive, wattle, blue gum, etc., or the coal which we import.

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18, 1926.

Township Plot Sales.

We are glad that the Town Council has requested Government to hold up the proposed sale of residential plots in Nairobi until the whole subject has received further consideration. It is a matter for regret, in the first place, that Government Departments are so frequently and consistently guilty of gross discourtesy in dealing with matters in which the Town Council is directly interested and in regard to which the Council's view ought to be sought for the guidance of the Government. Since the present Council came into existence the discourtesy has unpleasantly marked the relations between the local authority in Nairobi and the Government and we hope that His Excellency the Governor will see fit, irrespective of the investigations of the present Commission, to give an instruction to the various Departments that the legitimate rights of the representatives of the townspeople of Nairobi be given considerate attention. It is the persistent neglect of those rights and privileges which is at the bottom of much of the opposition on the part of the Council to the acts and suggestions of Government and until the Council is treated with ordinary decency by the Secretariat and the other departments of the Administration, that opposition will continue to be a bar to the harmonious relations which ought to be encouraged in the interests of the Capital and the Colony. It is a minor matter in the affairs of the country but it is assuming proportions dangerous to the success of the experiment in local government in Nairobi. In the present instance the Government is entirely at the mercy of the community for whose advantage the plots are being offered for sale. If, as we believe to be the case, there is any suggestion of a boycott of the auction, the loss will fall on the Government in the first instance and it is in the hope that such a position will be made impossible or at least unlikely that we expect Government to exercise common sense and agree to the request for re-examination of the position. It is apparently the case that the plots have been divided into areas of one acre in order that the "better class Asian" may be attracted to develop this area which abuts on the European residential section of Parklands. But surely even the Government is aware that the demand and the imperative need for increased housing facilities for the Asian population is not experienced by the better class Asiatic but by the poor employees and small traders whose conditions of life in the bazaar to-day form the greatest menace to the health of Nairobi. The dreadful congestion in River Road and its environs is not going to be relieved one jot by auctioning forty one acre plots to forty "better class Asians." Not only is it a snobbish policy but it is an entirely futile one from the point of view of benefiting the community. If it is merely the intention of the Government to raise revenue through the disposal of land, then it is wise in dividing the area into large plots, asking payment within seven days and providing an attraction for the better class few but if it is really the hope of Government to do something to relieve the congestion in the Bazaars of Nairobi, the present scheme is a poor measure of official intelligence. In any event it is not the function of Government to place on a piece of undeveloped land in Nairobi a price anything like £150 per acre, even although the value of land in private hands may have been artificially raised beyond that figure. Neither is it helpful or necessary to demand payment in cash within a week when, normally, purchasers from private holders can obtain terms spread over ten years. And if the Government believes that substantial stone houses, or even brick or concrete, will be erected within two years on forty plots it knows nothing of the building conditions in the Capital. The proposition put forward by Government is unbusinesslike and it will place a burden on the purchaser which will only lead to difficulties in the future. We are entirely against repetition of the conditions which make the Bazaar a foul place in which to live and we believe that every area of land alienated must be developed according to a carefully considered and approved plan but we do not believe that the Asian community wants one acre plots when, after many years discussion a scheme of division was already adopted: neither do we expect that each purchaser will be able to provide the greater part of a thousand pounds within two years which is what is involved by purchase of the residential plots on the absurd conditions offered by the Government. If Government is anxious to do something to meet the demand for plots let it, in the first place, offer for sale at reasonable rates and on attractive terms, an area in which development will immediately lessen the serious congestion in the lower class quarters. Never mind the "better class Asian"; they can look after themselves.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

INSURGENT COMPANY ARRESTED.

Americans Save a Raid into Mexico.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

San Diego, California, Aug. 16.

The American authorities have arrested and imprisoned 150 men who had mobilized three miles this side of the Mexican frontier under the command of General Enrique Estrada, the Mexican ex-Secretary for War. The men were on the point of making an insurgent descent upon towns across the border.

The captured raiders included General Estrada and his staff.

The authorities also seized quantities of arms, an armoured truck, two one-ton truckloads of ammunition, lorries for transporting the revolutionaries, and documents giving complete plans of a projected insurrection.

China War Ending.

Peking, August 16.

The city is beflagged, following an official announcement of the fall of Nankow Pass, the Headquarters of the Kuominchun resistance.

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BRITISH FREEMASONS TOUR AFRICA.

Party on Their Way to Visit Kenya.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Maritzburg, Aug. 17.

A distinguished party of English Freemasons, including Sir Colville Smith, the Grand Secretary, are touring South Africa and are at present in Natal.

They are proceeding later to Rhodesia, Kenya Colony, and Cairo.

STEADY RETURN TO COAL MINES.

Delegate Conference Still Undecided.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, August 16.

The Central Council of the Russian labour unions has transferred to the British Miners' Federation 200,000 roubles, making a total contribution since the strike began of 4,917,000.

London, August 16.

The miners' delegate conference after discussing reports of district voting on the Bishops' memorandum, adjourned until to-morrow. No decision was reached with regard to the Federation's next step.

Miners continue drifting back to work. Three collieries in Shropshire have practically their whole complement; 1,680 men are working at forty-six pits in Notts and Derbyshire; 3,358 men were actually engaged in the production of coal on Saturday and a further 150 are working to-day. In Lanarkshire 5,588 are at work; in Warwickshire 5,880, and in Cannock 5,191.

KITCHENER'S COFFIN A HOAX.

Empty Shell Brought Home from Norway.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 16.

A crowd gathered outside Lambeth coroner's court this morning, where a coffin was lying, brought from Norway by Mr. Frank Power and alleged by him to contain Lord Kitchener's body.

Mr. Power's articles in a Sunday paper attacking the Admiralty in connection with Lord Kitchener's fate recently provoked the White Paper repudiating "the myths" about the loss of the Hampshire.

The coffin from Norway arrived in London on Friday and was deposited at an undertaker's, where it was seized by Scotland Yard officers and removed to Lambeth mortuary.

The proceedings this morning were carefully secret. Shortly after the Coroner arrived Sir Bernard Spilsbury drove up, followed later by a Scotland Yard motor tender containing official photographers and detectives. Dr. Spilsbury's examination of the remains in the presence of the Chief Constables and Detective Superintendent of Scotland Yard lasted for three-quarter of an hour.

London, Later.

Reuter learns authoritatively that there was a coffin and a shell inside a large case. The shell was covered with copper, but there was no body in it.

The Home Office confirms the fact that the packing case opened at Lambeth contained an empty coffin, which was apparently new and obviously had never contained human remains.

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

FIRE DISASTER IN S.A. MINE.

Numbers of Europeans and Natives Injured.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Johannesburg, Aug. 17.

A disastrous fire is raging in the Brakpan Mine, Johannesburg. Two natives are killed and 22 Europeans and 219 natives injured.

Metal Combine Fails.

GERMAN MAGNATES RETURN FROM PARIS.

Paris, August 16.

Rumours in the past two days of a hitch in the proposed metal agreement are apparently well-based. *La Liberte* states that negotiations for the formation of an iron syndicate are interrupted and perhaps definitely broken off.

The Belgians refused the conditions, claiming that their quota of the production was inferior to what they had a right to expect. The Germans have left Paris and are not inclined to participate in a fresh conference.

Spain's Doubt Over Tangier.

DERIVERA FAILS TO FIND THE PROFIT.

Madrid, August 15.

A published statement by General Primo de Rivera declares that Tangier ought to be included in the Spanish Protectorate, and says that if the Powers decide otherwise, Spain will have to consider whether it is advisable to spend some 200,000,000 pesetas annually on Morocco, in view of the fact that Tangier, as an international zone may prove a possible constant centre of new conspiracies for brewing trouble among the natives.

NO SLEEP AT NIGHT THROUGH INDIGESTION.

Probably nothing has a more adverse effect on the health than loss of sleep caused by stomach disturbance, and nothing is more sure of putting this right than "Bisurated" Magnesia. A one-time sufferer writes: "Before I started taking "Bisurated" Magnesia Tablets I always suffered from indigestion and could not sleep at night, but since taking them I feel they have done me the world of good, and my wife, who is also taking them, says the same." "Bisurated" Magnesia instantly neutralises the harmful acid that causes all the trouble and it quickly rids the stomach of its handicap. It is obtainable at any chemist's in both powder and tablet forms, and for the protection of the public the genuine article always bears the registered trademarks "Bisurated" and "Bismag"

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ELEVEN STATES REPRESENTED.

The important Inter-Colonial Agriculture, Cotton, Entomological and Mycological Conference was opened by His Excellency the Governor in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi on Tuesday morning.

In addition to delegates from eleven African states, including Belgian, Italian, and Portuguese, the opening ceremony was attended by a considerable number of Kenya's public men, prominent producers, heads of Government Departments, and several of the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency in opening the Conference said:

Gentlemen,—It gives me the very greatest pleasure to welcome you here to Kenya Colony and Protectorate and I am only sorry that you are meeting for the first time on one of our greyest mornings. I hope, however, that the Kenya sun will come out and shine upon you on subsequent mornings. We are very proud indeed to have this Conference in Kenya and hope you will take away with you a good impression of the Colony.

This Conference is, I think, a very striking example of the growing belief which is manifest throughout the world at the present time in the value of co-ordinating agricultural research and of the increasing importance which is being attached to the scientific study of agricultural problems. It is a remarkable testimony to that growing belief that there are eleven governments represented at this Conference here to-day and that they stretch right up this side of Africa through South and Central Africa and Somaliland.

LORD MILNER'S WORK.

I am very glad that the Conference is now actually assembled for I know it has been very much in the thoughts of the present Secretary of State, Mr. Amery for a long time past—in fact ever since he gave attention to Imperial affairs he has been deeply interested in Imperial agriculture. He was, after all, the pupil of Lord Milner and Lord Milner was, I think, the first leading British statesman to realise that organised study of agriculture, scientific study of agriculture, was one of the first of the Empire's needs.

Mr. Amery has, therefore, been most deeply interested in the Conference and has sent the following telegram:—

> Request you will convey to delegates of Agricultural Conference expression of my satisfaction that so representative an assembly has been possible and my conviction that their meeting will be of the greatest value in dealing with problems on which the prosperity of so many countries depends.

I suggest that a little later in the proceedings we should send a reply to the Secretary of State and also send certain other telegrams of greeting. I think I ought to say that we have also had messages from other Governments. The Government of South Africa forward their best wishes for the work and express the belief that the results will be of the greatest benefit to those territories, whose representatives are taking part. The Government of the Sudan express great regret that they are unable to send a representive and wish the Conference every success. The Government of the Seychelles has contributed a paper and much regrets not being able to send a delegate to read it but hopes much benefit will be derived from the discussions.

OLD ALLIES.

I should like on behalf of Kenya in particular to give an especial welcome to the representatives here of Italy, Belgium and Portugal. All these three countries were our old Allies in the War and all of them, I think, are facing responsibilities in this part of Africa which have been increased and enlarged by the War. (Hear, hear). We are very glad, therefore, to have their close and friendly co-operation like this in the tasks of peace.

This Conference has been convened by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was suggested in its present form originally I think by the East African Commission which came out here in 1924 and which published such an excellent report. It was also favoured and strongly supported by the Governors' Conference which met here at the beginning of the present year and at that time, I think, arrangements were definitely made for it to be held; but the origin of the idea goes back a long way, to 1921. My friend, the Director of Agriculture for Kenya was the first to suggest one side of it, the agricultural side, and from other quarters came suggestions for a cotton conference and for entomological and mycological conferences. Very happily all these conferences have been combined and, as you know, you will be dealing with joint problems covered by all three subjects during sitting sittings here.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

I should like to say also how much we appreciate the co-operation of the British Empire Cotton Growing Association which has sent five representatives the senior of whom is Mr. Milligan well-known in all matters pertaining to cotton and agriculture. I know that Kenya does not offer cotton much prospect or hope but the Colony is deeply interested in cotton notwithstanding the fact that no cotton is grown here, because the railway which serves Kenya is a railway to which cotton is of the greatest importance; and whilst we are not able to do much to grow cotton ourselves we are anxious to see it thriving in Uganda and elsewhere.

RICH REGIONS.

The regions which the representatives of the different governments here represent are potentially immensely rich. I suppose that this is the greatest untouched reserve in the world. And it is only in the present century that people have realised its possibilities. From the dawn of history explorers have come to this country and perhaps some of the old civilisations have pushed their way down into the interior for a time, but practically speaking only the coast line and the fringe had been touched until the era of great development began some thirty years ago. From those hidden resources the veil has now been lifted and great discoveries are now being made. There is now beginning to bear upon East Africa the full weight of the great world demand for further production which is one of the greatest features of our time. It is not only that the population of the world is increasing, but that the standard of life is rising generally everywhere and that all the peoples of the world are requiring more and more of the fruits of the earth if they are to expand or even maintain their standard of life and their industries. The economic pressure that results from that demand is an immeasurable force and that is the force with which we have to deal here in East Africa at the present time.

A POLITICAL PROBLEM

Of course it also creates one of the greatest political problems in history. I am not going to speak about that now except to say this, that the political problem would be insoluble without the help of the scientific study which you represent. There is an extraordinary range of products obtainable from these regions. There is a wide range of animal products, grains, pulses, oil seeds, fibres for textile industries, rubber, fruit, all connected with the agricultural industry of the [illegible] represented at this [illegible]. Which of these things are we to concentrate on most [illegible] we to proceed with the production of the best crops? How are we [illegible] deal moreover with some of the features of the agricultural problem here where there is not only great wealth of soil but a great wealth of pests. In all these things we want your help in research and investigation.

SPORADIC STUDY.

The study of applied agriculture has been for years carried on in rather a sporadic and uneo-ordinated and piecemeal fashion; and it is only in the present century that it has really come to be organised. Looking back on it, it reminds me a little of the history of the humanities, scholarship and learning after the fall of the Roman Empire. During the dark ages when human learning was at a very low ebb, scholars, lonely scholars were travelling along through the darkness feeling themselves very much alone and lifting very weak and small lamps to try and illumine the shadows about them. But as you know, after the dark ages came one of those extraordinary changes in history. The sky got grey and the light spread. The lonely workers discovered that they were not alone; scholar held out hand to scholar; the pursuit of knowledge at last was organised. Great universities were founded and from that time the pursuit of learning went on like a great army on the march with all its accoutrements glinting in the sun. That is something like the history of the study of agriculture in the last two generations. It has made astonishing progress in the present century and it owes that progress in the Empire to one man more than any other, Lord Milner. And to his name I pay tribute to-day. No man would have welcomed so gladly the Conference assembled here as Lord Milner who was one of the great pioneers of agricultural study and research in the Empire.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

I am glad to know that the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad is making progress with the scholarship scheme in which we participate. I am also glad to know that in the heart of the Empire, in London there is now set up a system parallel to the Committee of Imperial Defence, the great Committee of Civil Research to co-ordinate the investigation and study of all the great problems of normal life. Lord Balfour who is the leading spirit of that Committee at the present time is not only a statesman of unrivalled experience but is a man of science and philosophy and I believe under his extraordinary fertile mind that Committee is going to perform the greatest services to the Colonial Empire. I can say on behalf of Kenya it has already helped us in a practical way and we are looking forward very much to the further help it will give us and we are most anxious to co-operate with it in every way so far as our means will permit. I think I am speaking on behalf of all representatives here when I say we look forward to the reconstitution and reorganisation of Amani. It is now in the hands of the Secretary of State and I hope it will be brought to life again and expanded before very long.

I must not keep you by talking too long and will end by telling you again that Kenya is very proud to have this Conference held here and hopes humbly and sincerely that the arrangements made for your comfort and convenience are agreeable to you. There is no doubt that this Conference will be a thing of pleasure and profit to us and we also hope it will be a thing of pleasure and profit to the delegates who have come from such great distances and also to the great scientific movement all you delegates represent. (Applause.)

THE S.A. DELEGATE.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency was moved by Mr. Fuller (Union of South Africa) and seconded by Cav. L. Bicchieri, Royal Italian Consul.

Mr. Fuller said:

On behalf of the delegates of this important Conference, and particularly for those amongst us from the Dominion of South Africa, I desire to thank you, Sir, for the very kind and warm welcome you have extended to us. Most especially, Sir, have I to thank you for the encouraging words with which you have set us to our various tasks and for your clear and helpful exposition of the duties that lie before us.

I feel sure this Conference will mark another milestone in the progress of Africa—Africa, the great, the wonderful, but no longer the dark—another step, Sir, in the conquest of its wilds and its ills by the sons of Europe.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRESS.

The honour of making this opening reply to your Excellency's welcome I gladly accepted on behalf of South Africa—South Africa whose future and destiny rests in safety upon that sure foundation—the love of the land by its farmers, be they Britain or Boer. We South Africans are all inordinately proud of the progress our community has made in the development of its Agricultural resources. We point to it with pride and we tell one another and the world that with us Agriculture has progressed by leaps and bounds. But how, Sir, shall I describe the amazing progress of agriculture in Kenya Colony? To me, at least, its progress in this glorious country has been phenomenal.

Many people have been so good as to refer in eulogistic terms to the strength and the organisation of the Agricultural Department of the Southern Dominion. I accept what they say "to the foot of the letter." Our Agricultural Department is what it is, and its influence throughout our land is what it is, because of the courage and provision of one or two men and one of these men is to be found to-day presiding over and directing the Agricultural destiny of Kenya.

THE FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Cav. L Bicchier said: Your Excellency, my honourable colleagues representing colonies other than those forming part of the British Empire, with that stately distinction which characterises them, have been pleased to assign to me the honoured task of replying to your Excellency. I desire on their behalf as well as on my own, to express our sincere gratitude for the hospitality offered to us and for the arrangements made for our comfort. And it is with a spirit and heart sincerely moved that I address your Excellency the Governor of this Colony and president of this Conference, not only to convey to you our most cordial thanks in return for your expressions of welcome, but also for all you have done to help this conference, both for its organisation and its future development.

We promise you that in this conference nothing will be left unattempted which can help to stamp out the most common parasites and disease that tend to destroy plants, stocks and crops in general. We shall also extend our best efforts to further good inter-colonial relationships and science and the prosperity of those colonies which are actively interested in the matters before this Conference. The spirit of solid organisation and co-operation always alive in this country for the attainment of an object near its heart I notice with gratification is also present on this occasion. Your Excellency's words, full of warmth and encouragement and confidence to this nascent conference, cannot but spur us to attain really satisfactory results.

To Kenya I feel there will belong to-morrow the great glory of being the first to give life to a combined agricultural, cotton and entomological conference, destined to become a creative centre which will radiate vital forces for the production and development of the great natural resources of the immense tracts of Africa.

Your Excellency, it gives me great pleasure to return thanks to you for your great kindness in coming from Mombasa especially to open this Conference, for your very kind and encouraging remarks contained in the speech you have just made when you declared the Conference open.

I also wish to thank the Secretary, Colonel Walker for the excellent arrangements made for the general conduct of the business of the Conference.

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Statement by Mr. J. J. Taljoard.

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NOTICE

The partnership hitherto existing between E. P. DELANY and E. G. RUSSELL, under the style of BARRY, DELANY & RUSSELL, Advocates, Nairobi, has been dissolved as from 30 June 1926.

The business will be carried on under the same name at the same offices by the undersigned alone.

Corner House,
Nairobi 10th Aug. 1926.
E. P. DELANY,

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

A Letter from Paris

[FROM PAULINE COURLANDER.]

This is how your little slip-on wrapper will look when you have followed the directions given here.

This certainly looks like being a white year. Satin, moire, georgette and kasha—all these are called upon for the new models. Those who find white trying to their colouring have the almost universally adopted remedy of changing that natural colouring into anything between beige and geranium pink. It is, in fact, probably to emphasise the startling qualities of the modern make-up that the authorities had re-discovered the merits of white.

Those who still prefer a colour note can mix almost anything so long as the tones are right. There must be nothing garish, even in a mixture of magenta and purple, or pink and red. Grey is a great favourite this season and is worn in conjunction with pink, red or white.

• • •

Simple Bodices.

The bodices of all the new evening frocks are extremely simple, sleeveless, and almost close-fitting, with rounded or pointed decolletage. They are two or three inches lower than the natural waist-line. The skirts are very elaborate — almost fussy—with frills and flounces, embroideries and beads. One frock I saw was a white moire with no trimming whatever on the bodice, but three flounces of silver lace for a skirt.

Another was a filmy frock that might have belonged to a Columbine. The bodice of white satin was plain, except for a peep of pale green net at the neck. The skirt was made of folds and folds of the same net, with a long trial of pale pink roses falling from the waist downward.

A more sedate model was of black satin. Again the bodice was plain, except for a gold rose on the left shoulder. The skirt had three scalloped flounces embroidered in handsome medallions of gold and cream.

An exception to the plain bodice was one of rose pink gauze, embroidered in a fish-scale design with silver sequins. The waist-line of this was rather high, and from it fell a skirt with an uneven hem, longer at each side. This was embroidered in a larger fish-scale design.

• • •

Day Gown Models.

Day gowns, on the whole, follow a reverse method of decoration from evening ones. More often than not the skirts are straight, with pleats to give fulness, but no trimming. The bodices, nearly always long-sleeved, are decorated with stitching and strapping or lace. Collars and cuffs are very important. Some of the tight long sleeves have beautifully ornamental cuffs and then the neck is decorated with the same ornamental designs.

Real lace, handworked muslin and organdie are used for neck and wrist sets. They are quite often in rose pink on black or navy blue frocks. A simple but picturesque black taffetas frock with a full scalloped skirt and pale pink chiffon collar and cuffs, also scalloped, is all that is most correct for lunch or afternoon wear, especially when it is worn with a white kasha cape lined with black.

• • •

Neck-Ties at the Back.

These are mobile days for articles of dress. Reckoned in space, the waist has perhaps moved furthest from its natural place, but reckoned in terms of probability, surely the prize must be given to the neck-tie. Its natural position has always been considered to be the front. Now it has slipped round to the back of the neck, where it is tied or knotted according to the width of the material of which it is made.

High-necked frocks are finished with soft butterfly ties; low-necked by the aid of narrow ribbons knotted at the back. One reason for this vagery is perhaps the fact that more dresses fasten at the back now; but a still more probable reason is that since neck-ties have always been worn in front, the dress designer must now show what can be done with them at the back; and the clever dress designer can make anything look right.

The other day I saw a friend wearing a little morning wrapper of coral pink flowered shantung. As I surveyed its graceful lines, I lamented the fact that I always cut two sleeves for one arm and perform other extraordinary feats that make it cheaper, in the long run to buy everything ready-made.

'Well, you wouldn't have to do any cutting out to make this,' said my friend, "it's just an oblong piece of material."

Still doubting, I followed her to her room when she changed her dress and found that the wrapper, when discarded was absolutely plain, as shown in the accompanying diagram. The charming effect of the kimono-like sleeves was obtained entirely by the way in which the ribbon was threaded.

It must be borne in mind that the ribbon plays an extremely important part, and should in consequence be a very good one. All you need is a piece of material twice the length you wish the garment to be when finished. Fold it together so that it makes a magyar-shaped wrapper, and scoop out a piece for the neck, large enough for the head to go through.

About twelve inches down, join up the sides, and the unsewn part will form the sleeves. "Not very enthralling"—you think! Just wait. At the line of the normal waist, make two slots as indicated, back and front, and work these with button-hole stitch. Slip your ribbon through at the back and—*this is the important part*—bring it through *inside* the garment, under your arms, and out through the front slots.

This will give a most graceful "hang" to the wrapper, and you will be surprised at your own handiwork.

• • •

"GOING TO SEED."

(By Anne Fayre).

So much is written these days about the youthful grandmother and mothers who cannot be distinguished from their daughters that one is apt to think that the type of woman who "goes to seed" at forty no longer exists.

She does exist, however, although in reduced numbers. I met one the other day and subjected her to that merciless criticism that we can bestow upon each other—for good as well as for unworthy objects.

She had been thirty when I was twenty, so I knew quite well that she must now be approaching forty. Forty, to my mind, has always been quite a nice age, when one can justifiably spend a little more on the elaborate clothes which become necessary as the charm of youthful simplicity can no longer be relied upon. Certainly I have never dreaded forty until I saw my friend again.

She could quite easily have been my mother; and not only did she look like it, but she behaved like it. When I had recovered from the shock, I started my critical survey. She still had her own magnificent teeth, her eyes were as good as ever. Certainly she had not shingled, but her hair was plentiful and brown. She was married and had a child, upon whom she cast harassed looks from time to time; but as this child was quite good, and no more trouble than my own, the circumstance did not appear to contribute anything to the solution of the "seeding" process.

Light began to filter in when she donned her hat. I had always associated her in the past with chic little hats, adjusted at the most becoming angle. Now she appeared in a plain sports hat worn slightly too much at the back of her head, and with no attempt at adjustment. (It flashed across my mind that had the fashions of ten or twelve years ago prevailed at the moment, she would have had too much bandeau on the same principle!)

"You always used to be famous for your little hats," I remarked, trying tactfully to convey that the atrocity she was now wearing upheld the claim to such distinction; but she was not to be caught.

"*Used* to be," she answered, "but anything does now. I'm not in my first youth. It's different for you young things who flit about making careers for yourselves, and what-not, but—"

But! Then I realised that the process of running to seed was, in this case, entirely mental. She had settled down and decided that there was nothing for her to do but to allow middle-age to creep on. And this attitude of mind was tinging everything—the angle of her hat, her scarf, and—last, but by no means least!—the shape of the corset she had adopted.

It seems unnecessary advice in the days when skittish fifty prevails, but it is good counsel for some of the nicest women: Don't run to seed mentally, and the rest will be all right!

This dainty little gown was sketched in Paris. It is composed of blue thin kasha and red and white spotted crepe de chine, with a white chemisette.

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District Notes.

RUIRU.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Ruiru, Aug. 17.

Assistant Inspector Overton has now left Ruiru, after being with us for some nine months and has proceeded to Mombasa. Mr. Overton will be great missed in the district for during his period of duty here he has made many friends. Meeting him in the course of his work he was always found to be capable, zealous, and energetic: whilst on duty he proved himself to be an all round sportsman. Although we are very sorry to lose him, we are glad that he has received well merited promotion, and the good wishes of Ruiru will go with him.

At the same time we extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Mathias who has taken over the duties of E.P.C. in Ruiru, and we trust his sojourn in this district will be a pleasant one. E.P.C. Mathias has come to us from Thika and Songhor.

Whilst on the subject of the Police I may mention that as yet there are no signs of the new Police Station for which we have waited so long. Our E.P.C. is at present housed in quarters of a very temporary nature. The living quarters were put up by Mr. Overton, whilst the Charge Office was built by Mr. Elliot. The former is a wood and iron structure and the latter is built of wattle and daub with a thatched roof. Both are very small and thoroughly unsatisfactory.

It has been stated for some considerable time that a new stone Police Station is to be built, and we even hear rumours that the plans for it have been passed. But that is poor comfort to an E.P.C. who may be moved to some other station long before the new Station is started. The present ramshackle structure is totally unsuitable for the habitation of a white Constable, and we trust that before long the Authorities will not only realise this but really get down to it and do something.

Department of Agriculture.

The *East African Standard* has received a printed copy of the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, which has been already quoted at length in these columns.

A Change in Medical Officer.

Dr. J. F. C. Johnstone the Medical Officer for Health, Nairobi has relinquished his position, as he is proceeding on leave shortly, and Mr. R. N. Hunter, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.P.H. (Lond.) been appointed in his stead. Drs. Johnstone and Hunter were present at the Council Meeting on Tuesday, and the Mayor on behalf of the Council paid a tribute to Dr. Johnstone's unceasing efforts to give them a cleaner and better town. He also welcomed his successor. Both gentlemen responded in suitable terms.

It's Your Blood that must be cleansed

IT IS your blood that builds up the tissues of your body, giving health and vitality to every part, and so you can readily see the vital importance of keeping it pure. When impurities enter the blood and are not eliminated, Eczema; Blotches; Pimples; or other Skin Eruptions begin to appear. Then let Clarke's Blood Mixture cleanse your blood and bring back your Health and Vitality.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1926.

Kenya Agriculture.

At a time when African agricultural problems and prospects are engaging the attention in the Kenya Capital of experts from eleven States in t[illegible] the 1925 Report of [illegible] Agriculture in Kenya, [illegible] the Union delegate made an appreciative reference during his reply on behalf of the Conference delegates on Tuesday, makes a welcome and timely appearance. The Report, which is illustrated by excellent photographs of the main agricultural activities in the Kenya Highlands, is a more ambitious document than hitherto and its growth in detail and importance is a reflection of the development added to the industrial and economic history of the Colony year by year. The Agricultural Report tells a fascinating story of the faith and energy of eighteen hundred European farmers who, starting originally with their backs against the wilderness, have so developed the natural resources of this African country that millions of pounds are now being sought to provide the communications which will place this development on a permanently sound basis and extend the activities of the slowly growing number of agriculturists. Although less than 450,000 acres of land have been cultivated out of the total area of land alienated for European settlement, the value of exported agricultural produce last year was just about three million pounds, which includes about half a million to the credit of the native producer. In all directions there are many indications that the development of the agricultural wealth of the Colony is only beginning and that even the main industries of the Colonies are yet in their infancy and although the rate of progress, which was astonishingly rapid during 1923 and 1924, has been somewhat arrested last year, the increase in the productive wealth is now likely to take place more normally in the future and will afford an opportunity within the coming years to relate the agricultural programmes to the other factors, including the labour supply, which control the position. The system of Crop Reports to be instituted during this year will, we hope, provide a valuable beginning in the difficult but necessary task of establishing that relationship by giving in advance an approximate idea of the crops expected and affording to Government, to the commercial community, to the transport and port services and to the shipping interests information upon which action can be taken, information valuable and necessary to the smooth organisation of the production and trade of the country and the regulation of the labour supply. The fact that the number of units of labour last year dropped by ten per cent without resulting in a decrease in production is suggestive of the extent to which farm management has been improved, labour efficiency increased and labour saving devices utilised and it is along those lines that the settler community must develop if they are to overcome the handicaps imposed in past years by primitive and haphazard systems and are now emphasised by the increasing economic pressure placed on the human and material resources of the country by the rapid extension of agricultural pursuits. The expenditure on the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments last year was £100,000 but the Director of Agriculture still finds reason to emphasise the difficulty of providing many essential services at an acute stage in the development of the country when there is a widespread demand from all sides for money for the provision of other activities. [illegible] the case to-day that t[illegible] is applicable to [illegible]ly small number [illegible] are actually producers [illegible]ny is one with very [illegible] characteristics and although the main activities are confined to a few established main crops, there is great potential wealth in the many other activities which are only in a small experimental stage to-day if they have been touched at all. The country will be faced within the next few years with the need for economy and it will be inevitable that the agricultural services, which are only now being rebuilt after the depression of 1921, must suffer with the rest a temporary restriction but if the money available is devoted to broadening the basis of production, particularly in the direction of improving and increasing development in the Native Reserves where the effort is only educative at the moment, the whole producing community must benefit from the accumulation of greater wealth. At the present time nearly one half of the vote for the Agricultural and Veterinary Services is expended in administrative charges and only in the Veterinary section is there a large provision for research. Altogether the vote for Native agricultural and veterinary services of a direct character is only one fifth of the total vote for last year, and although this has been increased in 1926 it is obvious that the development of the reserves must become a more earnest duty and that as much of the cost as can be borne by those who benefit should be laid on the shoulders of the Native peoples in the future in the same way that the European farmers will be willing to help to shoulder the financial burden of adequate provision for their own requirements. We believe that one of the most pressing needs of the moment is the creation of a Development Board which will be in a position to provide a sound relationship between the development programmes both in the white and black areas and the labour supply, transport facilities and other factors which limit progress and until that relationship is provided there must always be a risk attached to the planting of every additional acre over the present safety maximum. The Report of the Director of Agriculture, in its faithful and painstaking detail, is a useful guide to the Colony and a constant reminder of its potentialities but it must also be regarded as a warning of economic limitations.

Bengal Canal Scheme.

COUNCIL REJECTS DEMAND FOR CONTRIBUTION.

Calcutta, Aug. 17.

The Bengal Legislative Council has rejected a Government demand to earmark £2,000 for preliminary work in connection with the Grand Canal scheme, the estimated cost of which exceeds £2,000,000.

The scheme proposes to open up a river route between East and West Bengal and to divert the Calcutta drainage.

His Excellency.

His Excellency the Governor, following his opening of the inter-Colonial Agricultural Conference in the capital, returned to Mombasa, where he is expected to remain until the beginning of September.

THURSDAY'S CABLES.

CONTINENTAL METAL COMBINE.

Berlin Denies Reports of Failure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, Aug. 17.

Reports from Paris that the metal negotiations have broken down are denied. It is declared that the French and Belgian delegates reserved discussion with regard to signing the agreement until Aug. 17.

German circles declare that the difficulties which have arisen are due mainly to the Belgian representatives objecting to the 12 per cent. quota granted them as inadequate, and their demand for a higher quota is based upon present favourable export conditions owing to the low rate of the Belgian franc, but the Germans claim that if Belgian currency be stabilised a higher quota than 12 per cent. would not justified.

It is also suggested that Belgian opposition was encouraged by the British iron and steel concerns, which would like to see the negotiations fail.

Complete agreement was reached between the Geramn and Luxemburg delegates. The great majority of French firms are satisfied with the result of the negotiations and Germans hope that Belgian objections may be overcome by Sept. 1st; but if not they do not propose to reopen negotiations because they consider the quota question definitely settled in a manner doing justice to all parties.

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

FREE FIGHTS AT A SMUTS MEETING.

General Fails to Secure a Hearing.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Johannesburg, Aug. 18.

Gen. Smuts, who attempted to address a crowded meeting at Johannesburg town hall, was faced by a rowdy minority and an unroarious meeting was marked by free fights in the hall and outside.

The chairman closed the meeting prematurely.

Kitchener Coffin Hoax.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, Aug. 16.

Although the admiralty's recent white paper reproducing all the information available regarding the death of Lord Kitchener completely refuted the absurd reports concerning this tragic episode of the war, considerable interest had been aroused by an announcement that a coffin was being brought to England containing Lord Kitchener's remains, which had been found on the coast of Norway.

On the arrival in London of a packing case containing the coffin on Saturday it was taken charge of by police and handed over to the coroner for an inquest. Official communication on the subject was issued today by the Department of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, stating that the packing case alleged to contain the coffin and human remains was this morning opened in the presence of coroner and an eminent pathologist. The packing case was new and obviously had not contained human remains.—British Official Wireless Service.

"I'll try anything once, but I've yet to find a cigarette as good as Craven 'A'"

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Made by CARRERAS LTD. Imported from London. 138 years' reputation for Quality.

MINERS' VOTING ON COAL QUESTION.

A 34,000 Majority against Bishops' Plan.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, Aug. 16.

The Miners' Federation delegate conference was in private session in London this afternoon for four and a half hours to receive reports on the recent voting and to consider the future policy of the Federation in regard to the coal stoppage. A statement issued later said that the Executives report on district voting was given by the President of the Federation, Mr. Herbert Smith, and disclosed that the result was 367,650 against 333,060 for, showing a majority of 34,614 against accepting the proposals for settlement of the dispute contained in the memorandum of the Industrial Christian Fellowship.

Scotland which would have returned a vote of 60,000 abstained, their objection being that they wanted a ballot instead of a district vote.

There was a long discussion on these reports regarding the next step to be taken by the Federation. That discussion was not concluded when the conference adjourned.—British Official Wireless Service.

DELEGATE DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Aug. 17.

The miners' delegate conference discussed for 3½ hours this morning the action to be taken in view of the districts' rejection of the Bishops' peace proposals. The Conference was expected to end in the evening but nothing is disclosed with regard to the nature of the discussions in the morning except the fact that a resolution was passed emphatically protesting against "the untrue communication by Mr. Baldwin to the American Press, timed to reach America when the Miners' Federation delegation landed there, with the obvious object of preventing American subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the wives and children of British miners.

"This is further evidence that the Government has decided to assist the mineowners to defeat the miners by starvation."

Mr. Baldwin's communication to America denied that the mining population was starving and declared that in many areas the children were better fed that they were before the stoppage.

FRESH NEGOTIATIONS.

London, later:

The Mines' delegate conference has authorised the executive to seek means of opening negotiations with the coalowners and Government and to report the result of the negotiations to a future conference. It further resolved that all negotiations for settlement must be of a national character and not by a districts settlement.

MEXICAN RELIGIOUS POLICY.

Cause of Insurrectionary Movement.

Mexico City, Aug. 17.

It is unofficially suggested that the force of 150 men arrested on the American side of the Mexico border was part of a general revolutionary movement. According to the police risings were planned in Puebla, Morelos, Michoacan, Jalisco and Chihuahua States and in the federal district of Mexico City.

Fifty arrests have been made in Mexico City in connection with an alleged abortive plot of widespread rising on Aug. 1st against the Government's religious policy.

ALAN COBHAM'S RETURN FLIGHT.

Melbourne, Aug. 18.

In order to expedite the return flight of Alan Cobham the airman is taking, besides the mechanic Ward, Engineer Capel, who has been sent from England to overhaul the machine.

Mr. Cobham expects thus to be able to reduce the time spent in caring for his engine during the stops.

Where They Have the Money.

That the Uganda Government is alive to the possibilities of the future is evidenced by the extensive programme of building which they contemplate in the matter of quarters for their staff, says the *Uganda Herald*. There are 24 houses and five blocks of four quarters each to be erected in Entebbe. Tenders are to be considered for this work and the terms of the tender as set forth in the advertisement offer extraordinary facilities to the builder in these days when imported material is so hard to procure.

Town Plots.

With further reference to the thirty-six residential plots to be sold on September 13 it should be noted that these are being auctioned by the Land Office to meet the demand for plots for Asiatic residence. The site is in the angle of land where Forest Road and Kyambu Road meet, at the town side of the Muthaiga Hill and just below the European cemetery and Pangani Village.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1926.

An Imported Population.

A well-known settler, who is a frequent contributor to our columns on matters of public moment, expresses in a lengthy article in this issue an idealist's outline of a solution of the labour problem. The writer admits quite frankly that he is an idealist but he also desires his arguments to be accepted as practical and it is a very rare experience to find the views of an idealist sufficiently useful to be worthy of adoption within his own generation. Briefly, the proposal is that this country, and perhaps Tanganyika, should alienate a very large area, certainly not less than a million acres, and perhaps more, to form a "Labour Reserve" into which would be imported and settled several millions of selected members of some Eastern race likely to provide good labourers not only for the development of the country allotted to them but also for the increased progress of the Highland settlements which are now suffering from the temporary difficulties of a labour shortage. The imported population "would have no right to extend their activities, permanently, outside of their reserves. Those reserves would be their home, and the land would be theirs under agreement or long leases from the Government of Kenya." The idealist visualises, from the settlement of those millions, a large increase in the East African ports to cater for the enormous increase in traffic, more money in freights for the railways, increased Colonial revenue through the application of even a small tax on the strangers, a solution of the Indian Question by the provision of an outlet for Indian commercial and legal brains among the new population and, lastly, but in reality the first consideration, the establishment of a very large source of labour while the African, without push or hurry, would carry on his leisurely way as an assistant to the small farmer who did not call upon the "Labour Reserve" for his supply of man power. Having outlined his scheme, the writer very generously and wisely anticipates objections and proceeds to dispose of them. He would, without adequate reason, saddle the Imperial Government with the cost of development of the area, especially in connection with irrigation and believes that with "proper management" there would be no danger to the safety of the Highlands or to the future of the African. He bases his arguments upon the belief that a labour supply must be provided if this country is to be developed, that Government is unable to offer anything towards the provision of that labour to-day except an ineffective moral encouragement, that the natives could be left to their own advancement in the reserves and that this Colony can never look forward to self-government while it is dependent upon the African native for its labour supply. We believe that the only claim this scheme has to consideration is the transparent sincerity of its proposer but it is purely the outcome of the thought of an idealist without any practical argument in its favour. In the first place anyone who studies the map of Eastern Africa will find that within the Kenya area there are huge expanses of practically waterless country infested with "fly" through which flow, hundreds of miles apart, the Sabaki, the Tana and the Juba, both banks of the latter now being in foreign territory. In order to provide water for any of those areas, very large and very expensive engineering works would be necessary, providing always that the water was available in the first instance. But according to the report of the Irrigation Expert who recently visited this country, the only sound policy to be pursued in making use of our available water supply is to neglect these coastal areas in a large measure and concentrate on the irrigation of large flats in some of the native areas higher up the rivers. Comparatively small areas of land in the lower altitudes are, in his opinion, suitable for development by the sinking of artesian wells but there is nothing in the whole of his report to suggest that there is a single block of land which could be transformed from its present state into a fertile area suitable for the type of cultivation—intensive development of small family holdings—necessary to the success of the scheme we are discussing. There are undoubtedly large waste areas in this Colony where development will never be successful except, as the Irrigation Experts point out, perhaps large-scale propositions upon which much money has to be spent in the provision of a water supply from wells, or the comparatively limited irrigation of the promising flats of a few thousand acres in the Ukamba country and elsewhere in the lower highlands. To embark upon any scheme of extensive irrigation in the arid areas would mean drawing away from the more promising places up the river large quantities of limited supplies of water which can be used to much better purpose elsewhere and there is certainly nothing to suggest that it would be at all possible to provide the conditions of fertility so necessary to the establishment of a population such as has been suggested. Areas in the country, in the vicinity of Voi for instance, which are more generously equipped by nature are already in the possession of African tribes who could not be dispossessed. That is the first and main objection to the scheme that suitable land is not available with the water supply, present or potential, necessary to success. There are many other objections. There is no guarantee that, even if those conditions had been met, any government of an Eastern country would be willing to allow the emigration of several millions of its populations as an experiment and on severe restrictions. Where, we might ask with His Excellency, is that population to be obtained? And why should we endanger the whole fabric of this country by importing another alien population equal in strength to our own. It is useless to argue that such a community could be kept within the bounds of its own reserves by any legislation ever attempted. The natural increase would make such a restriction impossible and it would be equally impossible to attempt in the future a large and costly scheme of repatriation. Mr Hawtrey speaks of the increased trade and the increased revenue likely to accrue but he has not thought of the increased expenditure in providing the ordinary social services, education and medical, sanitation, police, justice, etc. entailed through the coming of a new mass of humanity with traditions, prejudices, habits and ambitions different from those of our our own people. Neither has he apparently given thought to the possibility that if the community had arrived and was comfortably settled they would be willing to seek employment out of their reserves! And finally we must disagree entirely—and it is our strongest objection to any policy of indentured imported labour—with the suggestion that the African can be allowed to develop in his own reserve, severed from the influence of European civilisation and cast upon the mercies of a Government service for his education and progress into a useful citizen. It is quite obvious to us that it will be much better for the future Kenya if the contact which has now been established on the basis of a practical trusteeship between European and African is allowed to develop normally than if, for the sake of a more rapid development of the land and the earlier growth of a stronger group of white settlers, the African is herded back by force of circumstances into his reserve and permitted to improve his status out of reach of the influence of Western civilisation as represented by the European settler. It would be in the highest degree dangerous to divide this country into compartments, giving one form of constitution to the white community, another to the Native and, presumably, another to the imported population. If this country is to get self-government at all, it will only be on the foundation of its handling of the native population and the success of the virtual trusteeship which every white man accepts when he enters a native country. To adopt the proposals made by Mr. Hawtrey would ruin the whole of the work already done to cement that binding relationship. There are many other reasons of less importance which might be urged against this scheme but its obvious impracticability should be sufficient to condemn its hopes of wider consideration. These are our views; our readers may have others.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

CHANCELLOR ON COAL PROSPECTS.

"If the Leaders' Slogan be Effective."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 18.

Speaking at Swansea Mr Churchill reviewed the coal dispute and said he had every hope and belief that a lasting and honourable settlement will be realised. But the possibility of reducing taxation must be postponed. "Indeed," said the Chancellor, "My whole effort will be directed to avoiding increasing the taxation of overpressed industries of the necessaries for popular consumption. Even if all the coalfields go to work to-morrow it will only be by the very greatest exertion and contrivance that additional taxation can be avoided."

He severely criticised the miners' leaders declaring that if their slogan "not a penny off the pay and not a minute on the day" became effective between one-third and half of the pits of the country would close permanently or for a long period, and three to four hundred thousand miners would be deprived suddenly of their means of livelihood, with consequent serious depression in all industries.

CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

The feeling in Trade Union circles is hopeful that peace will be brought appreciably nearer by the decision of the miners' conference executive bidding the Miners' Federation to send a letter to the Mining Association suggesting a meeting between representatives of the men and the coalowners.

This is arranged for to-morrow afternoon.

Sudan Defence Force.

Cairo, August 17.

The Finance Commission of the Chamber has recommended the payment of 75,000 Egyptian pounds to the Sudan for a defence force, to strengthen the permanent bonds between Egypt and the Sudan.

UNKNOWN VOLCANOES IN AFRICA.

Seen from the Air on Khartum Flight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 18.

Dr. Peter Chalmers Mitchell Oxford Professor of Astronomy and Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, writes a letter to *The Times* in which he recalls his discovery in the course of the "Times" African flight in 1920, of a volcanic area south of Station Six on the Wady Halfa-Khartum railway. He quotes from a letter from the Governor of Berber province who, exploring the region by motor car has seen volcanic craters and has brought back specimens of tufa and lava.

The Times in a leading article hopes that Dr. Grabham, the Government Geologist at Khartum, will soon be enabled to make a detailed survey of the unknown region.

BY-ELECTION COMING IN CUMBERLAND.

Sequel to Death of Lady Strathcona.

London, August 17.

The death is announced of Lady Strathcona, Margaret Charlotte Smith Howard, daughter of the late Richard Hardisty, of Canada.

Lady Strathcona will be succeeded by her son, Capt. the Hon. Donald Sterling Palmer Howard, and a vacancy in the House of Commons will thus be created, the constituency being North Cumberland.

*Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard is the Conservative Member for the County constituency named, which has an electorate of 13,248 men and 9,462 women voters. At the last election, triangular, the polling was: Capt. Hon. Howard 10,586; Mr. R. D. Holt, (Lib.) 6,821. Mr. B. Brooke (Lab.) 2,125.

UNLUCKY THIRTEEN IN AIR LINER.

Disaster During English Fog.

London, August 18.

A French air liner carrying thirteen passengers struck the roof of a building near Lympne aerodrome during a fog and crashed.

One passenger was killed. The pilot, mechanic and nine passengers were seriously injured. Three passengers were slightly hurt.

TOLL OF COMMUNAL FEUD IN INDIA.

Riots Cost 260 Killed, and 2,800 Wounded.

Simla, August 17.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying to a question, in the Assembly said the Government did not contemplate special legislation to deal with the communal religious riots referred to in the recent speech of the Viceroy. The effective remedy was the improvement of the mutual attitude of leaders and members of Indian communities.

Sir A. Muddiman added that the riots reported to the Central Government in the last three years resulted in a casualty list of 260 killed and 2,800 wounded.

GEN. SMUTS' JO'BURG MEETING.

How It Came to be Broken up by Fights.

Johannesburg, August 18.

Addressing a crowded meeting in the town hall last evening, the first occasion of a speech by him to a public political gathering in Johannesburg since the strike of 1922 General Smuts was frequently interrupted by a small rowdy section which continually shouted hooted and waved red flags. Many free fights ensued and a number of the most prominent rowdies were ejected.

General Smuts, referring to the flag and the secession questions, said that owing to the different voices with which Ministers spoke nobody knew where they stood in these matters.

With regard to the great question in which the country was interested the Prime Minister was keeping quiet. The country was most anxious to hear General Hertzog's views of the Imperial Conference and what policy he would advocate there. They wanted to know whether General Hertzog would demand the declaration of South Africa's independence, which General Hertzog favoured in the course of a speech at Stellenbosch.

General Smuts said such a declaration would mean the break-up of the Empire. They wanted to know General Hertzog's policy, for the policy he has pursued hitherto was not in the interests of South Africa.

The interruptions became so serious that a labour leader appealed for order but ineffectually, and the uproar was so tremendous that the chairman advised General Smuts to speak later, when a hearing would be ensured.

A vote of thanks was carried amids deafening cheers. There were more free fights while the hall was emptying.

NAIROBI CORPORATION.

The Municipal Council of Nairobi requires the services of a part-time Deputy Fire Master at a salary not exceeding Shs. 40/- per week

Applications with testimonials and statements of experience must be received in this office before noon on Monday, 6th. September, 1926.

C. R. DAVIDSON,
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
NAIROBI, 20th. August, 1926.

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Thika and District

All interested in the above are invited to attend a

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at the

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ON

Tuesday August 31st

at 10 a.m.

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More Land Sales.
Agricultural Conference.
The Primorse Path.
Township Plot Sales.
An important Population.
The Cost of Living.

British, Imperial and Foreign:
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Mexican Religious War 5
European Metal Industry Convention 5 13
Hungarian Arsenal Explosion 6
British Wheat Growing 6
New Charing Cross Station 6
British Railway Passengers' Risk 6
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Special Supplement:
Reports of Legislative Council and Associated Chambers of Commerce.

AN HISTORIC INTERLUDE.

Bringing the "Clan Mackenzie" to the Wharf.

FEMININE FOIBLES.

["E. A. Standard" Special.]

Ships are "kittle cattle." That phrase, in the Scottish language, also includes women; it means something animate or inanimate that is not subject to the dictates of reason, something demanding infinite tact and persuasion and understanding, liable at any moment to be quite illogical. This is not a discursive article on ships by a landsman but the story of the opening of the deep water pier at Kilindini last month and an explanation of the excellent photographs which are published as a supplement to the weekly edition of the *East African Standard* this morning. The story will go to show, however, that there is some reason for the accepted inclusion of ships in the feminine gender, that sailors whether they have a wife in every port or not, develop an instinctive appreciation of a ship as a "she" from their first acquaintance and that their affection, admiration and toleration is based on the deep understanding of the foibles of human nature peculiar to those who meet all the races of the world and develop their philosophy in the solitude of the wastes of waters. No one has heard of a "he boat." If there is such a thing it can only be a heavy, wallowing, soulless, barge a spiritless thing just capable of action at the dictation of a tow rope.

It was a happy coincidence that the s.s. Clan Mackenzie should be the ship carrying for the Kenya and Uganda Railways a number of engine boilers so heavy that unloading had to be performed with the aid of the cranes on the deep water pier; it was happy because it ensured the opening of this new addition to the port facilities of the East Coast with the help of a British steamer belonging to a line long associated with the development of trade at Mombasa; it coincided with the return of the General Manager of Railways who had been preaching the gospel of East Africa in Britain; and it brought into prominence an old warrior, the ship herself, who has played a splendid part in the war—a ship with a personality. Everybody loves an old warrior, especially if she is a perfect lady.

The first intimation I received was a gilded invitation to accept the hospitality of Captain Young—a genial, rotund Scot—on board the Clan Mackenzie and the instruction was that one should attend at the landing stage where a launch would be in waiting. A launch to a landsman is a suggestion of sea adventure, in a minor way, because, if one avoids the sharks, there is no major adventure at Kilindini. But I went and arrived with many others on board, wet with rain and wet with spray to be warmed by a cup of tea. The ship was due to move at 4-30 and at that hour of the afternoon she did as was expected from her. Whistles were blown, strong voices called and answered, the anchor was raised and the Clan Mackenzie moved. She had been anchored in the stream within a very short distance of the new wharf where the mixed Mombasa crowds sheltered underneath the walls of the great double storied sheds and flags and bunting did their poor best to invest the solidity of stone piers, cranes with necks like steel giraffes or Hottentot Gods, and sober faced godowns with an air of liveliness according ill with their solemnity.

Number One Berth, it should be explained, offers very little scope for fancy work with anything bigger than a dhow or the tug "Nguvu." The "Nguvu" recovered from her fire devastating experience near Zanzibar, struggled furiously and with much ostentation, on the starboard side of the Mackenzie. Her role was not quite clear but one gathered afterwards from the men who know that if berthing of ships is to become a habit at Kilindini, Government must invest in at least two of those squat and powerful twin screw tugs which one sees doing a hard day's job at all the big world ports shepherding the towering bulbs into their places. No. 1 Berth, as has been stated, does not offer opportunities for big manoeuvres, everything must be judged with extreme nicety because at one end there is the second berth, still in course of construction and, at the other, the deep water ends suddenly in a built up wall just a few yards from the limits of the wharf and the bow to the boat. When the second berth is occupied, the job, of fitting another ship into number one will be even more difficult; there is no room to spare for mistakes.

The s. s. Clan Mackenzie, being a lady, changed her mind after she had started. It was the original intention of the Senior Port Pilot, Capt. A. N. Newitt, who had the job in hand, to suggest to her that she should go round the stern of the Dutchman—which is the sailor's way of describing one of the Holland-Afrika Line—so that the Clan Mackenzie might be brought up into No. 1 Berth in the most natural way possible. But she did exactly what she was not expected do. She refused to have any truck with the Dutchman and Capt. Newitt, humouring her mood as one who has a thorough understanding of the ladies would do without question, altered his plans and by devious ways and skilful persuasion brought her to the wharf. As the approached ropes were thrown and made fast wires to take the strain were added to the manillas, the starboard anchor was dropped to provide a leverage to get her head off in the morning and, with the "Nguvu" in a perfectly furious state of steam and smoke, pushing like a gnat against the hide of an elephant, the Clan Mackenzie was berthed with the tiniest suggestion of a bump just to show she had arrived. Meanwhile the Dutchman, not at all put out by the discourtesy of the lady, and wearing the best bunting from the flag chest, sent joyous rockets into the air and when Capt. Young found himself alongside the brand new pier his enthusiasm compelled him to play "The Cock O' The North" on the fat syren of his ship. And all the natives and the mixed races rushed from their shelter on the pier to the side of the visitor while she was still a foot away to enjoy the experience of seeing the contact she made with the wharf; the rain still drizzled persistently and the small crowd of white people on shore melted with the consciousness of having seen something quite unique and vaguely historical in the Twentieth Century chapter of the story of East Africa.

Work started early on the morning following and the cranes did their first real job in removing from the depths of the Clan Mackenzie the four large boilers which, in due course, will provide the motive power to bring still more work to Kilindini from the inside of Africa. About noon the ship left, giving in the process another problem to Capt. Newitt to solve in the restricted space but he found that starboard anchor, which he had thoughtfully dropped, to be an excellent assistant and he cleared the shoal waters of the shore with a few yards to spare.

Of course, on the first day, there were speeches and champagne and everybody felt very happy and comfortable but had it not been for the agents and the port people there would have been no excitements because the Kenya Government is apparently not given to wasting public money on liquor and has no imagination on such occasions anyway, it being quite beneath their dignity to make a fuss of such a small matter as the opening of the first deep water berth at the biggest port between Aden and Beira.

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Coffee Market.

Messrs. W. C. Hunter & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Dalgety & Company Ltd., London:—

"Kenya Coffee Grade 'A'.

Highest price realised during the past week is not quoted.

Average price realised during the past week is not quoted.

No. of bags offered 27.

No. of bags sold 27.

Market is very quiet, with small offering and prices unchanged."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. Mildred Lee. Qualified Midwife and Sick Nurse. Open to engagements. Address:—Windermere Boarding House, Ngara Road, Nairobi or P. O. Box 64, Nairobi.

BIRTH.

COURTNEY.—At the Kenya Nursing Home on the 10th August to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Courtney, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARRTIN—PALMER—KERRISON.—On August 17th, at Kisumu, Edward Martin of Lumbwa, son of the late Edward Martin of Brackley Lodge, Brackley Northants to Dorothea Palmer-Kerrison, daughter of the late George William Danby Palmer-Kerrison, of Kirstead in the county of Norfolk.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SHORTHAND typist required for Advocate's office, Kampala. State qualifications, past experience and salary required. P. O. Box No. 290, Kampala.

FOR SALE.

TOBACCO about 1,000 lbs. of cured leaf, grown from Magaliesberg seed. Burns well with plenty of kick. Suitable for natives one shilling lb. F. O. R. Apply Graham, P. O. Mpigi, Uganda.

FOR SALE Mason and Hamblin 2 manual and Pedal Liszt Organ, Hand-blown, 5 Octaves, 19 stops. Good condition. Broomfield, Box 5, Entebbe.

TO LET.

TIMBER. Advertiser with good timber proposition is prepared to let cutting rights. Plant also available. Applications to Voucher No. 3823, "Standard," Nairobi.

FARMING JOTTINGS.

Resume of Current Topics.

DRY FARMING.

[By "Rusticus."]

The continuation into the long rainy season of 1926 of a noticeable defectiveness in our rainfall over a large part of the Highlands, though in a lesser degree than during the past four or five years, makes one wonder whether the conditions we have lately been getting used to are not perhaps normal and the previous copious wet seasons, which remain now but verdant and pleasant memory, rather the exception.

We are all such recent comers, comparatively speaking of course, to Kenya and such novices to the true local conditions of this fine country that the views of many as to what exactly are the characteristic qualities of its upper elevations may be quite inaccurate. Our successors in a hundred years, if detailed records are steadily kept, will be in a far better position to judge than anyone alive at the present time. But even one hundred years is a short enough period; for great terrestrial eras and climatic cycles are known to extend over far longer stretches of time.

However, even if we take the worst view of things, and we have the word of one of our oldest pioneers, Mr. T. A. Wood that during the many years he has lived here the defective seasons amounting to partial drought have shown an average of three in every five, the position of the Colony from an agricultural point of view is not at all a bad one.

To strive at a sober reliable estimate of the capacity of a country it is far better to judge or to build one's forecasts upon the scantier years.

Two striking features of the climate will have to be admitted by even the most doubtful and pessimistic of the community. They are (1) that both long and short rains invariably come along robustly to time or within a few days of the dates customarily attributed to their arrival with a heavy downpour, however they may fall away later—namely the end of March for the long rains and the middle of October for the shorter season—and (2) the first flush of these rains is always the best and most important of the falls that the new season brings, even though a prolonged period of precipitation may follow equal to the settlers' most sanguine hopes.

Roughly speaking the lowest average one may reasonably work out, for the two seasons a year districts, is about twenty inches over the long rainy season and twelve inches in the short rains. In the one season areas these are of course combined.

MOISTURE CONSERVATION.

There are many countries on earth that consider the former precipitation of these two seasons a quite adequate supply for the whole twelve months. There are also a number of places where active farming is being carried on (notably in U.S.A. and Australia) that cannot boast a rainfall exceeding the latter and frequently get a good deal less. The general experience of the world applied to our local circumstances is that even taking our leanest years we are by no means badly off—provided we adopt sensible, skilled methods of utilising the supply nature favours us with.

It has been the custom in recent years to talk about dry-farming, for areas having a scanty or irregular rainfall or an unusually great evaporation, as if it were a new discovery. All one can really say in favour of the claims of many writers and exponents of this art is that it is a rediscovery which has brought into useful prominence the principles elaborated and recorded by that prince of agriculturists Jethro Tull; who in Berkshire, on poor shallow chalk soil at about the end of the seventeenth century, not only invented the seed drill, proved the value of constant cultivation and developed rotations but was the originator of the famous catch-phrase "Tillage is manure."

Modern scientific agriculture is disposed to contradict Jethro Tull's favourite motto. Yet there is much to be said in favour of it for there is no magic known to the farming elite of the foremost agricultural countries to compare with the results of steady thorough cultivation and the establishment of tilth for the purpose of ensuring good crops.

If plant food is lying dormant in the soil Tull's methods will bring it into contact with air and render it available in due season to the grain, roots or other vegetation it is desired to produce. But of course they add nothing to the soil and it remains for rotations or, failing effectiveness from this source, scientific manuring to really put heart and productivity into exhausted soils.

It may be that Jethro Tull was to some extent misled by the nature of his soil. For many crops, particularly wheat, a chalk subsoil possesses remarkable sustenance and indeed the same may be said of limestone of which various extensive areas are found in Kenya. Further these aqueous rock and soil deposits undoubtedly are the guardians of preserved plant foods which cultivation, exposure to the root demands of certain crops and effective penetration by rain and atmosphere release.

THE VALUE OF TILTH.

Although Jethro Tull lived and experimented in a moist enough neighbourhood of temperate climate, the tendency of constant winds acting on the light shallow soils of those rolling downs of lovely Berkshire which he knew and laboured upon was to cause rapid evaporation. And he found that this could be largely prevented by maintaining a loose tilth on the surface and around the roots of his crops; so that he became sufficiently emboldened to carry out cultivation with light harrows and hoes contrary to all traditional practice and long after the ordinary farmer would have stopped for fear of injuring the growing grain.

These experiments convinced Tull of their efficacy by the satisfactory increase in yields which he obtained; and on the theories that he in consequence gave to the world are based all the modern jargon of mulch, soil blankets and the like which is the breath of life to the dry farmer demonstrator.

Here in Kenya we are in many respects under similar conditions to old Jethro amongst his Berkshire hills with his annual rainfall of about thirty inches. For much of the autumn rains there was lost by drainage and the action of the winds before spring gave his crops a start and the evaporation of the long summer days, except perhaps in wet years, is probably as great there as here at 6,000 ft. or over.

If anyone desires to experiment on the possibilities of dry farming or scientific cultivation in his particular neighbourhood or farm an excellent plan is to subsoil a special patch by hand and see what happens. The writer while stationed at a base during the late war occupied himself in an experiment of this sort and was astounded by the results he obtained.

A plot of about fifty feet by thirty was painstakingly dug down to 18 inches in parallel trenches as a before breakfast exercise and these were then filled with weeds, grass and litter of all kinds before the soil was returned. The result of this treatment was that vegetables, maize, and a small patch of wheat grew up and flourished exceedingly almost alongside wilting and very unsatisfactory native crops; the owners of which used to come and look with a respect approaching reverence at the remarkable display on the trenched plot. The mystery was inexplicable to these Africans whose jembied land was certainly not turned over to a greater depth than three or four inches. And when, after harvesting a bountiful crop that was much appreciated by the military camped in the vicinity, the writer proceeded to take advantage of an out-of-season shower of about half an inch, which was sufficient to start germination, and raised a second crop of carrots, beans, maize and cabbages in the dry season, his reputation as a magician was established.

EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

Investigation proved that the moisture of the long rains which had been captured in this trenched plot and held in suspense by the litter and loosened, turned-over soil that filled it, was far from exhausted and indeed demonstrated the fact by the luxuriance and excellence of the second harvest.

This little experiment was an eye-opener to those who saw it on the possibilities of dry farming or deep cultivation; and it satisfied the writer that much of the advocacy of irrigation even in districts with quite a good rainfall is superfluous, if only settlers will, wherever their soil permits—and most soils in Kenya are both fairly deep and homogeneous—get down into it and then keep it well loosened on top by harrowing or hoeing.

Similarly if the native can ever be taught to trench his tiny food plot with anything near the thoroughness of the English market-gardener his returns will be greatly increased; and he will find on dry years, provided he has his ground ready for the first heavy precipitation of each season—which has been mentioned at the beginning of this article as being an invariable concomitant of every rainy season—that he is practically independent of future downpours and is certain of a good return for his labours.

For land that is neither stony nor shallow there is to-day a number of most valuable, wealth-producing implements on the market enabling subsoiling to be carried out, which would have gladdened the heart of old Jethro Tull. But it is a matter requiring a good deal of judgment and experience to decide whether a soil is going to be improved quicker and made to yield heavier harvests by deep cultivation which turns up subsoil or by subsoiling devices capable of loosening the earth for a depth of a foot to eighteen inches yet without bringing the lower stratum to the surface.

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East African Produce.

Messrs. Tyson Bros., Ltd., have received the following cabled information dated London, August, 19:

COFFEE.

Since the suspension of public sales private enquiry from the Home Trade has ruled brisk with prices in sellers favour, and a few exceptionally attractive parcels have realised very full prices. Normally prices remain as follows:

Grade	Size	Shgs. per cwt.
A	medium to good ...	120/- to 135/-
B	medium to good .	110/- to 125/-
C	medium to good .	100/- to 115/-
A	good to fine ...	135/- to 145/-
B	good to fine ...	125/- to 135/-
C	good to fine ...	115/- to 125/-

FLAX.

The lack of demand for all Flaxes still continues, the small amount of business going on being rather of the retail nature, and to-day £60 is the limit that could be expected for a parcel of Kenya Dewretted grades 3 and 4, "in store London" terms.

TOW.

A very quiet tone prevails, demand being confined to very small spot parcels—manufactured trade is slow—due to the Coal Strike, and also August, is usually a quiet month, and more activity is looked for as the Autumn season approaches.

LINSEED.

A dull market with prices unchanged at £16 per ton f.o.b. U.K. Ports for a parcel of not less than 50 tons.

CASTOR SEED.

Fairly steady at £15 for shipment during August/September or first half of September.

SISAL.

That fibre has met with a slightly better demand during the week and at the close, is rather more firmly held. £43 has been bid for No. 1 East African, and we have offers open at this price and also £41-10-0 for No. 2 for near positions. The demand however, is moderate.

MAIZE.

The market is slightly easier on the week. After minor fluctuations prices are back at about 33/- per quarter. There is less interest showing and while this is the case, prices may perhaps ease off.

The Weather Report.

Department of Agriculture Weather Report, for the week ending 14th August, 1926, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

RAINFALL.

Station	Inches.
Athi River (Limuria Est.)	0.62
Eldama Ravine (District) ...	4.72
Fort Hall (District)	0.39
Kericho (District)	0.96
Kitale	0.47
Kitui (District)	Nil.
Limuru (Narangi Caineville)	0.27
Lumbwa (Kipkelia)	0.79
Machakos (District)	Nil.
Mau Summit	2.77
Nairobi (Dept. of Agri.) ...	0.15
Njoro (Shurs Farm)	1.78
Nyeri (District)	0.40
Songhor (Mbogo Vale Est.)	2.60
Songhor (Mberere Est.) ...	1.34
Subukia (Manyatta)	1.23

TEMPERATURE.

Station.	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Fort Hall	77	56	80	52
Limuru .	62	49	66	48
Lumbwa .	69	52	72	50
Machakos	79	64	83	62
Nairobi .	72	54	76	51
Njoro .	60	55	72	53
Subukia .	75	55	77	54

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926.

The Cost of Living.

There is accumulating evidence that the rising cost of living in this country is now regarded as a definite handicap both upon settlement and commerce and a potential source of danger to the immediate future. A year ago we published a series of articles indicating the growth of the charges for ordinary necessities of life and it is computed that the within two years the all round cost of living increased by practically twenty-five per cent. There has been, at the same time, a tendency for salaries in subordinate positions to drop and there are now many families in this country, particularly those of lowly station living in the towns, who find that they can only make ends meet with extreme difficulty; unfortunately in some cases that is not even possible and no provision can be made for sickness, for leave or even for the most ordinary luxuries in the direction of dress or domestic requirements. Government is apparently in a mood for retrenchment and reform and there can be no doubt that if the recurrent expenditure of the country is curtailed, there will be a slight reaction upon living costs. But there are many other factors which are undisclosed—the incidence of house rents and building costs, the wage rate of servants, the effects of high taxation direct and indirect, including the burden of railway freight rates and shipping charges, the sacrifices entailed by the policy of protection of essential foodstuffs, the apparent inability of some industries to come within a measurable distance of the demand for their products, haphazard business methods and credit facilities in commercial life, the results of the Government policy of relieving the Civil Servant of his immediate responsibilities, building costs, land value and many other charges upon the private exchequer which, directly and indirectly, are encouraging the upward trend of the cost of living. Statements have already been made by prominent public men, such as the President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce that the burden is having an adverse effect upon the prosperity of the Colony and there can be no doubt at all that the fact that Kenya is an expensive place in which to live is being reported overseas to the detriment of the local community. It may be argued that no good purpose, or at least no practical purpose, can be served by an enquiry into so wide a subject and that economic factors operate which cannot be countered or altered by more investigation and the taking of evidence. But we believe that Government would perform a valuable and appreciated duty to the country if it ordered such an enquiry to be made on the broadest possible basis in order that the full facts might be made public. Until those facts are known and their relationship established clearly and with the support of impartial authority, no proper campaign can be waged against this almost intolerable burden. The social danger inherent in the increased cost of living and the forced degradation of the high standard of European life necessary to the welfare of the country is in itself a sufficient excuse for that enquiry. We wish to avoid, and we hope to avoid, the establishment of a poor white population in Kenya; we desire to attract more settlers and to entice new capital but none of those things can be assured if the chance of living an ordinary decent life, reasonably free from financial worry and from the debt which imposes a burden on commerce, is denied even to a portion of the community. It cannot be said that suggestions have not been forthcoming; a correspondent in our columns recently proposed the institution of a weekly wage system as a contribution to a solution and in other directions thoughtful people are seeking in some way to break the handicap which threatens to strangle the less fortunate members of the community but without direction all those efforts will be valueless. We suggest most seriously to Government that they can contribute generous help by appointing a Commission of Enquiry, able to take evidence on oath, which will make the fullest investigation, as leisurely as need be, into the country. A frank disclosure would have a good moral effect.

SATURDAY'S CABLES.

CAIRO AND INDIA AIR FLEET.

First Air Liner Nearing Completion.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, August 17.

The first of a fleet of three-engined air liners is now being built for Imperial Airways, for an Empire air route connecting Cairo and Bagdad and India, and is approaching completion. It is to be tested early next month.

These new planes have been specially designed for operation on desert stretches in the Middle East and owing to the difficulty of obtaining water each is fitted with three Bristol Jupiter air cooled engines, developing 1260 horse power.

A scheme is in hand for equipping special rest houses at alighting places along the route to permit of passengers travelling from Cairo to India spending three nights at these points after flying through the day time.

The new air service is due to be opened on 1st January and it will form another link in the projected 10,000 miles Empire air route between London and Australia.

The sections from London to Marseilles and from Melbourne to Camooweal are already in regular operation.—British Official Wireless Service.

Derivera & Tangier.

FRENCH WRITER EXPECTS TROUBLE.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

Paris, August 19.

"This outburst by the Spanish Dictator has taken the French Government by surprise" asserts "Pertinax," writing in the *Echo de Paris* regarding General Primo Derivera's statement concerning Tangier quoted this week. On the contrary he considers it unlikely that Mussolini was taken unawares in this matter which "Pertinax" says is bound to cause trouble in the Mediterranean.

The Strathcona Succession.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, August 18.

Lady Strathcona, whose death was notified was a baroness in her own right and was the only child of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian pioneer.

Her heir, Captain Howard, is a Unionist Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade. His succession to the title creates the vacancy in the House of Commons.—British Official Wireless Service.

HOPES FOR COAL PEACE DASHED.

British Unions Appeal to the Continent.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, Aug. 18.

Coal peace negotiations will be opened to-morrow. Mr. A. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, to-day addressed a letter to the Mineowners' Association asking that a meeting should be arranged between the executive committees of the two sides, and this has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon. The Government were notified of this development but no request has yet been made for participation.

If the miners and owners require the assistance of an independent chairman for their deliberations the Government will be willing to appoint one. The Premier was present to-day at a meeting of the Cabinet committee, which has dealt with the dispute.

The latest development gives general satisfaction and the belief is strong that the end of the stoppage is within sight. It is understood that the only restriction upon the negotiation imposed by the miners' delegates upon their executive committee is that there shall be a national as opposed to a district settlement.

The crux of the negotiations will probably be the question of hours. The men's representatives are likely to maintain as long as it is possible their resistance to the increase of the seven hours working day, an extension of which until the coal industry is once again upon its feet is regarded by the owners as economically indispensable. Elaborate tables have been prepared by the owners comparing the wages that can be paid to the various grades of men employed in pits for 7 and 8 hours' work respectively, and these are likely to form the subject of much technical discussion between the two sides.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE CONFERENCE.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

London, August 19.

The conference of miners and coal owners has broken down.

The conference between miners and coalowners is the first for two months and was held in the offices of the Mining Association in London. Industrial quarters beforehand were mildly optimistic and drew encouragement from the fact that Federation had decided to approach the owners direct.

Officials of the Federation previously conferred with the T. U. C. Committee on the subject of further financial assistance to the miners.

The conference lasted for 1½ hours; it is understood that both sides adhered to their old positions, the coalowners insisting on an eight-hour day and settlement of wages according "to the economic position of the industry," and also district agreements. The miners insisted on a seven-hour day and a national agreement, refusing to budge on the question of wages until they had definite guarantees regarding reorganisation of the industry.

STATEMENTS ISSUED.

Statements by the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation respectively are issued this evening.

The former says it appears from Mr. Herbert Smith's reply and invitation to indicate the miners' wishes that the miners' position on fundamental issues was unchanged; therefore no purpose was to be served by carrying on an appearance of negotiation which had no real basis.

The later statement says that Mr. Herbert Smith explained that extension of pit hours was unnecessary to the successful operation of the industry and the national agreement and wages question was regarded by the miners as essential. The Federation is prepared, after the consideration of measures for the reorganisation of the industry to consider what wages are possible, and intimated that consideration of these things might lead to an application to the Government for some assistance pending the completion of schemes for reorganisation.

MINERS' APPEAL.

The Federation's statement adds that Mr. Evan Williams, for the coalowners, made it clear that it was useless to proceed, intimating their intention to take full advantage of the Eight Hours act recently passed, and insisting upon district wages agreements. The Federation statement concludes: "The coal owners clearly consider themselves the victors; they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing during the stoppage. We have no alternative except to urge on the members of the Federation the necessity of stiffening our resistance to these terms, which mean abject poverty to our people and a scandalous lowering of the standard of living for at least a generation.

"We again appeal to the public for continued support to the miners, their wives and children, as it is now again clear that the coalowners have no desire for a negotiated settlement, but only for resumption of work on terms dictated by themselves."

Mr. A. J. Cook stated: No further negotiations with the coalowners are possible; we have not asked the Government to meet us."

THE TERMS IN NOTTS.

The Government does not intend to intervene in the coal dispute without a request by the parties. Sir Ramsay Steel Maitland is delegated to act for the Government in any situation that may arise during the recess. If the situation be unchanged then developments are probable when the House of Commons reassembles on August 30 to confirm the emergency regulations.

As a result of the miners' meeting the Trades Union Council has decided to appeal to British trade unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions to organise a campaign for financial assistance from the Continental unions. T.U.C. representatives are going to Amsterdam for the purpose.

An important move is made in the Notts coalfield; delegates representing 12 to 14 thousand miners accepted the terms of the Bolsover Colliery Company for a 7½ hours day at the old wages. Arrangements for signing on are commencing immediately.

The Derbyshire owners and other Notts owners decided to open their pits on the same terms.

PRESS OPINION.

London, August 20.

Little surprise is expressed by the newspapers at the coal breakdown. Satisfaction is however felt that the conference was held as it served to prove to the Government and the nation that the owners stand exactly where they did a year ago, which some writers declare is precisely the intention of the leaders in order to throw the onus of action on the Government.

The *Westminster Gazette* and the *Daily News* boldly assert that the responsibility now lies with the Government, the former wondering whether it is not the duty of Mr. Baldwin to propose or impose machinery whereby both parties can be compelled to submit their claims to arbitration.

The *Daily Herald* demands government action. The *Daily Express* and *Daily Graphic* suggest that a way out be found by the miners themselves returning to work in the districts, "thus giving their leaders a choice between settlement and a smashed Federation."

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

Silver: 28 5/8.
Francs: 170.
Dollars: 4.85 15/16.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

T.T.: 1/6.

Road Repair.

It was intimated at the last meeting of the Town Council that the renovation of 6th Avenue would be undertaken as soon as Whitehouse Road was completed.

A PRIVATE ARMOURY AT KILELESHWA.

Dangerous Character Sent to Gaol.

A Nyasaland native was charged before Mr. F. C. Gamble yesterday with the theft of a revolver from Major Dickenson, the Secretary of the Nairobi Club.

Major Dickenson said the accused was engaged as a temporary boy for the Club on August 5. Witness put his revolver, fully loaded, in a drawer in his room last Monday, but found it missing on Wednesday.

Assistant Inspector Ash, stationed at Kilimani said that he visited a room rented by the accused at Kileleshwa, and made a search. The revolver was found in a kikapu. He instructed two askaris to lay in ambush and arrest the accused on his return. Later, they brought the accused to him and handed over two knives found on him.

A DAGGER.

The witness produced one of them, a Cingalese dagger as sharp as a razor in a handsome sheath, and this was handled gingerly by the Magistrate.

Zaida, the woman from whom accused rented the room said that she was present when the revolver was found in accused's room. She had not seen it before then.

An askari said he arrested the accused who had two knives in his possession.

MANY NAMES.

In answers to the Magistrate the accused said his name was John Robertson.

The Magistrate: What is his real name Major Dickenson.

Major Dickenson: I don't know. He has got all sorts of names.

The Magistrate: Well, we'll call him John Robertson.

The accused when asked to plead said that on Friday...

The Magistrate: When an accused person starts off with this nonsense about what he was doing last Friday, I always know he is guilty. What I want to know is did you or did you not steal the revolver?

After some delay the accused said he did not. Last Friday a man asked if he could sleep in his room.

The Magistrate: Supposing you get on. The revolver wasn't stolen until Monday.

The accused said he returned from safari on Tuesday. The Kavirondo must have brought the revolver and put it in the basket.

The Kavirondo, who was a boy also working at the Club, said he had never seen the revolver before.

NO DOUBT AT ALL.

The Magistrate said that there was not the slightest doubt that the accused stole the revolver. He regarded the offence as a very serious one, as he could only assume that accused wanted the weapon for some sinister purpose.

Inspector Bristow put in seven previous convictions against the accused which showed that out of the last sixteen years, he had spent fifteen of them in prison.

The Magistrate: What am I to do with an incorrigible rogue like this?

Inspector Bristow suggested a term of imprisonment, and afterwards deportation to his own country, Nyasaland.

The Magistrate: I don't think I have power to deport him.

In passing sentence Mr. Gamble said that the accused was an incorrigible person and from the nature of the theft was probably a dangerous character. At the time of his arrest he was in the possession of two knives one of which was of a murderous description. The only thing to do with a man like this was to keep him in prison, as there was no hope of his reform. He sentenced him to five year's imprisonment and ordered him to report to the police for five years after his release.

He made an order confiscating the knives. "What am I to do with this. It has a most ornamental sheath" he said referring to the Cingalese dagger.

Inspector Bristow (hopefully) I am going on leave soon, sir.

Magistrate: No, no. It must be sold I suppose.

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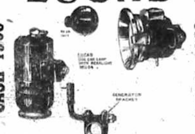

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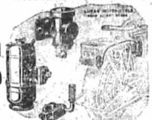

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS MEETINGS.

Questions That Will Come Uppermost.

[By Wireless.]
Rugby, August 17.

For the third time this year questions relating to Germany's entry into the League of Nations will be uppermost at the September meeting of the Council and Assembly, which as a consequence will be invested with an importance which is fully recognised here.

Germany's application for membership was first considered at the March League meeting, when a hitch occurred owing to claims by Spain, Brazil and Poland to receive permanent seats on the council simultaneously with Germany.

The whole question of the composition of the Council was as the outcome referred to a special committee composed of representatives of fifteen countries, including all members of the Council, and Germany. The Committee's interim report, which had received an unanimous first reading and was later presented to the Council, approved of the so-called Cecil plan for the creation of nine temporary members, of whom three should retire each year and be ineligible for re-election for a period of three years subject to the proviso that by a two thirds majority of the assembly not more than three Powers could be declared eligible for a further period.

The effect would be to create three semi-permanent seats, which would be filled by a vote of Assembly. Spain had agreed to this plan on the understanding that her claim to a permanent seat should not be jeopardised, and question of permanent seats was to have been dealt with at a further meeting of the Committee in June.

No such meeting was held as it was thought it could only register dissension over the main problem but the power to call the Committee together was at the June meeting of the Council left to the Presidents of the Council and of the Committee. It has now been summoned and will meet at Geneva at the end of the month, so that its complete report will be available at the September meeting of the Council.

Although no decision was made at the earlier meeting concerning permanent seats the sense of the Committee was strongly against the creation of any additional ones except that of Germany.

The present position is that Brazil has announced her resignation from the League and Spain has indicated she will not submit herself to re-election as a temporary member of the Council.

It is hoped that the Polish claim will be satisfied by a seat on the Council, temporary or semi-permanent as the Assembly may decide.

The British attitude at the coming meeting of the Committee, which will be voiced by Lord Cecil still is that the entry of Germany into the League with a permanent seat on the Council must take precedence over all other considerations. The view is strongly held that in the circumstances the best and at present the only means of securing a fair and early settlement of the problem is the adoption of the Cecil plan.

With the addition of Germany the League's influence and authority in Europe and the world will be greatly enhanced, and it is hoped that for this reason Spain will be anxious to continue to co-operate in solving world problems and those of European reconstruction, which will come before it.—British Official Wireless Service.

Italo-Spanish Treaty.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]
Madrid, August 19.

The Italo-Spanish treaty, already published fully is cordially received by the newspapers of all shades of opinion. It is pointed out that Spain will not go to the League Assembly with her hands tied.

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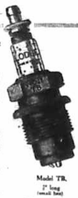

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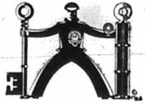

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CAR LUBRICATION.

The Most Important Factor of Maintenance.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY.

Has it ever occured to you that motorists are really divided into four groups? There are those who are most particular about the external appearance of their car, as any sign of dust or dirt would cause a serious reflection on their respectability, and yet the internal mechanism receives only the most intermittent and superficial attention.

Then there are those who are mechanically inclined who invariably attend at regular intervals to all those parts of the chassis where relative movement takes place, cleaning and oiling wherever necessary, whilst remaining quite indifferent to the external appearance of their "bus."

The third group are those extremely thorough and conscientious people who keep both the hidden and visible parts in perfect condition, whilst the last group are quite content to wind up and get away. True, they may wipe the seat with a duster if absolutely necessary, but anything further they regard as a waste of time. When, however, they are occasionally inconvenienced by a domestic spring cleaning they suddenly remember (for energy is infectious) that it is "about time" to spring clean their own belongings, and they hasten to pour another gallon of oil into the crankcase, whilst a "bit" in the gear box or back axle would "do no harm." They might even be rash enough to oil the various clutch and brake mechanism joints, or even the road spring shackle pins, but their enthusiasm and energy would probably be wasted, as these parts have "seized" solid long ago, and the oil would serve no more useful purpose than pouring water over a duck's back.

As you continue to read this article (for having got thus far you had better go on) you will find that if you are a wise man you had better consider to which group you belong. If you except reasonable service from your motor car the reading of this article will convince you (or it ought to) that it is absolutely essential that you join up with Groups 2 or 3 forthwith. Have nothing to do with Group 1, for they are heading for trouble; and have still less to do with Group 4, for these will inevitably have trouble thrust upon them. If riches and honour are the goal of hard work, and poverty the result of transquillity, then motor reliability is the result of attention to detail, whilst trouble—constant and continuous—is the reward of neglect.

IS IT NECESSARY?

But surely, some may ask, lubrication cannot really be as important or as necessary as all that. Watches run for months and years on end and never require any attention beyond rewinding. True, and so do certain other similar instruments, but in all such case the moving members transmit motion without power, besides being totally enclosed. As soon as power has to be transmitted, the moving parts have to withstand a corresponding pressure, and the greater the pressure, the greater the difficulty in obtaining a free and easy relative movement.

If two similar metals, with perfectly clean smooth surfaces be rubbed together under pressure they will rapidly score each other and will soon "seize" or stick fast. Efficient lubrication not only prevents the possibility of the moving parts seizing, but also enables them to move with the greatest possible freedom. There are well over one hundred bearings, or joints, in the modern motor car where relative movement must, or should, take place.

Every one of these should be properly and regularly lubricated, otherwise it will cease to function. But they do not all require the same kind or the same amount of lubricant. If some of the some of the most important were to fail through lack of proper attention, the motor car would be forthwith brought to a standstill, whilst the failure of others might cause bad springing, thereby considerably reducing the comfort of the car, whilst the seizing of brake mechanism pivots might result in a failure to pull up suddenly in case of emergency, thereby causing a bad accident. For the sake of is comfort, reliability, efficiency and safety it is imperative that the motor car owner or driver should understand the art of intelligent lubrication.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

The engine has been described as the heart of the car. There are a number of moving parts in the engine, and the relative friction of these parts is greater than the friction of any other part of the chassis. For this reason alone it requires a very efficient system of lubrication. Moreover, the heat of the internal combustion engine tends to burn up the oil as soon as it is thrown on to the hot cylinder walls. For this reason, an ordinary grade of even good engine oil is not suitable. A very high grade of oil should be used specially made to withstand high temperatures without losing its vital lubricating properties or "oiliness." The House of Wakefield employ a staff of highly technical chemists who possess a practical knowledge of automobile requirements in addition to a thorough theoretical knowledge of the manufacture and blending of high-grade oils. Their research work enables them to take full advantage of every modern development, so that they are able to provide the best possible oil at a reasonable figure.

It is no use giving directions how to lubricate an engine unless the principle on which the engine works is first of all clearly understood. "Intelligent Lubrication" necessitates an intelligent knowledge of the working and perhaps of the principal parts of the chassis.

THE PETROL ENGINE.

The working of the petrol engine is quite easy to understand. When the engine is in motion, liquid petrol is sucked through a small nozzle in the carburettor. It immediately evaporates, mixes with air, forms an explosive mixture, and passes into the cylinder of the engine. At the right moment it is ignited by means of an electric spark produced by the magneto. The subsequent explosion and rapid expansion of the gas provide the power necessary for rotating the main shaft of the engine.

The explosion acts directly on a piston capable of sliding up and down inside the cylinder. The sliding motion of the piston is converted into a rotary motion on the crankshaft by means of a connecting rod.

Two valves in the cylinder head enable the mixture to enter and the burnt gas to leave. As the piston moves downwards on its suction stroke the inlet valve is opened and gas rushes in from the carburettor, to fill the gap made by the descending piston. When the piston has reached the bottom of its stroke, it begins to move upwards on its compression stroke thereby compressing the gas into the closed end of the cylinder, the inlet valve being now closed. About the top of this stroke the spark takes place, and the explosion of the gas then drives the piston downwards on its explosion stroke thereby rotating the crankshaft of the engine. At the end of this stroke the piston moves upwards on its exhaust stroke thereby driving the burnt gas out of the exhaust valve which is mechanically opened for this purpose. Out of the four strokes only one is doing useful work—the explosion stroke when the piston drives the crankshaft. During the other three, the piston is moved by the continued rotation of the crankshaft. The driving effort of one piston is so irregular that motor car engines generally have four or six cylinders, with the pistons arranged so that the explosions take place at regular intervals.

PISTON LUBRICATION.

The piston is perhaps the most difficult part of the engine to lubricate. It slides up and down inside the cylinder at the rate of 2,000 to 4,000 strokes per minute, and in the case of some of the modern high speed engines it makes no less than 7,000 strokes per minute at full speed. With a stroke of 4 inches, it will then be travelling, during the middle portion of its stroke, at over 60 feet per second (roughly 40 miles per hour). It is also transmitting the full power of the ex-

(Continued on page 18.)

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ELECTRIC TROUBLES.

Common Faults and Their Detection.

ELIMINATION PROCESS

In general the trouble in motor vehicle starting and lighting installations may be classed under the following head

1. Battery trouble.
2. Lighting circuit trouble.
3. Generator trouble.
4. Starting circuit trouble.
5. Motor trouble.
6. Switch trouble.

Trouble in starting and lighting systems should be located by a process of elimination. Much time, trouble, and annoyance will be avoided if this is always begun at the proper end. Inspection should start at the battery, working along the wiring towards the generator or motor—never in the reverse direction. The present-day starting battery is a high development of the battery maker's art and much superior to storage batteries of pre-starter days, but it still remains the proper starting-point for running down electrical trouble.

BATTERY TESTS.

The test for battery condition is simple and easily made. The best and most reliable way is to read the specific gravity of the cells with a battery hydrometer syringe. A fully charged battery has a specific gravity of 1.280 to 1.300. A battery reading over 1.200 in all cells is over half-charged, and capable of giving satisfactory service. Below 1.200 is less than half-charged, and in need of some charging, whilst if the gravity drops to 1.150 the battery is "run down" and should be fully charged immediately.

Battery connections should be tight and clean, and lightly greased to prevent corrosion. Corrosion leaves material which is not a good electrical conductor and therefore makes a high-resistance connection.

If the battery continually refuses to stay charged in spite of recharging from an outside source, it should be temporarily replaced by another battery known to be in good condition. If this cures the trouble, the original battery should be sent to an electrical service station to be put right. If the new battery is continually discharged the indication is that current is being taken out by lights, ignition, starting, and possibly by short circuits, exceeding the output of the generator.

If the dashboard ammeter is in good condition and shows a charging current in the neighbourhood of 10 amperes most of the time when the car is in use, the trouble probably is due to a short circuit or a worn-out battery.

WIRING FAULTS

Two distinct circuits, if not always two sets of wiring, run from the battery of a "two-unit" system. One circuit goes to the light and generator, whilst the other goes to the starting motor and is used only at the time of starting.

Troubles in the lighting circuits are due usually to the following causes: open circuits, loose connections, and short circuits.

The most common causes of open circuits are loose connections, faulty lamp sockets and connections, switches and fuses.

If all the lamps fail to light, the trouble obviously is in wiring common to all, as all lamps would hardly burn out at the same time. Usually the trouble will be found in a loose connection or broken wire between the switch and battery, or in the contacts of the switch. If only one lamp or the lamps on only one circuit fail to light, the trouble is in the wiring of that circuit only. Exchanging bulbs with another circuit which lights properly will indicate whether the fault is from burnt-out bulbs. In the same way an exchange of fuses at the switch box will tell whether the fuse has burned out. All switch and generator connections should be examined to see that they are tight.

LOCATING "SHORTS."

To determine whether or not there is a short circuit in a two-... system, a voltmeter or ammeter test should be made by disconnecting one terminal from the battery and inserting the instrument in circuit. If the meter shows current flowing when connected in series with the battery and with everything switched off, there is a "short" in the system.

To locate this, begin by breaking connections farthest away from the battery. When the meter ceases to indicate the short circuit will be found between the connection just broken and that disconnected immediately before.

The dashboard ammeter will indicate discharge when all switches are open if there is a short circuit between it and the lamps. It will not indicate, however, if the "short" is between itself and the battery.

If the ammeter indicates at the extreme end of the discharge scale as soon as the battery is connected, and the wiring is all right, the contacts of the magnetic cut-out are probably stuck together and the battery is discarging into the generator.

GENERATOR COMPLAINTS.

The two most common generator complaints are inability to generate sufficient current and sudden failure to generate any current at all. If a generator is apparently at fault in failing to deliver its correct charging current, examine the accumulator and brusher to see that the former is clean and that the latter are making good contact.

The ends of the brushes are held against the commutator by spring tension. They should have a good bearing on the surface of the commutator and should be held by sufficient spring tension to give good electrical contact.

Commutators should be kept clean and smooth, free from dirt and grease. They should not be oiled, as the brushes contain sufficient graphite for lubrication purposes.

Other generator troubles which cut down output are of infrequent occurence and usually are beyond the power of the ordinary driver to remedy. They are most properly corrected by electrical experts.

What has been said above regarding generator brushes and commutators applies to starting motors as well.

STARTING.

With the usual automatic motor drive system a simple push-button starting switch is used. This is not very liable to derangement. The contacts should come together so as to have the utmost conducting surface when the button is depressed smartly and the spring should be strong enough to break the circuit promptly when pressure on the button is released, so that the motor will immediately stop running.

If the starter pinion does not meet with the flywheel, the screw threads in the motor shaft probably are clogged and should be washed with paraffin.

If the engine fails to turn over in cold weather it may be due either to the oil being congealed or the capacity of the battery reduced by the lower temperature. In such cases it is well to get out the starting handle and crank the engine by hand to save the battery. (*Exchange*).

A Chrysler Record.

MOTORIST BEATS TRAIN TIME ON 547-MILE TRIP.

"What is said to be a motoring record for England and Scotland was set recently by J. D. S. Inglis, an Edinburgh motorist, when he beat the regular train time from London to Aberdeen, according to the "Edinburgh Scotsman" of April 25.

"Leaving the Marble Arch, London, at five o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week in a Chrysler six-cylinder car," the report declared, "Mr. J. D. S. Inglis, an Edinburgh motorist, arrived at Aberdeen, 547 miles away, at 5.46 p.m. on the same day, having completed the drive in 12 1/4 hours' actual running time, apart from certain necessary stoppages. The journey by rail takes between twelve and thirteen hours. Total stoppages were of only 12 minutes, mainly for the purpose of petrol replenishment."

CAR LUBRICATION.

(Continued from page 17.)

plosion, and there is a tendency for the piston to push hard against the cylinder wall, on the side opposite to the downward direction hot. All these considerations will show that efficient piston lubrication can only be obtained by those who have made a special study of the subject.

The diameter of the piston must, of course, be smaller than the bore of the cylinder in order to provide a working clearance between the two. As the engine gets hot, this clearance gets slightly less, as the piston expands more than the cylinder. If the original clearance is too small, then when hot, the piston would seize and become immovable, causing considerable damage. If the clearance is too great, the gas will leak past during the compression and explosion strokes, thus wasting power.

The correct clearance depends upon the materials employed (pistons can be made from cast iron or aluminium), the diameter of the cylinder, the general design of the piston, the speed at which it has to run, the probable working temperature of the engine, and the design and arrangement of the piston rings.

The latter, which help to prevent loss of compression, are split cast iron rings. These are slipped over circular grooves cut round the piston and are arranged to project slightly beyond the piston wall so that they press outwards against the cylinder. They thus prevent the gas from leaking past, and yet are sufficiently elastic and flexible to allow the piston to slide easily up and down.

Different systems of oil distribution are used by different makers for the lubrication of engine bearings, but in all engines the lower part of the connecting rod throws oil directly on to the cylinder walls. If a large space were left between the top of the crank-case and the bottom of the cylinder, too much oil would pass through. The engine would be over-lubricated, and this would be indicated by a cloud of smoke emerging from the exhaust pipe. To prevent this, "baffle plates" are fitted to the top of the crank-case. The connecting rod passes through a slot between the baffle plates. The width of the slot is arranged to suit the requirements of the engine.

A little thought will show that an oil which may suit one engine might prove quite unsuitable for another. An oil, heavy in body, would not be able to spread freely round a piston with a small working clearance, and a scored cylinder might result. An oil light in body, if used on an engine with an easy piston fit, would work past the piston rings into the combustion chamber. This excess of oil, exposed directly to the heat of the explosion, would raipdly burn, forming carbon deposit on the top of the piston and on the inside of the combustion chamber. The presence of this carbon deposit besides representing a waste of oil, is very detrimental to the satisfactory running of the engine, as it gets white hot and causes the ignition. The gas then explodes before the right time, and a loud knocking can be heard inside the engine.

The problem of efficient lubrication is complicated by the fact that not only has the oil to meet all the above conditions, but it also has to be suitable for the particular oiling system of the engine as a whole. Thus engines are only able to accommodate a light bodied oil in winter, and a medium bodied oil in summer, whilst others, with a positive force feed lubrication system, and oil passages of ample dimensions, are able to use a heavy bodied oil all the year round. For this reason charts are prepared which enable the driver to ascertain the correct brand of oil to suit his own particular make of engine. (*Cape Argus*.)

TOO MANY DRUNKEN FROLICS IN KENYA.

High Court Rejects an Appeal.

CAR IN DITCH CASE

In the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, J. U. Fox, appealed against the decision of the Magistrate sentencing him to two months imprisonment, and a fine of Sh. 500/- in connection with the case known as "Car in a ditch."

It will be remembered that Fox stole a car, and drove it into a ditch at the top of Swamp Road.

The appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Stephens. Mr Shapley appeared for Fox, and Mr. A. J. MacCarthy represented the Crown.

The appellant's late employer Major Milligan was in Court.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Mr. Shapley said that there were three grounds of appeal—firstly that the Magistrate found Fox guilty of theft, when the affair was nothing more than a drunken frolic; secondly that the Magistrate failed to pay sufficient regard to accused's state of health; and thirdly that it was a first offence and the sentence was excessive.

Counsel expatiated on the fact that accused had done good service in the war and was a sufferer from shell shock and neurasthenia.

The Chief Justice: I suppose all these facts were put before the Magistrate.

Counsel: Yes, they were. I am, however, authorised to say that Major Milligan is prepared to take Fox back into his employ, if this appeal is allowed. The Crown is not seeking to uphold the sentence of imprisonment.

DRUNKEN FROLICS

The Chief Justice: These drunken frolics are far too common in this country, Mr. Shapley.

Counsel: That may be, but the circumstances are rather different. There was no evidence that the man intended to commit a permanent theft.

The Chief Justice: He committed a temporary theft and caused considerable damage. I must say I have no sympathy with the accused.

Mr Shapley urged that the result of the appeal must affect the whole of the accused's future career. Had it occurred in England, the facts would have negatived any criminal intent, and he would not have been sent to prison. Unfortunately for him the law was different here. He thought it was a case in which the Court could exercise mercy. His employer's action showed that they did not recognise any moral turpitude. He had actually served half of his imprisonment, and arrangements had been made for the payment of the fine.

The Chief Justice: Well, Mr. MacCarthy what have you to say?

Crown Counsel said that he did not wish to oppose the appeal for elemination, of the term of imprisonment.

The Chief Justice: Why?

Mr MacCarthy: Because I understand the employers cannot take him back if the sentence of imprisonment stands, owing to the stigma attached.

The Chief Justice: The stigma still attaches if they took him back now.

Mr MacCarthy: But it would be technical only.

The Court in giving judgment said the grounds advanced had been fully considered by the Magistrate, who thought a sentence of imprisonment was justified. They could not see any reason to vary his decision. The appeal would be dismissed.

Motor Cycle Tragedy.

Whilst motor cycling home for lunch a few days ago, a European clerk named H. L. V. Lloyd employed by Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. at Dar-es-Salaam met with a fatal accident. It appears his cycle struck against the trolley lines and he was hurled against a tree. He left arm was broken and there was a compound fracture of the skull.

TWENTY MINUTES IN AN OVERTURNED CAR.

Narrow Escapes on the Kikuyu Road.

Five people travelling from Kikuyu on Friday night—or rather, more correctly just about the first hour on Saturday morning—ended their journey in a horrid jar when they found themselves in an overturned car, seven miles from town. The luck that attends many motorists prevented serious injury.

The party—three ladies and two gentlemen, were returning to town from Kikuyu about midnight in a Citroen limousine car driven by its owner Mr. M. Berman. While descending a hill about seven miles from Nairobi and on the Kikuyu side of the Dagoretti junction they came upon an unmarked deviation in the road, ran over a bad surface, suddenly found themselves on the edge of a large and deep trench and, by crossing the bank at the side of the road as the lesser of the evils, overturned the car. The driver's complaint is that the deviation was not indicated as a closed road in any way and, in the darkness, appeared to be the proper and natural route to follow. The brakes failed to hold the car sufficiently on the hill and he decided upon the bank as the best spot in the emergency.

When the car crashed on its side, the axles were broken and the body work was smashed. For twenty minutes the five passengers were occupied in the darkness endeavouring to find an exit and after they had crawled out bruised and shaken they were faced with a seven mile walk into town.

The driver escaped unhurt the other gentleman suspects that he has broken a rib, one of the ladies was unable to walk without assistance and the others suffered less seriously.

A Model Stamping Plant.

HOW FENDERS ARE MADE AT THE HUP WORKS.

One of the show factories of America is the steel stamping plant of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation. This plant is scarcely two years old and is considered one of the most modern and efficient in the automobile industry to-day.

The building has a total floor space of approximately 60,500 square feet, which includes a balcony area of over 2,000 square feet. The room is so planned that men work largely with the aid of natural light. The ceiling is high enough to provide suitable ventilation, while it is also ventilated by an automatic system which provides healthful working conditions at all times.

Machines in use in this building total 100, including those used for die making. Die making machines are located on the west side of the balcony. Practically all of the dies used in the stamping plant are made here, and the work is very interesting to watch. Materials in stock are conveyed over two cranes; the larger crane has a 25 ton capacity and the smaller one 10 ton capacity. These cranes move all stock finished and unfinished to and from the various machines, as well as to the loading-dock. A fact of interest in connection with these tremendous cranes is that they are operated by one man.

The handling of stock is so well systematized that by means of a card index the foreman can tell exactly how many pieces any one of the machines has produced during the day, and can also tell how many more it is able to produce. The capacity of all these machines is regulated by time clocks. When stock is ordered for any one of the machines, a requisition is sent to the stock-room. Material ordered is placed on a truck which runs on a standard gauge track and is delivered direct to the machine without being handled by human hands. Then, when the piece is finished it is stacked behind the machine where it is picked up by a large conveyer and carried to another stock-room.

Another important feature is that there is very little waste in any of these machining processes. All the scrap is collected, baled and sold; the amount of money accruing from the sale of this material runs into a large figure each month.

One machine that always attracts attention is the press for stamping all fenders; this machine, the largest in the plant has a capacity of 300 fenders per hour, 2,700 for a working day. The pressure exerted by this press is 500 tons. In other words, every hour, the press has exerted a force of over 150,000 tons without tiring or strain. Compare this with the laborious process of making a fender by hand, and consider the man-power required in place of the machine.

FORGETFUL MOTORISTS IN THE DOCK.

Unaccepted Excuses for Bad Memories.

A goodly company of forgetful motorists thronged the Magistrate's Court, on Monday, charged with failing to take out licenses for the current half year.

Dr. Jex Blake was the first name called. He pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate: Any previous convictions, Mr. Bristow?

Inspector Bristow: No, sir.

The Magistrate: There are.

Dr. Jex Blake explained that when he went to renew his license at the beginning of the year he made out a cheque for Sh. 100/- but the Goan clerk said that he could not take out a licence for the whole year, so he altered the cheque to Sh. 50/-. He could not say he had given the matter any further thought.

The Magistrate: Although I can sympathise with your being misled by the Goanese clerk there seems to be no excuse for not paying at the conclusion of the six months. Twenty shillings.

CONGESTION.

Mr. Ashworth pleaded guilty, but said he went to pay early in the month. Owing to the congestion, he couldn't waste any further time and went away.

The Magistrate: Twenty shillings, Mr Ashworth.

A LADY.

Mrs. Schelch pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate: Have you any extenuating circumstances.

Mrs. Schalch: Yes. I was not here. I left my car to Mrs Hooper, and she didn't know.

The Magistrate: Twenty shillings.

NOT THEIR CAR

Capt. Burman on behalf of Safariland Ltd., said the car in question was not his firm's car although registered in their name. It belonged to an American, who had left the country.

The Magistrate: Are you prepared to pay the fine.

Capt. Burman: Yes.

The Magistrate: Twenty shillings.

DISCRETION.

Evidently the remaining defaulters thought excuses were futile, and pleaded guilty, while feeling for a twenty shilling note. They were Col. Leny and Major Gaily, Mesdames Gordon and Hornby, and Messrs. Cotter, Torr, Randall, A. M. Watson, Nicholas, Brown, Waddington, Bhimji Hassan, Bhimji Suleman, E. Allabhai, Walajee, Seedibhai, Yakabhai and M. X. da Silva.

An interesting experiment has been made recently in Virginia, U.S.A., with the object of securing a standard of eyesight for motor drivers. Every applicant for a driver's licence must possess at least one-half normal vision in order to qualify for the necessary permit.

Carr, Lawson and Co., Ltd.

Beg to announce that they have taken over the agencies previously held by Messrs. Newton's Ltd. including B.S.A. and Douglas Motor Cycles, Castrol Oils and Grease, Champion Sparking Plugs, Parson's Non-Skid Chains. All future correspondence should be addressed to them.

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DESERT MOTORING.

Story of a Thrilling Journey.

DAMASCUS TO BAGDAD.

Our party consisting of Mr. A. F. Kettaneh, manager to Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, one dragoman, belonging to the same firm, Mr. Norman D. Nairn, head of the Nairn Transport Co., with his two drivers, and myself, left Beyrouth on Sunday morning May 6 for Damascus in three cars, two Buick seven-seaters and a Dodge touring car. Mr. A. F. Kettaneh [illegible] newspaper. In Damascus our party was joined by Mr A. Paulicevitch, Dodge sub-dealer for that city and Mr H de Lattiniere, adviser and inspector of the Public Works Department.

All preparations for the voyage were verified and completed at Damascus. The Dodge car was equipped with 33 x 4 cord tyres on the rear wheels and 32 x 4 cord tyres on the front wheels, all the tyres being [illegible]. On the car were loaded 8 petrol tins in 4 cases, fixed on the running boards, [illegible] case containing [illegible] petrol tins full of water, one [illegible] bottles of water [illegible] and arac, 6 gallons [illegible] case containing [illegible] weight spare parts (such as one front spring, one [illegible] complete, one carburettor complete, one piston and connecting rod, one pinion, one rear axle, full set of Timken roller bearings etc., etc.), 3 short bags, one hand bag and two bags containing rugs, pillows etc., two shot guns, two rifles, cartridges, ammunition, food and three persons.

THE START

We left Damascus at 5 a.m. on Monday morning, May 7th, along the Homs Road for a distance of twenty kilometres, then we obliqued into the desert. For the first 30 kilometres we had rather a rough road strewn with boulders and stones and we could proceed but slowly. Later on, the track started improving, and we succeeded in attaining speeds of 80 to 90 kil. an hour, kept up during fully 30 minutes at a run.

We had to stop once or twice to put water into the Buick radiators, where they started boiling. I am glad to say that the Dodge car never boiled all along the journey, and from Damascus to Bagdad scarcely used up one gallon of water. The same can be said for the oil consumption.

Next morning we started early and reached Ramadi without any incident at about 11 a.m., having done the 259 kil. in about 5 hours actual driving, or well about 50 kil per hour as an average. Ramadi is exactly 721 kil from Damascus and situated on the Euphrates.

IN THE MUD

There we learned that the floods had carried away the bridge and that we had to go to Felujah, 73 kil away, to cross over. We started in the afternoon, and here our troubles began. In the desert we had had too little water, here we had too much. One Buick car stuck in the mud and I had to pull it out with the Dodge pulling in reverse.

A little further on we had to cross over irrigation canals whose sides we had to dig away, so as to be able to clear them without smashing in the oil sumps. A little further on the Dodge car going ahead of the others to investigate the road sank into the mud up to the axles, and we had some difficulty in extracting it. Further on, the Buicks started sinking into the sand and the water in the radiators began boiling because they had to negotiate all the sandy places in intermediate or low gear, whereas the Dodge just flew over them in high.

In Bagdad I interviewed several garage owners and other prominent men connected with the automobile industry. People were astounded when I told them I had crossed over in a Dodge car. There are only two Dodge cars running in Bagdad, and I was told there were three in Busrah. Whilst in Bagdad I interviewed King Feisal's aide-de-camp, and by telling him how well the Dodge car stood up during our journey, paved the way towards introducing Dodge cars in all administrations requiring a solid, sturdy, yet light car.

"We started on our return journey on Saturday May 18, and as ill luck would have it, one of the Overland cars bearing two members of our party broke its steering column halfway between Bagdad and Felujah. When it did not turn up in time we started searching for it, and it was only at 2.30 p.m. that we discovered it. We left Felujah at about 4 p.m., and reached Ramadi by nightfall, after some trouble with one of the Buick cars, that stuck first in the mud, then in the sand, and had to be pulled out continually.

Meanwhile the flood had risen to such an extent that Ramadi had been transformed into an island, and as we could not find boats to take us over, Mr. Nairn had to swim across and fetch our petrol supply in a boat. The petrol was supplied by the R.A.F. in 5 gallon drums.

It must be said that the guide given us for the return journey (though warmly recommended by the authorities and having been Miss Bell's guide across the desert) lost the road and led us on a nightmare of a track, over rocks and stones into sand and gravel, down deep chasms and up steep hillsides, and the wonder is that the cars withstood all the severe punishment they got. We camped for the night right in the desert, and started early the next day on our difficult journey.

Tuesday morning we spent in Palmyra greasing the cars, and visiting the ruins and the wonderful tombs. We left Palmyra and reached Damascus at 6.30 p.m., having made a total run of 960 kil from Bagdad back to Damascus via Palmyra. We dined at Damascus and continued on to Beyrouth, reaching there at midnight.

Although I have been handling and driving Dodge cars for the last three years, I never believed it could stand up so well to rough usage and hard service. I am proud to be connected with the firm turning out such a wonderful masterpiece and I say and maintain that as a strong, solid and reliable car the Dodge is first barring none (I have owned and driven many other makes, especially continental cars, 6 or 7 times as expensive as the Dodge car, so I ought to know.)

The Dodge Company.

EXTRA PLANT TO MEET DEMAND

With a record of 11 highly successful years behind them, Dodge Brothers, Inc., are apparently determined to make 1926 outdo all their previous sales achievements.

The pace set by this manufacturer during the first quarter and so far in April is discussed quite generally as one of the fine achievements of the industry. From the seventh day of January, when prices were reduced, there has been a constant acceleration in demand for Dodge Brothers Motor Cars and Graham Brothers Trucks—Graham Brothers is a division of Dodge Brothers, Inc.—with the result that each of the first three months successively established a new record.

"Our chief concern now is production," said E. G. Wilmer, president of Dodge Brothers, Inc. "We invested $10,000,000 in new buildings and equipment with the hope that for once, at least, Dodge Brothers Dealers would be given all the cars they needed. In 1925 it was estimated conservatively that they could have delivered 50,000 more cars had they been available.

"Dealers from all parts of the world are cabling for more cars. Our records show that were on April 24 in the hands of dealers in the United States 26,921 new Dodge Brothers motor cars and Graham Brothers trucks against which these dealers held 17,5[illegible] signed, unfilled orders. Spread the difference, 9,353, over an organization of 3,300 dealers with their numerous selling connections and you begin to realize how small the stock really is.

"As a matter of fact, deliveries right now are exceeding production. During the week ending April 24, for example, our total shipments to dealers in the United States and Canada were 8,264 and our deliveries 9,566. We had expected to add materially to our stocks for several weeks yet before deliveries were made from surplus.

"Every year heretofore thousands of persons who wanted Dodge Brothers cars have been compelled to take a second choice car, with the result that other companies have thrived on our overflow. This year, with all our determination to cut those second choices to the absolute minimum, history seems destined to repeat itself, although, I am happy to say, to a much smaller extent than ever before."

GREAT CYCLE DEMAND

In spite of the increased output this year of over 120,000 Raleigh cycles, the demand for the all-steel bicycle has been so great that it has been impossible for the supply to keep pace with it. The Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., is therefore making a great extension to its Nottingham works which will allow for the output next year of over 175,000 of the world's most popular bicycle.

Dangerous Driving.

Before Mr Gamble, in the Magistrate's Court, on Monday, a native was charged with driving a motor car to the common danger. The evidence showed that he shot out of a side road and forced the complainant, Mr. [illegible] R. Hill into a ditch to avoid an accident. The accused was fined Sh 30/- and a further Sh 10/- for not having a license to drive the type of car he was in.

WORLD WIDE

RECOGNITION

of a Quality Product

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

SO great is the demand for Chevrolets the world over that fourteen huge factories are working night and day to produce these cars.

Each day twenty-five hundred new Chevrolets are turn-ed out from these plants. They are sent to every corner of the globe to fill the need for economical transporta-tion.

In one hundred and twenty-six different countries people are using Chevrolets to solve their transportation problems.

This world-wide acceptance of the Chevrolet is a fitting tribute to its sterling worth.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW CHEVROLET

AT

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE Ltd.

NAIROBI & NAKURU.

Head Lights.

THE FALLACY OF THE BLUE BULB.

The man who purchases blue bulb headlight lamps is usually the one who is dissatisfied with the yellow light from his present clear bulb lamps and thinks that by cutting out the excess of yellow light and making it appear whiter he will obtain a better driving light says a circular issued by the Westinghouse Lamp Coy. A moment's consideration will show the fallacy of this line of reasoning.

When clear bulb headlight lamps do not produce a white light, it is because they are not getting a high enough voltage and therefore are not operating at their normal brilliancy. Voltage is the electrical term for pressure just as "pounds per square inch" is the term for measuring air or water pressure. If the voltage at the lamps is low, it may be because the battery is old and no longer has sufficient storage capacity, or it is not getting enough current to keep it fully charged, or the wiring is too small or rust and corrosion have spoiled some of the contacts between the battery and the lamps.

Going back once more to "pounds per square inch of water pressure," if the water only trickled into your bath-tub because of low pressure in the main, you wouldn't expect it to fill any faster by installing a larger faucet, would you? Yet that is what happens when a man installs blue bulb lights in his car.

The 21 candlepower clear bulb Mazda lamp No. 1129 takes 2.00 amperes, or it may be compared to a 2.6 inch faucet. The 21 candlepower blue bulb lamp, in order to compensate for the 30-35 per cent. of light absorbed by the bulb, really contains a 32 candle-power filament which consumes 4.18 amperes equivalent to a 4.18 inch faucet. Figuratively speaking because his tub is not filling fast enough with a 2.6 inch faucet, he installs a 4.18 inch faucet, pulls the plug and lets 30-35 per cent. of the water escape and then expects his tub to fill faster.

The right way, of course, is to repair his reservoir (storage battery) so that it will hold more water or adjust his pump (generator) so that it will pump enough water into the reservoir to keep it full or clean the sediment and scale (clean his electrical contacts) out of his pipes so that they will carry more water to his 2.6 inch faucet.

A minority of people having good (water) electrical systems buy blue bulb lamps because of their novelty and because of some extravagant claims that their light penetrates fog better. To show the fallacy of this, think of the railroad signal system. They use red to indicate "Danger" the most important signal and the one they want seen first. Yellow indicates "Caution" [illegible] portant [illegible] indicates [illegible] least important signal from the standpoint of accidents. Blue is only used for switch markers and unimportant signals. These colors were not standardized by chance, it is a well recognized fact that red and yellow light penetrate haze, fog and dust better than green or blue. The setting sun looks red or orange-yellow because the green and blue light has been absorbed or reflected back during the long distance travelled through the haze and dust in the atmosphere.

Why then should a motorist deliberately discard this red and yellow light, which is known to penetrate fog and smoke best, from his headlight beams? To show that we are not alone in our belief that the use of blue bulb lamps is not good practice, we quote from a bulletin which was recently sent to approved headlight adjusting stations in the State of Massachusetts by Mr. A. W. Devine of the Motor Vehicle Department.

"Blue Bulbs. These may be legally used if they give 21 candlepower and a white light. The average motorist who uses them does so for some reason which he believes to be true, but may not be based on fact. If carefully constructed, so that the glass is not too thick and the blue colour is not too intense, these bulbs give a light which is approximately white. Their only proven advantage is that objects of a green, blue or violet tint appear more nearly their natural colors. Their disadvantages are as follows: A brighter filament is necessary to compensate for the light absorbed by the blue glass; in fact, a 32 candle-power filament is ordinarily used in order that 21 candle-power may come through the glass. This results in a 50 per cent. greater drain on the battery and more than twice as much loss in the wiring as with the clear glass bulb. As automobiles are ordinarily wired this means that the lamps may give much less than 21 candle-power. Furthermore, the blue bulb gives a light which will not penetrate fog as well and cannot be manufactured to give as consistent results on account of the variation in candle-power which results from a varying thickness of the glass."

Messrs Carr, Lawson and Co., Nairobi, are the agents for the Westinghouse Lamp Company.

New Agencies.

Messrs. Carr, Lawson & Co., Nairobi, have taken over the agencies held by Messrs. Newtons Ltd. —B.S.A. and Douglas motor cycles, Castrol oil, Champion Spark Plugs and Parsons non-skid chains. A special repair department for Douglas and B.S.A. is being opened by the firm under the personal supervision of Mr George Bayley.

CYCLE FOOTBALL.

Growing Interest by Home Clubs.

A GAME OF GREAT SKILL.

Towards the end of last year there was begun a determined effort to foster and to popularise what is probably the most thrilling, as it is the most skilful, sport that has been promoted in England in recent years—motor cycle football.

Actively and passively I have been associated with most games, says a writer in a home paper, but for skill, combined with quick thinking, I know of none to compare with this, and from the spectacle point of view, to use an American expression, its thrills have everything else "beaten to a frazzle."

Car football and car pushball is a contest for babies compared with football on motor-cycles, and the only other game which for excitement, speed, clever manoeuvring, and perfect judgment of eye and pace, is in any way comparable to it is polo. If I were asked to name the three most essentially "he-men" games or sports, I should plump for rugger, polo, and motor-cycle football, and I do not think I should be far out in my estimate.

ORIGIN A BIT OF FUN.

I believe I am right in saying that the motor-cycle game began as a sort of fun, a freak act in a gymkhana at a Yorkshire charity fete, and was organised by Mr. Freddie Dixon the Middlesbrough crack, T.T. winner, Brooklands racer, and fine sportsman who can make a cycle do almost anything.

With the sportsmen of Yorkshire, who like more than a bit of devil in their pleasures, the new game fascinated, and it was not long before other hardy Northmen formed teams. Then followed, I believe, Birmingham and Coventry teams, and afterwards the Sydenham club in London took it up. This club has for some years now done the pioneer work for the sport in the South and done it exceedingly well. Its players are clever, and their exhibitions at the Crystal Palace have been brilliant.

With the growth in popularity it was felt, as I stated some months ago, that there should be formed a league and that rules should be laid down for its better regulation. And with this end in view a conference was held in London to which the following clubs were invited—the Coventry and Warwickshire M.C., Birmingham M.C.C., Middlesbrough M.C.C., Blackpool and Fylde M.C.C., Bradford M.C. and L.C.C., Sydenham M.C., West Kent M.C., Reading M.C. and L.C.C., Slough M.C., and L.C.C., Oxford M.C., Grimsby M.C. and L.C.C., and Bristol (Douglas) M.C.

SIX ADVISORY CLUBS.

The result of this conference was the formation of a sub-committee consisting of six members drawn from Sydenham, Coventry, Middlesbrough, Birmingham, and Grimsby, to cover the whole of the country, to which all questions relating to the game were to be referred, and to act as advisers to any club in their districts desirous of taking up the game or who were in any difficulty regarding the rules governing it.

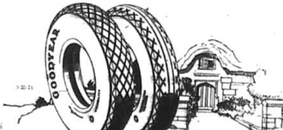
As the result of this I understand, the sport has received such a fillip that in the next two years, if progress is maintained at the same rate, it should be possible to form a national competition. Many clubs all over the country are this season intending to give the game a "try out," and among them are some of the biggest and best. Among them I am gratified to see the Surbiton Motor Club, one of the chief organisations of motor-cycle and car owners in the London district. It has the officials and the riders to make the game "go."

"SOCCER" WITHOUT OFFSIDE.

Play is much on the lines of Association football but without any offside. The minimum length of the field of play is 100 yards and the minimum breadth 50 yards, but by arrangement any field already marked for football may be used and there is hardly a village without such a pitch.

Penalties of Forgetfulness.

More erring motorists were before the Magistrate, on Thursday morning. Messrs Wevill and Cleland were fined Sh. 20/- each for failing to obtain a license for the current half year. Mr A. L. Block was also charged with a similar offence, but triumphantly produced his registration ticket, and the matter stood over for further enquiries. Mr Burt was fined Sh. 5/- for not having a rear light, and an Indian for not having a license, paid the usual Sh. 20/-.



Insist on Goodyear Inner Tubes

For complete satisfaction and economical service you should insist on Goodyear Inner Tubes for your covers.

Goodyear Balloon Inner Tubes are fit companions for Goodyear Balloon Tyres, satisfactorily meeting the demands of the balloon tyre.

In balloon tubes as in balloon tyres, "Goodyear Means Good Wear."

Next Time Buy

GOODYEAR

BALLOON TUBES

Explorers Use This Car Because It Is Dependable

Pioneers and explorers, whose lives depend upon the reliability of the transportation they use, employ Dodge Brothers Motor Cars almost exclusively.

Stefansson used Dodge Brothers Cars through the uncharted deserts of Central Australia. Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, on three different occasions, penetrated the innermost wastes of Mongolia in a Dodge Brothers Car.

The car's dependability is proverbial, and its exceptional *riding comfort* permits long travel over bad roads without fatigue.

Touring Car	£320
Sedan Special	£390
Screen Commercial Car	£325
Chassis	£270

Delivered Nairobi

J. FISHER & SIMMONS (E.A.) LTD.
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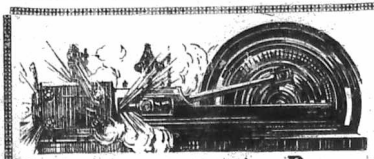
DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS



Your most expensive Power

...the power you do **NOT** use

From engine or motor, power is transmitted through machine to material, transforming it into finished product.

Frictional heat means wear. You may pay real money for power that only waste out your machinery and then, to replace it, pay more money for repairs and replacements.

The power you do NOT use is your most expensive power.

Sense of this waste and destruction can be eliminated by Correct Lubrication.

If you want to save power, repairs and stoppages, get in touch with the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa Ltd., the leading authorities on scientific lubrication.

Write for the booklet "Power Pools".

GARGOYLE

Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

Some Suggestions for Improvement.

PEDESTRIANS' DUTIES.

The following suggestions are not claimed to be a complete panacea for all the difficulties which present themselves in trying to find a remedy for our traffic troubles. They deal mainly with the regulation of traffic in urban as opposed to rural centres. The flow of traffic on the open road and through sparsely populated districts is normally easy and provided certain rules are observed, little inconvenience and danger need be looked for. It is in connection with the large centres that every time desirable use and improvements made and suggestions discussed.

Traffic regulations should be as few and as simple as possible, and such as can and ought to be universally adhered to and enforced.

SAFETY FIRST.

As regards pedestrian traffic, pedestrian has certain rights, but only equal rights with other road users, and the obligation suggested—that he should give way to an approaching vehicle—certainly entails no particular hardship. For his own personal safety it is better that the pedestrian should realise such an obligation.

Pedestrians should be specially educated to provide against the dangers of the road.

(a) Through the Press.

(b) By poster advertisements.

(c) By pictorial and other educational means for children.

(d) By cinematographic films in picture theatres.

"A few simple maxims embodying the rules of the road and the proper method of road crossing the street till the traffic has been observed will do much to lessen the number of traffic accidents. With the co-operation of the Education Authorities these maxims might easily be made to form part of the regular curriculum in every elementary school.

A Safety First management should be entrusted to the police.

(1) Courses of instruction for traffic and transport employees.

(2) The organisation of street traffic with a view to greater public safety and efficiency.

DETERMINING ROAD CAPACITY.

A regulation for the control of road traffic should be based upon the principle of facilitating the maximum practicable speed consistent with public safety and general convenience for each different kind of vehicle.

Fast vehicles should always be as far as practicable from the kerb, so as to minimise the risk to pedestrians who may step from the footpath on to the carriageway.

The main traffic on the one carriageway should probably be found to be advantageous in cases which will readily suggest themselves to urban readers. In this connection, however, the interests of commercial drivers have to be carefully considered.

Certain streets should at certain times be closed to slow-moving traffic. It requires very little observation to see that most of the traffic congestion which occurs in city areas is due to slow-moving transport. Why should this traffic be allowed to hold up the faster stream causing congestion and danger, when it is an inconvenient to travel by alternative routes?

THE CROSS ROADS DANGER.

The danger of collision at cross roads should be dealt with by the laying down of some general rule: road-users should be allowed to [illegible] traffic.

Speed Limits.

DO NOT PREVENT ROAD ACCIDENTS.

A distressing accident when took place recently demonstrates once more the futility of speed limits to prevent accidents, says the "R.A.C. Magazine." The R.A.C. has consistently urged that the institution of speed limits is in itself a grave danger. It tends to divert the attention of the police from the dangerous driving classes which alone can properly safeguard the public against some of the worst types of accident.

Prosecutions under the speed limit cause resentment among ordinarily law-abiding road-users who never have, and never will, cause any danger, or even inconvenience, to the most nervous or careless pedestrians. But they rarely include the habitual fast driver because that individual makes it his business to know when and where traps are set so that he can easily avoid them. And as soon as he thinks himself secure a natural reaction sets in and he drives with less care and now speed than usual when beyond the limit of the trap.

Speed traps. Also, are invariably set on safe sections of road, for the very simple reason that it is on the safe portions of a road that the great majority of drivers more most rapidly. This position of the traps is so well-known to every driver that the moral effect of the trap is entirely absent on those sections of road where real danger exists.

While admitting that the ordinary speed trap obtains the largest possible number of convictions with the least possible trouble to the police, it is quite obvious that it fails to achieve the object which the institution of the speed limit had in view, i.e. the punishment of the dangerous driver.

To secure this it is necessary to institute proceedings under the dangerous driving clause, a course which the R.A.C. has advocated full-well [illegible] different sec-

The clause has however, passed which the club should be called upon to do work which is so clearly in force of the police.

The club did not apply to demonstrate that it was a very simple matter to obtain convictions under this clause. Having done so it looks to the police to carry out their duties and enforce this very important and simple regulation instead of devoting valuable time to speed traps which do far more harm than good.

[illegible] observation at which should be punishable.

Even if the obligations upon improving traffic were clearly defined, it would still be obligatory upon drivers to observe ordinary precautions at road intersections, where the laying down of safety lines to ensure strict adherence to the proper side would do much to prevent trouble.

Stationary vehicles are always a serious source of obstruction, and, consequently danger. As regards delivery and trade vehicles, it is doubtful if much can be done, as these have a right by law to deliver goods and work while doing so. But all new business premises which are erected in much parade traffic should be planned with adequate arrangements for loading and unloading.

The breaking up of the roadway is one of the worst and most constant dangers to traffic. On important thoroughfares there should be no cessation of work, and shifts of men should be employed till the job in hand is completed, working night and day if necessary.

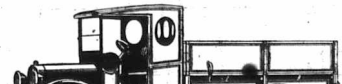
(*Exchange*)

6-HUPMOBILE-8

Mention smoothness, speed, dependability and super-

REO

THERE'S ONLY ONE SPEED WAGON



Carrying Capacity 1¼ Tons

The Reo speed wagon has the power to master the bad roads and steep grades of this Colony. It is the only commercial car in which these important features are Combined: double frame anchoring of vital units spiral bevel gear drive, 13 plate clutch, super-powerful brakes and 50 per cent oversize vital parts

Chassis with Cab £350

REO HEAVY DUTY SPEED WAGON

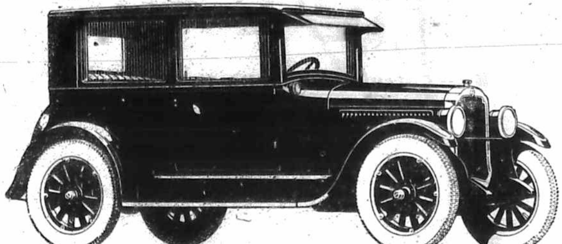
Carrying Capacity 2 Tons

Fitted with Six cylinder engine double frame chassis incorporating all characteristic strength speed and reliability which Reo is noted for.

Chassis with Cab £540

Now—

Greater Beauty
Finer Performance
Lower Price



Coach
£350

Not one :: :: **But All Three**

Touring
£298

OLDSMOBILE HAS gone far beyond all existing standards to give to the public in this latest Oldsmobile Six beauty, performance and value absolutely new in the Oldsmobile price field.

Careful refinements in body, engine and chassis lift the already sound and proved Oldsmobile to an even higher plane of quality, just as the new reduced prices strongly emphasize its value.

Greater Beauty is one impressive feature imparted by longer, lower, smarter bodies; by an attractive double bead moulding; by handsome two-tone colour combinations in enduring Duco and by wood wheels with big balloon tyres—combining to present an appearance smart, youthful, distinctive.

Finer Performance too, has been achieved—through the introduction of vital engineering improvements resulting in swifter acceleration, superior braking, easier steering, greater economy and in a smooth, flexible power range which makes it possible to throttle down to a slow walk or quickly step up the speed to forty—fifty—or more miles per hour.

Lower Prices also are announced—and it is a striking, dominant tribute to the better organization of Oldsmobile's vast resources that this company has succeeded in effecting in this, its latest Six, a still lower scale of prices with a strong advancement in Oldsmobile's great value.

A New Standard Is Set Even though the price is lower the quality is higher. You can't afford to buy any automobile at or near Oldsmobile's new low price without first acquainting yourself with this car's combination of greater beauty, finer performance, lower price—not one but all three. By all means go to the nearest Old-mobile dealer's showroom to-day and see this car.

OLDSMOBILE

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.
D I S T R I B U T O R S

THE EAST
African Standard
Special Supplement

NAIROBI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Quiet Session at Mombasa.

NEW LEGISLATION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Mombasa, Thursday.

Legislative Council sat for rather more than two hours to-day and a number of Bills passed their second reading and committee stages. The Colonial Secretary intimated that it was hoped to conclude the business of the Council to-morrow and to that end it was proposed to move to-morrow morning the suspension of standing orders in order to take third reading of various Bills without the usual notice.

Questions.

CASE OF A STOCK INSPECTOR.

The Member for the Coast (Major Robertson Eustace) asked:

"Why Stock Inspector A. E. Hudson, of the Veterinary Department, was dismissed and no reason given him after serving five and a half years in the Department and no adverse report against him?

"Why was a certificate of service withheld and has this now been given him?"

The the Director of Agriculture replied:

"Stock Inspector A. E. Hudson was serving under a Class "B" agreement which provided that the contract of service might be terminated by either party on three months' notice or alternately on payment of one month's salary.

It was decided to terminate his services under that agreement, and the officer named accepted one month's salary in lieu of notice.

It is not correct to say that there was "no adverse report against him."

The certificate of service was transmitted to Mr. Hudson upon the final decision in regard to the termination of his services."

POSTAL SEGREGATION.

Mr. J. B. Pandya (Indian nominated member) asked:

If the Postmaster-General has received recommendation from the Kitale District Committee to have at Kitale Post Office three separate counters for Europeans, Asians and Natives?

If he has issued any instructions in favour or against such segregation policy at the Post Office counter?

The Colonial Secretary Replied:

The reply to both questions is in the negative.

KITALE WATER.

The Indian members of Council are showing great interest in the welfare of Kitale. On Thursday, last week in Legislative Council they enquired about the water supply.

Mr. J. B. Pandya asked:

"Will the Government state if any scheme of water supply to Kitale township is under consideration, and if so, when the supply is likely to be available."

The Director of Public Works replied:

"A scheme for a gravitation supply has been provisionally considered, but no funds have as yet been provided for the purpose."

COMPASSIONATE PENSION.

The Treasurer moved:

"That in consideration of the destitution of the widow of the late Captain H. Pidcock who after 20 years 3 months and 16 days satisfactory service in the Port and Marine Department of this Colony, retired on the 16th of December, 1918 on a pension of £275 a year and died in England on the 9th March, 1926, this Honourable Council is pleased to award her a compassionate pension at the rate of £91 13 4 per year (which represents one sixth of the emoluments drawn by her deceased husband last before retirement) with effect from the 10th March, 1926, inclusive."

Mr. T. A. Wood (Nairobi North) said he did not wish to oppose the motion but if the widow was destitute £91 odd was not going to be very much use to her even in Britain. If the motion was passed, he would like to suggest that enquiries should be made as to her actual position with a view to the pension being increased at a later stage "to make it into a piece of bread and butter instead of a stone." Whilst in the case of an official who had been drawing £1,500 a year the principle of allotting one-sixth to his widow was alright, one-sixth of a low pre-war salary did not constitute a subsistence allowance in these days.

The Acting Treasurer said enquiries had been made already as a result of which it was ascertained that the suggested pension would be sufficient.

The motion was carried.

Bills.

The following Bills were then read a second time:—The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, The East African State Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, The Second Supplementary Appropriation (Railway) Bill, The Mining (Amendment) Bill, The Mohammedan Marriage, Divorce and Succession (Amendment) Bill, The Customs Management Bill, The Crown Lands (Amendment) Bill, The Townships (Amendment) Bill.

The Colonial Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill said the majority of the items in the Schedule had already received sanction. There were, however, three items which had not been before Council previously. The sum of £148/12/10 was for Governors' Conference expenses this year not anticipated at the time the estimate was drawn up because the expenditure was not expected. Secondly a sum of £10,000 was required to write off the money owing by a bankrupt firm which some short time prior to its bankruptcy purchased hoes to that value from Government. In this connexion Honourable Members doubtless would remember the sad and tortuous history of those hoes which were ordered during war time in the hope that they would greatly stimulate agriculture, a view which had the blessing of all who considered it; but actually they became very much of a white elephant and the Government was never able to dispose of them at anything like the cost price. Ultimately they were sold at a large loss, some of them to a firm which had a very large bankruptcy indeed. The sum of £10,000 was inevitable expenditure as the case had been adjudicated and no further dividend was possible. The third item was a sum of £240,000 put to the repayment of Railway unallocated stores and with regard to that the Government's action in removing that from the list of assets had been endorsed by every Member of Council.

Mr. Pandya commenting on the item for £10,000 said it would be well in future if Government always insisted on payment in advance.

MINING LAW.

The Commissioner of Lands, moving the second reading of the Mining (Amendment) Bill explained that whereas under the existing law the rights of Civil Servants to embark on any sort of mining venture were limited by the necessity of obtaining the Governor's consent, the object of the present Bill was to remove that qualification and prohibit the exercise of any such rights at all. Mining rights were not like land rights such as Civil Servants possessed in Kenya, and although mining was not wildly exciting in this country there was always that potentiality to consider; and it would be unwise to have half the Civil Service scrambling in a diamond rush. Moreover in many cases the Civil Service would be apt to be in an unfair position compared with the rest of the community as a result of possessing inside knowledge.

THE C.O. WAY.

Mr. Conway Harvey said that whilst cordially agreeing with the necessity for introducing the Bill, he very strongly objected to the second paragraph of objects and reasons which read "The Secretary of State has directed that Government Officials should in no case be permitted to acquire local interests in mining or other enterprises of a speculative character, and has directed the deletion of the words 'without the previous sanction of the Governor'." He suggested—and he was sure his colleagues were associated with him—that it was an unreasonable hardship that members of the Civil Service should be deprived of the right to make any investment whatever in Kenya. He thought the Governor could be trusted to exercise discretion in the matter and he (the speaker) thought it was extremely unfair for that sort of order to come from Home where the most estimable gentlemen who controlled our destinies were not in a position to know local facts and circumstances.

Mr. T. A. Wood said he would vote against the second reading as a matter of principle. For many years they had endeavoured to take the official out of his watertight compartment and convert him into a member of the general community. He contended that the present law gave His Excellency in Council quite sufficient scope to exercise that paternal interest. He regarded the present instructions from the Colonial Office as a definite attempt to destroy the fruits of hard work undertaken some years ago.

H.E.'s SYMPATHY.

Captain Kenealy said the proposed legislation drove one to one of the two conclusions, either (1) the country required protection against abuse of trust by officials, a suggestion which could not be tolerated by the Elected Members; or (2) That officials engaged in mining required protection against themselves, not having intelligence and acumen enough to decide such matters for themselves. He took it that both sides of the House would oppose such legislation which, if it was prompted by the Colonial Office should be incorporated in the Colonial Office regulations and not in the laws of this country.

The Attorney-General said in the second paragraph of the objects and reasons, practically the identical words used by the Secretary of State had been reproduced.

Mr. Conway Harvey: Your Excellency, on a point of order. The Government Members being interested parties, I take it they will not be allowed to vote?

Mr. Wood challenged a division, the result of which was Ayes 22, Noes 12. The motion was carried.

His Excellency said in view of the strong feeling expressed on the subject of the Bill he proposed when the Bill was carried to reserve his assent to it until he had laid the whole question again before the Secretary of State.

CUSTOMS UNION.

The Commissioner of Customs in moving the second reading of the Customs' Management Bill reviewed the efforts made since March of last year to effect the co-ordination of Customs procedure in all British Dependencies in Eastern Africa. Agreement on all main principles had been reached and Ordinances differing only in detail were being enacted in the four territories concerned. By this means Customs procedure over a wide area could be standardised and formalities simplified, the way being paved at the same time for the institution of a system of free trade or Customs Union between any or all of the territories concerned. Having dealt with some of the main clauses of the Bill the Honourable Member asked that so far as possible the Bill should be accepted as it stood since it was the outcome of protracted negotiations with representatives of the other territories and it was desirable not to disturb the unanimity arrived at. He suggested that it might be well for the Bill to be referred to a Select Committee for consideration before the Committee Stage was reached.

Mr. Nehra said the enactment of the Bill would be a great encouragement to the development of inter-Colonial trade.

Mr. Sim thought he would be voicing the opinion of the commercial community generally when he said that the Bill was heartily welcomed by them. It was one step further in the direction of that Customs Union which had been under discussion for a considerable time.

His Excellency later announced the composition of the Select Committee to consider the Bill as follows:—Commissioner of Customs (Chairman), the Acting Solicitor-General, the Member for Mombasa (Mr. Sim), the Member for Nairobi North (Mr. T. A. Wood), and Mr. Pandya.

THE NATIVE RESERVES.

The Commissioner of Lands in moving the second reading of the Crown Lands (Amendment) Bill reminded Honourable Members of a debate in Council a year ago at a time when the supplementary estimates were being discussed when it was conceded that the proceeds of land forming an integral part of native reserves should go to the Native Councils for the direct benefit of the native tribes. But the law as it stood did not recognise that such areas as township areas were parts of the reserve in which they are situated and in fact such areas had been regarded as excised from native reserves. That was a principle which it was never intended should operate and it was time it was changed. The sole effect of the new Section 55 was to say that lands which all agreed must necessarily be leased, possibly to non-natives, were now, as they were not before integral parts of the native reserve in the midst of which they were situated. The amended law would also enable native reserve to be gazetted in a manner not possible before.

Dr. Arthur said he welcomed whole-heartedly the introduction of the Bill. He hoped it would be but the first step towards emphasising to the native mind the desire on the part of Government to safeguard native land. For year past there had been unrest in the native mind, largely as a result of the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1915; and the step now being taken was one of the greatest importance to the native peoples of this country.

CROWN PROTECTION.

Mr. MacLellan Wilson thought it was a little unfortunate that the word "sold" had crept into the first paragraph of the statement of objects and reasons. There was no intention to sell land in native reserves. He welcomed the Bill and was glad that whilst native reserves were defined as being entirely for natives and native purposes, it was made clear that the land was still held under the Crown. It was well that it should be emphasised that the reasons why the Crown became sole owners of the country was to protect the natives against themselves. The natives were being put in a very sound position so far as the land was concerned and he hoped the friends of the natives would make that clear to them. There had been a great deal of dissatisfaction and suspicion which in his view was unfounded.

Captain Kenealy queried the wisdom of the new Section 54 (1) which reads: "The Governor-in-Council may by notice in the Gazette declare that any area of Crown land, either by general or particular description and whether the same has been surveyed or not, shall be a Native Reserve." Whilst there was no need for alarm with the present Conservative Government in office at Home, it seemed to him that that clause would put a tremendous power into the hands of any future Labour Government and the enemies of Kenya.

Mr. Shams-ud-Deen did not like the principle involved in the Bill which perpetuated the artificial policy of dividing the whole country into compartments, such as the game reserves, the Masai reserve the Highlands (really the European reserve) and so forth.

Mr. Nehra said he would have liked to see objects stated by the mover of the Bill more strongly emphasised in the text.

Lord Francis Scott said he supported the Bill for two reasons. For a long time there had been arguments and uncertainty as to the actual limitation of the native reserves and he was glad that that would be settled now on a definite basis. He was not personally altogether in favour of a system of native reserves but since the country was committed to the principle it was right they should be settled definitely. Secondly there had been some objection as to what might happen but he thought the whole crux of the thing was in the last sentence of Section 55—"or otherwise set apart or utilised for purposes beneficial to the inhabitants of such reserves." Anything beneficial to them must be beneficial to the country at large.

Replying to the debate the Commissioner of Lands stressed the fact that there was not a single thing in the Bill which did not enlarge the existing security enjoyed by the natives.

TOWNSHIP RATE.

The House then went into committee to consider clause by clause the Bills already referred to with the exception of the Customs Management Bill.

On the proposition of Mr. T. A. Wood Section 3 (a) of the Bill to amend the Township Ordinance (rendered necessary to regularise the collection of Muthaiga rates) was amended to read "The rateable value of any property shall not exceed 75 per cent. of its gross annual value."

NOTARIES PUBLIC

The Notaries Public Amendment Bill which was put back from the December session in order that the Law Society should have an opportunity of considering its terms was also considered in Committee. The Attorney General explained that generally speaking the Law Society had approved of the Bill but had suggested that some difference should be made in the annual fees paid on renewal of certificates in Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru and those payable elsewhere.

Mr. T. A. Wood asked what was going to happen when Eldoret became an important place, when Kitale (as was promised) outstripped Nairobi, whilst he understood Kisumu was already important. He suggested it would be better to make the fee £3 generally.

Mr. Schwartze said the position in England was that the fee was different as within a ten miles radius of the General Post Office, London and elsewhere. It did not pay anyone to be a Notary Public, in places like Kisumu, and Eldoret, but it met the convenience of the banks in attesting bills. The schedule might be altered when those places became of sufficient importance to warrant it. In the meantime he proposed that the higher fee should be only applicable to the two main towns in the Colony, Nairobi and Mombasa.

The Attorney General intimated approval of the latter amendment which was agreed to.

BUILDING LABOUR.

When all the business on the Order of the Day had been completed Captain Schwartze drew attention to a telegram in the following terms which had just been received by him from the Nairobi Master Builders Association:—

Kenya Master Builders' Association in committee unanimously state African labour almost unobtainable resulting in total inability to tender for any building programme except at Asiatic labour rates very nearly ten times over present costs. Earnestly request matter be brought to notice of Legislative Council.

Captain Schwartze said he did not want to protract the sitting of Council but he suggested that this matter should receive the attention of the Governor and his advisers.

Council then adjourned until nine o'clock on Friday morning.

Friday's Session.

Mombasa, Friday.

An hour this morning sufficed for the completion of the business before the Legislative Council which was adjourned *sine die*.

The following papers were laid on the Table:—Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Customs Management Bill; Report of the Select Committee on the Custody of Children Bill, 1925; Statement on the Colonial Loans position.

Questions.

KIBOS ROAD.

Mr. J. B. Pandya (Indian Nominated Member) asked:—

"Will the Hon. the Director of Public Works state:—

1. The amount sanctioned in 1926 for roads in Indian settled areas near Kibos in Kisumu district?

2. The amount spent up to now during 1926?

3. In view of absence of roads and impassable conditions of existing tracks, will he take steps, at least to make passable, roads in this area?"

The Director of Public Works replied:

"No funds have been allocated for this area up to the present from the 1926 Road Estimates. The improvement of communications in this area shall have my early attention."

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Member for the Coast (Major Robertson Eustace) asked:

As most of the vessels of the principal steamship lines coming to this country now call at Marseilles at regular intervals, whether arrangements could not be made that mails for this country should be put on board at Marseilles instead of being picked up at Aden?

The Colonial Secretary replied:

The arrangements for mails to this Colony from the United Kingdom lies with the Post Office Authorities in London but it is the case that taking all United Kingdom mails for this Colony into consideration the present system is the most efficient and expeditious.

LAND POLICY.

The Member for Kenya (Capt. Keneally) asked:

Does the land policy of Kenya require the existence of special circumstances before land can become available to meet the demand for land?

The Commissioner of Lands reported:

"The answer is in the negative."

Capt. Keneally also asked:

Will Government immediately proceed with preparations for the alienation of more land on a large scale.

The Commissioner of Lands replied:

Government is already engaged in measures for the alienation of a further considerable area of Crown land.

The Member for Kenya further asked:

As three months is insufficient for the proper advertisement of land sales, will Government give longer notice and issue public advertisements thereof?

The Commissioner of Lands replied:

If, in the opinion of Honourable Members, longer notice is necessary Government is prepared to extend the period of three months' notice which has hitherto been usual for the purpose.

PORT CONTROL REPORT

The Member for Ukamba (Lord Francis Scott) asked:—

Will Government state the position with regard to the action being taken on the report of the Port Commission and state when some definite decision may be expected.

The Colonial Secretary replied:

The Report of the Port Commission was forwarded in January to the Secretary of State who referred it to the Imperial Shipping Committee.

It is understood that the Secretary of State has now received the comments of that Committee; that those comments are being published in England and that they will shortly reach this Colony. The Government considers an early decision imperative, and is taking all possible steps to secure it.

Bills.

The Colonial Secretary moved the suspension of Standing Orders to enable the second and third readings of Bills on the Order of the Day to be taken without the usual notice.

Captain Keneally opposed the motion on the ground that questions asked by him three months ago with regard to the land policy of the Colony had not been answered. As, he said, the land policy was a dominant factor in the financial existence of the Colony, it was essential those questions should be answered.

The Colonial Secretary said of the four questions put in yesterday by the Hon. Member, three had been answered at a considerable amount of inconvenience. It was not possible to give an answer to the fourth question at the moment. The lapse of twenty-four hours was not, he thought, a very long period to allow for the answering of questions especially far away from the base. He would undertake that the answer to the fourth question would be given in writing as soon as possible.

Captain Keneally: These questions were put in three months ago and not only yesterday.

His Excellency: As the Hon. Member appears to have a grievance in the matter I think I should point out that the answers to the questions which he asked for in writing were sent to him, to one question on July 10 and to the other question on July 17. He has therefore had a period of between three weeks and a month to ask any further questions. In spite of that fact he only asked questions yesterday. He must show some consideration to Government servants in this matter. Far more notice is given in other assemblies.

THIRD READINGS.

The following Bills passed their third reading.—The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, The East African State Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, The Second Supplementary Appropriation (Railway) Bill, The Mining (Amendment) Bill, The Mohammedan Marriage, Divorce, and Succession Bill, The Crown Lands (Amendment) Bill, The Townships (Amendment) Bill, The Notaries Public (Amendment) Bill.

The Customs Management Bill having been considered in Committee on the report of the Select Committee which advised only certain small unimportant amendments, the Bill was read a third time in Council.

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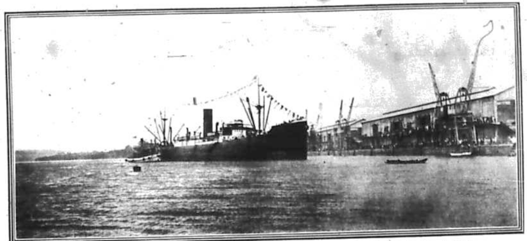
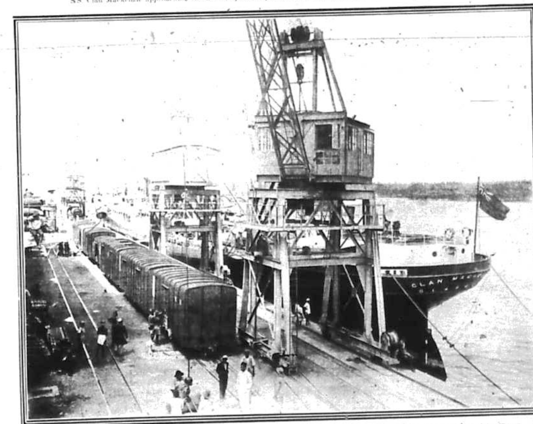
OUR PICTURE PAGE.

OPENING OF THE NEW PIER.

Photos, Patel, Mombasa



S.S. Clan Mackenzie approaching the new deep water pier at Kilindini on July 28—the first ship to be berthed.



Kenya's new port. The Clan Mackenzie alongside No. 1 Berth at Kilindini discharging the 25-ton locomotive boilers for the Kenya and Uganda Railways—the reason why the ship was brought to the wharf.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council opened the August session at Mombasa this year. On the left: prominent officials and members of Council awaiting the arrival of His Excellency at the station. On the right: Sir Edward Grigg inspecting the Police Guard of Honour.

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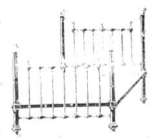

PRICE Shgs. 89 50
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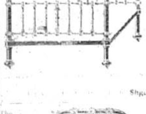

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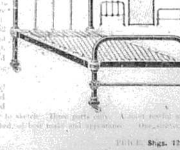

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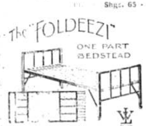

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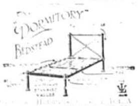

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THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS

Commercial Convention Meets at Mombasa.

A REVIEW OF PROGRESS.

The Association of East African Chambers of Commerce opened its half yearly session at Mombasa on Monday.

A feature of the President's review of the present situation was his condemnation of present taxation and his hint that new taxes were being considered by Government.

He uttered a word of warning against the danger of frightening Capital from the country and said the cost of living was already keeping people away.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mombasa, Tuesday.

On Monday morning at 10 o'clock the Half Yearly Session of the Association of E. A. Chambers of Commerce met at the rooms of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce. There was a good attendance of the delegates from the various Chambers. The following were present:—The Hon. W. A. M. Sim, President; L. A. Howse, Nairobi and Eldoret; J. W. Tyson, Kisumu; A. C. Tannahill, The Hon. T. A. Wood, Nairobi; H. W. D. Frudd, E. Belart, G. D. Patel, Mombasa; H. J. Jaffer, C. Marshall, Eastern Province; Mohamed Kasim, Kisumu; P. H. Clarke, Railway Council; The Hon. G. Walsh, Commr. of Customs; Col. Franklin, H. M. Trade Commissioner and Major H. M. Trade's Commissioner's Office.

President's Review.

The President['s] opening Address said ... You will sh... ...m. the Secretary a pre... work done by your Executive Committee and realise the heavy burden that falls on their shoulders. I take this opportunity of acknowledging their valuable work on behalf of the Associated Chamber. At the same time I would remind you that as the Headquarters of the Associated Chambers of Commerce are in Nairobi, this work really devolves on gentlemen drawn from the commercial community of that town. This must, I fear continue until better communications enable representatives from other Chambers to attend their monthly meetings without undue demands on their time.

CUSTOMS UNION.

The time-honoured subject of Customs Union with the adjoining Territory has received great attention. The Dar-es-Salaam Chamber of Commerce has assured us of their full support in our efforts to attain this, and as the commercial communities of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are of one mind in this, there surely should be no further delay. You know we have been working for years to this end, and a real stage to its fulfilment was reached when the Legislative Council passed the Customs Consolidating and Amending Bill on Friday last. This Bill enables the Governor to enter into agreements with adjoining territories to effect this end.

In hearing its clauses you will have been struck by the arbitrary character of many of them. The unofficial members of the Select Committee who examined the Bill, fully realised this, but also realised that the Customs must be given these powers for the purposes of not only protecting the Revenue but for protecting those engaged in commerce from illegal methods that might be practised, the result of which would be that the evil doer would undersell those who regarded the Law. One provision in the 1910 Ordinance has been amended and now the Commissioner of Customs is no longer the Prosecutor, Judge Jury and Hangman for offences under the Customs Law, but defendants have the right of having the case heard in the Courts of Justice—a right which should never have been withheld.

With these arbitrary powers accorded under the Customs Law, it is essential to avoid hardship that the Law be administered with the greatest discretion and sympathy and no advantage taken of technical breaches committed without intent to defraud.

BAZAAR TRADE.

In my last Report I referred to the unsatisfactory conditions of the Import Trade, especially of what is known as the Bazaar Trade, and how much of this is due to the almost unrestricted credit afforded to dealers by importing houses. The Mombasa Chamber of Commerce have appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into the matter and submit draft contract forms, with special regard to the terms of credit on which goods and produce are sold and bought. When this has been accomplished I trust a step will have been made that will result in a mutual understanding on this important matter.

INCREASED TAXES.

I have heard rumours of increased taxation and I see on the Agenda is a resolution, in regard to the Death Duties. I do not wish any remarks of mine now to affect the debate on that subject, but the greatest caution will have to be observed if we are not to alarm the importation of capital. Capital is a very shy bird and this country is still in its initial stage of development. One of the most important precepts of economics is that capital should not be taxed, and if we even contemplate that step, we arrest progress and development. I do not think I am far wrong when I say that very few, if any, of the commercial, agricultural or industrial undertakings in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have got beyond the stage of re-investigating in the country the bulk of any profits they may have been lucky enough to secure. All these territories are still in childhood and capital is their nourishment; to grudge them that will stunt their growth.

I do not hesitate to state that this Colony is too heavily taxed at present and if we are to attract not only capital but the right sort of Colonist, we must have a reduction and not an increase. The land is calling out for more workers and the cost of living here I fear deters many who would otherwise help in sharing the burden from making Kenya their home.

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REPORT OF ACTION.

The Secretary then read a report of action on the resolutions passed at the last session item by item referring to letters in connection therewith where necessary. These were as follows.

Telegraph Service.—Before approaching the Postmaster-General the Executive considered it well to get the opinion of the two Uganda Chambers it having come to their knowledge that the receiving offices continued working each evening until the line was clear and that most offices in Uganda closed at 4 p.m.

Letters from the Uganda Chamber dated July 7 and Eastern Province dated August 9 both expressed the view that the present arrangements for despatch and delivery of telegrams was satisfactory. These were read to the meeting by the secretary and there was no comment.

TANGANYIKA WIRELESS.

Lake Ports Communication:—The Postmaster General informed the Executive that the Tanganyikan Government is making provision for the construction of a telegraph line which will link Bukoba direct with the Tanganyika system. He also stated that Tanganyika have definitely in hand the erection of a wireless station at Dar-es-Salaam.

A letter from the P.M.G. dated June 21 was read. Col. Franklin asked whether the Dar-es-Salaam wireless system was to be worked in connection with Kenya or entirely separate, as was Zanzibar.

Mr. Frudd asked how one would wire to Bukoba from Mombasa. It was pointed out that Bukoba is linked up with Uganda system, but up to now there was a blank between Mwanza and Bukoba. This blank was now filled by connecting up Bukoba with the Tanganyika system.

Col. Franklin asked whether it was the intention of the P.M.G. here, when the new wireless station was erected at Dar-es-Salaam to initiate a wireless service between here and Dar-es-Salaam, i.e., a regular service.

It was suggested that the P.M.G.'s of Kenya and Tanganyika should be asked this question. This was agreed to and the secretary was instructed to write accordingly.

Maize Consulting Committee.

The Report of Action stated:—Matters have now been arranged. The Association have the privilege of appointing two members on the Committee, one of which should represent shipping. They may appoint definite alternates. Appointments to Maize Conference are made not by the Association but by constituent Chambers. Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret can appoint one member each, Mombasa two, one of which should represent shipping.

Unification of Commercial Laws.

Government informed the Executive that the Conference of Law Officers will probably be held sometime in October.

There was no comment on either of these matters.

Trade Marks and Patents.

The Registrar General stated that there must be one Registration office only and the only extra expense to Mombasa people was the Registered postage fee. Copies of correspondence were forwarded to Mombasa. It appears that most of the registration was done by Mombasa Lawyers, but it would be easy for those desirous of registering to put the business in the hands of lawyers in Nairobi. The Executive decided that as there did not appear to be any great hardship it would be inadvisable to pursue the matter further."

After reading the above report, the Secretary said that the matter had been placed on the agenda again at the request of the Mombasa Chamber and would come up for discussion again under Mombasa Resolution No. 1.

CABLES.

The Report of Action stated:—The Postmaster has agreed that the inward and outward rates should be brought into line and arrangements are in hand. It is anticipated that there will result in a reduction from 2/6 to 2/4 per word in outward rates to United Kingdom. The P.M.G. refused to reconsider the matter of Cable Companies being permitted to deal direct with the public as it has been the subject of discussion so many times already.

With regard to the P.M.G.'s remarks re: Cable Companies dealing with the public, Mr. Belart said:

"I was one of the members of a Committee to interview the P.M.G. on this subject, and, after many meetings, we got no further. I have just been home and was invited to attend a meeting of the Joint East African Board to discuss the question of Cable Companies dealing direct with the public. I attended a further meeting when a representative of the Eastern Telegraph Co. was present and he stated what took place now and what they were prepared to do. They are willing to open an office in Mombasa and deal direct with the public and also to open an office in Nairobi, and all cables both ways will be dealt with without Government intervention and they are also willing to give continuous service in both places night and day if the traffic warrant it. The East African Board were to meet again, and Mr. Fitzgerald who was on his way home was to be asked to attend a meeting on the subject."

Mr. Clarke said that it was important that what had been said should be embodied in the Minutes. The Secretary said this would be done. Mr. Tannahill proposed that the Executive be instructed to keep the matter in hand.

Third Class Railway Accommodation

The Railway Council has decided that before improving the carriages it is necessary to increase the accommodation. Ten new 3rd class coaches are on order. The Revenue from 3rd class passengers is about three times that from the 1st class.

Mr. Clarke said that the Railway Council at their last meeting recognized that better accommodation is required and necessary. This

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being provided and coaches on the water now.

...s and Skins.

...nly a mere acknowledgment of ... resolution has been received ...n Government and from the ...erinary department.

The Chairman said that the Di...tor of Agriculture in reply to ... question had said that steps ...re being taken to teach natives ...w to cure skins and hides and ...t the Administrative Offices ...d already been ordered to give ... natives instruction in proper ...thods of preparing skins.

The Chairman stated that the ...atter was one of great import...ce and it was resolved that the ...atter be placed on the agenda ... next session.

...lephone Service.

The Postmaster-General inform... the Executive that financial ...ovision for Nairobi-Mombasa ...lephone service and for Nairobi-...akuru service and also for the ...construction of the Nairobi Ser...ce on the underground system, ...as been made in the loan pro...osals. He is unable to hold out ...y hopes of a coast line tele...raph or telephone for the pur...se of linking up of this Colony ...nd Tanganyika the cost to this ...rritory being out of all propor...on to the value of the service.

No comment was made on the ...bove subject.

Railway Bill.—This matter was ...ferred to the Sub-Committee of ...e Nairobi Chamber who had the ...atter in hand. A new Rail...ay Ordinance has been drafted ...d discussion on this will take ...lace later on in the agenda.

The report of the Nairobi Sub-...ommittee was read. In view of ...e matter of the Railway Ordin...nce coming up later on the ...genda there was no comment.

Customs Union.—As instructed ...he Executive have drawn up a ...emorandum which has been for...arded to H.E. Excellency the ...overnor.

As this matter was due to come ...p under item No. 7 on the Agenda, ...he matter was deferred.

Weights and Measures:—

This was forwarded to Govern...ment on 8th May and a reminder ...as sent on 3rd July.

A resolution on this subject was on the Agenda under the name of the Nairobi Chamber.

Prickly Pear:—

We are informed by the Director of Agriculture that the Prickly Pear cannot be regarded as a pest in this country, but the department will continue to watch the position.

No comment followed the reading of the above.

Shipping Committee:—

Nothing further has transpired and the temporary secretary has collected and forwarded his files to the Association. The Convention of Associations are with us anxious that this matter should not be dropped. This item is on the Agenda.

Town Planning:—An amending clause has been passed as follows: "The first proviso to the Sub section (2) of Section 12 of the Principle Ordinance is hereby repealed and in lieu thereof shall be read the following:—

"Provided that this provision shall not apply to any work done before the date of approval of the Scheme for the purpose of finishing a building begun or of carrying out a contract entered into before the application or order to prepare a scheme was made, or to any building or other work of development commenced with the written consent and approval of the authority before the date of the approval of the scheme."

A letter from Town Planning authority was read dated June 1 containing copy of amending clause passed. Mr. Tannahill asked to be allowed to bring up a further resolution later as he considered that the clause did not go anything like far enough. This was agreed to.

THE CONVENTION.

The Report of Action stated: The special attention of all Chambers was drawn to this Resolution. Nairobi Chamber passed the following resolution a copy of which has been handed to the Convention of Associations.

"That in view of the recommendations of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of E.A. Africa (resolution No. 20) this Chamber is of opinion it is inadvisable to become affiliated members of the Convention of Associations.

A letter from the Nairobi Chamber quoting a resolution passed in this matter was read.

Col. Franklin asked if Nairobi was the only Chamber that had replied.

The Secretary pointed out that the Convention sat in Nairobi and that Nairobi would be the only Chamber which might contemplate joining the Convention of Associations.

The Chairman said that this was rather an important point and called for comments.

There were no comments.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES.

The Report of Action Stated:—Government replied to the resolution of the last Session that the instructions laid down in Secretariat Circular 58 of 1926 comply with the express instructions of the Secretary of State and it is unlikely that any useful purpose would be served by raising the matter further. The effect of the circular has admittedly been to the same end.

The Executive called the attention of Government to the large programme of works outlined by Government and asked what steps are being taken to acquaint the Commercial Community in advance with requirements so that they can be in a position to tender. They replied that the resolution of the Executive had been forwarded to the Chairman of the Work Committee who are controlling the execution of the building programme with a request that the earliest possible particulars may be made available for the guidance of the local firms and they advised that those interested should keep in touch with the works Committee. The Executive published extracts from this reply in the local Press for information and they are now in communication with the Chairman of the Works Committee.

The matter of Government costing as compared with commercial costing has been gone into by the Executive and the Government are more or less in agreement.

Letters from the Government dated 7th June and 30th June and 7th August were read, as were also circulars dated 7th June, 1924 and 21st May 1923. The latter circular addressed to the Government officials and heads of Departments stated that it was the wish of the Government to purchase locally articles that can be so purchased without serious risk of inferior goods being supplied, and provided reasonable prices could be obtained, not exceeding those paid by the Crown Agents, plus all charges.

It must be left to a large extent to the discretion of the Heads of Departments to decide what local tenders should be invited, but in any case the Government aimed at filling its requirements by using sound local timber.

Officials were asked to furnish the Hon. Treasurer with a list of articles required during that year, and stated that the provisions of Section 383 of the Colonial Regulations must be borne in mind in this connection.

In regard to the circular dated 7th June it was pointed out that the Secretary of State drew attention to the fact that at present time every effort was being made by H.M. Government to encourage the placing of orders in the United Kingdom with the object of fostering trade and reducing unemployment in the Empire. Officials were urged to give preference to British made goods, and if they were not obtainable in this country orders should go through the Crown Agents, except in special circumstances of exigency. It was thought advisable to make it clear that it was not the intention of Government to substitute local indenting for purchases through the Crown Agents except in the case of suitable articles of local growth or manufacture or in the case of imported articles of British manufacture which are available in the Colony in sufficient quantities at the time local purchase decided on and which could be obtained at reasonable prices. There was no further comment.

Business Names' Ordinance:—Copy of resolution was sent to Registrar General who saw no objection, but that this was a matter that concerned the Attorney General. A letter was written to the Attorney General on 4th May and Government replied on 24th June that the means of finding out whether members of firms were minors has been provided in the shape of a register which contains all the particulars mentioned in Section 5. The Executive replied by requesting that a copy of the register consists of some 1600 files and this would be impossible and that Mombasa people can obtain the information they require within a reasonable time direct from the Registrar by mail or through their Nairobi Agents.

Letters from the Government dated 24th June and 12th July were read. The Chairman said that this did not meet the point as all minors should be compelled to disclose the fact that they were minors and that it was not up to business men to find out if they were minors or not.

Col. Franklin suggested that the local Act had departed from the English Act in not enforcing the disclosure of foreign names on letter heads.

Mr. Wood suggested that this matter should be referred back to the Executive Committee to enquire into, and this suggestion was agreed to.

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THE "ASHES" REGAINED

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

England Wins by a Margin of 289 Runs.

SURPRISING COLLAPSE OF AUSTRALIANS.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe Each Score a Century in Second Innings.

WEATHER CONDITIONS BAD ON LAST DAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, August 13.

A substitute will probably have to stand by to deputise for England's wicket-keeper, Brown of Hampshire, whose thumb has been injured in the match against Leicestershire.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

The following will be the Australian team:

Collins, Bardsley, Ryder, Andrews, Woodfull, Ponsford, Macartney, Oldfield, Grimmett, Mailey, Gregory and Richardson. The twelfth man will be selected after inspection of the wicket tomorrow.

GLORIOUS WEATHER.

London, August 14.

The weather at the Oval to-day was glorious. There was sunshine but the day was cool. The wicket was drying. There were 15,000 spectators at the opening of play.

In the Australian team Ryder was dropped and Taylor was twelfth man.

Strudwick came in to the English team in place of Brown.

ENGLAND OPENS.

England won the toss and went in first, Hobbs and Sutcliffe opening the batting, to Mailey and Grimmett. Nineteen was scored in half an hour, Hobbs scoring freely off Grimmett. At 33, Gregory went on to bowl and sent down seven overs for nine runs.

Hobbs hit Grimmett to the leg boundary and 50 was hoisted in 55 minutes. In the next over Hobbs completely misjudged a full toss from Mailey having scored 37, and Sutcliffe 18, the score being 53/1 in 58 minutes. Hobbs hit three fours.

Woolley then went in and after hitting Mailey three times to the boundary in one over was bowled when reaching forward to a good length ball at 91/2, having scored 18. Sutcliffe meanwhile had scored 40.

Hendren followed but played a ball from Gregory on to his wicket after scoring eight.

The score at lunch time was 108/3.

Tehre were 18,000 spectators after lunch.

CHAPMAN IN FORM.

Chapman then appeared an received an ovation. The partnership produced 28 runs in 15 minutes. Chapman sent up the score to 150 in 155 minutes with excellent driving which was cheered. Sutcliffe played a quuieter innings. Chapman had scored 41 and Sutcliffe 69 when 170/3 went up on the board.

The Australian bowling changes were ineffective.

Chapman scored 40 in 65 minutes, and then on going out to a vigorous drive, he was smartly stumped having batted for 77 minutes and hit five fours. He received in ovation. The score then stood at 180/4.

A COLLAPSE.

After this spirited display, a surprising collapse followed. Stevens was out at 213/5, and Sutcliffe after being hit in the face was out at 214/6 having batted for 125 minutes and given a very steady display.

Geary left at 231/7. Tate at 266/8 and Larwood at 266/9.

ENGLAND'S SCORE.

England were all out at tea time for 280, with the following scores:

Hobbs, b Mailey	37
Sutcliffe, b Mailey	76
Woolley, b Mailey	18
Hendren, b Gregory	8
Chapman st., Oldfield, b Mailey	49
Stevens, c Andrews, b Mailey	17
Rhodes, c Oldfield, b Mailey	28
Geary run out	9
Tate, b Grimmett	23
Larwood, c Andrews, b Grimmett	0
Strudwick not out	4
Extras	11
Total	280

Bowling: Gregory 1/31, Grimmett 2/74, Mailey 6/138, Macartney 0/16, Richardson 0/10.

AUSTRALIANS BAT.

The Australians went in after tea and batted to magnificent bowling and fine fielding. Strudwick was brilliant and caught Bardsley at 9/1. Macartney played on at 44/2, the innings halving lasted half an hour.

Ponsford was another victim to Strudwicks brilliance at 51/3 while Andrews off stump was uprooted at 59/4.

At the close of the days play the score was 60/4, as follows:

Woodfull not out	22
Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Larwood	2
Macartney, b Stevens	25
Ponsford run out	2
Andrews, b Larwood	3
Collins not out	1
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	60

SECOND DAY.

London, Aug. 16.

There were 20,000 spectators at the Oval to-day when play on the second day of the test match opened. The weather was dull but warm, and the state of the wicket was good.

Continuing their first innings the Australians scored 16 in half an hour off Tate and Larwood, when Rhodes relieved Larwood at 84/4.

At 90/5 Woodfull played on to his wicket off Rhodes after batting for 130 minutes. Collins had scored 16.

Later there were 30,000 spectators and at 12.15 the gates were closed.

A BRILLIANT CATCH.

There was a grim duel between Rhodes and Collins, the latter making a very determined partnership, 32 being scored in an hour, when Richardson was caught, at 122/6, in a most brilliant manner by Geary from a red hot drive to mid-off.

Collins went over and shook hands with Geary.

Gregory then went in and played a merry innings, and undaunted by his responsibilities put in some hard hitting with frequent boundaries off all the bowlers.

At lunch time Collins had been in for 2¼ hours for 33, and Gregory 45 minutes for 38, the score being, with 12 extras, 166/6.

There were 33,000 spectators after the lunch interval.

A LONG PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Collins and Gregory lasted 100 minutes with Collins having scored 60, when Gregory was smartly caught by Stevens off Tate for 73 after a courageous innings of straight driving including 10 fours. The score then stood at 220/7.

Two overs later Collins was beautifully caught by Stevens in the gully off Larwood for 61. This was a real captains effort of very dogged play of 223 minutes which included two fours. Oldfield had scored one and the full score was 231/8.

ANOTHER STAND.

Grimmett joined Oldfield, and these batsmen defied all temptation and at tea time the score stood at 286/8, Oldfield 20 and Grimmett 32.

AUSTRALIAN'S SCORE.

The Australians were all out for 302 with the following details:

Woodfull, b Rhodes	35
Bardsley, c Strudwick, b Larwood	2
Macartney, b Stevens	25
Ponsford run out	2
Andrews, b Larwood	3
Collins c Stevens b Larwood	61
Richardson, c Geary b Rhodes	16
Gregory, c Stevens, b Tate	73
Oldfield not out	33
Grimmett, b Tate	35
Mailey, c Strudwick, b Tate	0
Extras	17
Total	302

Bowling: Tate 3/40, Larwood 3/82, Geary 0/43, Stevens 1/85, Rhodes 2/35.

THE SECOND INNINGS.

England opened their second innings at 5.30 with Hobbs and Sutcliffe, who wiped off the deficit in half an hour after which they became cautious.

At the close of the day's play the score was 49/0, Hobbs 28 and Sutcliffe 20.

THIRD DAY.

London, August 17.

The wicket to-day at the Oval was soft after heavy thunderstorm during the night, but was easy. There were 13,000 spectators when play opened.

Hobbs and Sutcliffe were slow and cautious in their batting, Sutcliffe being at the wicket 40 minutes before scoring.

Later in the morning the crowd increased to 23,000. The sun's influence on the wicket became apparent as play went on.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES.

Sutcliffe greeted the arrival of the Prince of Wales with a beautiful drive to cover off Grimmett and reached 51 in 85 minutes, simultaneously sending up to score to 150/0.

At lunch time the score was 161/0, Hobbs 97 and Sutcliffe 58.

HOBBS A CENTURY.

There were 30,000 spectators after lunch, when Macartney and Gregory went on to bowl. There was a tornado of applause when Hobbs reached his century, the Australians joining in, but a beautiful ball from Gregory removed his off-bail, after a brilliant and most skilful innings of 221 minutes including 10 fours. He received an ovation on returning to the pavilion. Sutcliffe meanwhile had scored 58 and the total read 172/1.

A partnership betwen Sutcliffe and Woolley of 45 minutes put on 48 runs, when Woolley was out "leg before" to Richardson for 27, with the score 220/2. Sutcliffe 75.

SUTCLIFFE'S CENTURY.

Sutcliffe with a hit to the leg boundary off Gregory reached his century in five hours of very steady play. He received an ovation.

Hendren was bowled by Grimmett for 15, with the score at 277/3, Sutcliffe 125.

Chapman followed and had scored 16 at the tea interval when the score was 296/3.

After tea Grimmett and Richardson bowled, and 300 was sent up after six hours play. Sutcliffe still being in for 133.

THE TAIL STARTS.

Chapman was bowled by Richardson for 19 at 316/4, Sutcliffe 150 after 6¼ hours play.

Stevens was caught by Mailey off Grimmett for 22 at 373/5.

In the last over of the day Sutcliffe was bowled for 161 after a wonderful and flawless effort after 428 minutes, including 16 fours.

The score at the close of the day's play was as follows:

Hobbs b Gregory	100
Sutcliffe b Mailey	161
Woolley l-b-w b Richardson	27
Hendren b Grimmett	15
Chapman b Richardson	19
Stevens c Mailey b Grimmett	22
Rhodes not out	6
Extras	31
Total (for 6 wkts.)	375

To bat: Larwood, Geary, Tate and Strudwick.

FOURTH DAY.

London, Aug. 18.

There were 16,000 spectators at the Oval to-day when play on the fourth day of the fifth and last test match opened. The wicket had recovered but there were worn patches. The start was delayed by light rain until 12.15.

Mailey and Gregory opened the bowling, the latter sending down a very fast ball.

When Rhodes had scored six, Geary was brilliantly caught by Oldfield off Gregory for one, the score being 382/7.

TATE BATS WELL.

There were deafening cheers when Tate, who followed, hoisted 400. At 402, Grimmett went on to bowl in place of Gregory.

Rhodes then went out, leg before, off Grimmett for 14, the score being 425/8, Tate 26. Larwood was bowled by Mailey for five at 430/9.

Rain again interrupted play at 1-15 when the score was 432/9, Tate 28 and Strudwick 0.

The rain ceased at 2-50 and play restarted at 3.10.

England were all out for 436, Strudwick being caught by Andrews off Mailey for two.

ENGLAND'S SCORE.

The following were the full English scores:

Hobbs, b. Gregory	100
Sutcliffe, b. Mailey	161
Woolley, l-b.-w., Richardson	27
Hendren, b. Grimmet	15
Chapman, b. Richardson	19
Stevens, c. Mailey, b. Grimmett	22
Rhodes, l-b.-w., b. Grimmett	14
Geary, c. Oldfield, b. Gregory	1
Larwood, b. Mailey	5
Tate, not out	33
Strudwick, c. Andrews, b. Mailey	2
Extras	37
Total	436

(Continued from page 24A).

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PROBLEM No. 840

Original to the E. A. Standard. Specially composed by C. S. KIPPING, Wednesbury.

Black 6: Ka5, Q42, Rg5, Kts a8, f1, Pb6.

White 9: Kh8, Q35, Rh5, Bs a4, a1, Kts a6, b8, Ps b5, 6

White mates in two moves

PROBLEM No. 841

Original to the E. A. Standard. Specially composed by C. S. KIPPING, Wednesbury.

Black 9: Ka, Q4, R5, Bs, Kts, Ps

White 7: Kh8, Rs b2, d1, Be1, Kt d5, Ps g7, h7

White mates in three moves

These problems are quite apart from the recent competition. The position of each piece in both diagrams is given, because the Chess Editor is away at Mombasa, and, for the first time in history, the "copy" is left to the tender mercies of the E. A. S. proof-readers. Should there be any discrepancy between the diagram and the notation, solvers are asked not to attempt to solve the problems, but to wait until the correction of such mistake appears.

The indulgence of readers is asked in this matter during the Chess Editor's much needed holiday, which will extend up to and include the column of the 11th September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Chess Editor,

I wish to thank you for a most interesting Competition. May we have another one soon, please? The personal interest that you take in each of us, and the fun we derive from the tactful and humorous way in which you deal with our mistakes, makes your column, particularly during these competitions, a real godsend to a lonely farmer.

Again many thanks for the many enjoyable evenings you have helped me to spend. I take my hat off to any with an unbroken score at the end.

Yours sincerely,
F. J. BAGNOS.

"Doings," Nyeri, 5/8/26.

Dear Sir,

As one of the solvers of the recent chess problem tourney, I particularly wish to convey to you my warmest appreciation of, and thanks for, the vast amount of time and trouble you must have taken in conducting the competition and carrying it through so

In my opinion, this tourney has excelled by far all previous ones. The problems were real teasers while being always most artistic, illustrating the latest developments of the art, and graded in a most able manner to suit the strength of all the competitors, leading us on to the highest flights of the composers' skill.

I shall be most grateful if you will do me the honour of accepting the chess table, which accompanies this letter, as a small appreciation of the most enjoyable time you have given us, and of the hard work you have put in, and of the enthusiasm and extreme accuracy with which you have run the tourney.

Wishing your Chess Column the best of success,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
P. O. MEHTA.

Nairobi, 6.8.26.

Dear Sir,

I must write a few lines to tell you how much your Chess Problem Competition has been enjoyed and appreciated, especially by those on farms. We, who seldom have the chance of a game over the board, look forward to our chess in the Weekly Standard with an eagerness that the townsman would hardly realise. You cannot imagine how badly we missed the columns during the strike, and with what relief we heard that another general strike was unlikely to happen in our lifetime!

Also, we country readers must thank you for your unremitting efforts on our behalf which must, I am sure, take up much of your time. It makes a lot of difference to us to know that you take an individual interest in all our attempts.

Wishing the Chess Column and its Editor a long and prosperous career,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
J. K. FORBES.

"Woodlands," Kyambu, 12/8/26.

Dear Sir,

I propose a hearty vote of thanks to you for having given us a first-rate competition.

Yours sincerely,
"GOBBS."

Dear Sir,

Allow me to thank you for the excellence of the recent competition. I have enjoyed it very much indeed, and only wish it were going on twice as long.

Yours sincerely,
W. R. N. FOWLER.

"Nyara" Estate, Limuru, 7/8/26.

"THE CHESS AMATEUR" Problem Editor, the renowned C. S. Kipping, writes as follows in the July number:—"The East African Standard 1926 Solving Competition is being conducted in Mr. Spencer Palmer's usual inimitable style. Our only regret is that distance precludes our own solvers from enjoying it."

A band of solvers such as ours is the envy of most chess editors. Without ready response from resourceful readers it would be impossible to have such a fine competition as this one has been. Credit for our success is due to the keenness of Kenya problemists, and this is indicated by the unprecedented amount they have subscribed for prizes this time, £10/15/- in cash, in addition to Gold tie-pins, books, etc., is surely a record for any newspaper chess competition the world over.

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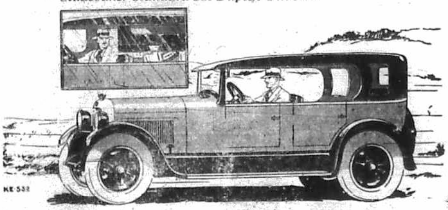

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STUDEBAKER

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

(Continued from page 23).

Bowling: Gregory 2/58, Grimmett 3/108, Mailey 3/128, Macartney 0/24, Richardson 2/80.

AUSTRALIA COLLAPSES.

There were 20,000 spectators when the Australians opened their second innings at 3.35 Larwood and Tate took the bowling.

In Larwood's second over Woodfull was caught by Geary at third slip for nought, Ponsford having scored one.

When Ponsford had scored 12, Macartney in attempting a cut was caught by Geary off Larwood for 16, the score being 31/2.

RHODES IN FORM.

Rhodes who had relieved Tate at 16 was then a success, Ponsford being brilliantly caught by Larwood in the slips off Rhodes for 12 with a total of 31/3, Bardsley not having yet scored.

W. Rhodes.

Collins was cheered on coming to the wicket, but with Bardsley still having scored nothing, Collins was very tamely caught by Woolley in the slips off Rhodes for four at 35/4.

The spectators wild with delight at this stage.

When Bardsley had scored 12, Andrews was caught by Tate off Larwood for 15, at 63/5.

At tea time the score was 74/5 Bardsley 17 and Gregory five.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The bright sun and a drying wind were handmaidens to the English bowlers, though the Australians were unprecedently poor with their strokes. Bardsley in attempting a hit to leg was caught by Woolley at fine leg off Rhodes for 21 at 83/6.

Gregory was then out, being caught by Sutcliffe at mid-off off Tate for nine at 83/7.

Richardson was bowled by Rhodes for four at 87/8, while Oldfield was bowled by Stevens for 23 at 114/9. The innings closed with Mailey being bowled by Geary for eight.

VISITORS ALL OUT.

The total score was 125, as follows:

Woodfull, c. Geary, b. Larwood		0
Macartney, c Geary b Larwood		16
Ponsford, c Larwood b Rhodes		12
Collins c Woolley b Rhodes		4
Andrews c Tate b. Larwood		15
Bardsley c Woolley b Rhodes		21
Gregory c Sutcliffe b. Tate		9
Richardson b Rhodes	...	4
Oldfield b Stevens ...	...	23
Grimmett not out ...	...	8
Mailey b. Geary ...	...	6
Extras ...	...	7
Total ...	...	125

CLOSING SCENES.

There were amazing scenes at the conclusion. The pent up excitement increased with the falling wickets which were punctuated with cheers, both from the thousands inside and hundreds outside the ground. The end with a roar from 20,000 throats, culminating in a rush for the pavilion. The crowd remained half-an-hour calling on the heroes of the match, waving hats and sticks and frenziedly cheering as each appeared. The height of the crescendo was reached when in response to persistent calls, Collins, the Australian captain appeared on the verandah.

The match between the Australians and Mr. Leveson-Gower's team at Maidenhead has been definitely scratched.

KENYA RACING.

Programme for Nairobi October Meeting.

The following is the programme for the Nairobi October race meeting:

FIRST DAY.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CUP:—A Gold Challenge Cup, value £50, presented by Major-General Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G. C.B., together with a silver replica of the Cup and £50 from the fund, of which £10 to the second. A race for E. A. Country Breds of three years and over with age and sex allowance. Ponies 14.2 h.h. and under to get 1 stone allowance. Horses 5 years and over to carry 12 stone, not including any penalties. Previous winner of this race to carry 10 lbs. penalty for succeding year only. The Cup to become the property of the owner who wins it thrice, not necessarily in succession; all horses entered for this race must be the property of a Naval or Military owner for at least three months prior to the race being run. All riders to be Naval or Military men. The term Naval and Military refers to ex-Naval and Military men as well as those serving at present. Entry fee £2. Distance 1½ miles.

TWO YEAR OLD STAKES:—A race for all E.A.C.B. horses two years old. Horses over 14.2 h.h. 10 st. Colts 14.2 h.h. 9st. 7lbs., weight for inches, sex allowance. Winner £30; second £10. Entry fee £1 10s. Distance 4 furlongs.

SOMALI MAIDEN RACE:—A race open to all Somali and Abyssinian ponies. Maiden at time of entry; 7lbs. penalty for a win. Top weight 12.7 weight for inches and sex. Entry fee £1 10s. Distance 1 mile.

SOMALI CHASE:—A Handicap Steeplechase open to all Somali and Abyssinian ponies. Winner £35; second £10; third £5. Entry fee £2. Distance about 2 miles.

MAIDEN COUNTRY BRED RACE:—A race for all E.A.C.B. horses. Horses 5 years old and over 11st. 7lbs. Weight for age and sex. Ponies 14.2 h.h. 3 year old and over 10st. 7lbs., weight for age, sex and inches. Winner £30; second £5. Entry fee £1 10s. Distance 7 furlongs.

DIVIDED HANDICAP (Third Division):—A Handicap for third Division horses. £40 to the winner and £10 to the second. Entry fee £2. Distance 6 furlongs.

DIVIDED HANDICAP (Fourth Division):—A Handicap for fourth Division horses. £40 to the winner and £10 to the second. Entry fee £2. Distance 6 furlongs.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES CUP:—A Challenge Cup value £150 presented by the Officers 3rd Battn. K.A. Rifles with £50 added from the fund of which £10 to the second. A handicap open to all Countrybred Galloways. Entry fee £2. Distance 1½ miles. Gentlemen Riders only.

SECOND DAY.

THE SPEY ROYAL CUP:—A silver Cup, value 125 guineas presented by Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey Ltd., with £50 added from the race fund of which £10 to the second. To be won three times by the same owner but not necessarily in succession. A Handicap. Open to all three year old Countrybreds. Entry fee £2. Distance 1 mile.

TWO YEAR OLD HANDICAP:—A Handicap, open to all two year olds. Winner £30; second £10. Entry fee £1 10s. Distance 4 furlongs.

DIVIDED SOMALI HANDICAP:—A Handicap, open to all Somali and Abyssinian ponies. To be divided into two divisions by the Handicapper, each division 1½ miles. Winner £20; second £5, each division. Entry fee £1.

COUNTRY-BRED PLATE:—A race open to all E.A.C.B. horses 4 years old and under, weight for age, and sex. Ponies allowed 7lbs. Winners of more than three races barred. Penalties winners since 1st January, 1925 one race 7lbs., two races 10lbs., three races 14lbs. Winner £40; second £10. Entry fee £2. Distance 1½ miles.

DIVIDED HANDICAP (Third Division):—A handicap for third division horses. £40 to the winner and £10 to the second. Entry fee £2. Distance 1½ miles.

DIVIDED HANDICAP (Fourth Division):—A handicap for fourth division horses. £40 to the winner and £10 to the second. Entry fee £2. Distance 1½ miles.

HUNTER CUP. A Steeplechase Cup valued at £50, presented by W. H. R. Bigley Esqr., to the Kenya Steeplechase Club, to be won three times, not necessarily in succession, by the same owner. £40 added from the fund of which 10st 7lbs. Penalties winners of one Steeplechase to carry 10lbs., winners of two Steeplechases 17lbs., winners of three Steeplechases 24 lbs. Entry fee £2. Distance about 2 miles.

CLASSIFICATIONS.

Horses now running under Jockey Club Rules have been allotted to Divisions as under:—

First Division:—Belle Alliance, Connemara, Democracy, Guinevere and Theseus.

Second Division:—Adios, Bankrupt, Cam, Cambrian, Court Bending, Gold Lustre, My Patsy, Pew, Restless, Scotteen, Time Piece, Trouble, Wise Child and Wrack.

Third Division: Atholwake, Ratewing, Be Early, Cammond, Cambrosia, Chaldean, Charlatan, Clandestine, Compassion, Dovedale, Early Bird, Early Girl, Festina, First Quarter, Foolish Pride, Gay Lad, Hellespont, Kalikates, Long Guard, Melton Pie, Parole, Reaction, Reckla, Scotch Bitters, Scotch Express, Scotti Too, and The Pieman.

Fourth Division: Atholwing, Blaze, Bride of Abydos, Camiknickers, Canlou, China Maid, De Reski, Felicity, Fiero, Finesse, Foxhill, Golden Dun, Hunt Ball, Jim Crow, Karoo, Merlin, M'Toto Miller, Mystery, Pegasus, Prudence, Quanini, Rose Early, Red Moth, Speckled Band, Scotch Gift, Silver Point, Thalia, The Rous, Welsh Guard, and Wise Owl.

If any horses that have already run are not included in this list, owners are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Jockey Club of Kenya, Box 878 Nairobi in order that such horses may be allotted to divisions.

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COUNTY CRICKET.

An Easy Victory for Lancashire.

UNFINISHED MATCHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, Aug. 18.

The following were the scores at the close of play of county matches, rain having fallen everywhere:

SOMERSET vs. SURREY.

At the Oval:
Surrey (1st innings): 192 (White 6/60).
Somersetshire (1st innings): 108 (Peach 6/36, Fender 4/89).
Surrey (2nd innings): 191 (Sandham 50; Robertson-Glasgow 4/52, White 4/61).
Somersetshire (2nd innings): 80/5.
There was no further play owing to rain.
Surrey won on the first innings.

WORCESTER vs. LANCS.

At Worcester:
Worcestershire (1st innings): 232 (Foster 56, Bowles 52).
Lancashire (1st innings): 439/8 declared (Makepeace 144, Iddon 60, Taylor 81 not out).
Worcestershire (2nd innings): 111 (Macdonald 3/27, Iddon 4/27).
Lancashire won by an innings and 96 runs.

ESSEX vs. DERBY.

At Leyton:
Essex (1st inning): 281 (O'Connor 66, Russell 102 not out; Morton 5/94).
Derbyshire (1st innings): 155 (Storer 62).
Essex (2nd innings): 91/2 declared (O'Connor 51 not out).
Derbyshire (2nd innings): 57/1.
Essex won on the first innings.

GLOUCESTER vs. NOTTS.

At Cheltenham:
Nottinghamshire (1st innings): 155 (George Gunn 67 not out; Parker 8/73).
128 (Staples 7/38).
Nottinghamshire (2nd innings): 299/6 declared (George Gunn 68, Payton 56, Walker 105).
Gloucestershire (2nd innings): 102 (Staples 4/39, Richmond 4/57).
Despite heavy rain on the third day, Gloucestershire very sportingly carried on.
Nottinghamshire won by 224 runs.

YORKS vs. NORTHANTS.

At Leeds:
No play owing to rain on first and third days.
Northamptonshire (1st innings): 126 (Macauley 6/26).
Yorkshire (1st innings): 177 (Clark 4/52, Jupp 4/72).
Northampshire (2nd innings): 6/0.
Yorkshire won on the first innings.

HANTS vs. MIDDLESEX.

At Bournemouth:
Hampshire (1st innings 416 (Mead 117, Day 108; Haig 5/115).
Middlesex (1st innings): 257 (Hendren 104, Crutchley 56).
Hampshire (2nd innings): 188/0 (Brown 103 not out).
Hampshire won on the first innings.

SUSSEX vs. LEICESTER.

At Hastings:
Leicestershire (1st innings): 287 (Dawson 84, Astill 78; Browse 5/72).
Sussex (1st innings): 221 (Cox 70).
Leicestershire (2nd innings): 220/5 declared (Dawson 118, Armstrong 76).
Sussex (2nd innings): 110/3 (Duleepsinhji 73 not out).
Leicestershire won on the first innings.

London, Aug. 17.

The following were the scores at the close of play of county matches, commenced on August 14.

GLOUCESTER vs. SURREY.

At Cheltenham:
Surrey (1st innings): 198 (Fender 58; Parker 6/107).
Gloucestershire (1st innings): 200 (Dipper 91; Fender 4/47).
Surrey (2nd innings): 171 (Peach 61 not out; Parker 5/98).

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Match Against Public Schools.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, Aug. 18.

The Australians concluded a two-day match against a Public Schools XV at Lords to-day, the match being drawn.

The Australians scored 284, Woodfull 84 and Ponsford 97. May of Wellington took six wickets for 58 runs.

The Public Schools in their first innings scored 164 of which Killick (St. Paul's) scored 81 and Tegner (Clifton) 45. Grimmett took four for 26 and Ryder four for nine.

Gloucestershire (2nd innings): 72 (Fender 4/25).
Surrey won by 97 runs.

SOMERSET vs. KENT.

At Taunton:
Somersetshire (1st innings: 210 (Earle 60; Freeman 6/68).
Kent (1st innings): 397 (Ashdown 17, Seymour 107, Knott 117 not out; White 7/109).
Somersetshire (2nd innings): 279 (Lyon 87, Earle 98; Beslee 4/59).
Kent (2nd innings): 98/0 (Hardinge 58).
Kent won by 10 wickets.

YORKS vs. WORCESTER.

At Bradford:
There was no play on the second day owing to rain.
Worcestershire (1st innings): 89 (Kilner 4/42).
Yorkshire (1st innings): 241/5 declared (Leyland 66, Holmes 85, Macaulay 51).
Worcestershire (2nd innings): 142.
Yorkshire won by an innings and 10 runs.

DERBY vs. NOTTS.

At Ilkeston:
Nottinghamshire (1st innings): 301/9 declared (Carr 57, Payton 150 not out).
Derbyshire (1st innings): 113 (Lee 50; Staples 5/76, Richmond 5/78).
Nottinghamshire (2nd innings): 73 (Townsend 6/32).
Derbyshire (2nd innings): 131 Staples 6/51).
Nottinghamshire won by 130 runs.

WARWICK vs. MIDDLESEX.

At Birmingham:
Middlesex (1st innings): 165 (Hewetson 5/48).
Warwickshire (1st innings): 371 (Kilner 81, Bates 141; Paine 5/77).
Middlesex (2nd innings): 435/9 declared.
(Mann 104).
Warwickshire (2nd innings): 173/5 (Wyatt 66).
Warwickshire won on the first innings)

LEICESTER vs. ESSEX.

At Leicester:
Essex (1st innings): 300 (Freeman 113).
Leicestershire (1st innings): 142 (Astill 50; O'Connor 7/55).
Leicestershire (2nd innings): 287 (Rudd 114).
Essex (2nd innings): 150/5.
Essex won by five wickets.

HANTS vs. LANCS.

At Bournemouth:
Lancashire (1st innings): 89 Newman 5/44, Boyes 4/16).
Hampshire (1st innings): 214 (Mead 94 not out; Woolley 4/56).
Lancashire (2nd innings): 271 (Hallows 106, Eckersley 99).
Hampshire (2nd innings): 49 (Macdonald 4/28, Iddon 5/9).
Lancashire won by 99 runs.

GLAMORGAN vs. NORTHANTS.

At Cardiff:
Glamorgan (1st innings): 140 (Turnbull 57; Woolley 4/42, Thomas 6/27).
Northamptonshire (1st innings): 149 (Jupp 56).
Glamorgan (2nd innings): 122 (Jupp 4/57).
Northamptonshire (2nd innings): 117/4.
Northamptonshire won by six wickets.

Public School Cricket.

MATCHES PLAYED DURING MAIL WEEK.

The following were the scores made in public school cricket matches played during the week ending July 22:

M.C.C., 283 for 9 wkts. (dec.) (Major E. Kirke 141); Haileybury College, 153 (P. Barber 63, B. J. O. Meyer 6 wkts. for 59).

Marlborough College, 263 and 149; Free Foresters, 195 and 218 for 2 wkts.

Old Wykehamists, 164 (N. G. Kershaw 8 wkts. for 50); St. (J. S. Oliff 152).

Brighton College, 273 for 4 wkts. (dec.) J. H. Green 130 not out, C. B. Barnard 106); Christ's Hospital, 134 for 4 wkts.

Old Cholmeleians, 190 (G. M. Hay 4 wkts. for 49); Highgate School, 116 (R. W. V. Robins 4 wkts. for 28).

Cranleigh School, 276 for 8 wkts. (dec.) (H. H. Lambert 79); Grasshoppers, 127.

Stoics, 168; St. John's School, 111 for 4 wkts.

Wellingborough School, 246 for 7 wkts. (dec.) (G. Tebbitt 87); Bedfordshire Club and Ground, 179 for 6 wkts. (H. Davidson 80).

Nomads, 219 for 4 wkts. (dec.); Mill Hill School, 158 for 8 wkts.

U.C.S. Old Boys, 197; U.C.S., 148.

Aldenham School, 177; Radlett, 80 (Gottschalk 7 wkts. for 34).

Perse School, 44; H. Wilson's XI., 67.

Chichester School 163; Chichester R.T.C., 52.

Leeds Grammar School, 174; Old Boys, 175 for 7 wkts.

Great Warley, 88; Brentwood School, 90 for 8 wkts.

R.A.F. (Martlesham), 58; Sidcup II., 71; Eltham College, 135 for 9 wkts.

Framlingham College, 150 for 8 wkts.

St. Columba's College, 60; Campbell College, 247 for 7 wkts.

Ardingly College, 110; Whitgift School, 44.

Haberdashers' School, 130, for 9 wkts. (dec.); South Hampstead, II., 102 for 9 wkts.

Warwick School, 171 for 9 wkts. (dec.) (J. K. Hackin 109 not out); King Edward's School, Birmingham, 130 for 4 wkts. W. E. Sandbach 92 not out).

Deanery Club "A", 156; Clayesmore School, 88.

Wyggeston School, 208 for 6 wkts. (dec.); Ratcliffe College, 123 for 5 wkts.

Rifle Shooting.

PREPARATIONS FOR BISLEY MEETING.

The Kenya Bisley meeting for 1926 has been fixed to take place in Nairobi on the October 9 and 10. Tentage accommodation is being arranged for competitors coming in from a distance. Rifles can be obtained on application at the armoury, and Sunday morning practice will commence on August 22.

The McCallum Cup competition for teams of eight is also due to be held on approx. the same date as the Bisley meeting.

A SCULLING MATCH.

Beresford Beaten in Record Time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, August 10.

As a sequel to the race for the Wingfield Sculls from Putney to Mortlake, rowed on July 30 in which J. Beresford jnr. the holder, beat Collet on a foul, a private match was held to-day over the same course, in which Collet beat Beresford by ½ length in 21 mins. 32 secs., which is 41 secs. inside the record.

*The previous best time was done by Beresford in 1922 in 22 mins. 13 secs.

Tennis at Rumuruti.

THIKA'S VICTORY IN THE McMILLAN CUP.

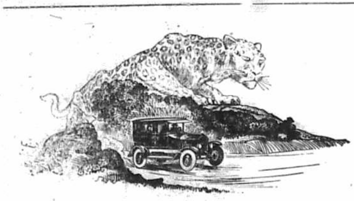
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Rumuruti, Aug. 8.

The Rumuruti Gymkhana Club tennis team were easily defeated in the McMillan Cup by Thika but as this was their first venture it was only to be expected. For Thika Scott was in great form and was in a class by himself. He is undoubtedly a very strong player.

The following were the results:

Singles: Scott bt. Bower 6—2 6—1; Cruden bt. Cunningham 6—4 6—2.

Doubles: Scott and Scholifield bt. Bower and Blatherwick 6—2 6—4 6—3.



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SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

The Opening of a New Season.

THE FIRST RESULTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, Aug. 14.

The 1926/7 football season opened in Scotland to-day when the following matches were played in the first division of the Scottish League.

Dundee 4, Heart of Midlothin 1.
Rangers 2, Dundee United 0.
Cowdenbeath 0, Aberdeen 0.
Greenock Morton 3, Dunfermline Athletic 0.
Falkirk, 1, Partick Thistle 1.
Clyde 2, Airdrieonians 1.
Hamilton Academicals 2, St. Mirren 3.
Kilmarnock 2, Celtic 3.
Queens Park 1, Motherwell 2.
Hibernians 1, St. Johnstone 5.

Lawn Tennis in Britain.

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN MAIL WEEK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 22.

S. W. Bobb, the All-India lawn tennis representative, had a dual success at the Herga (Harrow) tournament for he was concerned in winning both doubles events—a type of the game at which Bobb excels. It is well known that he prefers doubles to singles but it was only in the final of the latter event at Harrow that he was beaten by F. R. L. Crawford whose cunning enabled him to win comfortably by 6/4, 6/1.

Bobb was partnered by L. B. Little in the men's doubles and beat Col. Foulkes and R. F. Stroud in the final by 6/1, 6/3; while in the mixed doubles Bobb and Mrs. Strawson defeated D. C. Nichols and Mrs. Bouverie by 6/2, 6/4.

WELSH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

H. C. Fisher, the old Oxford Blue, won everything that was possible at the Welsh championship meeting for he took the singles against P. Freeman by 6/1, 4/6, 6/3, 6/3; the doubles, with E. C. Wiliams, against Freeman and C. L. Sweet-Escott by 7/5, 6/4; and partnered Mrs. O. Bevir against G. L. Tuckett and Mrs. R. A. Seel, the ladies' singles champion, in the mixed doubles final which the former pair won by 7/5, 6/3.

P. Landry, a Frenchman, annexed the Irish singles title at Dublin, by beating M. V. Summerson, a North of England player, by 6/2, 6/1, 6/3, but failed in the final of the men's doubles when L. A. Meldon and C. G. Eames beat Landry and T. Cacnet 2/6, 6/3, 6/3, 7/5.

Racing at Nakuru.

SPECIAL RAILWAY FARES AND FACILITIES.

In connection with the Nakuru Gymkhana and Race Meeting to be held on September 4 next, the Kenya and Uganda Railway authorities announce that the usual railway facilities and excursion fares will come into force.

Kenya Cricket.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CLUB REPRESENTATIVES.

A meeting of representatives of cricket clubs of Kenya will be held at the Nairobi Club on September 4, when an important agenda dealing with the future of cricket in the country, with particular regard to the Country Challenge Cup, will be discussed.

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CRICKET AT MACHAKOS.

A Somewhat Easy Win for Gymkhana.

WEEK-END MATCH.

A cricket match arranged between Gymkhana and Machakos was played at Machakos during the past week-end, the game ending in a win for Gymkhana with wickets to spare.

One of the main features associated with the match was the display given by Rhodes, which player hit up 83 runs, including six 4's, whilst for Machakos R. V. Halstead did well with both bat and ball. He opened his account with 43 in the first innings and 39 in the second innings, as well as taking the major portion of Gymkhana's wickets.

In their first innings Machakos compiled 107, which was more than doubled by Gymkhana—244 being registered. Of this Rhodes headed the list. Gamble, Merrick, Melhuish and Smith each added their quota with scores of 38, 33, 28 and 25 respectively. Halstead and de Wade secured chief bowling honours for their respective sides.

In their second venture Machakos improved on their first effort to the extent of thirty runs. Apart from Halstead, Andry was responsible for 25, including four 4's, and Gibbons 16. The home side's totals for the two innings exactly equalled Gymkhana's first innings—244—and the latter going in a second time, had amassed 79, and according to the scores recorded, won by several wickets.

Appended are the details:—

MACHAKOS.

(1st innings.)

S. H. Fazan, c Bloomfield, b Braimbridge	10
H. D. Hill, c & b Bloomfield	3
R. V. Halstead, c Smith, b Wade	43
V. R. Awdry, l-b-w, b Braimbridge	6
R. de V. Shaw, b Procter	8
J. Miles, b Procter	11
H. D. Neave, c Trenn, b de Wade	5
G. R. Gibbons, c Braimbridge b Wade	19
C. A. Hill, c Braimbridge, b Wade	0
K. G. Lindsay, c Merrick, b Wade	0
E. F. Button, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	107

GYMKHANA

(1st innings.)

Rhodes, b Halstead	83
Smith, b H. Hill	25
Melhuish, c Gibbons, b Halstead	28
Wade, c Gibbons, b Halstead	2
Merrick, c Neave, b Halstead	33
Trenn, st Awdry, b Halstead	2
Braimbridge, c Awdry, b Halstead	4
Gamble, c Awdry, b H. Hill	38
Wilkinson, b Gibbons	4
Bloomfield, c Button, b Neave	1
Procter, not out	8
Extras	16
Total	244

MACHAKOS.

(2nd innings.)

Fazan, st Trenn, b Wade	6
H. D. Hill, run out	10
Halstead, c Melhuish, b Wade	39
Awdry, l-b-w, b Wade	25
Shaw, c Rhodes, b Wade	11
Gibbons, c Procter, b Braimbridge	16
Neave, run out	6
Miles, b Braimbridge	2
Lindsay, c & b Braimbridge	0
Button, b Melhuish	5
C. A. Hill, not out	10
Extras	7
Total	137

GYMKHANA

(2nd innings.)

Wilkinson, c & b H. Hill	2
Procter, c Gibbons, b Lindsay	27
Braimbridge, not out	14
Trenn, retired	25
Wade, not out	3
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wkts.)	79

KENYA RUGBY.

Annual Tournament in Nairobi.

FOUR VISITING TEAMS.

The first week-end of September will see the annual Kenya Rugby tournament to be held in Nairobi, in which teams from all over the country will participate. Followers of the game will remember the enjoyable series of matches played last year when the country teams came down to Nairobi in force, and when some excellent exhibitions of the game were seen.

This year some eight teams will take part in the tournament and these matches should prove to be of equal interest as those of last year. The Plateau will again send down two teams, while Mombasa will be represented by a strong side. Another welcome reappearance in the local Rugby world is that of Nakuru, which will have a side in the tournament. Some few years ago, Nakuru was the stronghold of Rugby, but the game was allowed to become dormant in the district. Thanks, however, to the work of one or two enthusiasts, the game has been re-established and the highlands capital will once again take its place amongst the Rugby clubs of the Colony.

The actual fixtures have not yet been decided upon, but there will be a lengthy programme of games, in which the three Nairobi clubs and Thika will participate. Matches will be played at Parklands on Saturday and Monday, September 4 and 6, and at Thika on the Sunday.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

The Rugby Football Union is also taking advantage of the presence of the country clubs and players in Nairobi, to hold a special general meeting at the New Stanley Hotel on Friday, when important subjects concerning the game generally will be discussed.

On Saturday night the Rugby Union annual dance will be held at the New Stanley Hotel. Further details concerning the function will be announced later.

Efforts are also being made to hold a Rugby dinner on Saturday, to proceed the dance.

HOME RACING.

Coronach's Easy Win in the Eclipse Stakes.

THE SANDOWN MEETING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 22.

The racing this week has been rather commonplace. The most interesting racing event was the Eclipse Stakes. Coronach won this in effortless style by half a dozen lengths from his nearest opponent, Comedy King. It was, as generally expected, a one-horse affair—Coronach mastering his rivals from start to finish.

It was a tropical day, luckily with a light breeze tempering the heat. The gathering in the enclosure was about the most brilliant ever seen at Sandown Park, famous for superb displays in the height of the London season when the year's richest race is decided. No one seriously concerned backed anything to defeat Coronach. Always at odds-on in the wagering, the colt started at 5 to 2 on. Lord Astor ran two, and of these Cross Bow was preferred to the unreliable Booklet. Ptolemy II appeared next in the betting. But like the other French horses competing during the afternoon, he was a failure.

Donoghue early brought Ptolemy into second place, took an "easy" after going about half a mile, made an effort on reaching the straight found it immediately fruitless, and finished unplaced. Comedy King who had been a couple of lengths behind Caissot and Ptolemy in the early stages, put in some excellent work on reaching the straight line from home and kept Cross Bow in check. But neither held the ghost of a chance against Coronach. He ambled home, his jockey, Childs, looking round to see if any danger threatened. None appeared.

It was one of the easiest wins ever seen in the Eclipse, and the cheering acclaiming, the victor was the tribute of the crowd to a first-class horse. The paddock was thronged for the preliminaries. Coronach in the parade dominated the others in commanding appearance and obvious strength and fitness. Powerful shoulders and quarters, good enough to send him at top speed up the steepest hill, he was, a spectator remarked, "a perfectly upholstered giant" in comparison with the majority of the others.

SPARUS BEATEN.

Otherwise there has been nothing very startling in the racing world, though on Saturday Abbot's Speed won the Anniversary Cup at Sandown Park after a great finish against Sparus. The winner, owned by Lord Dewar, is trained by F. Darling and therefore a stable companion of Coronach. The fact reminds me that Lord Dewar and Lord Woolavington are associated in business, one of the most prosperous in the Kingdom.

Donoghue on Sparus, in the course of a very resolute challenge delivered 200 yards from the judge, looked very likely to overhaul Abbot's speed, but Mr. W. M. Singer's colt failed in the last few strides and lost by a head. It was the fourth time Sparus has finished second, in his previous race this Gainsborough colt was "third," so this peculiar record in six outings this season stamps him as rather an unlucky horse.

Better Farming

Specifications of Case 18-32 Farm Tractors

Rated brake horsepower at normal engine speed ... 32
Rated drawbar horsepower at normal engine speed ... 18
Rated drawbar pull at 2¼ miles per hour ... 2893 lbs.
Maximum brake horsepower ... 36
Maximum drawbar horsepower on good surface at 2¼ M.P.H. ... 21-24
Normal engine speed ... 1000 R.P.M.
Rated road speeds at normal engine speed, 2¼-3 1/3 M.P.H.
Piston displacement in cubic inches ... 381.7
Number of 14" plows that can be pulled under ordinary conditions ... 4
Number of 14" plows that can be pulled in heavy plowing ... 3
Size of thresher which can be operated with attachments under average conditions ... 28x46
Total tractor length ... 127 in.
Total tractor width ... 72 in.
Total tractor height without exhaust pipe and extension for air cleaner 68 in.
Wheelbase ... 76¼ in.
Clearance at lowest point ... 14 in.
Shipping weight with spade lugs ... 6225 lbs.
Approximately two thirds of total weight on drivers.
Height of drawbar from ground ... 14 in.
Turning circle—outside diameter ... 27½ ft.

ENGINE
Cylinders: Bore 4½", stroke 6". Four cylinders, cast vertically en bloc mounted crosswise and having renewable cylinder barrels.
Valves: Located in head; diameter of inlet and exhaust valves 1¾" nominal size; diameter of stems, 7/16". Semisteel head, carbon steel stem, ground and hardened.
Crankshaft: Three bearings. Total length of bearings 12¼". Diameter 2¼". Crank pin 2¼" diameter, 2¾" long. Drop forged steel, double heat treated and ground to size. Drilled for pressure feed oiling system.

ENGINE LUBRICATION
Pressure feed through drilled crankshaft to main, and connecting rod bearings and governor parts. Pressure valve controls pressure and gauge shows amount of pressure. Float shows height of oil in reservoir. Plunger type oil pump.

GOVERNOR
Throttling, centrifugal ball type, enclosed and operating in oil. Enclosed in dust-proof housing but readily accessible for inspection by removing a cover plate.

IGNITION SYSTEM
High tension magneto with impulse coupling. Wires are heat, oil and weather proof.

FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEM
Kingston, 1¼", vertical, single adjustment carburetor. Gravity feed. Gasoline used for starting when engine is cold—kerosene used after engine is warmed up. Intake air and mixture heated from exhaust. Manifold provided with cold air damper and exhaust bypass for controlling heat in manifold. Gasoline tank of 2¾ gallons capacity; kerosene tank of 20 gallons capacity. Fuel line provided with sediment trap. An efficient air cleaner is used. There is a water feed attachment.

COOLING SYSTEM
Vertical, copper tube and fin type radiator with cast iron frame. Water circulated by pump. Capacity of cooling system 11 gallons.

CLUTCH
Type: Twin disk, easily adjusted. Clutch pulley brake operated by clutch lever facilitates gear shifting as well as serving as brake for tractor when transmission gears are in mesh. Belt pulley mounted on crankshaft. Belt pulley 16" diameter, crowned face 7¼" wide.

TRANSMISSION
Spur gears with cut teeth. All gears enclosed and run in oil. Shafts operate in heavy duty roller bearings.

FRAME
The frame is a single casting well reinforced. Front axle is so mounted that the frame is given a three-point suspension, which is very important to relieve strains when travelling over uneven ground.

NOTE: The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company reserves the right to make changes or improvements without incurring any obligation to make similar changes on tractors previously sold.

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Written under the auspices of the KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Subscription, Shs. 10/- to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

[MRS. LANGRIDGE, F.R.H.S., *Mua Park, Athi River, to whom all correspondence connected with this column should be addressed.*]

POT PLANTS FOR JUNIORS.

(Continued from last week).

Mignonette always makes a nice little pot plant and so does Celosia. Several [illegible] Hedychium thrive in big [illegible] tubs. We look for [illegible] Hedychium Coro[illegible] show how, and I [illegible] whiffs of the exquisite scent from its pure white flowers before I see it. The junior Dobbs exhibit of [illegible] Amazonica at the [illegible] lovely achievement. The soil that a Eucharis [illegible] consists of two thirds good fibrous sandy loam and one third of equal parts of the following: well decayed manure and leaf mould, with a little crushed charcoal. It wants a fair sized pot and to be deeply planted and besides having plenty of water while growing, a little weak liquid manure is beneficial when the flower stalk has appeared. Syringing the leaves when the plant is not in flower is good too.

Geraniums or Pelangoniums are easy for children to start with and cuttings of really good sorts may be obtained from many gardens. Two or three cuttings may be struck in one pot and afterwards transferred singly. If inclined to grow into straggly plants unfit for show, or unpleasing for verandah decoration, the leaders of the longest shoots should be pinched out. A bushy compact plant is wanted but not too dense a growth, for that would hide the the flowers, and not please the judges any more than a lanky specimen.

Mimulus is another very nice pot plant for a Junior to try and rather uncommon. It likes shade and moisture all the year round, a light rich soil, and an abundance of water when growing rapidly just before flowering. Lobelia makes a charming subject for a pot and often does better under shade than out in the open. It would be nice to see pots of both the pale blue and dark blue varieties at the next show and pots of Lobelia among the maidenhair ferns on the verandah make a most delightful combination and give an atmosphere of cool content some of which they pass out to anyone sensitive enough to receive it.

Bloodstock Sales.

BIG DEMAND AT NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.

The sales of bloodstock held by Messrs. Tattersall in Park Paddocks in the course of the First July Meeting, at Newmarket, showed the demand for well-bred stock to be as keen as ever.

Of the yearlings offered for sale 180 found new owners, the resulting aggregate being well over 88,000gs.

On the first day of the sales the highest individual price was the 3,000gs. paid by the British Bloodstock Agency for the three-year-old Woodstock II, by Chaucer out of Hezofleda.

In the lots sent up by the Executive of the late Mr. J. Musker Mr. R. Brendon may have made a rare bargain when he got the two-year-old filly Royal Belle, by Grosvenor out of Belle Royal, for 250gs. Behind this filly is a pedigree highly suggestive of subsequent value as a brood mare for her dam is by Royal Realm out of Belle Vale, by Isinglass out of Meddlesome, by St. Gatien out of Busybody, by Petrarch out of Spinaway, by Macaroni.

THE SELLERS.

Amongst the sellers who did well on the Wednesday were the Hon. George Lambton, whose yearling colt by Phalaris out of Cry Help fell to Mr. A. Portman's bid of 6,100gs., and amongst the lot sent up by the Duke of Westminster the colt by Hurry On out of Contessina was bought by Mr. J. A. de Rothschild for 2,000gs., the filly by Golden Sun out of Edna being sold to Lord Carnarvon for 1,800gs.

Among the lots sent up by the Trustees of the late Earl of Jersey, the colt by Captain Cuttle out of Security made 2,100gs. the buyer Mr. W. Griggs, and Lady Cynthia Slessor got 2,000gs. for her colt by Golden Myth out of Preesia, the last bidder being Sir G. Bullough.

On the same day, but at the evening sales, Mr. George Lambton gave 4,000gs., for the National Stud colt by Spearmint out of White Lie, and Major Courtauld gave 4,100gs. for Dr. J. Bernard Wall's filly by Hurry On out of Harpoon.

FOR AMERICA.

Turning to the transactions recorded on Thursday, the best price of the day and of the week, was the 10,000gs. for which Mr. R. Dale bought the colt by Gainsborough out of Lady Burghley, sent up by the Executors of the late Mr. Russell Swanwick. The colt was bought for exportation to America. He is a big, sturdily-built youngster, and if not unduly hurried may turn out well.

Amongst the other lots sent up from the same source Mrs. Sofer Whitburn took the chestnut colt by Gainsborough out of Countess Burghley for 1,800gs., and Mr. F. W. Dennis gave 2,500gs. for a very promising colt by Golden Myth out of Elfin Tor.

The result of the three days' selling amounted to 105,200gs.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

Railway Club Has an Easy Victory.

A WIN FOR PARKLANDS.

The Nairobi Railway Club has commenced a series of cricket fixtures, the first of which was played on Sunday, when the Railway Club defeated Mr. Noble's XI by an innings and 120 runs.

The following were the scores:

NOBLE'S XI.

(First Innings).

Barford, b Thornham	0
Bompas, b Thornham	0
Francis	4
Pickering, b Francis	14
Hargreaves, c Thornham, b Francis	0
Morrison, b Nyss	20
Extras	8
Ellis, b Francis	0
Myers, b McNamara	0
Somen, b McNamara	0
Rosenblum (not out)	4
Noble, c Simmons, b Nyss	0
Extras	8
Total	50

Bowling: Thornham 14/2, Francis 13/4, McNamara 2/9, Nyss 8/2.

RAILWAY CLUB.

Thornham, b Hargreaves	2
Francis st., b Noble	7
Sandall, c Hargreaves, b Pickering	0
Knights, c Somen, b Pickering	20
Nyss, c Barford, b Morrison	11
Baldwin run out	42
Hall, b Rosenston	8
Simmons, c Hargreaves, b Noble	16
Struthers (not out)	27
McNamara, c Pickering, b Noble	9
Reeder, b Hargreaves	2
Extras	10
Total	248

Bowling: Pickering 54/2, Hargreaves 38/2, Noble 55/3, Rosenston 20/1. Rosenblum 21/0, Somen, 14/0, Morrison 36/1.

NOBLE'S XI.

(Second Innings).

Rosenblum run out	7
Noble, l.b.w., b Simons	21
Somen, c Reeder, b Campbell	1
Bompas, c Baldwin, b Reeder	11
Pickering, c Francis, b Reeder	17
Hargreaves, l.b.w., b Reeder	4
Rosenston, c Campbell, b Hall	0
Morrison, b Hall	2
Ellis, b Knights	0
Myers, b Hall	0
Barford, (not out)	0
Extras	17
Total	78

Bowling: Struthers 6/0, Baldwin 6/0, Thornham 9/9, Campbell 3/1, Simmons 11/1, Francis 7/0, Reeder 17/3, Hall 4/3, Knights 0/1.

PARKLANDS MATCH.

The following were the scores in a cricket match played on the Railway Goan Institute ground on Sunday, between the Railway Goans and Parklands Sports Club:

PARKLANDS.

(1st innings.)

Krauss, l-b-w, Fernandes	0
Hirst, run out	1
Diebel, c & b Fernandes	0
Moskow, c Castanha, b Gracias	7
Thornton, run out	43
Danziger, c & b Gama	15
Flint, c Gama, b Fernandes	7
Cox, c & b Gracias	30
Oxford, b Gracias	0
Millar, l-b-w, Fernandes	13
Kerr, not out	7
Extras	2
Total	123

(2nd innings.)

Hirst, b Gracias	7
Flint, not out	22
Cox, c Nunes, b Gracias	8
Oxford, c Castanha, b Gracias	11
Millar, c Fernandes, b Gracias	3
Kerr, b D'Souza	15
Extras	1
Total for 4 wkts. (dec.)	67

Bowling analysis (1st innings): Gracias 3/27, Fernandes 4/59, Gama 1/23, D'Souza 0/12.

Bowling analysis (2nd innings): Gracias 4/25, Fernandes 0/18, D'Souza 1/23.

RAILWAY GOANS.

(1st innings.)

A. D'Souza, c Diebel, b Hirst	22
W. D'Souza, b Hirst	9
Castanha, b Flint	11
D'Mello, b Cox	7
M. Fernandes, c Moskow, b Krauss	1
D'Gama, c Danziger, b Krauss	3
Alu. D'Souza, b Krauss	8
J. Fernandes, b Diebel	18
Nunes, c Thornton, b Hirst	0
Naronha, b Diebel	3
Gracias, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	88

(2nd innings.)

A. D'Souza, c Kerr, b Danziger	0
D'Mello, b Danziger	3
M. Fernandes, c Diebel, b Danziger	0
D'Gama, not out	11
Alu D'Souza, c Kerr, b Danziger	8
Fernandes, retired hurt	16
Extras	5
Total (for 5 wkts.)	43

Bowling analysis (1st innings): Thornton 0/9, Diebel 2/18, Oxford 0/1, Hirst 3/18, Flint 1/12, Cox 1/8, Krauss.

Bowling analysis (2nd innings): Danziger 4/23, Moskow 0/6, Oxford 0/0 (retired hurt), Cox 0/1, Flint 0/8.

Parklands won by 35 runs on the first innings.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Caledonians Defeat the Thika Team.

BOYES CUP MATCH.

A very moderate crowd assembled on the Caledonian ground on Saturday when the replay of the first round tie in the John Boyes (Charity) Cup between Caledonians and Thika took place.

In this match Caledonians ran out winners by four goals to nil, but only after every inch of the way was sternly contested by a team which played a hard game throughout but was beaten by lack of experience.

By no stretch of imagination could the game have been called a good one,—it was not even cup-tie football. It was distinctly on the slow side, while, with the exception of occasional flashes of good play, the game was generally rather scrappy. Caledonians were chiefly to blame in this respect, the players as a whole appearing to be tired or else they were taking matters too easily. In any case there was a marked absence of precision in passing and tackling that one usually associates with the Caledonians team.

Both teams started short an eleventh man arriving late on each side. The players were as follows:

Caledonians: Ramage; Mann and Fraser; O'Niell, Anderson and Ballantyne; Nichel, Purves, Watt, Douglas and Riddell.

Thika: Bonham; Fochs and Fitzgerald; Nash, Cruden and Fjasted; Montgomery, Stewart, Facer, Mahias and Borwick.

Referee: Mr. Charles.

Linesmen: Messrs. Peet and Shirley.

FIRST HALF.

Caledonians kicked off against a fairly high breeze. There was little in it at first, the players taking some time to settle down, while miskicking on both sides was very much in evidence. Callies had rather the better of matters, but Thika defended well the half line particularly putting in some good work.

The first likely movement was initiated by Anderson, which culminated in Douglas missing the mark from short range with a hard drive. Caledonians continued to do more of the pressing, but were anything but impressive in front of goal. Thika got on the go occasionally, Montgomery and Stewart being the pick of the forwards, but the Caledonian defence held its own, Mann being prominent in this respect. Ramage, however, was frequently called on.

As the game went on, Caledonians got into their stride, but were unable to score for some time. Douglas and Purves both put in good shots which were only wide inches. Riddell was often in possession only to hang on to the ball too long and was invariably tackled and beaten by either Nash or Fochs.

The opening score came from a miskick by Nash which let Riddell and Douglas through. The former, this time, centred for Watt to deflect into the goal after an excellent attempt to save by Bonham.

A minute or two later, Nichel got away on the other wing, and a lovely centre from near the corner flag saw a scramble on the goal-mouth, Riddell eventually putting the ball through.

Half-time arrived with Caledonians two to the good.

Caledonians	2
Thika	0

SECOND HALF.

The opening stages of the second half were rather tame, their being little good football, while miskicking again became rather prolific. Thika were chiefly on the defence and did that part of their work well, Bonham bringing off one or two good saves. One nice Thika movement looked promising, but hands against Stewart gave Caledonians relief.

Caledonians had another chance when Fochs let Riddell through. The latter ran in until within two yards range—and missed. Thika again pressed strongly, but they finished rather badly although Ramage did not have an idle time.

Then Caledonians scored twice in rapid succession. Riddell put in a good centre to Watt who drove the ball hard into the net, while just after Douglas gave his centre other opening which the latter made good use of.

Thika again played up but it was of no avail, although just before the final whistle a long shot from Montgomery deserved a better fate.

Time arrived with the score reading:

Caledonians	4
Thika	0

Parklands Tennis.

THE SPORTS CLUB HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

All tennis players are reminded that the entries for the Parklands Sports Club handicap tennis tournament close on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

SUTTON'S SEEDS

Stock your gardens with Sutton's Flowers and Vegetables specially suited to East Africa.
Seed costs are infinitesimal when you consider the yield. Our pedigree seeds will repay you again and again by producing bigger and better crops.
Sutton's Seeds can be obtained from our Agents in Nairobi, Messrs. Shaw and Hunter, Box 70 Nairobi, or will be sent direct from
SUTTON & SONS, The King's Seedsmen, READING, ENGLAND.
Orders should be mailed to Reading 12 weeks before date of sowing.

Miss Collyer, Gilgil, to whom all correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for accuracy of statements made by her which are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

The "East African Standard" is the official organ of the East African Kennel Club, P.O. Box 511, Nairobi. Subscription to Club, Sh. 20/-.

If these "Notes" are as cold as I am, they will not be very interesting. It rains and rains up here, and I wonder how many people I have helped out of mud holes on the road. Oh, for Mombasa for a while and some sun and rest."

If I have seemed neglectful of my dog duties lately I ask to be forgiven but work and sick dogs, and also a badly required rest must be my apology.

Any thought of going to the races was knocked on the head by my new Airedale, Llanipas Benedictine" having a fit after a few day up here.

He is undoubtedly an excitable fellow, and his joy at once more being at liberty even at first worried me. Also a bad fight with Clonagain over my living corpse which happened to be recumbent in bed at the moment and I could not make the boys hear.

If one owns any imagination, see with your minds eye two Airedales fighting on top of a small bed with a poor old female in it half awake. I held them for a short time, but I had to let go, and them there was h—ll. Clonagain naturally wanted my cup of tea and so did "Dick"—(short for Benedictine) and they both wanted my petting. Fur flew the boys flew and even the yellow cat flew.

It was not good for "Dick." He was shaking all over and later in the morning I looked round for him and he "was not." I was riding a two year old filly, only just backed and the syce was riding another two year old more trained, so I sent him back to see where "Dick" was. A yell—"Come the dog is mad"—I dropped two year old, and ran and got hold of him only just in time for it was at the moment a dog becomes semi conscious and bolts. I was in time to hold him, and send the Syce back from the car—and water. Meantime in my one and only hat the water was being brought from the nearest puddle. (So good for the hat.)—I got him home and sent blood slides to the Laboratory—wire up undoubted tick fever. I had been so worried by Mr. Whitworth and Hassan not to use blue liquid, in the case of tick fever in an important dog it was afraid of trusting to it though four country breds I had got through.

I sent two Syces on horses every where for Trypan Blue, and the car to the V.O. Gilgil, for Bromide and Chloral. Of course, the V.O. was at the races, and the Scindicate, to whom I owe the life of my dog, sent up all I needed.

Later, I went to the V.O. Gilgil—and found he was away—second day of races. I was greeted by Mrs. Slade from whom I have received the greatest kindness and civility. While Mulligan arrived. I wanted there Mrs. Slade and Capt. Trypan Blue, Capt. Mulligan told me to use Washing blue on my dog. It was the best thing for tick fever. Naturally I did not, as I happen to know from from the very best Anthratus that there is nothing in this stuff that could kill the bug.

But I am going to say this. No matter how valuable the dog—do not inject trypan blue. I have had four of the worst results—and I say — "Never again." I would sooner a dog died comfortably—than with that agony of blood poisoning.

The new dog is through, I hope, but only after three nights of nursing, and no sleeps. He has a bitch to him now to serve—and he is, I hope fit.

Capt. Hutson, one of our best dog lovers and owners, tells me his new lady has arrived in the pink and is a whelps to one of the best dogs in England. He is very pleased with her, and she has travelled well. Her pups are expected this month.

Mr. Robert Chamberlain—now in Nairobi Club—has Airedales pups to sell, from a nice biten, well grown up my dog "Clonagain." The bitch is strong and light in eye, but Clonagain has black eyes—so will probably put this fault right.

My new dog is good but he has faults, like all of them and lovely colour, and canige—and style—good eye—£5, to non-members of the Kennel Club, £4 for members. I do not wish to make money, I merely want to get back what I have paid.

A letter from Lady Sidney Farrar.

A letter from Mr. McCulloch—that I am going to answer when I am fit and please my best respects and regards to his father and I do thank him for his remark That I was a "Leading light." Just say I will never forget it—he who was the greatest Judge. Yes! I paint when I can it is all there. He and I Mutter (?), A. J. Sewell, Hobday, "Black Adder," "River," "Brija," "Old Talisman," "Beadsman," and "Mr. Flinn." We shall all meet again.

Dear Miss Collyer,—I hope you will forgive my troubling you, but was sure you would be able and give me the most accurate information on the following subject. Some time ago I wrote to the German Alsatian Society at its Headquarters in Munich on the subject of the obtaining and importing of a really good Alsatian stud dog, believing that from some of the best shepherd dogs there you are likely to obtain the best results as regards a high level of intelligence, a natural aptitude for acting as guards as well as being dogs used to being one man dogs and faithful companions rather than the rather over-bred show bitch specimen. I received a most polite and helpful reply the Society undertaking to secure a dog such as I may specify down to exact details, as to building, colour, age and degree of training in any one of about ten different spheres of utility. They had also made enquires as to shipping the dog here. The trouble is that I am very doubtful as to quarantine regulations at this end would the authorities accept a "clean" chit from Germany on my quarantining him on the farm or would he have to stay in Mombasa or Nairobi? The latter makes the risks of importing so much greater. I hope you will forgive this long letter. I thought it might interest you to hear of the courtesy with which enquiries from a complete stranger so far afeld are treated by the "Verein v. Deutsche schaferhund." I would be delighted to pass on their answer to various inquiries I made to any one else interested. I enclose a stamped addressed envelope if you could find time to let me know about the quarantine regulation, also 5/- for your "envelope."

Yours etc.,

(Lady) SIDNEY FARRAR.

Mau Summit, Aug. 5.

My Dear Miss Collyer,—Thank you very much for your letter and the information about the new dog. Betty had seven pups, all really topping little fellows except the almost inevitable rickling—a bitch. There are 3 dogs and 4 bitches and I want to sell all the bitches and one dog. I am afraid that my days are not long enough to justify any settled plan of breeding. I have left my farm to a Manager (Mr. W. P. Spooner) after 21 years of personal direction. Now I am living near Nairobi, with kindest regards.

Yours etc.,

ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN.

Nairobi, July 10.

Home Racing.

ENTRIES FOR THE EBOR HANDICAP.

The following are the entries for the Ebor Handicap to be run at York on Wednesday, August 25, over 1¾ miles:

Mr. G. Picken's Dropitin, 5yrs.

Mr. J. W. Hallett's Passing Cloud, 3yrs.

Mr. A. K. Macomber's Forseti, 6yrs.

Mr. A. K. Macomber's The Wolf, 4yrs.

Mr. J. Davis' Myra Gray, 6yrs.

Mr. M. L. Meyer's Canusa, 5yrs.

Mr. M. Calmann's Tourness, 4yrs.

Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Daimyo, 5yrs.

Miss Lois Sturt's Pard, 3yrs.

Mr. R. Lawther's Beech Hill, 6yrs.

Mr. J. Shepherd's Winalot, 5yrs.

Mr. B. N. Fawcett's Outward Bound, 4yrs.

Mrs. G. Drummond's Seradella, 4yrs.

Mr. P. W. Carr's Try Try Again, 4yrs.

M. E. de St. Alary's Nonchalant, 5yrs.

Mr. E. C. Sykes' Winker, 4yrs.

Mrs. E. M. Croft's Maynooth, 4yrs.

Lady Ludlow's Incitatus II, 4yrs.

Sir Abe Bailey's Cloudbank, 5yrs.

Sir Abe Bailey's Foxlaw, 4yrs.

Sir Abe Bailey's Market Basket, 4yrs.

Sir Abe Bailey's Son of Spring, 4yrs.

Mr. G. Macbeth-Menzies' Cottingham, 6yrs.

Mr. G. Macbeth-Menzies' Leeds Rock, 6yrs.

Mr. F. Templeman's Golden Fizz, 5yrs.

Mr. G. J. Plevins' Flint Jack, aged.

Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen's Repertoire, 4yrs.

Mr. C. O. Hall's Ribblesdale, 6yrs.

Mr. C. M. Woolf's Catalin, 5yrs.

Sir Lycett Green's Aetius, 6yrs.

Mr. W. Webster's Shagreen, 5yrs.

Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw's Kyra, 5yrs.

H.H. Aga Khan's br c Dark Japan, by Dark Legend, out of Blouselinda (bred in France), 3yrs.

Mr. F. Straker's Kinloch 4yrs.

Lord Lonsdale's Ornamentation, 6yrs.

Lord Derby's Mandelieu, 5yrs.

Lord Derby's Trapeze, 4yrs.

Lord Derby's Icebound, 4yrs.

Lord Wolverton's Palma Bay, 4yrs.

Mr. H. Stobart's Templestowe, 4yrs.

Sir Percy Newson's Rufus O'Malley, 4yrs.

Mr. A. W. Gordon's Perfectus, aged.

Mr. C. R. Taylor's Brighter London, 4yrs.

Mr. Sol Joel's Glommen, 4yrs.

Mr. Sol Joel's Duvet, 4yrs.

Mr. Sol Joel's Pons Asinorum, 4yrs.

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

CHILD WELFARE FETE—K.H.S. STALL.

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

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your paper convey the thanks of the President and members of the Committee of the Kenya Horticultural Society to those members and others who assisted them at the Fete held at Government House in aid of the Child Welfare Fund. It has been found impossible to thank each helper individually.

Yours etc.,

W. S. EVANS,
Hon. Secretary,
Kenya Horticultural Society.

KENYA FINANCE—MAJOR GROGAN'S SPEECHES.

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

Sir,—The unexpected has happened! I beg a small space in your valuable columns to second the fact. I have grown so accustomed to finding myself in agreement with the views expressed by your leader writer that I feel compelled to inform you that for once I differ from them.

With that portion of your leading article entitled "The Primrose Path," which appeared in yesterday's issue, which adversely criticises Major Grogan, I am at complete variance.

My brave and gallant friend dealt in a surprisingly courteous manner with the leader of our Government in his speech on August 4.

The situation demanded stronger words and Kenya's protagonist wore the velvet glove on that occasion. Alas! The Head of our administration did not, to my mind, rise to the occasion in his speech in Mombasa last week. He failed "to make a bold gesture and to give us the lead to which everyone would have responded gladly." A careful analysis of his remarks fails completely to reassure me as to my future in this country. Governors come and Governors go, but many of us wish to remain here for ever and we must fight to prevent our being driven back to colder and bleaker climes.

There is no velvet glove visible in my humble mansion to-day. I have placed it to rest in the family cupboard and my fists will be bare until such time as "our house" will have been set in order.

Every endeavour shall I make to prevent any desperate gambling with the future of this thinly-populated and comparatively-speaking poor country by word of mouth or by pen and I shall not be alone in my mission.

It is my intention to put aside any "true sense of values or a quite adequate appreciation of the advantages of diplomacy and moderation "which I may have acquired in the past.

There is always a moment when courtesy and kindness pay. In this case it passed away last week in Mombasa.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;—
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Yours, etc.,

GILBERT NUGENT.

Kiambu,
August 18, 1926.

[It should be noted that our criticism followed and applied to the Mombasa speech—not the address delivered on August 4 in Nairobi.—Ed. E. A. S.]

MAJOR GROGAN AND THE PORT.

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

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following letter for the benefit of the public in general and of the settler community in particular.

I was surprised to read in your daily issue of the 6th instant that portion of Major Grogan's speech which relates to Kilindini pier—import and export trade—shipping and landing.

I cannot believe that Major Grogan has sufficient experience to talk on those subjects, as it appears to me that he has been repeating tales told to him by some interested parties who are amassing fortunes at the expense and ruination of this port.

I am also amazed to read his magnified estimate of the cost of running ships, which he puts down at £400 per diem, representing 9d. per ton per day for a liner carrying 12,000 tons and with which I propose to deal later.

I must, *apropos*, draw the attention of the public and of the settler community in particular, to the landing charges paid by them at this port. The settlers should also study the heavy charges paid by them to ship their produce and find out whether these heavy disbursements can place them on a footing to compete with the Eastern ports.

Are the settlers aware that the landing charge at this port is 10/6d. per ton, and that the owners of the ships have to make a further payment of Shgs. 2/- per ton to the Lighterage Companies? Can any-one prove to me that similar charges are in existence in any port of the East?

The public will be interested to know that when this port was opened in 1896, the charges were Rs. 3 per ton and this charge continued until 1908. The work in 1908 was the same as is being done now, the only difference being that the charge now made is Shgs. 12 6d. per ton. Up to 1908 the same work was done for Rs. 3 per ton, which, according to the exchange rate of Shg. 1/4d. amounts to Shgs. 4 only! Why the rise from Shgs. 4/- to Shgs. 12 6d.

In the olden times, neither the import nor export trade was the same in quantity as it is to-day and the modern conveniences on which one lays hand to-day to land or ship cargo—such as cranes and piers—were an unknown quantity. In the olden times cargo was discharged in the lighters in 3ft. or 4ft. of water and carried by hand to the warehouse, and the biggest agent of the time, who had a contract with a firm to do this sort of work, was paying Rs. -2/4 as. per ton, i.e., Shgs. 3 4d. per ton and this firm carried out the work to the complete satisfaction of the agents and the public. The wages paid to the labourer compare very favourably with the wages now paid, as the labour was imported from India, local labour being unavailable.

Major Grogan seems to be anxious to leave this work in private hands and to ruin the importer and exporter by forcing them to pay about £100,000 per annum more than is necessary. I am anxious that the public should understand whether the contracting firm carrying on this business at Rs.2/4 was working at a profit or loss. If at a loss, how could they carry on the business for so many years?

I must, therefore, sound a note of alarm to the public and the settlers in particular to realize whether private companies should be given a further monopoly of this work, and thus make the public pay Shgs. 8/- per ton on imported goods over and above what would be a reasonable charge.

Major Grogan in his speech has advised the public to oppose the use of the pier and its two berths, built at a very heavy cost, for bringing steamers alongside. He wants the Government to hand over the pier to the Lighterage Companies. This means, when reading between the lines, that Major Grogan is trying to help the Lighterage Companies to make a fortune at the expense of the public. Will Major Grogan explain how and why he advised this procedure? It is rather mysterious that a gentleman of Major Grogan's ability, who did very good pioneering work in this country, and who now challenges Government recurrent expenditure to secure economy in the expenditure of public monies, should not have realised the great harm he is doing to this country—to its import and export trade—in which the settlers, more than anyone else are deeply interested, by advising that the control of the pier should be in the hands of private companies after it has been built with public money, and thus indirectly compelling them to pay high freight and high landing charges, i.e., about Shgs. 15/- to Shgs. 20/- per ton.

Has Major Grogan pondered who is the loser of this money and who the gainer?

Major Grogan sounds the trumpet at a time when the settlers are endeavouring to secure reduced Railway freights for their produce. Have the settlers realised that they are paying Shgs. 20/- ... for their freight and landing charges, and that this additional charge precludes them from competing with their competitors in the East?

It must not be forgotten that the Eastern ports export similar produce by disbursing less charges, and can, therefore, stand the European markets better than the produce exported from this port with the additional shipping charges it bears.

The public here is paying now Shgs. 4/- more than what they used to pay before and nearly Shgs. 15/- more for freight than is charged for similar commodities from the East.

The freight from Bombay and Karachi to the United Kingdom is Shgs. 15/- per ton dead weight, and I presume from the South African Ports. If the different is calculated—comparing this port with other ports mentioned—it is appalling.

Why should the shipping companies, whose steamers are calling at this port, be allowed to charge such heavy rates of freight, when the same companies carry cargo at the above quoted rates in the East?

Major Grogan in dealing with the detention of the ships in harbour, advocates the idea of private companies taking over the control of the port. No grosser misrepresentation of facts could be made, and the gallant Major is completely wrong.

It is not in the hands of the Port Authorities to turn a ship quickly, but it is to their advantage to do so. It is in the hands of the landing companies, who are responsible for unloading and delivery of the cargo to the ships, and as the landing companies have a monopoly of the port they naturally act in the best interests of themselves. They can delay or quicken the despatch of the ships as they like.

Has Major Grogan thought over the benefit to the shipper by cargo shipped direct to steamers moored alongside the wharf?

Is it better and safer to ship the cargo into the lighters, and then reship same to the steamers lying in the stream?

Leave aside the question of landing charges, but look at the safety of the goods, time and damages. Shipping alongside the wharf is taking cargo from the warehouse direct to the ships, but if it is done by lighters, the same work has to be done with the further trouble of reshipping the cargo from the lighters to the ships.

I should like to know in what school Major Grogan was taught his economics. His assertion that the more times one handles goods the cheaper and better it is, is absurd.

The convenience of the crane on a pier to take the cargo and place it on the steamer has to be taken into consideration because the winch and derrick of a steamer is not so powerful or fitted as conveniently to do the same work and, therefore, cargo is bumped on the ship's side and damaged. Besides, valuable cargo is subject to pilferage in the lighters, and thereby loss is brought to the shippers. It will also mean more time, due to double charges to the ships. I fail, therefore, to understand how Major Grogan is a supporter of the idea of handing over the pier for the purpose of loading and discharging lighters.

The shipping world should also realise that in all parts of the globe piers and warehouses are built for economical work and quick despatch, and I have not heard in any part of the world that the public or any man has ever asked for an efficient and well equipped pier to be handed over to a private Lighterage Company, and not to bring the steamers alongside the wharf.

Major Grogan's speech is misleading and savours of mischief. If taken notice of, it will lead the public into wrong channels to the ruin of this port and probably themselves, and I will, therefore, leave the matter to the public to judge whether they should be contributors to the ruination I predict, if any weight be given by those in authority to Major Grogan's utterances.

I suggest very strongly that the public should support our Government and ask the Home Government to authorise immediately that local powers take charge of the Port.

It is a fact that the Government have spent more than necessary on the pier, but what is done cannot be undone, and the public should now ask the Government to build more berths, which are most urgently required in the interest of the best economy. The port is in urgent need of four additional berths to meet the present requirements.

I am now coming to the point where Major Grogan stated that £400 is the cost *per diem* for a steamer of 12,000 tons. We will presume he is correct. Ten days to load and ten days to discharge will be required for the 12,000 tons cargo; then the distance, in time, from Mombasa to the ports of the United Kingdom is 30 days; the total time comes, therefore, to 50 days. The ship's expense will be £20,000 according to Major Grogan. The coal consumption for the ship will be say 50 tons *per diem*, which gives 1,500 tons coal for the voyage; coal costing say Shgs. 30/- per ton, the amount spent in coal will be £2,250. Further, there are port expenses for loading in one part and discharging in another part, i.e., Shgs. 2 for loading and Shgs. 2/- for discharging—the total cost comes to about £2,400. Further, there are harbour dues, cranage charges, pilotage fees, etc., which means about £1,000; then the canal dues have to be paid, which I presume are Shgs. 6/- per ton, i.e., £3,600 for a 12,000 ton carrier. The grand total of expenses for a voyage comes to £30,250.

Now let us see the freight required to make up the cost. The charge for the freight must be put down at £2 8s. 8d. per ton to make up that cost. But my experience is that unloading ships from Bombay and Karachi to the United Kingdom—same distance via Suez Canal as from Mombasa—the freight is Shgs. 15/- per ton. The freight comes therefore to £9,000 and the loss to the shipping company on Major Grogan's figures would be £21,250 for each voyage. How could the owners run their ships at such heavy loss and for how long? I repeat Major Grogan's own words: "Shipowners are not philanthrophists nor fools "! !

I fail to understand how Major Grogan arrived at this figure and whether it was only to mislead the public or whether somebody interested has misled Major Grogan himself!!

Does it not show that Major Grogan has no knowledge of shipping affairs?

In conclusion: "'T were a far far better thing" to be the subject of a benevolent and paternal monopoly than to be the victim of a hydra-headed commercial octopus.

To the Settlers I would say—The gate-way to your markets must be kept open. You should lend, in this matter, your unstinted support to the Government and release yourselves from the tentacles of the present soulless, dividend earning (at your expense) concerns.

Yours, etc.,

A. M. JEEVANJEE.

Mombasa,
August 16, 1926.

JACK RUSSELL—SEALYHAMS

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

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Lowder's letter appearing in the weekly issue of the *E. A. Standard* of July 31 on the above subject, I would like to say for the information of the many lovers of a good sporting terrier in this country that only after carefully breeding both Sealyham and Jack Russell Terriers *separately* for 10 years have I come to the conclusion that the experiment of crossing these two famous breeds produces a most serviceable, hard dead game little dog, which is better suited to this tropical country than the pure bred Sealyham, whose very heavy coat, feathered legs and feet attract spear grass black jacks and stick grass to an extent that amounts to real cruelty, if he is used in the pursuit of any kind of sport in which his master partakes, and for which his gallant little heart craves.

As to the origin of the Sealyham Terrier which, as Mr. Lowder correctly says, is the more modern of these two famous breeds (so far as authentic records go) it was decided about 12 years ago, after much discussion in *The Field* by the consensus of many expert opinions, that Sealhyams originated from a cross between a Dandie Dinmont and a Bull Terrier—hence their blue skin, generally mottled, and round skulls, so different from those of the Fox-Terriers.

As to whether Jack Russell blood has been used of late years in England as a cross with Sealyhams, I cannot say, but all I can vouch for is that my experiment of this cross produces a dog exactly like the Sealyham Terriers described and illustrated in the *Badminton Magazine* of July 1918 No. 276, in fact the portraits there might be that of my dogs before me as I write—one or two of whom I hope to show shortly in Nairobi at the forthcoming Kennel Club Show.

I have some rare old sporting records of the far famed Jack Russell breed, going back over 100 years, and my own particular lot of them, whose parents I imported here from my old Dorsetshire home, had been in our family for more years than I can count, and were highly prized: one in particular, an oil painting of whom I have before me, said to be the finest terrier in the country in his day; nothing could touch him under ground with Fox or Badger. He was appropriately called "Jack" after the famous sporting west-country Divine, home from whom this breed is named, and with whom it was always associated.

It is certainly another fact that the Jack Russell Terrier grows true to the same type, generation after generation, even in spite of the complete change of climate conditions and breeding which affects most breeds considerably, and when crossed with the Sealyham, the Jack Russell, blood shows the most markedly, proving them to be the older breed.

The well-known cross which has produced the "Dropper" has exactly the same status as the breed we are discussing, but as no one beside myself, I believe, in this country has the Jack Russell blood, it is too rare to have been given, as yet, a distinctive name, therefore I continue to describe them, as before, as "Jack Russell—Sealyhams." Perhaps one of your kind sporting, readers will step into the breach!

Yours etc.,

CAROLINE OAKLEY.

Chania Bridge,
August 17, 1926.

Answers to Correspondents:

C.D.C., Mubende.—We do not think any useful purpose would be served by the publication of your letter since in our view it is impossible to apply judicial methods in force a hundred years ago to any community at the present day.—Editor.

R.A.W.L., Thika.
A meeting of the league members of the district will be held at the Blue Posts Hotel at 11.30 a.m., on Friday.

PROGRESS OF INTER-COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

Interesting Cotton Discovery in Mozambique.

TALKS ON PESTS.

Exchange of Views on Native Agriculture.

Considerable progress has been made by the various sections of the Inter-Colonial Agricultural, Cotton, Entomological, and Mycological Conference.

The Cotton Section has devoted a great amount of time to the important questions of plant breeding and seed improvement. The methods adopted in all the East African territories have been discussed and tentative suggestions and proposals have been put forward with regard to certain improvements which might be brought about. These are now being examined and it is probable this section will soon be able to present a short report to the main Conference for consideration.

An interesting point arose yesterday in connection with cotton and this was a statement by Baron Surcof of the Mozambique Company's territory on a promising species of wild cotton which he had found in the Mozambique territory. He had found this in three different places and thought it possible that the seed had originally come from India and that little by little, through lack of cultivation, it had reverted to a wild form. He was of the opinion that with cultivation a useful strain might possibly be developed from it. He was carrying on experiments with it himself and would communicate results to anyone at the Conference who was interested in it.

Certain members attending the Conference said if Baron Surcot would provide seeds they too would be glad to experiment.

On Tuesday the Cotton Section will discuss with the Entomological Section the question of the various cotton pests.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

The Agricultural Section has dealt with papers regarding soil problems in Kenya, the economics of agriculture, manufacture from agricultural products, the registration of cattle, and the adulteration of farm products. It has also dealt with all the various special items referred to it by the different Governments interested. Several of these items were referred by the Government of South Africa and for these discussions, Col. Turner, Trade Commissioner for South Africa was present. These questions had to do chiefly with the meat industry and South African agricultural products for which it was thought a satisfactory market could be developed in the East African territories. The section has also considered the question of tobacco growing by natives which was raised by the Agricultural Department of Uganda and in connection with which Mr. Cook of South Africa made a comprehensive and useful statement.

The questions of shade for coffee and wheat cultivation for natives which were put forward by the Belgian Congo and introduced by M. Vandensbeele, the representative of the Belgian Congo, have also been discussed.

ENTOMOLOGY AND MYCOLOGY.

The Entomology and Mycology section, up to date, has been dealing chiefly with cotton pests preparatory to discussing these questions jointly with the Cotton Section. It is now engaged on coffee pests and shortly will deal with coconut, maize and sugar cane pests.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Useful joint discussions are taking place on native agriculture. This subject was introduced by an interesting paper prepared by Mr. Harrison of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and the views of the various Directors of Agriculture and of Mr. Milligan, the Cotton Corporation's senior representative from South Africa were given at length. It is likely that the Conference will put forward certain resolutions on this subject in the near future.

VISIT TO NAKURU.

To-day the Conference is going to Nakuru especially with a view to seeing maize cultivation.

The *Standard* has received several papers which have been read at the Conference and such of them as are likely to be of more general interest will be published from time to time as space permits.

The Big Game Lure.

SUCCESSFUL BAGS FOR BRITONS AND AMERICANS.

Messrs. Safariland Ltd., the well known Nairobi big game hunting outfitters state that Mr. George Eastman of Camera fame and Dr. Audley D. Stewart have just returned from a successful *safari* in which they secured lions, rhino, leopard buffalo and every kind of buck. They are off again shortly on another *safari* in the direction of Mt. Kenya.

Mr. Carl Akeley and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson are returning shortly. Mr. Ira H. Morse and his son, from America, left on a three months shoot last Saturday. Mr. Fred S. Calborn is due to arrive from America on the 23rd inst., when he will go off on a three months trip accompanied by that well-known hunter Mr. P. H. Percival, who has just piloted the Eastman party.

Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Paine, also Americans have just concluded a very successful trip in which they got several lions and a 33 inch Bongo. Col. W. P. Draper, who has visited this country before has also got the animals he came to get, and is now off home again.

Mr. Leslie Tarlton says that there is no falling off in hunting parties to the country. On the contrary several are arriving shortly from England and America. There is plenty of game, and bags are better than ever.

World Money Exchange.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, August 18.

Following are to-day's money exchanges:

Paris: 170¼.
New York: 4.86¼
Brussels: 176¼
Geneva: 25.15.
Amsterdam: 12.11.
Milan: 147½.
Berlin: 20.41.
Stockholm: 18.15.
Copenhagen: 18.29.
Oslo: 22.15.
Vienna: 34.42.
Prague: 164¼.
Helsingfors: 192¼.
Madrid: 31.17.
Lisbon: 2 17/32.
Rio: 7 9/16.
Buenos Aires: 45 13/32.
Bombay 1s. 6 1/32d.
Shanghai: 2s. 9½d.
Hongkong: 2s. 1½d.
Yokohama: 1s. 11½d.

Silver: Spot 28½, forward 28 11/16.—British Official Wireless Service.

Caledonian Society.

The general meeting of the Caledonian Society will be held on Friday next week at 6.30 p.m.

Divorce Decree.

A decree absolute was granted to Mrs. Billiter by the Supreme Court on Thursday, in the action for divorce against her husband Mr. C. B. Billiter.

THE ROMANCE OF ROSES.

The Emperor Nero's Wonderful Dinners.

From time immemorial, roses have flourished in every country in the world. In very early Biblical days they were grown in far-off Eastern lands, and the old Syrian lords loved to sit towards evening among the damask flowers of their rose gardens. To this day the roses of Damascus are famous for their scent and beauty.

In Rome, the rose played a prominent part in the lives of the people. The nobles slept on beds stuffed with dried rose leaves and wore garlands of roses on state occasions—a custom introduced, so it is said, by Julius Caesar to hide his premature baldness.

The notorious Emperor Nero set the fashion for giving wonderful rose dinners. The floors of his banqueting halls were carpeted with masses of roses and then covered with fine net, the flagons of wine were swimming with roses, roses covered the table, the food was decorated with rose leaves, and at the end of the feast showers of roses descended upon the guests from holes in the ceiling.

The Greeks loved the rose above all flowers. A golden rose was the most coveted prize in their sports and races, and every year they held a celebrated "Feast of roses," at which the guests were invited to "sell for wine and scatter roses round."

IN MEDIAEVAL TIMES.

In mediaeval times we often hear of the rose. It began to be associated not only with feastings and rejoicing but also with the solemn rites of religion, and was used to decorate the churches as well as the banqueting halls. The Popes used to send a jewelled rose at mid-Lent to any special church or reigning monarch whom they wished to honour. Our own Henry VIII received two such roses, and the last time such a gift was given was to the late Empress Eugenie, when she was at the height of her glory in France.

Martin Luther was passionately fond of roses, and always wore one at his girdle, and a tiny golden rose in the form of a seal on his finger. His followers firmly believed that roses were sent down from Paradise to strengthen the resolution of martyrs in the midst of their sufferings. In our own country roses were grown in large quantities in the grounds of the convents and monasteries, and the only peaceful picture we get of those turbulent days is that of the nuns and monks working and walking in their walled rose-gardens.

During the 15th century the Wars of the Roses broke out, in which the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster played such an important part, and it was not until Henry Tudor of Lancaster married Elizabeth of York that the peace was finally concluded, and a rose of mingled red and white became the emblem of their family.

Later, in the more peaceful days of the Tudors, when manor houses and gardens began to replace the old-time fortresses, a tremendous interest was suddenly aroused in the cultivation of the rose. In 1581 only ten kinds of roses were known in England. A century later we hear of 19, and in a book on gardening published in 1798, 49 species are mentioned. To-day, of course the different varieties are too numerous to be counted.

PARKLANDS TENNIS.

Once again players are reminded that the entries for the Parklands Tennis Tournament close on Wednesday the 25th inst. And those who have not already done so, should send their entries in to Messrs May & Co. before the above date.

The Parklands Club courts will be closed from Monday the 23rd inst, to Friday the 27th inclusive to allow the necessary attention being given them before the opening of the tournament on the 4th ultimo.

A Kisumu Wedding.

CAPTAIN MARTIN, LUMBWA AND MISS PALMER-KERRISON.

An interesting event took place at Kisumu on Tuesday 17th instant when Captain Edward Martin of Lumbwa was married by the Provincial Commissioner to Miss Dorothea Hester Palmer-Kerrison of Kirstead, Norfolk.

Captain Martin, who served with distinction in the London Regiment during the war, is one of the largest cattle farmers in the Lumbwa district and was until recently a director of the Lumbwa Creamery.

Miss Palmer-Kerrison is a sister of Captain Palmer-Kerrison, the A.D.C., of our late Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon and made numerous friends throughout the country during her stay at Government House.

The bride was given away by Miss Buxton and Mr. E. R. Kerrison acted as best man.

After the ceremony Major Brook, the District Commissioner, and Mrs. Brook entertained a luncheon party before their return to Lumbwa.

It is understood that the honeymoon, is to be spent on a motor trip through Tanganyika, whilst later Captain and Mrs. Martin will leave for England.

Church Notices.

KIAMBU DISTRICT.

To-morrow,
SUNDAY, AUG. 22.
KABETE (The Laboratory).
9.45 a.m.: Scholars.
10.30 a.m.: Mattins and Holy Communion.
LIMURU, All Saints.
4.30 p.m.: Evensong.
SUNDAY, AUG. 29.
RUIRU (Masonic Hall):
8.30 a.m.: Holy Communion
KIAMBU, St. Paul.
5.0 p.m.: Evensong
PRELIMINARY NOTICE:
Sunday, Sept. 5th at 10.30 a.m Kiambu Church, Unveiling and Dedication of Bell canopy in memory of the men who gave their lives in the Great War.
H. Darroll Smith, Chaplain.

NAKURU CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, AUG. 22.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion at Nakuru.
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at Nakuru.
SUNDAY, AUG. 29.
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at Songhor.
3.0 p.m.: Evensong at Koru.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 5.
10.30 a.m.: Matins and Holy Communion at Naivasha.
5.0 p.m.: Evensong at Nakuru.
W. M. Askwith, Chaplain.

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

Norfolk Visitors.

The following is a list of visitors who stayed at the Norfolk Hotel for the week ending Friday, 20th instant: Mr. L. de sa Periera, Count Surcouf, Mr. P. Monteiro Grillo, Mr. C. B. Hartinberg, Miss Welsford, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. G. Stuart Watt, Mr. Water Kyne, Mr. E. H. Williams Owen, Mr. Mark Soloman, Mr. W. B. Kerr, Mr. J. Alexander, Mr. J. F. Sherrard, Mr. J. Paice, Mr. and Mrs. Brownhill, Capt. and Miss. Sheedy, Col. G. M. Stevenson, Mr. F. P. Hale, Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mr. G. A. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Eardley, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Bastard, Mrs. Darrel Thompson, Miss Shackleton, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Ekman, Mr. G. R. L. Wingate, and Baron Blixon.

Thika District Association.

The next meeting of the Thika District Association will be held on Friday, August 27, at the Blue Posts Hotel, Thika, at 9.30 a.m.

The agenda is as follows:—

(1) Minutes of last meetings. Correspondence. (a) Settlers willing to take pupils on farms. (b) Administrative district at Thika. (b) Judicial administration. Natives cases. Improper acquittals. Details of Convention Exec. want details; Electric Light and Power Supply in the district. (Mr. W. T. Kerr will attend to give details etc.); East African Exhibition. The Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya will attend, and will explain the needs of the Society in regard to the Exhibition; Resolutions for Convention, (October 25). Members will please put their resolutions in writing, and will do well to remember that resolutions must apply to the whole of Kenya, as otherwise the resolutions may be rejected as being parochial; Delegates to Conventoin. Any other business.

A Reputation.

The following letter has been sent to the *Mombasa Times* by Mr. W. A. M. SIM, M.L.C. for Mombasa and Major Robertson Eustace M.L.C., for the Coast:—

Sir.—With reference to Major Grogan's address in the Mombasa Club on the 13th instant, there seems to be an impression abroad that because we, the undersigned were on the platform with Major Grogan, we were in agreement with the opinions expressed by him.

This is entirely erroneous, and, in introducing Major Grogan, the Chairman (Mr. Sim), remarked that whether or not we all agreed with the views which Major Grogan held, it was well to hear them.

We would further state that, in our opinion, the personal references made to His Excellency were uncalled for and detracted considerably from the value of the address.

Second Hand Books Bought
E. A. STANDARD LTD.
SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.

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UTILITY POULTRY, is poultry bred for its egg and table qualities, or egg or table qualities.

The breeding of utility poultry has increased enormously within the last few years and practically all shows have classes for utility birds.

There is a great outcry at the present time amongst the breeders of "exhibition birds." They contend that the craze for utility is likely to wipe out breed characteristics, and, in some instances, wipe out entire breeds.

Of course, from their point of view, the clamour for utility birds is a bad one, as they have little or no market for their stock. From the common sense point of view surely it is infinitely more sensible to breed birds which are going to show a handsome return for money and time expended than to spend one's time endeavouring to raise a few of the enormous specimens, one might almost say caricatures, of breeds, favoured in the showpens of heretofore.

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I am a strong advocate for the utility bird, but fail to see why the shape, type, and general beauty of a bird should be put aside when breeding for fecundity, etc.

Take the White Leghorn; can anyone wish for a more beautiful bird than the utility Leghorn? The typical utility Leghorn to my way of thinking, should be fairly small (cock 6 lbs., hen 4 lbs.) but with the true Leghorn lines, bright, alert, and vigorous in appearance, with pure white plumage and good combs. There is no necessity to lose fecundity in breeding such a bird; possibly a highly fecund strain may produce slightly lighter weight birds, but the general characterists should be the same.

There are some breeds, exceedingly handsome birds, but useless from the utility man's point of view. Very well, let him leave those breeds to the fancier who cares simply for the show pen and for selling to those people who can afford to say, "In our position it is not necessary for our hens to lay eggs."

The old fancier bred for external points only and the laying powers of the birds were entirely neglected. At that time the poultry fancy consisted mainly of exhibitors and hobbyists. Since the war matters have changed, thousands went 'back to the land' and became poultry farmers and the demand for 'bred to lay' birds came into being.

Of course, like most things, this phase was carried to extremes, and in the cry for 'eggs and still more eggs' breed characteristics showed a tendency to be lost sight of; this was particularly evident in the Light Sussexs.

It is the dual-purpose bird that every right thinking poultry man should aim at—the bird possessing breed, type and reproductive powers is the bird for the level headed far-seeing poultry man.

In conclusion, I would like to warn the poultry farmer from the lure of the *abnormal* egg record hen. It is rarely such a hen produces many of her like, and there is much less chance of disappointment if the poultry farmer purchases birds with a good steady *flock* average than to obtain progeny of some abnormal layer.

Correspondence.

Sometime ago Messrs. North and Son, handed me a bottle of Milborrow's Parasite Oil and asked me to give my opinion of its efficacy.

At the time my birds were very free from parasites so I passed the bottle over to someone who was having serious trouble with red mite. Broody hens would be set on eggs in a new coop and dusted with insect powder and in 24 hours the eggs would be smothered with red mite. He used the oil as per directions and had no further trouble with his broodies. Since then I have used the oil when setting broodies and I have had no trouble with vermin and each hatch has been a good one. I had a few cases of chicken-pox and the oil has cured the birds. I can highly recommend the oil, which is economical in use, to all poultry farmers.

MRS. HARRIERS, Njoro: I regret that this letter has been overlooked. Mrs. Harriers has two really good White Wyandotte cocks for sale both imported birds, guaranteed bred from Harper—Adams winners. Both birds about 18 months old. She will sell two unrelated hens with each bird. The cocks are unrelated to each other.

MRS. WALMSLEY, GILGIL writes that owing to illness the letters from a lady at Nakuru and a gentleman at Eldoret, asking for sittings of Brown Leghorn, have been mislaid. Will these people be so kind as to write again.

A. M. B.

Astonishing Results!!

Have been obtained with our wonderful Patent "Walther" .22 long Rifle Repeating Magazine Carbines with extra long barrel

The Patent of this Rifle lies in the grooving of the barrel and in the bolt Action. It can be used as a single loader repeater or semi automatic. The Magazin holds 5 or 10 Cartridges. Fitted with Military sliding Tangent sight up to 200 yds. Weight about 6¼ lb. Shoots and handles like any ordinary Rifle.

A small little Wonder!!! Price Shs. 135/-.

Write for illustrated Leaflet.

We have just received large shipments of Mausor and Manlicher Schoenauer Rifles in all bores fitted with our own invention, extra long 28" Barrel. The height of perfection, in accuracy and striking force.

Repairs of all discriptions by our Expert European Gunsmith.

All Guns sold under a 12 Months Guarantee.

Chas. A. Heyer & Co

Box 587. Telegrams: "Elephant"

Gun and Rifle Makers—Established 1903.

WHAT IS TELEPATHY?

The Science of Thought Transmission.

It has recently been asserted that some people occasionally possess the power of hearing broadcast music without the aid of a receiver, and this has, once again brought to the fore the question of thought transference and its supposed similarity to wireless.

Even as far back as 1903, the *Daily Express* printed an account of thoughts having been transmitted under strict test conditions from London to Nottingham, and since then certain experiments performed by Lord Balfour and Professor Gilbert Murray have proved the existence of this faculty so conclusively that its study is no longer the object of supercilious smiles and explanations based on that over-elastic word "coincidence."

Just how it is possible for impression to pass from one mind to another without the intervention of any of the known senses has not, so far, been satisfactorily explained, though Orientals maintain that the pineal gland—a small body about the size of a cherry-stone, at the base of the brain—is the actual organ which is responsible for this and other experiences usually designated as "weird."

A SERIOUS FACT.

Whether or not their view is correct, it is certainly a curious fact that at many *post-mortems* on high-caste Hindus, who spend much of their time studying such subjects, the pineal gland has been found to be nearly twice the size of that belonging to the average European.

It is, consequently, the opinion of some, that thought may be the cause of disturbances in the ether and that the pineal gland acts in a somewhat similar way to an ordinary wireless receiver when it picks up the impulses sent out by the broadcasting station. What would seem to add strength to this theory is that most cases of spontaneous telepathy occur with those between whom there is a strong bond of sympathy, in other words, those who are "tuned" to each other.

When definite experiments have been made with the idea of transmitting thought, they have been found most successful if the receiver—or percipient as he or she is usually called—is in a very passive state, while the agent, or sender, is concentrating strongly on the message to be sent. Although concentration is necessary, however, an effort of will is undesirable, and usually results in absence of success.

Not only have figures, numbers, and ideas been transmitted by this means, but also tastes such as mustard in the mouth, pain caused by a prick in a certain part of the body, scents, heat, cold, feelings of fatigue, etc.

AMONG BIRDS AND INSECTS.

Birds, too, seem to have a strange telepathic form of control when they are flying in group, as few will be disposed to deny who have seen them all execute a sudden and intricate movement at precisely the same second without the slightest sign of confusion.

Even the insects possess some form of signalling which is quite unknown to us, and an interesting experiment has been performed in this connection with a certain species of moth. A female was imprisoned in a box, and no matter where the box was placed, males of the species found it out, and clustered round it. When the female's antennae were removed the males ceased their visits.

STRANGE SEA ILLNESS.

A mysterious disease has appeared in Germany recently and has caused so much excitement that the Prussian Lower House has appropriated 120,000 dollars to have it scientifically investigated. This new affliction attacks fishermen in that part of the Baltic known as "The Haff" (says the *World Magazine*).

It grips its victims when they are at sea, suddenly and without warning. Severe pains in the muscles of the arms and legs are followed by temporary paralysis. The attack ceases within a few hours after the patient is once more on land, but is apt to break out again as soon as he goes to sea. No adequate explanation has yet been found for it.

OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMER	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive in Nairobi.
Llanstephan Castle	Europe	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
Gen. Duchesne	Marseilles	" 22	" 23
Karapara	South	" 26	" 27
Khandalla	Bombay	" 28	" 30
Modasa	Europe	Sept. 2	" 3
Gen. Voyron	Marseilles	" 6	" 8
Takliwa	South	" 7	" 8
Karoa	Bombay	" 10	" 11

s.s. Llanstephan Castle carries 662 bags.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMER.	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa.
Llanstephan Castle	South	Aug. 20	" 21
Chambord	Marseilles	" 20	" 22
Klipfontein	Europe	" 22	" 23
Karapara	Bombay	" 26	" 27
Khandalla	South	" 27	" 29
Morvada	Europe	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
A. R. Garros	Marseilles	" 7	" 8
Takliwa	Bombay	" 7	" 8
Karoa	South	" 10	" 11

UPLANDS BACON

EVERY SIDE IS BRANDED THUS AND CONSUMERS ARE URGED TO SEE THE BRAND.

NOW ON SALE
AT ALL THE LEADING STORES
Insist Upon Getting "UPLANDS"

Let Your Jeweller Be Your Gift Adviser.

Diamonds Set, in platinum. Sh. 380/-.

5 Stone Diamond Ring. Sh. 167/-.

FINE QUALITY WATCHES.

Rolled gold Case, Moire Silk band. Fine quality Lever Movement. Sh. 65/-.

Silver Wrist Watch, 15 Jewel Lever Movement. Sh. 70/-.

3 Stone Diamond Ring. Sh. 180/-.

Sapphire and 2 Diamonds. Sh. 137/-.

SILVER WRIST WATCH
Leather Strap,
Perfect Timekeeper,
Sh. 70/-.

DOBBIE
Watchmaker, Jeweller, & Optician,
Government Road, NAIROBI.

PROGRESS OF INTER-COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

Interesting Cotton Discovery in Mozambique.

TALKS ON PESTS.

Exchange of Views on Native Agriculture.

Considerable progress has been made by the various sections of the Inter-Colonial Agricultural, Cotton, Entomological, and Mycological Conference.

The Cotton Section has devoted a great amount of time to the important questions of plant breeding and seed improvement. The methods adopted in all the East African territories have been discussed and tentative suggestions and proposals have been put forward with regard to certain improvements which might be brought about. These are now being examined and it is probable this section will soon be able to present a short report to the main Conference for consideration.

An interesting point arose yesterday in connection with cotton and this was a statement by Baron Surcof of the Mozambique Company's territory on a promising species of wild cotton which he had found in the Mozambique territory. He had found this in three different places and thought it possible that the seed had originally come from India and that little by little, through lack of cultivation, it had reverted to a wild form. He was of the opinion that with cultivation a useful strain might possibly be developed from it. He was carrying on experiments with it himself and would communicate results to anyone at the Conference who was interested in it.

Certain members attending the Conference said if Baron Surcot would provide seeds they too would be glad to experiment.

On Tuesday the Cotton Section will discuss with the Entomological Section the question of the various cotton pests.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

The Agricultural Section has dealt with papers regarding soil problems in Kenya, the economics of agriculture, manufacture from agricultural products, the registration of cattle, and the adulteration of farm products. It has also dealt with all the various special items referred to it by the different Governments interested. Several of these items were referred by the Government of South Africa and for these discussions, Col. Turner, Trade Commissioner for South Africa was present. These questions had to do chiefly with the meat industry and South African agricultural products for which it was thought a satisfactory market could be developed in the East African territories. The section has also considered the question of tobacco growing by natives which was raised by the Agricultural Department of Uganda and in connection with which Mr Cock of South Africa made a comprehensive and useful statement.

The questions of shade for coffee and wheat cultivation for natives which were put forward by the Belgian Congo and introduced by M. Vandenabeele, the representative of the Belgian Congo, have also been discussed.

ENTOMOLOGY AND MYCOLOGY.

The Entomology and Mycology section, up to date, has been dealing chiefly with cotton pests preparatory to discussing these questions jointly with the Cotton Section. It is now engaged on coffee pests and shortly will deal with coconut, maize and sugar cane pests.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Useful joint discussions are taking place on native agriculture. This subject was introduced by an interesting paper prepared by Mr. Harrison of the Kenya Agricultural Department, and the views of the various Directors of Agriculture and of Mr. Milligan, the Cotton Corporation's senior representative from South Africa were given at length. It is likely that the Conference will put forward certain resolutions on this subject in the near future.

VISIT TO NAKURU.

To-day the Conference is going to Nakuru especially with a view to seeing maize cultivation.

The *Standard* has received several papers which have been read at the Conference and such of them as are likely to be of more general interest will be published from time to time as space permits.

THE ROMANCE OF ROSES.

The Emperor Nero's Wonderful Dinners.

From time immemorial, roses have flourished in every country in the world. In very early Biblical days they were grown in far-off Eastern lands, and the old Syrian lords loved to sit towards evening among the damask flowers of their rose gardens. To this day the roses of Damascus are famous for their scent and beauty.

In Rome, the rose played a prominent part in the lives of the people. The nobles slept on beds stuffed with dried rose leaves and wore garlands of roses on state occasions—a custom introduced, so it is said, by Julius Caesar to hide his premature baldness.

The notorious Emperor Nero set the fashion for giving wonderful rose dinners. The floors of his banqueting halls were carpeted with masses of roses and then covered with fine net, the flagons of wine were swimming with roses, roses covered the table, the food was decorated with rose leaves, and at the end of the feast showers of roses descended upon the guests from holes in the ceiling.

The Greeks loved the rose above all flowers. A golden rose was the most coveted prize in their sports and races, and every year they held a celebrated "Feast of roses," at which the guests were invited to "call for wine and scatter roses round."

IN MEDIAEVAL TIMES.

In mediaeval times we often hear of the rose. It began to be associated not only with feastings and rejoicing but also with the solemn rites of religion, and was used to decorate the churches as well as the banqueting halls. The Popes used to send a jewelled rose at mid-Lent to any special church or reigning monarch whom they wished to honour. Our own Henry VIII received two such roses, and the last time such a gift was given was to the late Empress Eugenie, when she was at the height of her glory in France.

Martin Luther was passionately fond of roses, and always wore one at his girdle, and a tiny golden rose in the form of a seal on his finger. His followers firmly believed that roses were sent down from Paradise to strengthen the resolution of martyrs in the midst of their sufferings. In our own country roses were grown in large quantities in the grounds of the convents and monasteries, and the only peaceful picture we get of those turbulent days is that of the nuns and monks working and walking in their walled rose-gardens.

During the 15th century the Wars of the Roses broke out, in which the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster played such an important part, and it was not until Henry Tudor of Lancaster married Elizabeth of York that the peace was finally concluded, and a rose of mingled red and white became the emblem of their family.

Later, in the more peaceful days of the Tudors, when manor houses and gardens began to replace the old-time fortresses, a tremendous interest was suddenly aroused in the cultivation of the rose. In 1581 only ten kinds of roses were known in England. A century later we hear of 19, and in a book on gardening published in 1799, 49 species are mentioned. To-day, of course the different varieties are too numerous to be counted.

A Kisumu Wedding.

CAPTAIN MARTIN, LUMBWA AND MISS PALMER-KERRISON.

An interesting event took place at Kisumu on Tuesday 17th instant when Captain Edward Martin of Lumbwa was married by the Provincial Commissioner to Miss Dorothea Hester Palmer-Kerrison of Kirstead, Norfolk.

Captain Martin, who served with distinction in the London Regiment during the war, is one of the largest cattle farmers in the Lumbwa district and was until recently a director of the Lumbwa Creamery.

Miss Palmer-Kerrison is a sister of Captain Palmer-Kerrison, the A.D.C., of our late Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon and made numerous friends throughout the country during her stay at Government House.

The bride was given away by Miss Buxton and Mr. E. R. Kerrison acted as best man.

After the ceremony Major Brook, the District Commissioner, and Mrs. Brook entertained a luncheon party before their return to Lumbwa.

It is understood that the honeymoon is to be spent on a motor trip through Tanganyika, whilst later Captain and Mrs. Martin will leave for England.

Church Notices.

KIAMBU DISTRICT.

To-morrow,
SUNDAY, AUG. 22.
KABETE (The Laboratory)
9.45 a.m.: Scholars.
10.30 a.m.: Mattins and Holy Communion.
LIMURU, All Saints.
4.30 p.m.: Evensong.
SUNDAY, AUG. 29.
RUIRU (Masonic Hall):
8.30 a.m.: Holy Communion
KIAMBU, St. Paul.
5.0 p.m.: Evensong.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE:
Sunday, Sept. 5th at 10.30 a.m. Kiambu Church, Unveiling and Dedication of Bell canopy in memory of the men who gave their lives in the Great War.

H. Darrell Smith,
Chaplain.

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Second Hand Books Bought
E. A. STANDARD LTD.
SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.

The Big Game Lure.

SUCCESSFUL BAGS FOR BRITONS AND AMERICANS.

Messrs. Safariland Ltd., the well known Nairobi big game hunting outfitters state that Mr. George Eastman of Camera fame and Dr. Audley D. Stewart have just returned from a successful *safari* in which they secured lions, rhino, leopard buffalo and every kind of buck. They are off again shortly on another *safari* in the direction of Mt. Kenya.

Mr. Carl Akeley and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson are returning shortly. Mr. Ira H. Morse and his son, from America, left on a three months shoot last Saturday. Mr. Fred B. Calborn is due to arrive from America on the 23rd inst., when he will go off on a three months trip accompanied by that well-known hunter Mr. P. H. Percival, who has just piloted the Eastman party.

Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Paine, also Americans have just concluded a very successful trip in which they got several lions and a 33 inch Bongo. Col. W. P. Draper, who has visited this country before has also got the animals he came to get, and is now off home again.

Mr. Leslie Tarlton says that there is no falling off in hunting parties to the country. On the contrary several are arriving shortly from England and America. There is plenty of game, and bags are better than ever.

World Money Exchange.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, August 18.

Following are to-day's money exchanges:
Paris: 170¼.
New York: 4.86¼.
Brussels: 176¼.
Geneva: 25.15.
Amsterdam: 12.11.
Milan: 147¼.
Berlin: 20.41.
Stockholm: 18.15.
Copenhagen: 18.29.
Oslo: 22.15.
Vienna: 34.42.
Prague: 164¼.
Helsingfors: 192¼.
Madrid: 31.17.
Lisbon: 2 17/32.
Rio: 7 9/16.
Buenos Aires: 45 13/32.
Bombay 1s. 6 1/32d.
Shanghai: 2s. 9¼d.
Hongkong: 2s. 1¼d.
Yokohama: 1s. 11¼d.

Silver: Spot 28¼, forward 28 11/16.—British Official Wireless Service.

Caledonian Society.

The general meeting of the Caledonian Society will be held on Friday next week at 8.30 p.m.

Divorce Decree.

A decree absolute was granted to Mrs. Billiter by the Supreme Court on Thursday, in the action for divorce against her husband Mr. C. R. Billiter.

PARKLANDS TENNIS.

Once again players are reminded that the entries for the Parklands Tennis Tournament close on Wednesday the 25th Inst. And those who have not already done so, should send their entries in to Messrs May & Co. before the above date.

The Parklands Club courts will be closed from Monday the 23rd inst. to Friday the 27th inclusive to allow the necessary attention being given them before the opening of the tournament on the 4th ultimo.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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I am a strong advocate for the utility bird, but fail to see why the shape, type, and general beauty of a bird should be put aside when breeding for fecundity, etc.

Take the White Leghorn: can anyone wish for a more beautiful bird than the utility Leghorn? The typical utility Leghorn to my way of thinking, should be fairly small (cock 6 lbs., hen 4 lbs.) but with the true Leghorn lines, bright, alert and vigorous in appearance, with pure white plumage and good combs. There is no necessity to lose fecundity in breeding such a bird; possibly a highly fecund strain may produce slightly lighter weight birds, but the general characteristics should be the same.

There are some breeds, exceedingly handsome birds, but useless from the utility man's point of view. Very well, let him leave those breeds to the fancier who cares simply for the show pen and for selling to those people who can afford to say, "In our position it is not necessary for our hens to lay eggs."

The old fancier bred for external points only and the laying powers of the birds were entirely neglected. At that time the poultry fancy consisted mainly of exhibitors and hobbyists. Since the war matters have changed, thousands went back to the land and became poultry farmers and the demand for 'bred to lay' birds came into being.

Of course, like most things, this phase was carried to extremes, and in the cry for 'eggs and still more eggs' breed characteristics showed a tendency to be lost sight of; this was particularly evident in the Light Sussexs.

It is the dual-purpose bird that every right thinking poultry man should aim at—the bird possessing breed, type and reproductive powers is the bird for the level headed, far-seeing poultry man.

In conclusion, I would like to warn the poultry farmer from the lure of the abnormal egg record hen. It is rarely such a hen produces many of her like, and there is much less chance of disappointment if the poultry farmer purchases birds with a good steady *flock* average than to obtain progeny of some abnormal layer.

Correspondence.

Sometime ago Messrs. North and Son, handed me a bottle of Milborrow's Parasite Oil and asked me to give my opinion of its efficacy.

At the time my birds were very free from parasites so I passed the bottle over to someone who was having serious trouble with red mite. Broody hens would be set on eggs in a new coop and dusted with insect powder and in 24 hours the eggs would be smothered with red mite. He used the oil as per directions and had no further trouble

I have used the oil when setting broodies and I have had no trouble with vermin and each hatch has been a good one. I had a few cases of chicken-pox and the oil has cured the birds. I can highly recommend the oil, which is economical in use, to all poultry farmers.

MRS. HARRIERS, Njoro: I regret that this letter has been overlooked. Mrs. Harriers has two really good White Wyandotte cocks for sale both imported birds, guaranteed bred from Harper—Adams winners. Both birds about 18 months old. She will sell two unrelated hens with each bird. The cocks are unrelated to each other.

MRS. WALMSLEY, GILGIL writes that owing to illness the letters from a lady at Nakuru and a gentleman at Eldoret, asking for sittings of Brown Leghorn, have been mislaid. Will these people be so kind as to write again.

A. M. B.

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WHAT IS TELEPATHY?

The Science of Thought Transmission.

It has recently been asserted that some people occasionally possess the power of hearing broadcast music without the aid of a receiver, and this has, once again brought to the fore the question of thought transference and its supposed similarity to wireless.

Even as far back as 1903, the *Daily Express* printed an account of thoughts having been transmitted under strict test conditions from London to Nottingham, and since then certain experiments performed by Lord Balfour and Professor Gilbert Murray have proved the existence of this faculty so conclusively that its study is no longer the object of supercilious smiles and explanations based on that over-elastic word "coincidence."

Just how it is possible for impression to pass from one mind to another without the intervention of any of the known senses has not, so far, been satisfactorily explained, though Orientals maintain that the pineal gland—a small body about the size of a cherry-stone, at the base of the brain—is the actual organ which is responsible for this and other experiences usually designated as "weird."

A SERIOUS FACT.

Whether or not their view is correct, it is certainly a curious fact that at many *post-mortems* on high-caste Hindus, who spend much of their time studying such subjects, the pineal gland has been found to be nearly twice the size of that belonging to the average European.

It is, consequently, the opinion of some, that thought may be the cause of disturbances in the ether and that the pineal gland acts in a somewhat similar way to an ordinary wireless receiver when it picks up the impulses sent out by the broadcasting station. What would seem to add strength to this theory is that most cases of spontaneous telepathy occur with those between whom there is a strong bond of sympathy, in other words, those who are "tuned" to each other.

When definite experiments have been made with the idea of transmitting thought, they have been found most successful if the receiver—or percipient as he or she is usually called—is in a very passive state, while the agent, or sender, is concentrating strongly on the message to be sent. Although concentration is necessary, however, an effort of will is undesirable, and usually results in absence of success.

Not only have figures, numbers, and ideas been transmitted by this means, but aslo tastes such as mustard in the mouth, pain caused by a prick in a certain part of the body, scents, heat, cold, feelings of fatigue, etc.

AMONG BIRDS AND INSECTS.

Birds, too, seem to have a strange telepathic form of control when they are flying in group, as few will be disposed to deny who have seen them all execute a sudden and intricate movement at precisely the same second without the slightest sign of confusion.

Even the insects posses some form of signalling which is quite unknown to us, and an interesting experiment has been performed in this connection with a certain species of moth. A female was imprisoned in a box, and no matter where the box was placed, males of the species found it out, and clustered round it. When the female's antennae were removed the males ceased their visits.

STRANGE SEA ILLNESS.

A mysterious disease has appeared in Germany recently and has caused so much excitement that the Prussian Lower House has appropriated 120,000 dollars to have it scientifically investigated. This new affliction attacks fishermen in that part of the Baltic known as "The Haff" (says the *World Magazine*).

It grips its victims when they are at sea, suddenly and without warning. Severe pains in the muscles of the arms and legs are followed by temporary paralysis. The attack ceases within a few hours after the patient is once more on land, but is apt to break out again as soon as he goes to sea. No adequate explanation has yet been found for it.

OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMER	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive in Nairobi.
Llanstephan Castle	Europe	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
Gen. Duchesne	Marseilles	" 22	" 23
Karapara	South	" 26	" 27
Khandalla	Bombay	" 28	" 30
Modasa	Europe	Sept. 2	" 3
Gen. Voyron	Marseilles	" 6	" 8
Takliwa	South	" 7	" 8
Karoa	Bombay	" 10	" 11

s.s. Llanstephan Castle carries 662 bags.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMER	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa.
Llanstephan Castle	South	Aug. 20	" 21
Chambord	Marseilles	" 20	" 22
Klipfontein	Europe	" 22	" 23
Karapara	Bombay	" 26	" 27
Khandalla	South	" 27	" 29
Morvada	Europe	Sept. 3	Sept. 4
A. R. Garros	Marseilles	" 7	" 8
Takliwa	Bombay	" 7	" 8
Karoa	South	" 10	" 11

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DISTRICT NOTES.

Lumbwa.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

The General Meeting of the Lumbwa Creamery has been fixed for September 9, when the financial statement for the preceding year will be presented to the shareholders. It is an open secret that the Society's finanical position and trading result is stronger than it has ever been, so that the meeting will be looked forward to with greatly increased interest this year. It is a pity that more farmers do not realise the inestimable benefit to them of making use of such a fine and up to date plant by becoming suppliers. The monthly cheque, no matter now insignificant not only helps and in a great many cases covers the cost of the shamba boys' wages. but, still more important, it gives one renewed confidence when interviewing the Bank Manager in his lair.

A matter of interest was recently brought to light in the shape of a letter from Mr. J. G. Hamilton Ross, the assistant District Commissioner at Kisumu who states who that he received from the Lumbwa Creamery on the 10th of July eight pounds of butter which subsequently travelled by car to Fort Portal, thence up Ruwenzori Mountain to a height of some fifteen thousand feet on porters' heads, and back again by the same route to Kisumu where on being opened, it was found to be in perfect condition. A truly remarkable feat when considering the variation in altitude and temperature.

Rain has been falling steadily almost every day this month; last month 7.38 inches were recorded at the station and as far as one can judge, there is likely to be even more this month. At such times it is hard to find useful work for the labour when weeding and road improvements do almost more harm than good.

Maize is looking at its best throughout the District, and appears to benefit by so much rain; a heavy crop is expected this year.

MAIZE PROSPECTS.

Some farmers go so far as to say that they will reap twenty bags per acre but no doubt they have not calculated the four or five bags per acre which the local Kamaus and Jeroges apparently consider as their perquisite. These black brothers of ours will go to immense trouble to take their perquisite without running any undue risk of being caught. One of their favourite methods is to cut the maize stalk below the surface of the ground and remove stalk and all thereby leaving no trace behind them beyond a few misses which are bound to occur even on the best conducted farms. footmarks are then carefully made up to the houses of some peaceful sleeping brethren of another tribe, a few maize pips dropped around the portals of their abode, and then back again home they go by some unlikely route when the spoil is swiftly divided up amongst them all. Then, if the farmer is wily enough to miss the misses (which is most unlikely) he is bound to fall into the trap of accusing the wrong party and the fun begins; meanwhile the villains of the piece are merrily feasting on their loot.

EAST COAST FEVER.

A matter of considerable interest to stock owners in the country is the experiment being conducted on a local farm by the Veterinary Department to immunise cattle against the worst disease that breeders have to contend with, namely—East Coast Fever. A large mob of grade cattle have just been inoculated, and it remains to be seen whether the percentage in mortality is sufficiently low to justify further inoculations and to cover the cost of preparing and administering the vaccine, which can only be performed by a highly skilled person. If successful, it will revolutionise the stock industry of the country and the old shenzi will be rapidly replaced by his bigger and more useful brother, the grade ngombie.

ROADS.

The roads in the district leave much to be desired, and in fact, cannot be passed over without mention or if you happen to be in a car, without great difficulties. Small gangs of natives may be seen here and there whose job it is to keep the road in repair, but whose aim it appears is to dig up the swampiest patches of the roads in order to ensnare the unsuspecting motorist who, when thus ensnared, will continue to stick there until he offers untold silver to these cunning fellows to release him. It will be a great improvement when these gangs are put under the control of the local Road Board where they would be under constant supervision, and during the wet weather they could be employed to greater advantage by keeping the drains clear of silt and leaving the actual road surface to better weather.

UGANDA NOTES.

Kampala's Water and Lighting Needs.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Kampala, Aug. 17.

The number of plague cases in Jinja was reduced to three last week and it is hoped that this dreadful disease has been definitely checked in that town. Visitors to Uganda from Kenya overland should note that passes are still required to go straight through Jinja and, if anyone wishes to do business in the bazaar infected area he must be inoculated. Attention should be paid to this as persons who have not passes will probably be held up at the Jinja side of the Nile Ferry, with annoyance and delay. One or two cases of plague have occurred in and near Kampala lately but the Medical Authorities are on the qui vive.

CO-OPERATION.

Some time ago the Railway issued a notice stating the marks they required to be placed on the ends of cotton bales which were to be exported. The Draft Cotton Ordinance (an Agricultural Department instrument) also stated that certain marks should be placed on the ends of bales. The result would have been something like a cross-word puzzle, so the Uganda Cotton Ginners Association asked the Railway and Agricultural Department representatives to meet them. The result was a perfect understanding and the reduction of the number of marks required. If the vast majority of questions affecting public convenience could be approached this way an enormous amount of trouble would be eliminated.

WATER SUPPLY.

At the last General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this matter came up again, when a letter from the Chief Secretary was read enclosing a report from the Director of Geological Survey. This report stated that experiments in boring were being made apparently without much success up to the moment. The Chief Secretary stated that an estimate of the cost of supplying Kampala with electricity, a water supply and a proper drainage system would involve a capital expenditure of £126,000. They were reluctant to contemplate the heavy expenditure involved in bringing water from the Lake until it had been definitely proved that water could not be obtained in sufficient quantities by boring.

The Chamber was very naturally indignant. Jinja scheme has been sanctioned but it was stated that nothing has yet been commenced. To have to wait for the Jinja scheme to be completed before Kampala is started in order that "the experience gained" might be useful is absurd. As one member stated, the Jinja scheme should be nothing more than a plumber's job, and yet even this has taken three years to mature. A very strong letter is being written to the Government on the matter. There is not the slightest doubt that the tank system of collecting water is responsible for 90 per cent. of the mosquitoes and we shall continue to have a large amount of sickness until these are done away with. The fact that "a proper drainage system" would cost money seems rather to prove that our present one is inefficient.

HOSPITAL CHARGES.

The next important question that received the attention of the Chamber was that of the increased charges for accommodation at the European and Asiatic Hospitals. The charge for officials has been reduced from Shs. 10/- per day to Shs. 7/50 in the European Hospital. For non-officials the charge has been doubled from Shs. 10/- to Shs. 20/- per day and proportionate increases have been made for the Asiatic Hospital. Coming directly after the declaration regarding the water supply for Kampala this news was met with heated objections. Apparently the Uganda Government has surplus of funds of over a million pounds sterling and cannot spend £126,000 on a water, electricity and proper drainage system which, of course would be an investment. On the other hand non-officials are to have their health taxed by making the rate prohibitive for many poorer people. It simply means that a number of persons will not be able to afford to go into hospital. The meeting decided to make very strong representations on the matter, which it is hoped will take effect.

ROAD BOARD.

The Chamber requested the Government to institute a Road Board immediately in order to coordinate plans for roads throughout the Protectorate and, at the present time, with special reference to the feeder roads to the extensions of the Kenya-Uganda Railway.

WIRELESS.

Receiving concerts by wireless, we understand, is no new thing in Nairobi but the first really successful results in this direction in Uganda have been achieved on Mr. C. E. Spencer's wireless set. He can hear Durban quite clearly every evening.

DEPARTURE.

Mr. Venning, of the Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., left Uganda for Elizabethville, via Beira, to-day. The Tanganyika Concessions are prospecting for minerals in the Ankole District and a number of assistants are engaged in the work. Mr. Venning was a great traveller and seemed to appear in Kampala one week and be heard of in Dar-es-Salaam the next, but those who knew him will be very sorry to hear that he is not likely to return to Uganda for a very long time.

WEATHER.

The rains are easing up and we hear that the Bukoba Road is passable again but cannot confirm this before the mail goes.

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IMPORT A NEW POPULATION!

Alienate Land in the Colony for a "Labour Reserve".

SCHEME TO PROVIDE WORKERS.

(By S. H. C. Hawtrey.)

At the beginning of an article it is usual to explain why the article is written. The effort hardly needs an *apologia* since the Labour problem is acute enough to-day, as it is, and to-morrow, if not solved, may bring many of us to the grass. What is needed in East Africa is ideas. It is very strange how the mind of man works. Often the harebrained scheme of the idealist of to-day, becomes, in a year or two, the practical politics of the million.

I have no doubt that many will call the scheme which I am about to propound, quite Utopian, or harebrained, or too wild to be of any use. To that I will reply that the average man in Kenya is apt to think on too small a scale, and for too short a moment of time. All I ask is that I may be allowed to scatter my seed of ideas. If they are fertile, and if they fall on good ground, the result will be inevitable.

We are faced with a "Labour Problem." Every day we experience it. It is not getting better as time goes on. It is getting worse. It is impeding development. It is shortening credit. It is preventing settlement. It is threatening to close down on Kenya with the iron grip of economic stringency. The problem has to be faced, has to be fought with, has to be conquered. That, incidentally, is where the white race scores. It has the will to face an obstacle and to conquer it.

SHORTAGE OF POPULATION.

At the root of the difficulty lies the shortage of population. Two and a half million indigenous Natives is not enough for the needs of Kenya. Ten or twelve millions is not enough for the needs of the rest of East Africa. In Kenya our development is already checked. In Tanganyika, the tsetse fly is advancing more rapidly than the population. Politicians compare our progress with that of West Africa. But West Africa has a population of twenty millions. Therein lies the difference, and West Africa's advantage.

We may look forward thirty years, and see the population of Kenya doubled. Sixty years ahead, and it may be four times what it is to-day. Even that is doubtful. And even that will not suffice for the proper development of the vast waste spaces of Africa, which are crying for development, even as the world is crying for what Africa can produce. To develop the great waste spaces which Providence has put in our charge, we need to be able to call on some other source of labour, for with all our scientific progress, tropical crops need many hands, and they cannot all be treated by machinery.

Besides, Kenya cannot wait, neither can the world wait, while we sit back, and go slow, and watch for the gradual initiation into working habits of the African and his increase in point of numbers.

A FORCED POLL.

Moreover, it is now generally admitted that our African brother is not too robust, and not too much inclined to welcome the initiation process into habits of hard, and steady work, or even light and steady work. And it is not quite fair to him to force the pace too quickly. Yet the pace must be forced. The race is to the swift, not to the laggard. Though our present supply of labour might conceivably suffice for the *dolce far niente* of some occupations, it will most assuredly not suffice for a progressive, pushing, eager, Kenya, nor for the wide spreading economic development of East Africa as a whole.

AND A SOLUTION.

May I now put forward a possible solution to the problem?

The Imperial Government, has, in a haphazard way one must confess, divided Africa into artificial sections of territory, by portioning off reserves for the African Natives. In these reserves the Natives are kept intact, and no other race may buy land or settle within the boundaries so demarcated.

That Government has also, under the pressure of what was known as the "Indian question," demarcated what may be called "reserves" for the white race in the Highlands of Africa. In the areas so demarcated no other race may acquire land or make permanent agricultural settlement, unless, in rare instances, permission may be granted by the Governor of the Colony to do so.

Let that principle be extended in the large unpopulated areas on the coastal belt of Africa. Let the Imperial Government invite alien agricultural races to settle within defined areas, or reserves, extending not more than one hundred miles from the coast line.

Let that settlement be made possible by the impounding of the waters, which now flow uselessly to the Indian Ocean, into great dams or lakes, which would be used for the irrigation of the land so given over, and let that irrigated land be used for intensive cultivation by some millions of Eastern or other races.

The principle is not a new one. On a small scale it is what every intelligent planter applies to his estate. He admits squatters who live on a portion of his estate. They use his land. He draws on the squatters for his permanent labour supply. The principle proposed is the same, but on an infinitely larger scale. On a scale, in fact, suited to our large and undeveloped African Estate.

MILLIONS OF COOLIES.

Given sufficient funds—from the Imperial Treasury—and given the availability of the land to be used in the manner described, a matter which would have to be studied by competent engineers, and it might be possible to settle on the coastal blocks several millions of hard-working agricultural coolies. They would have no right to extend their activities, permanently, outside of their reserves. Those reserves would be their home, and the land would be theirs, under agreement, or long leases from the Government of Kenya, or Tanganyika.

What would be the results of such settlement?

First, East African ports would be enlarged to cater for the enormous increase of traffic. Kilindini would rival Buenos Aires, or Rio de Janeiro, Sydney or Melbourne. We should have forty berths instead of a possible four berths. Ocean freights would automatically drop, to come into line with other great ports, where freights are always waiting for removal, and where competition is constant and free.

Secondly, the Kenya and Uganda Railway would score heavily, for constant freights would be forthcoming in a part of the land where now there is none. If the principle were extended to Tanganyika, the same would apply there.

Thirdly, the Budget would be considerably helped, for even if a low rate of taxation were to be applied, the large population would bring in a correspondingly large revenue.

Fourthly, Indian traders, lawyers, business men, would find scope for their multifarious activities in providing for the necessities of the large agricultural population, and the "Indian question" would solve itself automatically.

A LABOUR SUPPLY.

Fifthly, we should have secured our alternative supply of labour. There would be no need for the expensive system of imported indentured labour. Out of such a large population as has been suggested there would always be a proportion who would be glad to come and work for cash wages for two or three months at a time, returning to their homes when the rush of work on railway construction, or on plantations was finished. The coffee farmer would feel an immense relief if he could be sure that at any moment a wire to the "reserve" headquarters would bring a hundred or two hundred coolies, with their headmen to work on his plantation, at picking or other seasons. Tea planters could arrange for a recurrent supply of labour. So also could sisal planters. Development could go forward steadily and safely. Capital would flow into the country to keep pace with the labour supply. The white population would find no bar to settlement or to progress.

African labour would always be in demand on smaller farms, or for intermittent work. But they would not be pushed or hurried, for the need would not be acute. They would be allowed to develop their talents at a reasonable speed, and with the incentive of competition with hardworking aliens, they would get to understand what work really means.

TANGANYIKA.

One other point which arises in connection with this suggested scheme is the following:

Tanganyika, it may be said, lies outside the scope of our efforts or proposals. Yet the future of the Territory is, in a way, bound up in the maintenance of a United British East Africa. Whatever may be said in its favour, the Mandate system lacks the appearance of permanency. We can only hold the Mandate, so far as one can gather, by a constant predominance in settlement of those who have adopted the British flag as their own, and who owe allegiance to the British Empire. A settlement such as has been described, in Tanganyika, would remove from the area of possibility the handing over of that territory at some future time, to another race.

British Indian agriculturists are now flocking to British Guiana. Yet Tanganyika is nearer to Bombay than British Guiana.

THE DOMINIONS.

A "Class Area Bill" has been mooted for South Africa. There it appears to be too late. Had it been put in force when settlement first began, there would have been no heart burnings or opposition. The thirty mile coastal belt suggested for the acquirement of land by Indians would have been recognised as their own block, and their own area in which to pursue their natural development.

Australia is beginning to import labourers from the South of Europe, on a system of indenture, for the sugar planting lands. Africa is not bound to a white immigration policy, but it seems impossible to develop it properly without immigration of some sort.

The Federated Malay States appears to be an outstanding example of what may be accomplished in the way of development by alien labour. Those States would have been practically valueless to-day had it not been for their imported labour.

Argentina has built itself up to a proud position by imported labour and, at first, by borrowed capital.

Brazil has need to import a constant stream of labour from overseas, in order to cope with its natural development.

CANNOT WAIT.

Empty lands must be filled. Empty spaces must be used. To wait for the African is to wait too long. The Empire cannot afford delay. Neither can Kenya afford it. Colonization refuses to stand still. It must either go forward or backward. If we are foolish enough to say "We will stand just where we are. This is quite comfortable. An increase of population would be very upsetting." Then we should be making a grave mistake, for if we do not go forward we must go back.

OBJECTIONS.

But, by this time the reader's objections will be wanting to find an outlet. Let me put down a few of the probable questions which spring forward, claiming to be answered. I will also do my best to answer them.

(1) *How do you propose to pay for this scheme?*

I don't propose to pay for it. The Imperial Government goes about the world putting up dams and barrages for people who cannot do it for themselves. In Egypt, in Mesopotamia. In India and elsewhere, they have put up the money for the purpose. They reckon to get it back. Given land, water, and population, capital is not hard to find. And the bigger the scheme, the easier to find the capital. If the Imperial Government can do this work for strangers, why cannot it do the same for us?

(2) *But is it feasible?*

I don't know. I am not an engineer. I am only an idealist. But common sense would suggest that we are making a great mistake in allowing one single drop of water to reach the Indian Ocean. If we allow it to escape we are wasting our talents, which are given us to use, not to dream about. Irrigation on the lower plains might even lead to re-afforestation there, and rainfall— might come back to East Africa between the Coast and the Highlands. (At present the rain, coming up from the Indian Ocean, cannot fall because of the heat rising from the arid plains.)

THE DAM.

In Kenya a large amount of water flows down the Athi River. A large dam somewhere about Voi could trap the water, and distribute it downwards towards the coast. On account of the proximity of the Railway that seems a good strategic point. In Tanganyika there appear to be several rivers, and a good deal of flat country near the coast. The country is said to be unhealthy. So was the Panama canal zone before General Goethals took charge of it. Now it is a sort of health resort. We should not be above taking a leaf out of an American book.

This matter is one for the close study of an irrigation expert. Somewhere between Italian Somaliland, and the Portuguese border, there should be areas where the scheme would be feasible.

(3) *There is plenty of labour in the country. All it wants is to be organised, and got out of the reserves.*

I do not believe there is plenty of labour. The Government ad-

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No. 4:	1530 "	600 " " " ...	£4 " "
No. 5:	550 "	300 " " " ...	£4 " "
No. 6:	480 "	300 " " " ...	£3 " "
No. 7:	750 "	400 " " " ...	£2 " "

Reply Voucher No. 3827, "Standard" Nairobi.

mits it has no statistics. The Native Affairs Department says there is not enough labour to go round. Recruiters are combing the reserves, and can get no labour to go out. The P.W.D. is short. The Railway is short. Every labour employer in the country is short of labour, or would employ more if he could get it. The only people who are not troubled are those on the edge of reserves, or those who have enough squatters on their own private land to work their farms. They are in the minority.

It was prophesied that in 1926 the labour shortage would be acute. Is it likely to be any better in 1927 and the following years? One would say the reverse. If we do not bestir ourselves now, to get an alternative supply of labour, we shall find ourselves among the "also ran."

EASTERN LABOUR.

(4) *If you must import labour, why not get it from Africa?*

Importation of labour from Nyasaland, from Portuguese East Africa, possibly from Tanganyika, might be done on a small scale but such importation would only be a palliative. It would not be a solution of the difficulty. And as soon as it was well under way, it would be stopped by the Governments of the countries concerned, to avoid depleting their own sources of labour supply.

(5) *How can you think of allowing Indians, or other Easterns to overrun East Africa, and swamp us altogether?*

We should not be overrun by those races, because we should be safe in our Highland Reserve. Basutoland is not overrun by South Africans. The Kenya Native reserves are not even penetrated by white settlers. Our Highland "reserve" would be just as safe as the places I have mentioned. None of the settled immigrants would be allowed to own land outside of their own coastal reserve. The squatter of the farmer does not go and plant his shambas in the Memsahib's garden. He knows better. He stays where he is put.

(6) *But once they are allowed to come and work for us in the Highlands these immigrants would be sure to stop here, and that would be the beginning of the end.*

You would prevent it.

A little order and discipline, a few Government Ordinances would be needed to lay down the rules for their admission and for their return to their coastal home. If the matter is arranged for in the Constitution of the Colony, anybody who is sufficiently interested would have the right to claim that those rules and Ordinances should be strictly enforced.

HORDES OF CHINESE.

(7) *How can you contemplate a horde of wild Chinese in our beautiful White Highlands?*

I don't.

There are good Chinese, as well as bad. There are good Tamils as well as bad. Why should the bad ones be chosen, in the first place? The call would be for agricultural labourers and for no others. Rogues would be repatriated from the coastal reserve. We would weed out the bad ones, and keep the good ones. From those good ones we could draw our labour for the Highland areas when needed. If we found bad fellows among them, back they would go to their reserve. It is not far to send them. With order and discipline and the rules laid down beforehand, we could secure good and steady agricultural workers.

(8) *Why do you bring in Tanganyika?*

Ideas jump over artificial boundaries.

There is one inhabitant of Tanganyika which is outstripping the rest. That is the tsetse fly. Will you clear that pest out of the country by the efforts of the African Native? I do not think so. The only way you can push him out is by development. For that you need many workers, and hard workers. It is vital to Kenya that our other British African states should be prosperous and progressive. That is to say, it is vital to the whole corporate body that each component part of that body should be in perfect health. Platitudes, possibly, but true notwithstanding.

THE FUTURE.

(8) *Your idea is a very dangerous one. It is plausible, but what about the future?*

Danger is nothing, if you have proper management. Anything can be dangerous with bad or stupid management.

Our African Natives would not be neglected. They would be increasing all the time in numbers, and in ability. They would not be swamped by the immigrant races. They would have three quarters of Africa for their future development, as they grew able to develop it.

The white race holds the brains, and the initiative. So long as they hold that, they are safe enough.

RACIAL MIXTURES.

(10) *The races would mix. The Eastern with the African.*

A certain amount of precaution would be necessary to keep the races apart, but that should not be an insuperable difficulty. The East African Native is probably well mixed already. In the remote past there have been Chinese on the coast, Persians, and Arabians. Our Africans are not pure Negroes. Judging from their physique, a little admixture of alien blood would not do much harm to their stamina. It might improve them, though one does not advocate the experiment. It is undeniable that East African Natives are on the weedy side. Since the Imperial Government has stopped raiding, they inter-marry too much in the same tribes.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

(11) True, we seem to be in some little difficulty just now as regards labour. But we are on the eve of self-Government, and when we get that we shall be able to get the Native to do their share and "pull their weight in the boat."

You will not get self-Government till you have an alternative supply of labour. So long as you are dependent on the African Native for your sole labour supply, you will never achieve self-government, for Kenya as a whole.

The feeling of the Colonial Office as towards the Native is protection. Protection from whom? From the settler, for the settler is looked upon as a good fellow on the whole, but, by the nature of things, liable to regard the needs of the Native with less interest than his own gain, and therefore, not to be entirely trusted. That feeling will not be changed till we can show that we can do without the Native, and so eliminate the feeling of mistrust.

Self-Government, it is true, might be achieved without reference to the Native population. But it would be a barren advantage, and useful only to (a) those who do not need a steady labour supply, and to (b) Government departments. In donating self-government the Imperial Government would so further "safeguard" the Native, that the ordinary farmer would have to do his own work, or quit the country.

IN BRIEF.

Having attempted to reply to some of the questions which are bound to arise on the first inspection of the scheme which I have propounded, let us summarise the position as it confronts us to-day.

There are only two logical ways of treating the labour problem.

(1) By increasing the supply, or by rendering what labour there is, available where it is wanted.

(2) By decreasing the number of employers, and by restricting development.

If the first method is not employed the second alternative is inevitable.

The Government is unable to assist in the first method.

The only suggestions the Government has made of a concrete nature are: That Labour should be more economically used. That Labour should be better treated (food and housing) so as to get more out of it. That Farmers should confine themselves to crops which do not require much labour (Lord Delamere at E. African dinner).

Government has made no suggestions as to increasing the supply from outside. They have stated that the supply, in their opinion, is insufficient. (Every Government Department is working short-handed).

Tropical, or sub-tropical crops, in most cases, require a large number of unskilled hands.

The area where crops, not requiring many hands, can be grown in Kenya, is comparatively small.

Unless there is an increase in the labour supply, development must become restricted to the small area where crops of a temperate climate, or stock, can be grown, or raised.

To enable Kenya to pay its way, there must be development on a large scale. A "Little Kenya" will be swamped under the mass of debt which we are incurring.

If labour cannot be procured within the country, it must be sought outside the country. And, of necessity, from overseas. For though a few thousands might be imported from neighbouring territories, the supply is limited, and it would soon be stopped.

Every possible method of meeting the scarcity of labour should be closely studied. If we can overcome the difficulty by the importation of alien labour, under such conditions as will enable us always to retain the initiative in politics and Government, such a method should receive consideration.

If such a method is possible, and practicable, we could then look forward to an indefinite expansion. While the Natives could be left to their own advancement, and their own Government in their reserves, we could then press anew for self-Government outside the reserves.

And we could look forward to paying our way.

"Yeomen of the Guard"

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING LOCAL PRODUCTION

It is difficult to choose the best of the delightful operas produced by those two remarkable men, W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, but in deciding to give Nairobi "The Yeomen of the Guard" Miss Irene Massiah has chosen well.

To produce an opera of this calibre with a caste of sixty for the libretto and orchestra is a task that requires some courage. But Miss Massiah has got together a host of talent, and for the past few months the members have worked hard and unceasingly to create a favourable impression on the opening night of the show, which is September 6.

The opera will run for the whole week and should produced bumper houses. The fascination of the Gilbert and Sullivan collaboration is that one never gets tired of them, and can go again and again with always the same thrill.

The booking opens to-day at the Theatre Royal. It is as well not to leave this until the end, as it may cause disappointment. From what has been seen of the rehearsals this show is going to take Nairobi by storm. As the time goes on notices will appear giving details as to the caste, and production generally.

Tennis in Uganda.

RESULTS OF LADIES SINGLES FINAL.

A note was published last week announcing the results of the Uganda Lawn-Tennis Championships, in which it was stated that Mrs. Upton won the ladies' singles. This was incorrect, Miss Martin winning the honour by defeating Mrs. Upton in the final 7/5, 6/1.

Game Warden's Lecture.

The lecture to be delivered by Capt. Keith Caldwell on "The Commercialisation of Game" under the auspices of the Natural History Society is now to take place on Thursday, the 20th inst. instead of on Friday 27th as was originally intended. The date has been altered so as to avoid clashing with the dinner to the Agricultural Conference delegates. The subject of game is included on the agenda of the Conference.

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PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF TOWN PLOTS.

Class Distinction Among Asiatics.

At the Town Council meeting on Tuesday afternoon, the question of the Government sale of plots on Forest Road for Asiatic residences was fully discussed on an urgent motion by Cr. Malik.

The Councillor said that the conditions of sale were entirely unreasonable and unworkable, and appeared to have been drafted with a view to obstruct and discourage Indian residential progress. The object of the sale was nominally to relieve congestion in Indian residential quarters whereas the conditions created an obstruction. The prices were entirely beyond the small man's means and the regulations as to fencing and buildings were quite arbitrary. The Council had not been consulted. He strongly moved that the Council, records that it regard the conditions as unreasonable, and that they should be re-drafted after consultation with the Council.

IGNORED.

The Mayor said this question of residences for small Indian property holders was thrashed out many years ago, and a scheme was approved then dealing wth 1/4, 1/2 and one acre plots. Those recommendations had been entirely ignored, and the Council had been ignored too. The Government had ridden roughshod over the Council. He thought the whole matter should be postponed and a special meeting be called to thrash it out in the light of the previous plans and schemes put up. He strongly supported the resolution.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

The M.O.H. said that he had been consulted on one or two of the conditions. He wanted to see a good class of residence in that area. In the Commercial area they were only allowed to build on one half of a plot. He did not see any likelihood of the small "duka" man wanting to go to that part of the town. It was only to give the better class Asiatic a chance to move out of the congested area, and thus release some of the dwellings there. He thought Government should have consulted the Corporation, and was under the impression it had done so. He seemed to remember the plan being submitted.

HOLD OVER.

Cr. Hunter suggested that the Government be requested to hold over the sale until such time as it had consulted with the Council as to the conditions, and that such consultations be arranged immediately.

Cr. Shapley said he would prefer to see the Sale go on, and by the light of that experience, they could bring stronger arguments forward if the sale proved a failure.

On the matter being put to the vote Cr. Hunter's motion was carried unanimously.

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†Seychelles and Marmagoa.
*Via Porebunder.

To Durban:

	Due to arrive Mombasa
S.S. Khandalla.	28th Aug.
*S.S. Karoa.	10th Sept.
S.S. Karagola	25th Sept.
*S.S. Karapara	8th October.

* Calls Dar-es-Salaam.

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

THE KENYA DEFENCE FORCE.

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

Sir,—There must be many ex-soldiers in East Africa who will resent the compulsory service suggested in connection with the Defence Force.

Most of them will agree that the nucleus of such a force is desirable but will draw the line at a monthly mobilisation. Such practical knowledge as they gained during the war will never leave them and it is unlikely that such experience will be augmented by occasional parades.

I suggest that a programme of mobilisation be drawn up and if necessary tested say once a year, and that compulsory training be restricted to those who were either too young or unwilling to 'do their bit' in the past.

Willing instructors for these reduced numbers can be had for the asking, and in the absence of 'fed ups'—the instructor's *bete noir*—progress should be rapid and encouraging.

Yours etc.,
CIVIS BRIT.—AND THEN SUM.

Nairobi, August 7, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—MAJOR GROGAN'S SPEECH.

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

Sir,—Like every other settler, I suppose, in the Colony I have read with great interest Major Grogan's speech, and as an ordinary settler, like about 1695 others, I would like to put, through your widely read paper, just two questions.

No. 1.—To each and all of our Unofficial Elected Members. What are you going to do about it?—A public statement would oblige.

No. 2. To the *East African Standard*—(with which is incorporated the *Leader*). What are you going to do about it?

With five mouths to feed, and an overdraft I subscribe myself:

Yours, etc.,
AN ORDINARY SETTLER.

August 10, 1926.

[We cannot answer for the Elected Members, who will presumably disclose their attitude when the Budget is presented in October but we can answer for ourselves. "An Ordinary Settler" and all the others will find it in our leading article "Back to Earth" on 12th inst. following upon the reply given by His Excellency the Governor to Major Grogan at the opening of the Mombasa session of the Legislative Council.—Ed. *E. A. S.*]

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF THE NATIVE.

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

Sir,—A very grave blow has been struck at the interests of the settler population of Kenya, and the aim that administered the hurt was not that of an enemy.

Opportunism has ever been the method of our unofficial leaders, when in their haste to find a weapon with which to combat the Indian claims, they greedily siezed upon the catch words "Trusteeship of the Native" as denoting the relationship between the settlers and the native, they left to the Government officials and to the missionaries the actual definition of that ambiguous phrase, being quite content to accede to anything that did not affect their then immediate aim.

What a boomerang has "Trusteeship" become, recoiling on the heads of the unfortunate settlers.

Now that the "Dual Policy" has become the shibboleth of the day once again we find them readily submissive. They have thrust the settler into an absurd condition. No matter how the dual policy is worked, it cannot possibly find a sufficiency of labour for the white producer and at the same time allow, may encourage, the native to stay in the reserve and work up an export trade in native produce.

The Government know this, so do the missionaries and settlers. The Government is content having found a congenial policy in which the settler's leaders acquiesce, and native production in the reserve is being heartliy encouraged.

It is the clear duty of those such as Lord Delamere who have willingly taken upon themselves leadership, to speak out on every occasion and say unequivocally that in Kenya Colony the white race comes first and foremost. The native shall have a fair show, but he is neither first nor equal to the whole race and that until such time as a labour supply is assured in sufficient quantity as will allow the settlers to develop the land that they bought from the Government, no development is to be encouraged in the reserves other than for actual food requirements.

Lord Delamere is reported as having made a speech at the E.A. Dinner in which he said that Mr. Amery had removed practically all fear as to the future of Kenya as a white colony that it was indeed ungenerous to have any fear after listening to the speech of the Colonial Secretary.

That may well apply to a large stock owner, but as representing the opinion of the average farmer it is nothing less than a misrepresentation of fact. Coming from "the Champion of the settlers" it may do untold harm.

If these men, our accredited leaders are loath to speak out and voice the true opinion of the settlers boldly and without fear of consequences, then there is only one course of action left and that is to sack the lot.

Yours etc.,
M. TEBBITT.

Kitale,
Aug. 9, 1926.

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

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DISTRICT NOTES.

Mombasa.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, Aug. 14.

The Captains, Majors and Honourables, to parody Kipling, have departed and the dust of the Legislative Council discussions has subsided. At least, practically so. At the moment of writing one or two stray Councillors may be seen about town wearing that air of superiority and satisfaction begotten of something attempted something done. It has, verily, been rather a tame session. Not even one "scene"—if one excepts that when His Excellency the Governor in all the glory and panoply of his Scarlet uniform and decorations entered the Supreme Court-room where the session was held at the opening of the Session.

Opinions vary. A sentimental lady said:—"Oh. Isn't he grand," but a well-known business man was of the opinion that it was about time "they cut out all the show and got down to the facts of modern life," and Mombasa, as a whole holds this view.

MAJOR GROGAN'S MEETING.

This fact was amply demonstrated at the meeting of Major Grogan on Friday night. It was a gay, not to say an inspiring, scene. Electrical was undoubtedly the proper word to describe the atmosphere which enshrouded the proceedings. And the Major met with quite a rousing reception—as rousing as the somewhat frayed nerves and the spirit of Mombasa "ennui" would permit. Major Grogan had little that was new to impart to Mombasa. His address was, in effect, a repetition of his Nairobi oration. But he highly delighted his audience by the way he pitched adjectives about and his superlative treatment of the English Lexicon. Incidentally, and reverting, in the process, to the opening comments in this letter, Major Grogan's indictment of the present policy of Government in regard to ostentation and display, dotted the I's and crossed the T's of the bulk of Mombasa opinion.

NOT INAPPROPRIATE.

The local Press struck rather a neat note the other day when it called attention to the fact that the Press reporters had been in the Assessors' or Jury Box. A not inappropriate situation thought the *Mombasa Times*. Certainly, in these days of political disputations, the Press holds an ever-growing position of importance in public affairs—and none is more aware of this salient fact than Sir Edward Grigg himself an ex-journalist and who has "come though the mill" of newspaper life.

CHANGED TIMES.

A notable figure during the Legislative Council discussions was that of the Hon. Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson, M.L.C. Mr. Wilson has, in his time, been a member of the Executive Council and it is interesting to recall that he is an ex-editor of East Africa's leading journal—the E. A. Standard. Mr. Wilson, some of us observed, had lost a lot of his old-time rugged, settler appearance and is now sprucely turned-out with his gray Imperial neatly pointed. Times change indeed.

Mombasa was also interested to observe such famous up-country personalities as Lord Delamere and Lord Francis Scott. Lord Delamere, thought Mombasa, ages but little. He, too, has fallen in with these immaculate days and the time when he was won't to enter the Legislative Council clad in a frayed knitted jacket and khaki trousers of antiquity have gone.

AT THE SEASIDE.

Many well-known faces may be seen about the streets and in the hotels just now. August is generally speaking, the favourite month with Nairobi and up-country visitors. The commercial element is well represented at the moment and among those who may be seen enjoying the air along the sea front is that popular leader of the Nairobi Jewish community Mr. M. Harris. Certainly, at the moment, climatic conditions are ideal.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

It is quite apparent that there are more difficulties in the way of arriving at a decision regarding the question of municipalising Mombasa than meet the eye. While the European community, through the Mombasa District Committee and the Chamber of Commerce, has expressed a fairly unanimous and decided opinion against municipal freedom, the Indians of the town are all out for a municipality. A Memorandum has been presented to the Chairman of the Local Government Commission laying down reason why, according to Indian ideas, Mombasa should have full Municipal government. A letter also appeared in the *Mombasa Times* from the Secretary of the Indian Association, containing a resolution in favour of a Municipality. The Commission is thus faced with two diametrically opposed views. It will be left to Mr. Justice Feetham to make up his mind on a difficult question.

A GOOD STORY.

Government House Mombasa, by the way, goes on apace in the building. There is a good story which is going the rounds down here connected with the rebuilding of this edifice. It appears that when the foundations were being sunk for the entirely new portion, a cavity was encountered in the coral—evidently a sort of old disused cellar. Speculation was rife and visions of a wonderful find of old Portuguese relics were at once conjured up! Alas for expectations! When the darksome hole was investigated all that eventuated were about two dozen sad looking bottles of soda water both stale and unprofitable, whose age may be gauged from the fact that they were of the ancient and honourable corked variety with wire still intact.

THAT HOTEL SITE.

Rumours still persist that the Hotel Site on the beach is being taken up. There may be no smoke without fire, but there can certainly be rumours without any foundation on fact. So far as can be judged at this end there are no nibblers after the coveted site. On the other hand, it is said that the Palace Hotel people are contemplating an early start with their extra two stories on top of the existing structure. This is being looked forward to with a very great deal of interest as the building will then be the highest on the island and will command a magnificent view from the roof garden which the Management are said to be contemplating.

HOW NOT TO PLAY.

A somewhat piquant little incident occurred one day last week at a native football match—Jamaica vs. Jaluo. The Jaluo are pretty good sportsmen and are, if anything, more popular down here than the Jamaica, the latter being a sort of mixed team of Coast natives. During the game, a Jamaica player was injured and left the field. Great was the consternation caused when, later, it was found that another member of the Jamaica team had quietly slipped into the injured player's place and was merrily playing away! His Excellency the Governor, who had been invited to present the Cup (the game was the final in the Native Cup Competition) suggested that there should be a replay in view of the fact that each side had scored a goal and that penalising the Jamaica would not really satisfy anyone. This idea was adopted.

A NON-OFFICIAL VICTORY.

A very interesting cricket contest to-day was that of Officials vs. Non-Officials. The latter won by a narrow margin. It is interesting to note that His Excellency the Governor captained the Official side (with considerable ability) while the Hon. W. A. M. Sim captained the non-official side. The game was watched with a good deal of interest by a (for Mombasa) big crowd of Europeans!

The Unofficial Conference 1926.

Lord Delamere left on Tuesday by road to attend the Unofficial Conference at Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia, next month. Mr. W. C. Mitchell left by road on Sunday and Col. Fawcus (who is not a delegate) left last week. Other delegates are going by sea. Capt. Schwartze has already gone and Lord Francis Scott and Mr. J. H. F. Harper leave on the Llanstephan Castle. It is understood that the Conference will be officially opened at Livingstone and it is expected that the opening will be performed by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of N. Rhodesia. The discussions will take place, however, at Victoria Falls.

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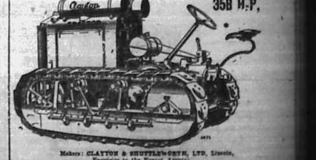

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DISTRICT NOTES.

Londiani.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Londiani, Aug. 12

The fact that Londiani notes have not appeared for a considerable time, does not mean that the district is stagnant or that nothing is going on here, on the contrary things have been very active this year and a considerable amount of new development has been done by farmers, in wheat.

There have also been a number of important land sales and we are glad to welcome to the district such men as Mr. W. Evans, one of the Evans Bros. of Bengal, who are so well known in the country. Mr. W. Evans has bought several farms on what was Lord Cranworth's estate here, and we shall hope to see him developing wheat next year, and to welcome him personally to the district. Mr. Smythe, of Molo, has also bought a farm here and has already commenced to develop wheat. I hear he anticipates putting a considerable acreage under this crop next year.

WHEAT.

Other farmers have also been busy putting in further new acreages of wheat this year, and the prospects for some really good crops are very bright. The wheat is all looking very well and that which was sown early, in the April-May rains is already coming into ear, so farmers should be harvesting the early wheat in November. It is a peculiar thing about this district, that we seem to be able to grow almost any variety of wheat, and they all seem to be impervious to any serious form of rust. True, some of the less hardy varieties are susceptible to, the orange leaf rust, but this does not seem to effect the ears, and it seems to disappear when the wheat comes into ear.

One keen farmer here, has experimented with every variety in the country and all have given good results, but the new "Kenya Governor" seems to have done the best, and it is more than likely that other farmers will take up this variety next year, although for the present we are sticking to the old reliable "Equator," which has proved itself over a number of years. If "Kenya Governor" does well again this year, however, we shall probably switch over to it. It is a great asset to a wheat district that it will grow several varieties, as this allows farmers to plant early and late and have both varieties planted, ready for harvesting at approximately the same time.

TEA PLOTS.

The experimental plot of Tea that Mr. Reid put in on his farm last year is looking very well too, in spite of the long drought that we experienced last year, in common with the rest of the country, and the young plants are now putting out new sheets and leaf and seem to be going ahead in great style. Mr. Reid has undoubtedly proved his contention, and the views that have been expressed from time to time by Tea Planters from India and Ceylon, that Londiani would grow good tea, and it is gratifying to the district to know that we have a permanent crop that we can grow, if we want to, especially as we have a good labour supply and the district is a favourite with both Kikuyu and Lu[illegible]

The rains, of late, ha[ve been] very persistant but we should be able to look forward to a change at the end of the month. The roads, as a consequence, have not been too good and we have not seen much motor traffic passing through of late. The metal portion of the Eldoret road as far as mile eight is, of course, in its usual good state, but I have not been beyond mile eight [illegible], so cannot say what it is like further on. This metal road is a great asset to the district.

Our local saw mills seem to be as busy as usual, but the rains have interferred with their transport to the station to some extent, of course; however they are still shipping timber every day.

TRACTOR TRIALS.

I hear we are to have a demonstration of the John Deere tractor on one of the farms here shortly by the importers, which should be interesting and instructive, and one energetic farmer is trying to organise a six day tractor trial to be held in November. I understand that two firms of importers have already entered their machines and it is to be hoped that all the others will enter. A trial of this kind is badly needed, as up to now all the trials have been held in places like Nakuru or Kyambu, where the ploughing is easy and on almost dead level going, and is not a fair test of what tractors have to do in most parts of the country. It is proposed here to put them through every operation they are ever called upon to do on a farm including tree hauling, and they will also have to break land with tough couch grass on it, and plough up a gradient as well. This is the kind of test that should bring out any week points in any particular make.

POLICE PROBLEMS.

The question of re-opening our police post is again being taken up by local settlers, and it is to be hoped that powers that be will listen to our representations with a sympathetic ear this time. The [illegible] of a periodical court [is] being gone into. We [think] it is not fair that there [should] be an Assistant Superintendent of Police and two European Constables stationed in Lumbwa, and that we should have all the trouble and expense of going to Lumbwa when we have to go to court. We are left with a number of native askaris in charge of a native sergeant who are nothing but a nuisance in many ways, when they have no European constable to look after them.

The Nyanza Cricket Club's new ground here is gradually being got into shape, and we hope it will not be too long now before they are able to have their first match here. This will undoubtedly be an asset to the district and we shall look forward to many enjoyable afternoons at the ground.

Our enerjetic Public Works Officer, Mr. MacDonald has just returned to us from leave in England, and I am sure local settlers will be glad to see him back. There is plenty of work for him to do in fixing up the roads after the recent heavy rains, but then he lives on work! We are fortunate in having such a capable road maker, and he is always sympathetic to local settlers needs, and ready to lend a helping hand where he can.

Quite a lot of new wheat machinery seems to have been ordered by local farmers this year and tractors seem to be coming into favour, all of which bodes good for the district and shows that settlers have confidence in the district, which is the spirit we like to see, and it seems, therefore, that with this confidence we must progress.

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REPLY TO CRITICISMS OF PUMWANI MUNICIPAL BEER SHOP.

Principle Upheld.

SUPPLY OF DRINK TO NATIVE WOMEN ADVOCATED.

At a recent me[eting of] the Nairobi Municipal Council the following memorandum [on] the principle of Municipal beershops at the native location, was submitted, at the request of the Native Affairs Committee, by Councillor W. F. G. Campbell, the Acting Senior Commissioner. The memo, "inter alia," recommends that steps be considered to afford a controlled supply of drink to native women and urges that the law affecting punishment for illicit brewing be considerably strengthened. The memo defends the principle of Municipal control of native liquor consumption.

The fact that in such cities as Durban the Native Beershop is controlled by the Municipality of that city and that the M.O.H. Johannesburg in his Annual Report for 1922-23, 1923-24 regretted that the Municipality of that City had not felt itself justified in undertaking the monopoly of manufacture and sale of Kaffir Beer added to which the the Minister of Native Affairs published so long ago as 1918 a revised edition of the draft of a Bill one of the provisions of which was "(b) the introduction of a system of sale of Kaffir Beer under control of the Local Authority" and to ensure that location revenues are appropriated to location services, would appear to show that the principle of Municipal Beershops is established and accepted.

As a result of a recommendation made by the Licensing Court held on September 16, 1921, the Nairobi Municipality took over the Beershops in the Native Villages of Pumwani and Pangani on January 1, 1922 by virtue of the provision laid down in section (1) of the Native Liquor Ordinance 1921 empowering the Council to control completely the sale and manufacture of Native Liquor within the Municipal Area.

ALLEGATIONS.

Recently allegations have been made that (1) there is an excessive amount of drinking in the village of Pumwani (2) abusive language is used by women who it is said are more or less drunk. There appears also to be an impression abroad that the profits made by sale of Beer controlled by the Municipality go into the coffers of that Body.

It is desirable to state that such is not the case but that all profits which at the present time amount to approximately £2,000 are held in trust for expenditure exclusively on Native interests.

As regards the allegations of excessive drinking and bad language in Pumwani village, my impression is that the situation has been exaggerated. The present Ag. District Commissioner informs me that he has visited Pumwani about 20 times by day and night in the last three months and that upon one occassion only did he see a man actually drunk and that some distance from the Municipal Beershop.

ILLICIT BREWING.

It cannot be denied that a considerable amount of illicit Beer Brewing takes place; but for this the Municipality cannot be held responsible and that Police are, and have been, for some time past, very active in endeavouring to put down that evil is proved by the following figures:—

From January 1, 1926 to June 15 there have been brought for trial 151 cases contra Native Liquor Ordinance 1921. Of the above cases 148 have resulted in convictions, and fines totalling 3,570 shillings been inflicted.

Of 18 persons sentenced to imprisonment in the above cases, 16 were women.

It is obvious from the above figures that if Municipal control were abolished the amount of illicit brewing would exceed anything with which the Police could cope and the state of Native Locations become infinitely worse than they are at the present time.

The Municipal Bar tender has strict orders to serve no man who in his opinion has had enough. The rule is that no one can buy more than 1/6 worth during the hours in which the Beershop is open. I have myself visited the Municipal Beershop and the place appeared clean and well kept.

IMPROVEMENTS.

That the arrangements for the sale of liquor are probably capabl[e] of improvement cannot altoget[her] be denied and such contr[ol as pre]vails in Durban mig[ht] [illegible]

The system in that [city] [illegible] before Natives enter the Be[ershop] they must first pass a turnstile a[nd] pay cash for the amount of beer they wish to buy. In no case can the voucher which they receive on entering the Hall be altered and a man having once bought his voucher must consume his beer on the premises; he cannot obtain any more that day owing to the fact that he must again line up at the end of the queue and there is not sufficient time to enable him to buy another voucher that day.

I understand that there are difficulties in introducing the system here owing to the comparatively few Natives who patronize the Municipal Beershop as against the hundreds who daily frequent that at Durban.

In this connection, it may be of interest to mention that the percentage of Native drunkeness in Durban which in 1896 had a population of 10,500, was 5.1 whereas in 1919 the last year for which I have been able to obtain statistics the percentage was 1.6 with a population of 33,620.

BAD LANGUAGE.

As regards the accusation that women are seen more or less drunk and are heard to use abusive language in the streets of the villages, there is probably a certain amount of truth in this but the Municipal Bye-Law 565 (2) appears quite adequate for the Police to take action and the control of language in the villages is scarcely a Municipal activity.

These are various suggestions which it may be useful to dicuss in connection with this question and I venture to put forward the following which occur to me:—

(a) At the present time under the Native Liquor Ordinance no female in a Township is allowed to be served with liquor; there is no doubt but that much if not all of the illicit brewing carried on in the villages is done by women because they cannot buy it.

The above restriction did not appear in the 1915 Ordinance and as the class of women living in the Native villages claim that they have been accustomed to have liquor in their own country, I suggest that, as it is quite impossible to stop it the Municipality should consider the advisability of building on to the present Municipal Beer houses a room where women only would be served. Alternatively, women might be allowed to purchase a small quantity of liquor from the Municipal Beershop and take it home or, a more desirable condition would be the establishment of Municipal Eating Houses where beer could be had with food, and not as at present merely consumed on any empty stomach.

THE PUNISHMENT.

(b) Sec: 14 of the N. L. Ord: 1921 provides for maximum sentence of one month or a fine of Shgs. 100/-.

The above penalties are totally inadequate and in my opinion should be increased.

I am told that people have been convicted under sec: 14 no fewer than 6 or 7 times which clearly proves that fines or 1 month's imprisonment are no deterrent. In this the R. M. Nairobi cordially agrees with me.

(c) In sec. 13 Ordinance 1921 the words "Shall manufacture for the purpose of sale" occur. It is exceedingly difficult for the Police to prove that any beer found in possession of an unlicenced person was manufactured for the purpose of sale and that liquor if found has reached a degree of strength which renders it intoxicating.

My suggestion is that the words "for the purpose of sale" should be deleted and the words "in a township" substituted, part of the section would then read "who shall manufacture in a Township" the words "in a Native Reserve" would require to be inserted after the word liquor (line 2).

It seems to me that where natives can buy good beer from a clean and well conducted Municipal Beershop there is no reason why they should be allowed to manufacture in their houses whether for sale, gift, barter or consumption. If the above is consi[dered too strin]gent then the words [illegible] intoxicating Liquor [illegible] cent of alcohol" [illegible]d. This would [allow the manuf]acture of beer in [the house of an] unlicensed person, [provided it pos]sess an infinitismal [amount of a]lcohol the proportion allowed, to be laid down in the new rule.

(d) A further point which it seems to me should be considered is whether the Municipality ought not to insert in any future agreement for letting of houses or plots under their control a clause to the effect that any householder or plot renter convicted contra N. L. Ordinance 1921 shall forthwith have his plot licence cancelled and in the event of any tenant of his being convicted, he the landlord, be ejected from the plot. I am informed that the women who at present illicity brew are mostly detribalized Kikuyu ex-prostitutes. It is difficult to understand why these women are allowed to continue in residence in the villages under Municipal control seeing that their detribalization is of their own choice and that there is ample room for them in their reserves were they to be returned there.

KILELESHWA.

(e) Finally, as showing how desirable control of Native Beershops is I would refer to the position in Kileleshwa which, being outside the Municipal area is not under control and where there is one beer shop rented by an Mganda who pays a yearly rent of 150/- direct to Government.

It is admitted that conditions in Pangani and Pumwani are infinitely better than those in Kileleshwa where liquor is supplied in unlimited quantities to all and sundry whatever condition they are in and it is by no means certain that native beer is the only liquor sold!

I do not feel that I have been in Nairobi sufficiently long to do more than offer the above suggestions for discussion by your Council in the hope that one or two will be found useful.

As the question of profits derived from the sale of Beer is closely allied with the present discussion I would mention that out of the funds in hand arrangements have now been made to furnish the Native Memorial Hall with benches, chairs, indoor games, etc. and negotiations are on foot to light the Hall adequately together with the road leading to it by extension of the electric lighting system.

It is hoped later on to supply electric light to, not only all the streets, but private houses, should there be a demand for same. It may also be of interest to add that I have started something in the nature of a local Native Council composed of 20 leading representatives of the village who meet from time to time and discuss with the District Commissioner and myself matters connected with the Native Villages of Pangani and Pumwani. I feel that if Native opinion can be influenced in the right direction much can be done to improve the conditions of village life and there is no doubt that the better class Natives already greatly appreciate the effort which has now been made to bring them into closer contact with Government.

Section 13 of Native Liquor Ordinance No. 20 of 1921 Gazette dated 23rd March, 1921, reads as follows:—

"Any unlicensed person who "shall manufacture for the purpose of sale or shall sell native "intoxicating liquor and any licensed person who shall manufacture for the purpose of sale or "shall sell native intoxicating liquor on premises other than "those authorised by his licence "shall be guilty of an offence and "shall upon conviction be liable "to imprisonment for a term not "exceeding twelve months or to a "fine not exceeding £100 or to "both such fine and imprisonment "and to forfeiture of any licence "issued under this Ordinance."

If the suggestion of the Senior Commissioner is carried out the Section would read as follows:—

"Any unlicensed person who "shall manufacture in a Township "or shall sell native intoxicating "liquor in a Native Reserve and "any licensed person etc., etc., "under this Ordinance."

The memorandum was unanimously adopted, with thanks to Councillor Campbell for his work.

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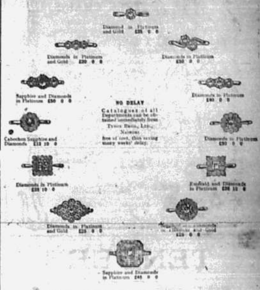

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

Further Suspicions of the Kenya Critics.

In the House of Commons last month there were further question asked on the subject of the Local Government Commission which watchful critics of the Colony seem to have confused with self-Government.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in view of the fact that Mr Justice Feetham has been appointed to make recommendations to the Colonial Office on alterations in the constitution of Kenya, he can assure the House that an official majority will be retained in the Legislature until the natives are fit to bear their part in the government of the country?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore. The right hon. and gallant Member will have learnt from my reply to the question of the hon. and learned Member for Orkney (Sir R. Hamilton) yesterday that the inquiry concerns only municipal government. The matter on which he desires an assurance does not therefore arise.

Colonel Wedgwood: While I am very grateful to the hon. Gentleman for his answer to the first part of the question, may I ask him whether he can answer the second part—whether he can assure the House that an official majority will be retained in the Legislature until the natives are fit to bear their part in the government of the country.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore. I cannot possibly commit future governments or Secretaries of State for all time and this is a hypothetical question. The question of the revision of the Kenya Constitution is not under consideration in any way and therefore it depends on the future as to when and how the Colony will eventually get self-government. It is impossible to make a statement to-day.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that in reorganising local government in Nairobi and Mombasa the question whether natives and Indians should have votes on a common register would have an intimate relationship with the question of the revision of the Constitution.

Mrs. Ormsby-Gore. I should hope it would have no relation. It is not intended that this purely local question should in any way affect the Constitution or the franchise settlement come to under the White Paper of 1923.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is it not intended to give votes to the natives and Indians in municipal government affairs?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: I have no idea whether the question is coming up at all.

Germans and Tanganyika.

Looking upon the ten million loan works as "projects that will mean orders in this country for steel and engineering material" the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" comments: "The most interesting recommendation will be a negative one—that for the present no money should be spent in building a new railway through Tanganyika territory, though such a railway is desired and would be profitable. Will this recommendation be taken in Berlin as confirming the German idea that when Germany enters the League and thereby qualifies to receive mandates, the other League Powers, in proof that they really accept her as an equal, should transfer the mandate for Tanganyika territory back from Great Britain to Germany? Our Government is not prepared to consider a transfer. Mr. Amery said in the House that our mandate for Tanganyika was not from the League but from the Supreme Council at Versailles."

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KENYA FINANCE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Colonel Wedgwood's Series of Questions.

In the House of Commons recently Colonel Wedgwood (Lab. Newcastle-under Lyme) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he can state the total indebtedness per head of population of the four Colonies, Kenya, Tanganyika, Ceylon, and Nigeria?

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Amery): The figures are (1) £3; (2) 14s. 8d.; (3) £2 16s. 7d.; and (4) £1, respectively. In the case of Kenya I have taken into account only the debt which now bears interest which, as I have stated in a separate reply, is about £7,250,000.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total public indebtedness, by loan or otherwise, of Tanganyika Colony at the present time or at the termination of the last financial year; on how much of this sum is interest now being paid out of profits or taxation levied in the Colony, and on how much has the interest been remitted or postponed or otherwise being met by the Treasury has been treated as a loan?

Mr. Amery: The present debt of Tanganyika Territory to the Imperial Exchequer is, subject to some possible minor adjustment, paid on £2,096,460, but is not being £3,171,981. Interest is being charged at present on £807,522 loans for deficits on current accounts, nor on £177,900 for repairing war damage. All grants-in-aid have been treated as loans from the year 1921-2 inclusive.

Colonel Wedgwood: Are we to understand that the British taxpayer is meeting the interest where the inhabitants of Tanganyika are not?

Mr. Amery: No, Sir. This money was voted in the ordinary account Estimates, which are now spent, but the British Government is not at the present moment receiving interest in respect of the money which appeared in the Estimates, which are now spent, but the British Government is not at the present moment receiving interest in respect of the money which appeared in the Estimates last year.

Colonel Wedgwood: This money was voted and spent, and it is now being treated as a loan instead of an annual expenditure?

Mr. Amery: Since 1922 grants-in-aid are treated as loans with a view of being repaid when the territory becomes self supporting.

Colonel Wegwood: And the Government will decide when first to demand interest on this over draft?

Mr. Amery: Precisely.

KENYA'S DEBTS.

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies the total public indebtedness, by loan or otherwise, of Kenya Colony at the present time or at the termination of the last financial year; on how much of the sum interest is now being paid out of profits or taxation levied in the Colony; on how much has the interest been remitted or postponed or is being otherwise met by the British taxpayer; and from what date any annual deficit made good by the Treasury has been treated as a loan?

Mr. Amery: Of the amounts which follow, the greater part falls on the Kenya and Uganda Railway, and it is not yet possible in all cases to define the extent to which Kenya and Uganda, respectively, have the ultimate liability for the debt. Approximately, of the Kenya portion, charges were on the 31st of December, 1925, being paid on £7,250,000, while the Kenya portion of the £3,500,00 loan voted by Parliament in 1924 free of interest for five years, was about £2,160,000.

In 1934 the question of repayment of the capital cost of the capital cost of the original Uganda Railway (£5,502,592) and of Kenya's outstanding share of the cost of the operations against German East Africa, provisionally set at £1,405016 will come up for consideration by His Majesty's Government in the light of the position at that time. In the interval interest on these two items has been remitted. Payments to meet Kenya's annual deficits ceased in 1912-13, and the former grants-in-aid do not rank as loans.

Colonel Wedgwood: Is interest being paid on the £3,500,000 loan of 1924 at the present time?

Mr. Amery: That loan was voted interest free for five years. As soon as the five years lapse interest will be paid on each instalment.

Colonel Wedgwood: Will interest be paid to cover the arears, or are the taxpayers of this country responsible for the first five years?

Mr. Amery: We are responsible for the first five years. It is interest free for the first five years.

The Defence Force.

COMMONS EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEME.

In House of Commons recently Mr. Rennie Smith (Lab., Morpeth) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why it is necessary to introduce military conscription among the European population of Kenya Colony?

The Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs (Mr. Ormsby-Gore): In the circumstances of a small and scattered white population living among a large native population it is obvious that the provision of an efficient and disciplined military force in an emergency, whenever that emergency might arise, cannot easily be ensured on a purely voluntary basis, and as the principle of compulsory enrolment was urged upon me by the representatives of the people concerned and was supported by the local Government, I agreed to its adoption.

Mr. Smith: Is the introudction of compulsory service in East Africa likely to produce good relations between black and whites?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: The natives are not concerned in any way in Kenya more than any other part of Africa. We have had questions in regard to raids from Abyssinia and circumstances on the frontier and the whole European population are, I think, unanimous in desiring reserve force to be used in case of an emergency.

Colonel Applin: Is it not a fact that the Dutch East India Colonies have had this regulation for the last 50 years?

Colonel Wedgwood: Is it not also a fact that we in Ceylon have not had this regulation in force, though we have been there for a 100 years?

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KENYA'S FINANCE.

Major Grogan's Address at Mombasa Club.

AN APPEAL FOR SIMPLICITY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Mombasa.

One of the largest gatherings ever known at the Mombasa Club assembled there on Friday night to hear the address (a brief telegraphed account of which was published in the *Standard* yesterday) by Major Grogan on Kenya's financial position. Perhaps from the fact that he was going over much of the ground covered at the Nairobi meeting, the speaker's financial analysis lacked the clear cut directness so noticeable on the former occasion and often Major Grogan strayed away from his main theme, a tendency which made some of his arguments rather difficult to follow.

The best part of the address and that which carried most conviction was the denouncement of the policy of expending money on unproductive schemes and the necessity for the governing class in the country to set an example of a more simple mode of living.

Mr. Sim, M.L.C., for Mombasa presided and there was also on the platform Major Robertson Eustace, Member for the Coast to whom Major Grogan referred facetiously as "the democratically selected Adonis of the Legislative Council."

At the outset Major Grogan referred to the views he had expressed at the Nairobi meeting, views of the financial position of the country which he had earnestly and honestly put forth. He had been enormously flattered to see that His Excellency the Governor had done him the honour to consider that expression of opinion and to reply to some of the points he had made. The Governor in an extremely able speech before the Legislative Council the other day had put forward a very earnest and proper presentation of the general financial position of the country—with certain qualifications. He was glad to find that so far as the essential things were concerned the Governor and himself appeared to be in complete accord; but with considerable distinction and much skill His Excellency had rather led them upon a red herring trial "He accepts the gravamen of our charge but in order to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, he laid great emphasis upon the least important portion of the case put up—the contingent liabilities of this country; and it is up to me to reply quite briefly to one or two criticisms (sound criticisms) that he made of the few remarks I made at Nairobi, more especially of the carefully considered remarks which I embodied in the form of a little memorandum."

A REPLY TO H.E.

Major Grogan then went carefully again into an analysis of the item of £600,000 drawn from the five million loan, put into the revenue account and treated as an asset, whereas in fact, he contended it always had been and was still a liability. "I notice His Excellency (and if I may venture to say so it is always falling to my lot to give short talks to young Governors) stated very emphatically that about £700,000 from revenue was used for war purposes, the purchase of stores. The awkward part about that is that there was no such revenue which makes it a little bit difficult to draw it from! In actual fact the reclaimed accumulated surpluses in 1920 were £135,000 and they were faked! But assuming they were right—the total surplus of all the ages behind us was only claimed to be £135,000 at the beginning of 1921 and in that year revenue was down £536,000 on the estimates; and without this £600,000 there would have been a deficit of £370. How then could that £700,000 be found from revenue. . . . My purpose is to show that our finance is camouflaged, that it is rotten at the core and that it re-

tences instead of being honest citizens.

'The next item to which I referred the other day was the accumulated loan liabilities of this country. I protected myself there. I did not stay that I feared these loan liabilities; I said I feared the application of a relatively small proportion of them. I am glad to see that His Excellency concurs with that fear because, according to his last dictum, he has modified the system very materially."

WAR CHARGES.

Dealing again with the question of war charges, Major Grogan said that although the Governor said that this question was agreed in October 1925 at a sum of £1,405,000, apparently he omitted to mention that to the Treasurer because in March of this year the Treasurer signed a document, "Financial report and statement for the year 1925" in which he showed on one side an item paid to the War Office, £37,550 and as against that an advance by the War Office of £17,231,000. The totals showed receipts by the country £17,269,144 and payments £17,269,738 revealing a discrepancy of £600. It was a curious item and when the Geddes Committee asked for an explanation of it the answer they got was that the first item represented the amount of claims by the Imperial Government against this country on account of the war. When the Committee then asked the reason for the appearance of seventeen million pounds odd on the other side of the balance sheet they were told that it was necessary to put it on the other side otherwise the Colony would be bankrupt to the tune of £17,000,000 and that would never do at all. "If the Governor made other arrangements last October, then in common decency he ought to have told the Treasurer because a little matter of seventeen millions is of some interest to the citizens of this country . . . The whole purpose of my speech (and it was only an interpretation of the feelings of the multitude) was, not that we worried so much about the loan expenditure, but that what is alarming is the recurrent expenditure which is much more important than the loan account. Every increase you make in your recurrent expenditure, you are tying round your neck recurrent liabilities that you are never going to get rid of.

DR. LEYS & Co.

Referring at a later stage to attacks on Kenya by "people of limited economic and intellectual capacity" in Britain, Major Grogan said he had been asked often lately why he did not answer Norman Leys. "But why in the name of goodness should I?" he exclaimed. "Who is he? I believe that man, according to his lights is an absolutely earnest, honest man; but somewhere inside him there is a maggot. It may be that his pension from this country is only £108. Who knows? There are other people doing us the same evil turn. For example, the late Chief Justice, now an M.P. at Home who never saw anything in this country, never went ten miles away from the railway; whose ignorance of this country is almost incredible. Yet I believe he is honest and earnest, according to his limitations. . . . There is another critic who, because the Railway could not find him any useful sphere, was passed into the embryonic P.W.D. No man in this country has ever wasted [illegible] public money than [illegible] we who know these [illegible] should we be defect[illegible] breadth by the fu[illegible] these folk at Home [illegible] sincerely that a la[illegible] the financial troubl[illegible] try—and there is [illegible] coming—is due to o[illegible]

still be here as a country when all such people are dead and forgotten. In the pursuit of these eleemosynary moonbeams we get away from the physics of life."

HIS EXCELLENCY.

In a reference to His Excellency, Major Grogan said: "I have nothing to say against our present Governor. He is a most awfully dangerous fellow. I have known him for twenty years and I love him very dearly. But think of his training. Fleet Street—the pursuit of the mystic stunt merchanting And then subsidiary to Lloyd George. Think of that! And then secretary of the greatest eleemosynary fund in the whole world, with the exception of the Rockerfeller Fund—the Rhodes Trust. Imagine a perfectly splendid person, full of idealism and full of the desire to do the Big Thing, imagine a man like that suddenly shot out to a tin-pot land like this. Because it is a tin-pot land and no-one has any idea of difficulties we yet have to face. We have a big future, but what a little we have done; how small are our achievements. He has suddenly come from a sphere where millions don't count at all, where they have all the fat-tailed sheep of England to pay, to a place where we have nothing but two or three measly old goats. In England there are the accumulated resources of all time. The poor sheep can't get out. They haven't come here yet and there's no use in taxing fat sheep that haven't arrived, because there's just the possibility they may hear the danger note and go into another pasture . . . I have searched through the Governor's last speech and through all his speeches for any recognition of the basis on which all this tommyrot has got to rest. The base is the primary production of this country and there is no other foundation. . . . In his latest speech there is a very interesting section in which he does adumbrate his economic conceptions of this class of thing. All I can say is, it is Oldham and jolly dangerous. He has got in his mind quite clearly the old Free Trade idea of a squirrel in a cage going round and round."

THE COLONY'S WEALTH.

Proceeding to refer to that part of His Excellency's speech in which the Governor defined what he considered to be the true method of reckoning the wealth of a country such as Kenya, Major Grogan said the fact remained that every country had got to be analysed as to its function in relation to the rest of the world. In the central states of America there were countries that had no export or import trade which in Oldham circles was regarded as an incredible thing; and yet the fact remained that they were highly prosperous and contented communities producing everything they required for themselves. Kenya, however, was entirely different from that because it started by incurring enormous oversea obligations. The real position of this country was determined by the measure and value of its exports with capacity to pay off money borrowed and to pay for necessary imports. Merely to add imports and exports together (although that might be sound practice when measuring the progress made from one year to another of the same country) was no use for the purpose of comparing that country's position with the position of other countries. To make such comparisons was consistent with the childish state of economics that could only be found in Oldham and other places of that kind.

The essential thing was to watch exports.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

What had alarmed him (the speaker) more than anything was His Excellency's serious failure to appreciate true economic factors of the country. Major Grogan maintained that the general analysis of the country's financial position as given at Nairobi stood unchallenged and was unchallengeable [illegible]ely that the gross expenditure [illegible]he country does in fact represent at least 50 per cent. of all pro[illegible]on in the country and all new [illegible]al coming into it. "No coun[illegible]n stand that long without a [illegible]tful smash. We have had one [illegible] we shall have another unless [illegible] bring all possible pressure to [illegible] to stop this increasing re-

that the country at the present time was grossly over-taxed as a result of the decisions of the Geddes Committee which realised the necessity of imposing crushing taxation in order to right the position. It had never supposed for one moment, however, that having imposed that crushing burden, when the ship had righted itself the Government would look upon that system of taxation as a normal thing. The money that might have been put to reserve against bad times which were bound to recur, had been used to chase moonbeams. The Colony was left with a crushing burden of taxation and the probability of not having more than one or two years of prosperity before the inevitable reaction; with no possibility of building up resources and every prospect that the resources would diminish. Any attempt to impose new taxation or alter the theory of taxation would simply precipitate the crash.

A STAMPEDE.

Reverting to the question of general expenditure Major Grogan said: "The country has been stampeded into ludicrous expenditure in many directions. Everybody knows that the position here is inflated and no-one knows better than the Civil Service . . . . We all of us know that during the last few years there has been a wild increase in the standard of living. We have had a lot of new folk coming out who don't know how to handle natives and who have joined merrily in the gnats dance . . . . After all these Governors and things of that sort —their function is a very limited one. Their essential function is to strike a psychological note, to state to the general community a social note. What they do practically amounts to very little indeed. It matters not whether they are good or bad, earnest or otherwise their actual economic and administrative effect is extremely limited, compared with the rest of the community. But they can set a note of living to the rest of the community and in that way play an enormous part. The cost of living in this country is going up very rapidly indeed and that is because the standard is

administration represents a third of the community, the cost of administration is a vital factor in the cost of living. I do suggest, therefore, that the Governor should do everything he possibly can to stem that rising tide and make it easy for his subordinates to maintain a reasonable position without prejudicing them.

"Unfortunately that so far has not been the case and the general impression of this country—and I believe it to be a true impression—is that the present Governor has failed dismally in the sense that he is setting up ideas of Government Houses entirely unadapted to this country, that no Governor in the future will ever be able to live up to and which is entirely beyond any ordinary citizen. I had hoped very sincerely indeed that at this last meeting of Council he would have made a bold gesture and given us the lead to which everyone would have responded gladly. That unfortunately is not the case. Up in Nairobi we are committed to a very heavy expenditure on Government House which cannot serve any purpose so far as I can see; because the old Government House was good enough for Sir Robert Coryndon and his lady and for the Duke and Duchess of York. If they found it convenient, any Governor likely to follow them for many generations should find it adequate. (Loud applause). And we have always got to remember this—that our last lamented Governor (who will always have a spot to himself in the heart of this country) understood us as no other Governor has ever understood us."

SIR R. CORYNDON.

The speaker recalled visiting the small house which Sir Robert Coryndon had taken last time he visited England. Major Grogan knocked at the door and getting no immediate reply called out "Hodi." Then the door was opened by Lady Coryndon who with her sleeves rolled up well above the elbows was engaged in making the family bread. She was the only servant in the house and there was no question of apology; it seemed the natural thing. The secret of it was that both the Governor and his wife were anxious

mind what personal sacrifices they made when they were living privately. (Hear, hear).

"I do not believe this country has any use for swank," continued Major Grogan, and "its citizens have no desire for pretensions and splendour for which they cannot afford to foot the bill. And they are going riot in every direction. It is common knowledge that large obligations have been entered into down here. I do not say that something was not necessary for Government House here but we are as a people committed to £15,000 or £18,000 and there are large obligations in respect of elaborate furniture and trappings and such pretentious absurdities. And there has not been one single word of authority authorising that expenditure. Now I say that is entirely and fundamentally wrong in principle and in practice. (Hear, hear). It is the worst possible thing a Governor can do in this country because if the Governor once loses the confidence of the country he is helpless.

THE PROPER NOTE.

"One can forgive anyone in the first flush of a new experience, seeing 150,000 or so cars in the streets of Nairobi—and none of them paid for—making a mistake; but given time and the capacity of realising that this is not yet by any means a rich country, that there are very very very very very few plantations or farms or businesses in this country that have yet recovered from the frightful shock of the currency tragedy, that very few have got back to the scratch line and that none of them has been able to build up any reserves, that there are no taxable resources of this country—surely the proper note for the Governor to strike is one of rigid simplicity, a lack of all sort of pretension, earnest attention to the job in hand, and the simple life. (Hear, hear). If I had my way I would make every Governor live in a tent. Having watched humanity for 50 years I have come to the conclusion that the majority of heads have a tendency to exactly fill the rooms in which they live. (Laughter and applause).

"I believe the present Government House policy may be summed up thus: "We must cut a dash. Here in Kenya we must make ourselves the centre." I do not believe that swank and pretension every really prevail. That is an idea derived from India and it has not worked very well there. Certainly it will not work here. . . . I earnestly submit to the Powers that Are that it is a wrong policy. Why assume that Sir Donald Cameron and other Governors are going to be impressed by Government House. It seems to me to be a most insolent supposition. The only thing that is going to impress them is the weight of our balance sheet, what we have got in reserves, what we have to show for what we have spent and what we are intending to do in the future.

"We must do everything we possibly can to cut out all the extravagance, all the rot, all the pretence from our life, to make this a simple and reasonable and unpretentious country in which to live. Once we have established the fact that we are a settled and permanent European community, then inevitably we shall be the centre of influence; but if we are merely a pretentious and bankrupt land, then there is not much hope for us." (Loud applause).

A WRONG ANALOGY.

Answering a question by Mr. P. H. Clarke who asked if under the constitution the Governor had not power to spend public money without the consent of Legislative Council, Major Grogan said His Excellency had made such a suggestion quoting the case of Mr. Baldwin and the miners' subsidy. Really of course that was an entirely false analogy because having agreed to the subsidy, Mr. Baldwin had to have it confirmed by the House of Commons whose members were in a position to throw him neck and crop into the street if they liked. The Legislative Council in this country unfortunately could not throw the Governor into the street because he had the support of an official majority who were bound to vote according to their instructions irrespective of their convictions. It was a first principle that people who paid should control the expenditure and that no expenditure should be incurred unless there was absolute specific authority. "There is no authority of any sort for this very large financial commitment which has no social, personal or other justification. No-one wishes not to give the Governor every assistance for the proper conduct of his business and the convenience of his family; but that is an entirely different thing to vast regal pretensions which none of his people need and none of us wish to accept."

Mr. Clarke asked if any of the Elected Members had protested against the expenditure on Government House, Mombasa?

Major Grogan said it was a fact that many of the Elected Members, indeed probably all of them, did not know what was happening in Council. So much business was piled upon them that they came away bemused. Part of the fault lay with the electors who did not take sufficient interest in the Government of the country and who often failed to support their Members. He advised his hearers to go home and write handsome cheques to support the Members organisation and to make it possible for them to engage an efficient staff to do the devilling which they had not the time or opportunity to perform for themselves.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Major Grogan.

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Associated Chambers of Commerce.

HALF-YEARLY SESSION OPENED AT MOMBASA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Mombasa, Monday.

The half-yearly session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce opened to-day. The President, Mr. W. A. M. Sim read an address. Amongst those present was Colonel Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner.

The Local Government Commission.

EX-CHIEF JUSTICE QUERY IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir Robert Hamilton (Lab., Orkney) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons recently if he could state the composition of the Commission of Inquiry in Kenya under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Feetham; and whether there would be an Indian representative on the Commission?

Mr. Ormsby-Gore: The Governor is addressing me by despatch on the membership of the Commission, and at present I cannot make any statement.

Lady Grigg.

It is learned that Lady Grigg will leave Kenya for Home some time in October.

About Wines.

Messrs. S. Jacobs, Ltd., have been appointed distributors in Kenya for Messrs. Findlater, Mackie, Todd and Co., Ltd., well-known wine merchants of London. In this connection an attractive wine list has been prepared, the preface of which deals most interestingly with the evolution of the bottle. Copies of the list may be had on application to Messrs. Jacobs.

Child Welfare.

Mrs. Harvey J. Anderson, Vice-President for Turbo and Eldoret Districts of the East African Women's League, announces that the total contribution for Lady Grigg's Child Welfare Scheme sent through the League from her area is Sh. 1,122/25. This sum was realized through Bridge-Dances recently held in Turbo and in Eldoret. The Turbo net contribution was Sh. 245/50 and the Eldoret for contribution Sh. 876/75.

"Standard" Insurance.

The African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., write with reference to the Insurance Coupon of the *E. A. Standard* weekly edition that under similar coupons in other Journals the Company paid out £2,500, in connection with the recent South African Railway disaster at Salt River reported in the *E. A. Standard*. The claims constituted two deaths at £1,000 each and one case of a loss of an arm £500.

Agricultural Department.

SEED WHEAT FOR DISPOSAL.

A quantity of "Kenya Governor" grown at Scott Agricultural Laboratories is available. Price Shs. 33/- per bag of 200 lbs. f.o.r. Nairobi.

Applications will be received by the Plant Breeder, Department of Agriculture, Nairobi, up to September 15th; they should state quantity required and must be accompanied by remittance for that amount. The quantity issued to any one individual will depend upon the applications received, and if less than applied for a refund will be made.

"Kenya Governor" has hitherto proved to be the most resistant variety to "Black Stem Rust," and, although inclined to lodge, is recommended in preference to any other variety for altitudes under 7,000 feet.

ALEX. HOLM,
Director of Agriculture.

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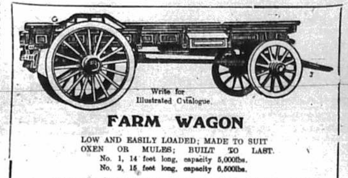

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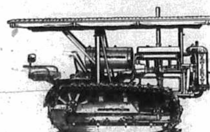

Model 30

"PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS" HAVE BEEN ARRANGED IN THE NAKURU DISTRICT WHICH WILL EXTEND OVER A PERIOD OF APPROX. FOUR WEEKS, DURING WHICH TIME BOTH OLD AND NEW LAND WILL BE DEALT WITH, AND THE FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTS CAN BE SEEN WORKING.

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THE PORT CONTROL REPORT.

Support, from the Joint East, African Board.

The Joint East African Board last month prepared and submitted to the Colonial Office a memorandum on the Report of the Port Commission of Inquiry.

The Board supports the conclusions of the Commission, suggests that the financial aspects require further study to avoid ruinous charges at the port, expects the release of the Railway from the port interest responsibility will lead to a reduction of rail freights and agrees that it is no injustice to the lighterage companies to terminate their monopoly of the free use of State property.

The Board, says the memorandum, have studied the Report dated December 1925 of the Port Commission of Enquiry set up by H. E. the Governor of Kenya. The Board have not had access to the full details of evidence taken in East Africa by the Commission but have perused such portions of the evidence as were reported in the local Press.

They have, moreover, had the opportunity of hearing a Review of the Commission's Report made orally by Sir. Felling at a meeting of the Board in May 1926 and his replies to questions that were put to him by members. They have also had the advantages of the attendance, both at the Transport Committee and at the Board, of Mr. Denham, Chairman of the Port Commission and Colonel Tucker a member of the Commission both of whom being members of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council of Kenya and Uganda. In addition to this documentary and personal help the Board have had before them a memorandum by Sir T. R. Wynne embodying his personal views on the Report and also the Annual Administration Report of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration for the year 1925.

The Board desire to record their cordial appreciation of the generous way in which the above named gentlemen have not only given their time and experience to assist the Board and their Transport Committee to understand fully the Report of the Commission in all its bearings and implications but also supplied for their information explanations on points which had given rise to difficulties and criticisms.

The Board attach much importance to the fact that [illegible] Port Commission [illegible] signed unanimously [illegible] members without [illegible] minority clauses. [illegible] importance of the fact that the personnel of the Commission included adequate representation of Kenya and Uganda both as to official and unofficial members, has been appreciated and that these representatives are now members of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council. The Board also note that the Steamship and Lighterage interests were represented on the Commission by responsible local heads of these interests.

KENYA SUPPORT.

In addition to the unanimity evidenced in the body of the Commission, the Board understand that there is every reason for believing that the recommendations of the Commission have the strong support of the East African public opinion, especially in Kenya (Convention of Associations, Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Press) and also that public opinion in Uganda has put forward no particular criticism.

In a memorandum dated July 1925 and presented to the Colonial Office, the Board called attention to the unsatisfactory state of affairs existing both as to Control and Administration in the Ports and submitted their views regarding the future Administration and Development of Ports in East Africa covering:

1. The Administration of the Ports.

2. The provision of facilities for the ports.

3. Providing for the future of the Ports.

The establishment of a regular Port Trust as pointed out at the Conference at the Colonial Office in July 1925 should in the opinion of the Board be the ultimate objective and the Board note with satisfaction that although the Commission do not consider this opportune at the moment yet their recommendation covers much of what was in the mind of the Board as to having special Administration for the Port as well as many of the other matters referred to in the Board's memorandum.

ACCEPTED.

In view of all the facts and circumstances which have come under their consideration, although individual members may not agree with one or another of the recommendations of the Commission, the Board are of opinion that the Report and recommendations should be supported. At the same time they think it right to call attention to some points which, in their opinion, should receive further consideration.

The Board appreciate that it is the intention of the Commission that the Port should be made entirely self supporting but suggest that while this is a reasonable objective it is one difficult to attain for some time to come if due regard is to be paid at the same time to the development of the group of countries served by the Port. The Board feel that it is important that the Port facilities should be kept well ahead of the development and this must involve considerable capital expenditure which, if charged in full to the ships and goods, would arrest progress. In other words, if the rates and tariffs were considerably increased the Port would become unduly expensive and so operate to hold back East African development.

It appears from paragraphs 101 and [illegible] the Report that it is [illegible] endow the Port with [illegible] in the vicinity from which [illegible] able revenue could be obtained. In the opinion of the Board it is essential that it should be placed beyond all doubt that this property will be invested in the Port because without this source of income it is not clear how the Port can be made self-supporting.

The Board are of opinion that it is important that the whole financial position should be further studied as it will certainly be necessary for the Government of Kenya to assist by the foregoing or some other method in the development of the Port to avoid injury to the trade; thus moreover the possible danger suggested by Sir T. R. Wynne of traffic being driven away from the Port would be obviated.

RAILWAY REDUCTIONS.

The Board realise that the Port and the Railway are largely interdependent and as is pointed out in the Report the proposed change should relieve the Railway Budget at once of over £100,000 of annual interest charges now borne in respect of the Port by the Railway Budget. This saving will enable Railway rate reductions to be made from which not only Kenya and Uganda traffic but such Tanganyika traffic as goes through the Port would obtain relief.

It must be realised that increased Port etc., charges on main commodities if unaccompanied by reduction of railway rates on the same commodities may prove damaging to the development of both the Port and of the Railway, as any unfair incidence in charges would necessarily impede production throughout.

The Board consider therefore that the scheme providing for Railway Rates being dealt with by an Inter-Colonial Railway Council on which Kenya and Uganda have equal representation, is a sound one, pending an Economic Federation which would eventually simplify the consideration of all these questions.

The Board recommend the support of the Commission's Report to proceed at once with the construction of two more Deep Water Berths, although as has already been pointed out, a minority of the Board take a different view and advocate the extension of Lighterage wharves in place of further Deep Water Berths on the grounds of economy of capital charges. As the arguments in this matter have already been brought out in the previous Report of the Board as well as in the Report of the Port Commission of Enquiry, it is not proposed in this memorandum to deal further with them.

LIGHTERAGE.

The Board fully agree that an efficient Lighterage service as contractors to the Port is also essential and although a minority do not, as already stated consider the present system calls for so drastic a change as is recommended by the Commission, yet the Board as a whole support the recommendations of the Port Commission in this matter. The Board also feel it right to add their concurrence with the expressions used in the Commission's Report to the effect that the existing Lighterage Companies have given efficient service often under great difficulties. Their rates and charges have however been unchecked by competition and they have enjoyed in effect a large subsidy inasmuch as the wharves and Port equipment have been handed over to their use free of rent or interest charges. The profit made on the use of this State property has thus accrued to those private enterprises, the State itself through the Railway Department having merely received out of the landing and shipping charges a recoupment of its out-of-pocket expenses of supplying and working the cranes. It is therefore submitted that it can be no injustice to the Lighterage Companies to terminate this virtual subsidy of free use of State property.

The Board entirely support the view of the Commission that early steps should be taken to [illegible] what additi[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pur[illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] points raised in Sir T. [illegible] memorandum [illegible] of that part of the Harbour [illegible] for the extension of Deep Water Berths are points as to which it is understood the Consulting Engineers have already satisfied themselves.

In conclusion the Board realise the urgency of immediate steps being taken to put the scheme into operation as soon as possible.

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[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, Aug 14.

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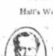

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THREE MONTHS' LABOUR IMPROVEMENT.

Registration Department Returns.

The report of Mr. G. H. Booth, Acting Chief Registrar of Natives, gives in careful statistical form the employment returns of Kenya tribes for March, April, and May of this year. It shows that the percentage of registered natives in employment rose from 27.23 in March, to 27.43 in April, and 28.58 per cent. in May.

That is say, out of the total registered native effectives, numbering 586,162 in the first month and increasing to 596,694 in the third, the men at work for Europeans and others rose from 159,631 to 170,512.

The Kavirondo showed nearly 5,000 increase, namely, from 54,485 to 59,298. Central North, and South Kavirondo showed about equally in the rise.

The Akikuyu labour increased steadily for three months from 48,332 to 50,471. The Wa-Meru rose from 4,953 to 6,198, and the Embu and Chuka together, from 4,135 to 5,866.

Nandi out at work also improved from 3,145 to 4,113 and the Kerio and Masai from 3,090 to 3,860. The Akambu shared in the improvement, Machakos and Kitui, their labour increasing from 11,701 in March to 12,465 in May, out of 61,024 effectives.

While men of the Coastal tribes, who number 36,712, came out in a working force which numbered 20,194 in March and 2,145 in May, the Buganda at work in Kenya dropped from 9,615 to 9,582 and the Alien natives from 5,948 to 5,773. The Lumbwa, too, unlike their Nandi neighbours, showed a fall from 8,452 to 8,197, though their proportion at work compared well with others, for the Lumbwa number only 12,500 men registered, all told.

New Maize Pest.

A new disease has been added to the Kenya list—"Stalk Borer" which attacks maize.

The following announcement has been made by the Agricultural Department:

In some seasons considerable damage is done to young maize crops through "cutworm" and during the last year or so there is evidence of "stalk borer" which has done extensive damage in South Africa.

The Entimologist (Mr. T. J. Anderson) of the Department of Agriculture is investigating the incidence of these pests and is engaged on studying the life cycle of two kinds of "stalk borer" found to have a wide distribution.

In order to collect information and material the Entomologist has paid visits to a number of farms in the Nakuru District and a further visit will be paid to the district towards the end of the harvesting season so that the later conditions may be studied. Further material will be welcome from any part of the Colony, and should be sent to the Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Nairobi.

NOTICE.

We hereby beg to notify the Public that our new European Gun Maker has just arrived from home with the most modern Machinery and Implements, so that we are, as soon as our Machinery arrives from the coast, in a position to undertake any kind of repairs including fitting of new stocks, mounting of Telescopic sights etc., etc. All repairs taken in rotation. Chas. A. Heyer and Co., Gun and Rifle Makers.

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.
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Native Sheep.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A STOCK FARM.

A special effort is to be made to improve native sheep and an experimental stock farm has been proposed by the Director of Agriculture.

During July, Mr. J. Hudson (Lab. Huddersfield) asked the Secretary of State of the Colonies whether he is aware and the efforts of some of the natives in Kenya to improve the wool bearing character of their sheep by crossing with Merino stock; and whether the Agricultural Department has taken any steps to assist the native aim by facilitating the supply of Merino stock for native flocks.

Mr. Amery replied: I have just received a report in which the Director of Agriculture refers to the desirability of improving native sheep by introducing a special wool stair and to establishing a stock farm for training pastoral tribes in this and other matters of animal husbandary.

I will communicate with the Governor on the subject which is of importance from the point of view and the well being of the pastoral tribes and of the Colony's production.

Weather Reports.

For the week ending August 7

RAINFALL.

Station.	Inches
Eldama Ravine (district)	1.1[illegible]
Fort Hall (district)	0.2[illegible]
Kericho (district)	0.0[illegible]
Koru (Ngirimori Estate)	2.1[illegible]
Limuru (Karangi Cainville)	[illegible]
Lumbwa (Kipkelia)	1.[illegible]
Mau Summit	0.[illegible]
Nairobi (Dept. of Agriculture)	0.0[illegible]
Nakuru (district)	0.[illegible]
Nyeri (district)	0.8[illegible]
Ruiru (E.A. Power & Light Co.)	0.[illegible]
Songhor (Mberere Estate)	[illegible]
Songhor (Mbogo Vale Estate)	0.[illegible]

TEMPERAT[URE]

Station.	Max.	Mean M[in.]		
Fort Hall	75	55	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limuru	66	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumbwa	70	51	71	[illegible]
Nairobi	75	53	78	[illegible]

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

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

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

Sir,—Having read with much interest the differences of opinion and the solutions of the problems of the labour question expressed by your readers, I venture to pass a few remarks on this serious question. I must admit that labour calls for a certain amount of seriousness. But are we trying to probe at the root or are we giving the native the full consideration entitled to a human being? We cannot forget that we are dealing with a practically uneducated class, which calls for a closer observation than would otherwise be the case. In my opinion [illegible] employers, whether masters [illegible] managers, are as much, [illegible] more, to blame than th[illegible] themselves simply becau[illegible] give no encouragement [illegible] deration, either to the [illegible] to the daily welfare of [illegible] resulting in all work [illegible] through in a very [illegible] manner. From my [illegible] experience, I find labour [illegible] anxious and willing to learn [illegible] quick at grasping what i[illegible] and it is up to all empl[illegible] of labour to show them [illegible] work, and the easiest and [illegible] way of completing [illegible].

When em[illegible] of labour ma[illegible] it either [illegible] or weekly occu[illegible] rence to [illegible] their *shamba* at the mercy of [illegible] boys can they expect an [illegible] on inspection the followi[illegible] than to find everything [illegible] ally speaking upside down [illegible] he result that the boys are b[illegible] and sometimes thrashed when [illegible] the *shauri* of the employer [illegible] not being present when mis[illegible] could be rectified. The re[illegible] that the boys leave, mostly [illegible] and themselves back in the [illegible] where they spread the [illegible] of this or that *shamba* being [illegible] with the result that no more [illegible] for that particular *shamba* [illegible] from that quarter. It is [illegible] ential for all successful man[illegible] to stop at home and watch carefully daily, when they will be fully compensated by the right work done at the right time; give their boys a helping hand, be always there to show the right from the wrong and save all those troublesome *shauries*, thus causing a more pleasant and contented feeling between themselves and their labour.

It is impossible for the head of a *shamba* to visit either friends or hotels either daily or weekly and expect other than continual *shauris* with their labour.

Again, it is up to us to give attention as far as circumstances will permit to their sleeping accommodation, and to see that they are comfortable. Without good rest we will not get the utmost from them. Give attention also to their posho, and see that this is the best quality obtainable. If we cannot give good food we cannot expect good work. With their welfare at heart, we will assuredly establish a more contented and happier band of labour, resulting in our boys being desirous of giving us service ungrudgingly at all times.

As proof of the soundness of my statements, I may explain that I manage a stock farm with approximately 1,400 head of cattle. During the past five months, with a monthly average of 27 births, or a total of 135 calves, I have only lost seven, thanks to my every day inspection and the care of my herds. My boys quite understand that no shirking is allowed as they never know when or where they will see me. I am always on the prowl and know exactly where my stock ought to be, their condition, etc., with the result that there are no *shauris*, my boys do anything for me and it is no trouble for them to inform me should any unforseen trouble arise at any hour during the night or early morning, simply because they all know that I take an interest both in my work and their welfare too. We all work here in perfect harmony, assuring me of an ample supply of labour all the time. I am convinced that if all employers of labour adopt the same methods as I have done—stay at home, inspect everything daily, have no unnecessary *shauris*, see your boys are well housed and fed—that they do their werk properly without bullying—they will find a greater readiness on the part of the native to serve them.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES BARCLAY.

Nanyuki,
August 16, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—AND THE MAIZE SUBSIDY.

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

Sir,—Will you allow me to correct three dropped lines in my last letter to you on the subject of "Kenya Finance and the maize subsidy"?

The original appeared in your issue of Monday August 16.

(1) "But since, in reality, it means a National subsidy for the benefit of the maize growers, acting against all classes in the community, by raising *the rates of import traffic so as to equalise the loss on the export* traffic, it is a question whether it should not also undergo revision."

(2) "I remember when the matter was brought up at Convention some years ago, it was not then contemplated *that the rate should be for ever permanent. It was realised* that other industries would have to suffer slightly by its incidence, but the Coffee people gladly voted for the shilling rate etc."

(3) "To-day, when the Coffee grower—asks the maize *growers, now full of prosperity, to let them have maize* f.o.r., at London price, less freight (ocean and rail) the answer is etc."

The dropped lines are in italics.

Yours etc.,
"SENEX."

Thika, August 17, 1926.

THE EDUCATION CESS.

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

Sir,—Major Grogan and others have recently been voicing the view of a section of the community on the subject of the proposed cess for educational purposes.

They deprecate the proposal of a cess on the grounds that the existing burden of taxation is already much too heavy, and question the right of Government to impose a tax on persons who are not directly interested in the matter for which the tax is imposed.

The present burden of taxation is undoubtedly heavy, and if the matter of the education of the children of the Colony is to be regarded from a purely materialistic point of view it certainly would appear a hardship that any other than those directly interested, should be required to pay the tax. The matter, however, is one which involves the economic future of the Colony, and as the economic and spiritual development of the country depends on the mental and physical training which the State is prepared to place at the disposal of the children it follows that the Colony in its collective capacity is interested. It is therefore the duty of government to see that plain, comfortable sunproof schools are provided in which a certain minimum of primary instruction is imparted, and made compulsory; and that secondary instruction be made available for those fitted to profit by it.

But as to how far primary and secondary education should be free or paid for by the parents of the scholars is a matter which should be determined by economic rather than educational considerations. Parents who can afford to pay in full should be required to do so. But apart from this it is imperative that government provide the schools not necessarily expensive, ornamental buildings, and if current revenue cannot provide the buildings, money certainly should be borrowed for this purpose.

Yours, etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
August 18, 1926.

KENYA FINANCE—MAJOR GROGAN'S VIEWS.

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

Sir,—Really when one reads the graphic and eloquent speeches of Major Grogan and the alarming whispers that follow his utterances among not-too-deeply-thinking people, one shivers involuntarily with fright by sheer power of suggestion, regarding one's bank balance (if any) as a crime and the farmer's hefty crops as a fraud and delusion. The question is fearfully asked: "Are the people of this country flourishing or are they on the verge of financial dissolution?" Yet things do really seem to be as they seem!

Having just returned from Nakuru where, acting on behalf of a new arrival, I enquired in divers quarters if there were any farms for sale at a reasonable figure, I discovered with some astonishment that land which a few years ago was valued and had been sold at from £1 to £3 per acre cannot be purchased to-day under from £5 to £8 per acre. I find all the farmers jubilant about their crops, I learn much to my surprise that business plots in the township have changed hands at £500 and £700, plots that not long ago could be purchased for half these sums. I discover several big and pretentious business premises being erected at Nakuru by well-known and long-established Nairobi firms representing thousands of pounds of "unreproductive" investment.

And in Nairobi things are not very different. Nobody seems to be bankrupt here and judged by the advertisements in your paper not even thinking of such a catastrophe. The hundreds of motor cars about are mostly paid for, I understand (despite Major Grogan) and I feel extremely mean retaining my old Ford and box body. There is a big trade being done in expensive cars and yet no visible sign of bankruptcy. People nowadays seem to purchase cars as in the olden days they purchased diamond pins, gold watches and other jewellery —thus carrying their wealth about with them.

What's the matter with it all? Are we living over a financial volcano as pictured by Major Grogan or do people really know what they are doing at all? In view of Major Grogan's slogan of a bankrupt land without reserves, whence these town plots changing hands at thousands of pounds, steadily rising? Whence the growing trade of the country, with imports always exceeding increasing exports (a good sign in a young developing country)!

Economy, of course, I understand, what business man and man of affairs despises such an injunction? In this homely and useful direction Major Grogan's phillipics are of great service. The cold douche of reminder and warning braces one up. But, nevertheless, I should feel very sorry if this big dose of financial pessimism were to discourage the individual or the Government from going ahead in developing the resources of the land. I am one of many who thoroughly believe in the Colony for the present and the future. As a family and business man I am a considerable taxpayer and I am willing to pay even more taxes if the expenditure, both government and municipal, is handled wisely. In that direction of thought and criticism I follow Major Grogan; but I cannot follow him when he would have us scrap our buildings and live in tents; expect the administration of the land to be conducted in iron shanties; reduce education and agricultural research; drop motor cars and revert to push-bikes; put our individual earnings in the bank as a "reserve" and stop progressive investment; refuse loans when every undeveloped land is yelling for them; humbly take a back place in the scheme of things when honest[illegible] of our advantages, and generally sing small instead of proclaiming confidence. Though old in years I am still an optimist and as one of the herd I see nothing the matter with Lord Delamere's leadership or the Elected Members of our party. I still reserve my right to criticise, but must have a definite and concrete issue to challenge. There is no concrete issue in the popular Major's fulminations, except Government House expenditure, which is open to challenge. That public revenue should be expended wisely and economically is a truism—but we don't all agree in methods of translation—hence party government and party budgets. There is nothing to indicate in the official figures, supplied by the Treasury and accepted by our own nominees in the Council, that the country is going to the dogs. Is it?

The Governor's position is passing strange. Apparently we have an administrator who would push and broaden things; a man with vision who adopts our views in the claim we make to self-government; the first Governor that acknowledges that European settlement is the one great impetus to advance the natives; who invites us to share with Government the privilege of governing; a supporter of railway and trade development.

When we had the reverse kind of Governor (as mostly in the past) we were always opposing and protesting; now we have the sort of man who would lead in the direction we have been craving he is accused of grandiosity and extravagance.

What kind of Governor would we have?

Yours, etc.,
A. DAVIS.

Nairobi,
August, 17.

CHILD WELFARE—THE E.A.W.L. STALL.

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

Sir,—In publishing the Balance Sheet of the East Africa Women's League Market Fund at the Fete in aid of Child Welfare and Maternity work, on behalf of the Market Committee I should like to say that although we so much wish to mention everyone individually who contributed to the success of the market, either by their generous gifts in kind, or of money, time, energy or help, and above all, by the spirit of co-operation and good will, we find it is impossible to do so, and we have had reluctantly to relinquish the idea. We must therefore ask everyone collectively to accept our heartfelt gratitude and thanks particularly in the following districts:—

Njoro and Elburgon: Which contributed a long list of generous subscriptions including the proceeds of an entertainment given at the Sports Club besides very large

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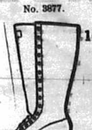

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Kyambu: A thousand pounds of coffee beautifully put up for home use or export, many subscriptions and gifts of fruit, jams, jellies, etc.

Machakos: Some liberal subscriptions and live stock, including dogs, baboons, and poultry, grain, bottled fruits, large quantities of dairy produce, jams, eggs, vegetables, cakes and needlework, etc., etc.

Nanyuki: Live stock, including pigs, goats, etc., dairy produce, Marmalade, cakes and jams and many other household requirements and a list of subscriptions, etc.

Mau Summit and Molo: Live stock including sheep, dogs, poultry, pigeons, etc., dairy produce, ham and bacon and other provisions and vegetables, fancy needlework and subscriptions.

Nyeri: Subscriptions, coffee, dairy produce, fruit, etc., and various other articles of value.

Gilgil, Naivasha and Elmenteita: Live stock including 17 sheep, pigs, calves, dogs, eggs and poultry, grain, lucerne, dairy produce, vegetables, including asparagus, plants and subscriptions, etc., etc.

Rongai: A variety of poultry, produce of all kinds and subscriptions, etc.

Ulu: Cream, grain, flour, poultry, etc., etc.

Kabete: Coffee, fruit, vegetables, cakes, hams, poultry and other produce and provisions and a list of subscriptions.

Ravine: Many good subscriptions.

Nakuru: Live stock, including pigs, turkeys, fowls, etc., eggs, cakes, vegetables and apples, and other useful articles including needlework, etc., and subscriptions and the promise of proceeds of an entertainment.

Thika: Coffee and Live stock, including [illegible] and pigeons, jams, marmalade, cakes and other provisions and produce, and needlework, etc., and trout fresh from the Guru.

Limoru: Tea and tea seed, bacon, cakes and jams and other provisions, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, poultry and a variety of fruit, also coffee and several subscriptions, needlework, etc., etc.

Makuyu and the Ithanga Hills: Pigs, poultry, dogs, etc., fruit, vegetables, jams, coffee, eggs and needlework, etc., and many subscriptions.

Donyo Sabuk: Apples and other fruit, cakes, jams, sweets, eggs, and dairy and other produce.

Ruiru: Fruit of all kinds, coffee, vegetables, pigeons, cakes, etc.

N'Gong and Kikuyu: Pure bred poultry, vegetables, fruit, including strawberries and subscriptions, etc.

Lumbwa and Kedowa: Fruit, vegetables, etc.

N'Gobit, Laikipia and Rumuruti: Pure bred Alsatian puppy, cheeses, needlework, and the proceeds of the sale of eleven sheep.

Koru: Fruit, coffee, vegetables, etc., and subscriptions.

Songhor and Muhoroni: Bronze turkeys, fruit, etc.

Turbo and Eldoret: A large sum of money the proceeds of entertainments held at both places.

Kitale: A large sum of money proceeds of a dance and produce and jumble sales and the promise of the proceeds of another entertainment.

Nairobi—Town and District—where various shops, stores, and garages, also many members of the E. A. W. L. and other friends generously contributed.

We should also like to thank the *East African Standard*, the auctioneer who gave great assistance at the market, the artist who painted the posters and those who kindly lent plants for decoration, the French Mission who so kindly prepared the Kyambu coffee, the Rovers who worked so indefatigably in the live stock section, also those bacon factories, creameries, sugar factories, which sent contributions, also the Railway and all those who helped us with transport so openhandedly both in Nairobi and Nanyuki and Nyeri and in various other districts, and we also extend our thanks to those others all over the Colony who have so kindly helped us in one way or another.

We should also like to thank all those who sent flowers, bulbs, plants and seeds, etc., to our market and which we handed to the Horticultural Stall.

There is no need to speak further of the success of the undertaking, the balance sheet itself vouches for the splendid financial results and for the remarkable generosity of all contributors, but I should like to add that a letter has been received from the Hon. Lady Grigg in which she says:—"Will you please convey my grateful thanks to all the members of the League who gave their support and help to the undertaking either in services or in kind, the E. A. W. L. Market contributed very largely to the success of the Fete.

Yours etc.,
AILSA TURNER,
President,
East Africa Women's League.

Nairobi,
Aug. 19, 1926.

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts:—

Donations, proceeds of Entertainments and Sales at Fete Stall	£796-8-00
Amounts still to come in	£7-4-00
Total	£803-12-00

Expenditure:—

Erection of Stall	£3-14-00
Stall fittings	£2-14-11
Special typing	£1-00-00
Special advertising and printing	£19-15-6
Stamps, telegrams, stationery & sundries	£12-9-06
Railway freight on produce & livestock	£3-00-04
Bank commission on country cheques	1-04
	£34-4-4
Balance in hand	£769-7-8

It is hoped to cover the whole expenditure from the proceeds of other entertainments, etc., up-country which are being held during September.

AILSA TURNER,
President.
ELSIE M. MACHIN,
Hon. Treasurer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES STALL.

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

Sir,—The Committee of the League of Mercy which, together with the Loreto Convent, was responsible for the above Stall would ask you kindly to publish the attached Balance Sheet, and their sincere thanks to the following, whose support such a successful result to be obtained.

The Rev. Mother Superior of the Loreto Convent and all the pupils who worked articles, and all those who sent cash or garments; those representatives of the League in the Districts who collected contributions and those who assisted them; Mrs Edwin Jessop for organising and recruiting a raffle; the Nairobi Emporium, and especially Mrs. Ogilvie, for the help she gave the Rev. Mother Superior; Messrs S. Jacobs Ltd., for kind loan of decorations; and Messrs. C. F. Jackson, and W. A. Pailthorpe for their work on the Stall.

Yours etc.,
MAY PAILTHORPE,
Organiser.
IDA R. BARTH,
Chairman League of Mercy Committee.

Nairobi, Aug. 19.

BALANCE SHEET
RECEIPTS

	Shs cts
To Donations	750 00
To Sales at Stall	2,596 00
To Raffle (per Mrs Jessop)	246 00
To Sales of Wrapping Paper	16 18
	3,608 18

EXPENDITURE

	Shs cts
By Purchasing of Materials for Clothing	107 76
By Wrapping Paper	22 00
By Expenses on Stall	10 00
By Postages	22 00
By Profit on Stall (Paid to Bank)	3,446 42
	3,608 18

The proportion of Expenses to Gross Receipts is 6,045 per cent.)

At the request of the Donors the sum of Shs. 70/- of the donations is definitely earmarked for the European Section of the Child Welfare Fund.

KENYA FINANCE.

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

Sir,—I was very sorry you altered the title of my letter for the reason that the title given "Kenya Finance" was not really the burden of my remarks. I quoted no figures, accepting the Colony's financial position as it is officially given until such time as the finances are closely criticised in the light of the revenue returns and the prospects of increased or decreasing revenue. Nor did I examine the degree of taxation now imposed or whether we could pay more or must look for relief. It is true I often think such things as railway tariffs and customs duties are very high, but I also recognise that those who seem to be making a very good living here, a proportion making good money, should be cheerfully prepared to pull their weight in the upkeep of things to a correct pitch. In other words, shoulder the White Man's burden plus that 5 per cent. which Rhodes allows philanthropy.

The original title to my letter, "What's the Matter with it," gave the correct note to my song. Finances—whether public or private—can always be improved by pruning extravagances and waste; but that adage is true of prosperous concerns, and lands, as well as in losing concerns. That's where Major Grogan has done good work. But I sought mainly to indicate that this country appears to be sound and well able to go full steam ahead so long as we have the right men at the helm.

Thanking you in anticipation of publishing this appendix to mine of yesterday.

Yours etc.,
A. DAVIS.

Nairobi,
August 19.

[All letters arising out of Major Grogan's speech—as did that referred to—appear as far as possible under one heading for the guidance of readers. — Ed. "E.A.S."]

WHEAT EXHIBITS AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

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

Sir,—I should like to suggest to the Committee of the Agricultural Society that exhibits in the wheat and grain sections generally, should be of one bushel or load instead of one bag of 200 lbs.

In the first place, the railage for a 200 lbs. bag for any distance is pretty high, and people at a distance would be more inclined to send bushel lots and so increase the number of exhibits. Secondly there is a risk of a 200 lbs. bag of seed wheat being spoilt by those examining and comparing the different lots by putting the handfuls back into the wrong bags. Thirdly in America the exhibits are bushels not bags. Fourthly, many new wheats are now in the country and farmers are very diffident about risking 200 lbs. of a wheat of which they have perhaps only a few bags altogether.

I trust the Society will consider this point very carefully.

Yours etc.,
WHEAT GROWER.

Eldoret, August 16, 1926.

STRAIGHT TALKS ON LABOUR.

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

Sir,—The letter of Mr. F. H. Le Breton in your issue of 14th instant is a refreshing contribution. By stating forcibly a series of facts, mostly indisputable, he brings out an overlooked truth: That the importance of the physiology of the question of native labour is microscopic compared with the naked-eye importance of its psychology. The employer may disregard physiology and none be a penny the worse: the native (or nature) finds the remedy. If the employer flies in the face of psychological facts he and native are both the worse: neither can find the remedy. Nature pursues the evil course. In the substantive employer the Government must be included; because of its influence, amounting to control, on the attitudes of employer and native.

I beg leave to put forward the view that no solution of the pressing labour problem can be reached before the subject is investigated throughly on the lines of common sense psychology. Further, that solution can be reached then, by abiding by the truths revealed: and that this is likely to be greatly to the satisfaction of Government and employer, greatly in the best interests of native and of Kenya.

My excuse for this intrusion lies in the attitude of the Government as shown in His Excellency the Governor's speech at Mombasa. This appears to be unsympathetic to the distracted employer. Is it not an attitude of "it ain't my fault, its yours," so:—"hup wiv your humberelles an' 'it 'im": based on assumption that the Government has done its best, the settler has not?

The gravity of the labour situation—to my mind under rather than over-stated in your columns—demands that the official attitude should not be allowed to pass without suggestion of a view hitherto not in evidence: one denying neither Government nor common responsibility; one attaching no less importance to the concrete facts of human nature than your talented medical straight—talker attaches to concrete floors.

Yours etc.,
H. L. GORDON.

Medical Farm,
Koru, Aug. 16, 1926.

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

East African Coffee.

LONDON MARKET QUIET AND FIRM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, Aug. 15.

Messrs. T. A. Allan and Co., report that the London Coffee Market is quiet, with East African descriptions firm. The following are the latest values.

Kenya, fine quality first size, Shs. 147/- per cwt. (previous quotation 145/-).

Kenya average quality unsized: Shs. 120/- per cwt. (previous quotation 118/-).

Uganda, fine quality first size, Shs. 125/- per cwt. (previous quotation 128/-).

Uganda, average quality first size, Shs. 112/- per cwt. (previous quotation 112/-).

Mail Notice.

The Post Office notify that the s.s. "Chambord" bound for Marseilles is not now due to leave Mombasa until August 23. Mails for the United Kingdom, therefore, will not now close at Nairobi until 11 a.m., on Sunday.

Central Tender Board.

The Central Tender Board desire to compile a Register of Traders and Merchants who wish to be approached when quotations or tenders for various articles are required. Merchants and traders who desire to be placed on the Register should forward their names to the Board stating the kind of goods in which they deal.

TWO ROAD ACCIDENTS NEAR RUIRU.

K.U.R. Engine and Ford Car in Collision.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Ruiru, Aug. 17.

A serious accident, resulting in severe injuries to a European, occurred in Ruiru on Sunday night, when a collision took place between a Kenya and Uganda Railway engine and a Ford car.

It appears that Mr. Willoughby, a road foreman of the Public Works Department, was returning at about 10.0 p.m. to his camp from Nairobi and was driving his car, a safari body Ford, when the accident took place. Mr. Willoughby has recently been employed in supervising the work of repairing the bridge over the Electric Light Company's water furrow. The P.W.D. camp is at present situated close to the bridge and it was only some hundred or so yards from that place that the accident occurred.

After passing the Indian Dukas near the Railway Station the main road traverses the Railway line by means of a level crossing. It was at this point that Mr. Willoughby's car was hit by a light engine which was travelling in the direction of Thika. The car was badly wrecked, and judging from its condition, it seems probable that the car was actually on the railway line when the engine struck it "amid ships."

Mr. Willoughby was severely injured, though he succeeded in walking as far as his camp before collapsing. The driver of the railway engine reported the accident to the Station master at Ruiru who telegraphed the news of it into Nairobi. Medical assistance arrived in due course and at 3.0 a.m., an ambulance conveyed Mr. Willoughby to Hospital. The unfortunate man is said to be suffering from internal injuries.

ANOTHER CRASH.
Riuru, Aug. 18.

An accident involving serious injuries to an African occurred at about 10.0 a.m., this morning on the main Fort Hall Road. A native who was walking along the road, close to the farm of Mr. Harris, was run into and knocked down by an Indian-driver lorry. The driver of the lorry did not stop although it would seem obvious that he must have known of the accident.

The boy was left lying beside the road, suffering great pain until he was found there by a Ruiru resident, Mr. H. Cruden, who was on his way to Nairobi. Mr. Cruden immediately conveyed the boy to Hospital where his injuries were found to consist of a compound fracture of one leg.

Miss M. Collyer.

We understand that Miss Margaret Collyer is ill in Nakuru Hospital, and her Kennel Notes and correspondence are therefore delayed. She hopes to be sufficiently recovered by the end of the month to renew her many activities, and would be glad, in the meantime, if her many correspondents would address letters to her at Kabete until further notice.

A Quiet Wedding.

Mr. C. B. Symes, Government Entomologist and Miss Johnson, a member of the nursing staff of the European Hospital were married at All Saints' Church at an early hour on Wednesday morning in the presence of one or two friends. The Rev. W. J. Wright officiated.

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23rd Sept.	" Gloucester Castle " ...	13th Nov.	11th Dec.
18th Nov.	" Guildford Castle " ...	8th Jan.	5th Feb. 1927.
13th Jan.	" Llandovery Castle " ...	5th March	2nd April
24th Feb.	" Durham Castle "	14th April	12th May.
10th March	" Llanstephan Castle " ...	30th April	28th May

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16th Sept.	" Llandovery Castle " ...	16th Oct.	30th Nov.
14th Oct.	Cargo Steamer	25th Nov.	19th Jan. 1927.
11th Nov.	" Llanstephan Castle " ...	11th Dec.	25th Jan.
9th Dec.	" Bratton Castle " (cargo only)	19th Jan.	18th March
6th Jan.	" Gloucester Castle " ...	5th Feb.	23rd March
3rd Feb.	Cargo Steamer	17th March	11th May.

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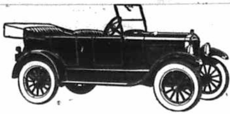

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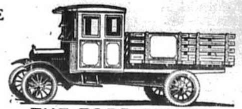

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