£1,000 FREE INSURANCE.
WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.—(See Advertisement on page 2).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. Price 50 Cents

THE EAST
African Standard

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

No. 2340. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931 Price 8/- per annum, Posted Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 8/- Posted Elsewhere ...

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
WEEKLY EDITION
P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.
London Representatives:—
MOUNSTEPHEN SPEED & Co.,
63, Queen Victoria St.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS
Births, Marriages & Deaths, etc., 1s. per line of six words with a minimum of 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
Such as small Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales and Situations Vacant and Wanted—1s. per line of six words or fraction of a line; minimum 4s.

No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 10 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Weekly:
Posted to any address in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yearly	...	Shs. 26/-
Half yearly	...	Shs. 14/-
Quarterly	...	Shs. 7/50

Posted Elsewhere:

Yearly	...	Shs. 36/-
Half yearly	...	Shs. 19/-
Quarterly	...	Shs. 10/-

Daily:

Locally, yearly	...	Shs. 40/-
„ ½ yearly	...	Shs. 20/-
„ Quarterly	...	Shs. 11/-
Posted, yearly	...	Shs. 72/50
„ ½ yearly	...	Shs. 36/25
„ Quarterly	...	Shs. 18/25

BIRTHS.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of Six Words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

ANDERSON. — On Saturday, October 10th, at the Maia Carberry Nursing Home, to "Jean," wife of C. B. Anderson, a daughter.

ANSTEY.—On October 9th, at Narro Moru, to Kathleen, wife of A. C. Anstey, a daughter.

MARSHALL.—At Oakbank Dunfermline, Scotland, on Saturday, 10th October, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Marshall, a son.

ROBINSON.—At the Maia Carberry Nursing Home on the 10th instant to Norah (nee Allison) wife of N. J. Robinson, a son.

SHIELDS.—On the 6th Oct., at Barnstaple, N. Devon, to Mary, wife of W. P. Shields, Native Affairs Department, Kenya Colony, a son.

VAN DER WEYDEN.—On the 9th October, 1931, at Molo, to Joan, wife of Harry Van der Weyden, a daughter.

FOR SALE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

A large variety of garden plants and fruit trees, ready for November rains. Be prepared by booking your orders now. Full descriptive catalogue apply H Grahame Bell, Closeburn Nurseries, Box 906, Nairobi.

ALFALFA Meal for Poultry 10/50 per cwt. Lucerne Hay best 100/-, second 85/- per ton Apply Marula Estate, Naivasha.

BRITISH Safes, 12 corner bent steel, fire and burglar resisting 20 x 15 x 14—24 x 17 x 16 — 30 x 20 x 20 — 36 x 24 x 22 — 42 x 26 x 24. Lowest prices in country. Kettles-Roy, Ltd., Box 100, Nairobi.

BEAUTY, quality, durability, letters of appreciation claim this for our continually fresh stock of fur coats, stoles and rugs of Tanganyika Hyrax. Skins of all kinds, native curios, spears, shields, etc. Prices adjusted to meet times. Inspection of our showrooms cordially invited. Parcels posted to any part of the world. Mrs. Jack Lucy, 1st floor, Royalty House, Government Road, Nairobi, P.O. Box 695, Telephone No. 2042.

BLOOD Meal, Bone Meal, Meat Meal, "Meraco" Brand. Sterilised Bone Meal for Fertiliser and Stock Feed 21/- per bag 224 lb., 200/- per ton; Sterilised Bone and Meat Meal (6% Nitrogen) 28/- per bag 224 lb., 220/- per ton; Sterilised Meat Meal for Pigs, Poultry, and all stock 30/- per bag 100 lb., 420/- per ton; Sterilised Blood Meal for your garden, especially Roses and Carnations 10/50 per bag 50 lb., 420/- per ton. Price per bag ex store, Nairobi. Prices per ton, f.o.r., your nearest station if required. Dalgety & Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 96, Tyson Brothers Ltd. and J. G. Aronson, Ltd., Nairobi.

CHEVROLET lorry, 6 cylinder, 1½ ton, 1929 model, excellent condition. Body with hinged sides and back, £75. Apply Archer Ruiru or Hooper and Carnie, Nairobi.

COFFEE plants. Two-year old, selected seed, 30/- per thousand. Three ton South African ox-waggon, £15. Apply Archer, Ruiru.

EASTLIGHT Flat Manilla File, with Metal Clips Shs. 8/- per doz., Shs. 90/- per gross, rail forward or Shs. 1/50 per dozen per parcel post. Standard Stationery Stores, P.O. Box 380, Nairobi.

EAST African Rice Mills Ltd., with which is incorporated Carl Jungblut, Mwanza and Njoro. Best Table Rice and Broken Rice.

POSTAL RATES.

The Postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:

Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika	Cents 10
Elsewhere	Cents 25

FOR SALE—(Contd.).

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

FOR Sale: 2 Holt 2-ton tractors. 1 Hart Parr tractor (practically new). 2 Cockshutt 3-furrow tractor ploughs. 1 Oliver 5-furrow tractor plough. 1 Australian stump jump 5-furrowed plough. 1 Killefer 8 ft. cover crop harrow. 1 Cockshutt double gang disc harrow. 5 H.P. Lumbo engine, maize planters, dam scoops and various other farm implements and tools. Apply H. Crompton, Kitani Syndicate, Soy.

FOURTEEN pullets, ten shillings each. R.I.R. and Australorp cross, not for breeding but good eggers. Mrs. Hensted, Naivasha.

GUNNY Bags for Coffee, Wheat, Maize, hessian cloth and sewing twine. The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., Box 290.

GRADE Friesian Bulls, fit for service, Secondhand tramway lines and all accessories. Saw Mill machinery, up-to-date, little used. No. 3 International Harvester, Fowler Steam Set and Implements, all in good order, cheap. Apply Kipipiri Estates, Gilgil.

JOHN Deer Tractor, Ransome Double Mouldboard Plow, Killefer Sub-soilers, Oliver Double Eight Disc Harrows. Send enquiries to "Voucher No. 2518, "Standard," Nairobi.

KAVIRONDO Mats Shgs. 8/- (Coffee or tea) Picking Baskets Shgs. 10/-, Native Chairs Shgs. 20/-, large size Mats Shgs. 15/-, Earthen Pots Shgs. 6/-, small Shgs. 6/-. All per dozen. Special size and quality mats available. F.O.R., Kibigori. Cash with order. Apply Devlin, Popat & Co., Kibigori.

KERICHO — The European Stores, Ltd., of Njoro and Molo beg to announce that they will open at Kericho on October 26th, 1931, under the personal supervision of Commander and Mrs. de Halpert.

POULTRY to suit everyone's pocket. A cheque for 35/- will purchase, delivered at your station, two geese and one gander, or three Aylesbury ducks and one drake, or four hens and one cock, or three beautiful laying pullets, or three individually bred cockerels, or two dozen purebred day-old chicks. Either R.I.R. or White Leghorn. Thorne, Njoro.

FOR SALE—(Contd.).

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

PUREBRED W. L. Cockerels, ready for breeding pen. 6/- each. Reduction for quantities. Apply Voucher No. 2545, "Standard," Nairobi.

RUGBY "4" lorry. Excellent tyres and running order. £40 cash. Seen Nairobi any Friday. Apply Voucher No. 2540, "Standard" Nairobi.

SABA Radio 3 valve receivers Shs 175/-, excl. valves 15/- each, coils 10/- each, accus 4 Volt 25/-. HT batteries 120 V 20/-, 150 V 22/50, loudspeakers from 20/- to 125/-, other accessories. Prices on application to Sole Agents: Hansing & Co. (E.A.), P.O. Box 322, Mombasa.

SAND for building purposes. For 5 ton lots in bulk Shs. 7/- per ton 25 c. ft. F.O.R. Nakuru. Smaller quantities. Prices on application. J. B. Sinclair, Nakuru.

SEYCHELLES Guano—A consignment is due to arrive towards the end of August. Orders are being booked for delivery ex ship. Order early and secure lowest rate. Simpson & Whitelaw, Ltd., Nairobi.

XMAS Gifts.—The most appropriate gift to your Overseas friends is a parcel of Kenya Coffee. Not only is such a gift always highly appreciated, but you are also assisting in the propaganda of creating a demand for Kenya Coffee. For the sum of Shgs. 17/50 we are prepared to post free to any address in the world 11 lbs. of the finest liquoring Kenya Coffee which has been specially selected by our expert. Remittances should accompany all orders. J. G. Aronson, Limited, P.O. Box 681, 1, Mincing Lane, Nairobi.

YOKES, Turned Hardwood, with 4 skeys at Shs. 3/50 each, any station in Kenya. Cash with order. Burnt Forest Saw Mills, Ainabkoi.

12 Young American Bronze Turkeys 80/- lot; 10 Invicta Morrison and Cooks strain R.I.R. Cocks, ready for breeding pen. Shgs. 5/- each. All plus freight. Kabati Estate, Nakuru.

DOGS FOR SALE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BULL Terrier Puppies. Sire Ch. White Dervish, dam Lady Mary Luck. Price 70/- and 50/-. Born 6th Oct., splendid guards. Apply Bowles, P.O. Box 1040, Nairobi.

WANTED.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BRITISHER, hard - working, steady, wide experience salesmanship, costing, book-keeping, with leading firms, prepared invest fair capital, sound concern where services can be utilized, moderate salary. Excellent local and other references. P.O. Box 469, Nairobi.

COMMISSION Agents ... nection required, ... calling on mills, factories ... houses, docks, etc. No ... carry. Commission ranging ... 82s. to £9 10s. per article. Steady income for active ... man. Reply in first case to Box 123F, T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4, England.

LADY Guest with car, on dairy and poultry farm. Comfortable home offered. Apply Voucher No. 2478, "Standard," Nairobi.

REQUIRED immediately one main Phosphor Bronze Chain for Robey Decorticator, new condition. Write stating price to Manager, Sisal Limited, P.O. Makuyu.

SECOND hand 2 or 3 ton oxwagon or truck, iron wheels. Suitable coffee transport. Full particulars to Archer, Ruiru.

WANTED Siamese male cat. Apply Selby Lowndes, Molo.

WANTED immediately by D.O.'s wife going on leave, smart hyrax coat in good condition. Stock size. Apply Voucher No. 2548, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED 10 Ton Trewhella Monkey Jack, and "Sunder seeder." Apply Voucher No. 2551, "Standard," Nairobi.

£800 required on first mortgage. Ten per cent., three years. First class security. Particulars Malcolm Ross, Tanga.

TO LET.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

MOMBASA mainland. Furnished house, £12 per month. Apply Voucher No. 2556, "Standard," Nairobi.

ROUNDAVELS and Buildings on 1,200 acres near Chania Hills, good shooting box, game plentiful or whole farm £... Also 32 H.P. Case Tractor for sale little used £100. Apply Voucher No. 2547, "Standard," Nairobi.

WHERE TO STAY.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Kittiwake Nursery Home. Large Sunny rooms overlooking Park. First lessons. East African references. Prospectus from Principal or "Standard" Office, Nairobi.

FOR a pleasant Holiday go to the Southport Hotel. Beautifully situated, overlooking the Sea, hot and cold water, electric light. Tennis, riding, excellent bathing, 18 hole golf course, right at the door. 1st Class return fare from Kenya £34. For terms, photos, etc., apply H. Gilmour Bell, Southport, P.O. Anerley, Natal.

MILTON Manor Hotel—Beach Road, Sea Point, Cape Town. Beautiful English home. Finest position on beach. Opposite Milton Pool, near Pavilion. Sixty bedrooms, mostly with hot and cold running water. Best food, every comfort. Tennis, Putting Green, Dancing. Terms: £3 3s. weekly.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COFFEE Estate at Kilimanjaro, 203 acres freehold, all suitable for coffee ca. 100 acres bearing trees, plenty labour, ample water, near station and township. £2,400, evtl. partly mortgage. Apply Voucher No. 2536, "Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

...TED by large dairy, HO... man keen to learn ...revious experience not ... Salary according to ...ply Voucher No. 2517, ...," Nairobi.

DAIRY FARMS.
To Let or For Sale near Thomsons Falls, well watered grazing. Good house and buildings. Good Shooting, Fishing, etc.
Apply Voucher No. 2400, "Standard," Nairobi.

Coffee Planters

Advertiser with small private income would like to communicate with any owner of plantation who proposes to take a holiday to Europe after 31st March next, re care of estate during his absence. Reply Voucher No. 2436, "Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

A young Indian, builder estimator, leveller, contractor's agent, mistry or clerk desires post anywhere. Good knowledge of English, ten years practical experience in buildings, roads, railway works, good references. Please communicate with S. S. Dhammun, Thika, Kenya.

ENGLISHMAN, 26, four years experience coffee, wheat, maize. Could undertake tractor and machinery repairs. Keep and small salary. Apply Voucher No. 2499, "Standard," Nairobi.

MANAGER and Saw-doctor to Marmanet Farm Syndicate for ten years requires situation. Apply Voucher No. 2532, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.

THE Salvation Army seeks employment for men fully qualified in farm management, dairy work, engineering, accountancy, etc. Replies to, General Secretary, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

FOR SALE:

Beautify Floors! Darkaline Stain simply brushed on new or worn boards, gives a lustrous finish that won't scratch. Shs. 2/50

Darkaline Liquid Lino.—painted over worn linoleum gives it new life. In various colours. Shs. 7/-

From usual stores.
Wholesale from:—
DALGETY & Co., Ltd.,
P.O. Box 96, NAIROBI.
Mombasa and Eldoret.

For Bargains
IN ALL KINDS OF SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED
FURNITURE
CALL ON
ERIC SHIRLEY
BEHIND THE COURT, NAIROBI.
MAXIMUM VALUE AT MINIMUM PRICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

KAIMOSI Goldfield. Visitors nearest accommodation (unfurnished). Apply Duke next Kaimosi Post Office, sixteen miles from Kapsabet. All provision obtainable.

MRS. J. K. Hill who is returning to Kenya early in February, 1932, would look after a child or invalid, in return for passage or part. Address: Marsh Brook, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

PORTRAITS required for Overseas Xmas mail should be arranged at an early date. Lewrie's Studio, Nairobi, P.O. Box 584.

UNDER the auspices of the S.O.S.B.W. Employment Bureau for Women Workers. For engagement of nursery governesses, nurses, shorthand typists, house-keepers, etc. Apply Secretary, Phone 2306, Box 886, Telegrams: "Nursing", Nairobi.

FRED RAPER
Box 541. Phone 2148.
Hardinge Street,

Prices To Suit the Times.

Khaki Herd Coats	16/-
R.I.C. Herd Coats	14/-
B.I.A. Force	14/-
Busman's New	18/-
American Army Rain Coats	20/-
Ladies Rubber Boots new	15/-
Children's Rubber Boots new	10/-
American Army Vests new 2/50 &	3/-
American Attache Cases	7/50
Water Bottles, felt covered with sling	4/50
Sponges	2/50

Give Us a Call.
Saddlery and Leather Goods of All Descriptions.

Y.M.C.A.
A LECTURE
will be given
in the Y.M.C.A. HALL,
on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.
at 8-45 p.m.
by L. H. HARDMAN, Esq.
Subject: "Palestine and its present day problems."
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Kenya Wireless.

B.E.A.B.C. PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the B.E.A.B. Co., programmes for next week: Wavelengths—350 and 49.5 metres.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.

6-20 p.m.—Bells of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
6-30 p.m.—Service of Evensong relayed from the Cathedral.
7-30 to 8-00 p.m.—Chamber Music Concert, which will include: Trio in G. Major (Haydn), played by Cortot, Thibaud, and Casals.
8-00.—Time Signal.—Local News.
8-10 to 9-30.—Concert which will include: — Slavonic Dances Nos. 1 and 3 (Dvorak), played by the Royal Opera Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Dr. Malcolm Sargent. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 4 in D (Liszt), played by the Halle Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

6-30 p.m.—Children's Corner.
7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report and Mail Notice.
7-15 to 8-00.—Selection of Records.
8-00 to 9-00.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
9-00 Time Signal.—Extracts from News.
9-05 to 9-25. — Marketing and Crop Report, by Mr. George A. Tyson.
9-20 to 10-00.—Dance Music.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

10-30 to 11-30 a.m.—Demonstration Concert.
7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report and Mail Notice.
7-15 to 7-30.—Selections.
7-30 to 7-45. — "Fashions and Fancies" by Minty.
7-45 to 9-00.—Columbia Gramophone Concert, kindly selected and provided by the B.E.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.
9-00 Time Signal.—Extracts from News.
9-05 to 9-20.—First of a Series of Lecture Records: "Chemical Messages, or "The Wireless of the Body" by Professor Joseph Barcroft, C.B.E., F.R.S.
9-20 to 10-00.—Instrumental and vocal concert.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

6-30 p.m.—Children's Corner.
7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report and Mail Notice.
7-15 to 8-00.—Selections.
8-00 to 9-00.—Concert, kindly provided by Messrs. Stephen Ellis and Co.
9-00 Time Signal.—Extracts from News.
9-05 to 10-00. — Orchestral and vocal concert.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.

3-30 to 4-30 p.m.—Demonstration Programme.
7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report and Mail Notice.
7-15 to 7-45.—Instrumental Concert.
7-45 to 9-00.—Miscellaneous Concert.
9-00 Time Signal.—Extracts from News.
9-05 to 9-20. — "Danger" by Richard Hughes. Broadcast by the 7LO Players.
9-25 to 10-00. — Miscellaneous Concert, continued.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23.

6-30 p.m.—Children's corner.
7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notices, and road report.
7-15 to 7-45.—Selections.
7-45 to 9-00. — Concert, which will include:—Suite No. 2 in B Minor for Flutes and Strings (Bach). Played by Willem Mengelberg and his concert orchestra.
9-00 Time Signal. — Extracts from news.
9-05 to 10-00.—Dance Music.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24.

7-00 Time Signal.—British Official Wireless Press, local news, mail notice and weather report.
7-15 to 8-00.—Selections.
8-00 to 9-00.—H.M.C. Gramophone Concert, kindly provided by The Service Stores Ltd., Nairobi.
9-00 Time Signal.—Extracts from news.
9-05 to 11-00.—Dance Music relayed from Torrs Hotel, Nairobi.

The K.D.F.

MESS KIT FOR OFFICERS OF 1st NAIROBI BATTALION.

A mess kit for officers of the 1st Nairobi Battalion, Kenya Defence Force, has been laid down by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

A Government Notice in the supplement to the Kenya "Official Gazette" states:—

The following shall be the sealed pattern of mess kit for the 1st Nairobi Battalion:—

(a) Mess Jacket.—Blue cloth with scarlet cloth roll collar, pointed cuffs 6 inches deep at the points and 2½ inches behind, also of scarlet cloth; shoulder straps of scarlet cloth 1½ inches wide at the base tapering to 1 inch at the points, sewn in at the shoulder and buttoned with a small regimental button at the neck; rank badges in gold embroidery. Mess Jacket is fastened with two large regimental buttons looped together. No gold braid or piping. Collar badges as described below.
(b) Mess Waistcoat. — White washing single - breasted waistcoat fastened with four small regimental buttons.
(c) Overalls.—Blue cloth with scarlet cloth stripe ¾ inch wide down each side seam.
(d) Boots. — Wellingtons — mounted officers, box spurs.
(e) Collar Badges.—The approved badge of the Colony, 1 inch long above a plain scroll with the wording "1st Nairobi".

Twentsche Overzee Handel Maatschappy
Twentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd. (TOM).
beg to announce that they have opened a branch in
NAIROBI
from **1st October** at
AVENUE HOUSE
(Premises recently vacated by Lochhead, Moore and Roy.)

SIXTH AVENUE.
P.O. Box 1136.

Telephone 2262.
Telegrams: "OVERSEAS."

MUTER & OSWALD

SALE OF VALUABLE KABETE ROAD PROPERTY NEAR THE PRINCE OF WALES SCHOOL.

DULY INSTRUCTED, WE SHALL OFFER FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT OUR SALEROOM, MUTOS BUILDING, NAIROBI, on

FRIDAY, 30th OCTOBER, AT 2-30 p.m. PRECISELY

THE GRANT of all that piece or parcel of land comprising 3.66 acres or thereabouts, known as Plot No. 13, Section IV., Upper Parklands Estate, held on a 99 years lease from 1st April, 1904, at an annual rent to Government of Shgs. 10/-, together with all buildings and improvements erected and being thereon.

There are two stone residences on the property, one of which is leased until 31st December, 1931, while the other is available for immediate occupation.

The occupied house has a shingle roof, while the accommodation consists of Large Front Verandah (cement floor); Lounge (fire place); Dining room; Three Bedrooms; Store; Kitchen and bathroom; boys quarters; garage and wood store; and Guest House. A full sized tennis court has been constructed.

The unoccupied house has a roof of corrugated iron and the accommodation includes Front Verandah; Large Lounge with fire place; Dining Room; Two Bedrooms; Dressing Room; Kitchen with high pressure boiler; Store; Bathroom fitted with porcelain bath and basin, hot and cold water; boys quarters and garage.

This plot has good situation, is triangular in shape, is suitable for sub-division and has a main road frontage of over 1,100 feet. It is well wooded and the gardens contain established fruit trees, flower beds, vegetables, etc.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Gill & Johnson, Nairobi, or to:—

MUTER and OSWALD Ltd. Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Valuers. **NAIROBI**

SANDS & CO.,
At Our Saleyards
NAIVASHA

Monday 19th Oct. at 10-30 a.m.

CATTLE
SHEEP
PIGS.

Send in your entries early.

SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,

SANDS & CO.,
AT THE FARM, KEDONG VALLEY,
Monday, 9th Nov. at 10-30 a.m.

Acting on instructions from the executors of the late Mr. F. Greswolde Williams, we will offer for sale Approx. 1,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, including Cows, Heifers, Steers and Trained Oxen. Also a large number of farming implements

SANDS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GRANGER ROUGH CUT PIPE TOBACCO

For a good tasting smoke just stuff the flakes into your pipe without rubbing.
A pipeful of this good old Burley rough cut smokes better than other kinds because it's cut that way.
Sold by all leading Stores.
C. G. AFFONSO,
Sole Distributor,
P.O. Box 204 — MOMBASA.

KENYA JOBBING HOUSE,

Opp. G. North & Son,
P.O. Box 634, 'Phone 2704.
Hardinge Street.

BARGAINS

About 800 books with book-shelves. Shs. 150/- or offer.
Combined Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Service for six persons. Meakin China. New. Shs. 120/-.
Teak Dining Room Suite, Sideboard, six chairs red rexine seats and backs, and Table 5' by 3' ... Shs. 300/-.
Wardrobes, and Linen Cupboards. Trunks with Keys, Sideboards and Chesterfield Suites, etc.

We offer a wide range of new and secondhand Furniture.

Saleable Furniture bought or taken in part Payment.

TO LET or FOR SALE, Stone House, five Rooms, within walking distance of town. Inside Sanitation, Bath etc. For full particulars apply here.

All Classes of Transport Undertaken, Low Rates, Careful and efficient Service.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

WANTED, some old lorry chassis, solid tyre type preferred, engine not necessary. Swift Rutherfoord, P.O. Makuyu.

MOMBASA TIMES.
CAN BE OBTAINED
STANDARD STATIONERY STORES.
Sixth Avenue — NAIROBI.

Colony & Protectorate of Kenya.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the Erection and Completion of Sixty African Quarters, at KISUMU.

Any person or firm desiring to Tender, will, on application to the Head Office, Public Works Department, Nairobi, or to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kisumu, on or after Monday the 19th day of October, 1931, be supplied with a notice indicating where Bills of Quantities, Drawings, Specification, etc., may be obtained, deposit required and other particulars.

Date for receiving tenders is MONDAY, the 2nd day of NOVEMBER, 1931

Head Office,
Public Works Department,
P.O. Box 669, Nairobi.
16th October, 1931
B 2647/22/19/3/5

In His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya
AT NAIROBI.
CAUSE No. 317 OF 1931.
In the Matter of the Companies Ordinance, and of West Kenya Saw Mills, Limited, and Reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Kenya at Nairobi, on the 9th day of October, 1931, for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Shillings 150,000/- to Shillings 105,000/- is directed to be heard before the said Court on the 4th day of November, 1931, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

HAMILTON, HARRISON & MATHEWS,
Advocates for the above-named Company,
NAIROBI.

Gold Claims at Kakamega

J. H. ENGELBRECHT (Late of Nyeri) Box 95, Eldoret, begs to announce that he has organised a
TRANSPORT SERVICE
between
ELDORET AND THE GOLD FIELDS.
Motor Cars and Trucks for hire, which will leave The Pioneer Hotel, Eldoret, as and when required.
For advice and latest information apply to:—
J. H. ENGELBRECHT, ELDORET.
who is prepared to personally conduct Safari to
THE GOLD FIELDS.

WRAPPING PAPERS

GOOD QUALITY KRAFT—Size of Sheets 49 x 25.

Per Ream, 30-lbs.	Shgs. 16/50
Per Ream, 40-lbs.	Shgs. 21/50
Per Ream, 60-lbs.	Shgs. 29/50
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K.A.R. Reserve.

So that local residents may obtain commissions in the Supply and Transport Corps, the K.A.R. Reserve of Officers Ordinance, 1927, is to be amended. Section 3 now reads: "The Reserve shall consist of British subjects who are retired officers or ex-officers of the military forces of the Crown and are permanently resident in East Africa." It is proposed to amend this to read "The Reserve shall consist of British subjects who are permanently resident in East Africa."

A good example of the "slick" methods of American journalists is to be found in the Paris edition of the New York "Herald" of August 29 which describes the excellent reception accorded to the triumph of the revolving stage employed at the opening night of "Grand Hotel." The dramatisation of Vici Baum's novel, "Grand Hotel" was not produced until September 8.

A MOMENTOUS GENERAL ELECTION.

Coming Struggle Likely To Be a Bitter One.

PROBABLE CANDIDATES.

Efforts to Avoid Triangular Contests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 8.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has issued a Manifesto to the Conservatives in which he emphasises that continued co-operation in the National Government, he, he says, unless the nation's trade account is balanced nothing can prevent a bank-ruptcy. To complete the work it is imperative that the Government should have a national mandate. The country must show that it will have nothing to do with a party whose programme would edge towards a division, already grave, into chaos and catastrophe.

The devaluation of sterling was not a valid substitute for a tariff which was the quickest and most effective weapon not only to reduce imports but to induce other countries to lower their tariffs.

Agriculture.

The desperate position of agriculture demanded immediate and far-reaching relief. He expressed the view that the guaranteed price and a guaranteed price for wheat was the best means of rendering assistance. Empire treaties would be of enormous value.

The problem of the Empire was to secure that economic unity for which we have long striven. We hoped that Canada would renew the invitation to a Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa. We felt that we have a strong opportunity because it would be Britain and not a party government that would attend the conference. The idea of imperial economic unity was not a party idea at all. We are confident that the foundation of such a policy would be laid and truly laid with such government in office. It would have seemed impossible but a few short years ago.

The Liberal Campaign.

Sir Herbert Samuel addressing the Liberal campaign at Bradford with great cheerfulness said the prospects today may be omitted in a subsidiary fact in a minimum and that this was among every opinion that during this year we had to provide an estimated expenditure of about two million pounds a week to recover from the unfavourable balance of trade. This was the real problem. It should be tackled by impartial enquiry that it was necessary to impose some duties on certain imports.

Mr. Walter Runciman had suggested in the House of Commons they must not say that they had should adopt a policy of protection such a possibility.

Sir Herbert Samuel said he had not attached from consideration any proposal likely to be adopted whether it was a tariff, a levy or expansion of exports or the restriction of imports but he would not consent to decide in advance on the plea of national emergency a great basis on which the policy should be produced, decided. He had not agreed to sign any endorsement of a general mandate to the Nation and the Liberals would not agree to taking the people's lives. The Conservatives were unfavorable to inquiry into the question of the balance of trade and there must be a position to allow the argument whenever it had.

An Economy Campaign.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, October 8.

The election campaign is likely to start in real earnest during the week-end. The Premier and the Conservative leader Mr. Baldwin have now defined their views in manifestos and Sir Herbert Samuel will to-night issue an appeal to the Liberals to support a National Government.

A manifesto from the Opposition leader Mr. Henderson is expected during the week-end. The Labour Conference at Southampton ended yesterday and the candidates backed for fifty nominations viewed their prospective opponents who support the National Government were in most cases already at work.

The election promises to be an interesting one and in a double sense. Not only will national economy be in the forefront of the issues but the shortness of the contest, the inconvenient date of some of the party funds and the avoidance of many wasteful expenditure of three-cornered fights will reduce the electioneering expenditure to a minimum day. A week hence, the numbers of the candidates will remain unknown.

So far as party headquarters supporting of National Government can influence local candidates three-cornered contests will be avoided.

The Prime Minister who had an audience with the King on Monday and is spending the week end at Chequers will begin his campaign for Seaham Harbour on Friday.

The B.B.C. on making arrangements for the party broadcasts have an equal opportunity of addressing the electorate. The Premier and Mr. Baldwin from so. It is expected that Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel will be heard for the Government and Mr. Henderson for the Opposition. Mr. Lloyd George will explain his own standpoint through the wireless.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's manifesto issued to Conservatives the Manchester Guardian Publication that he has admirably attained his Party's traditional policy to the new situation. "The Times" says "It is necessary not only, and covering the four corners of the Conservative Party, but Mr. Baldwin's manifesto is a good one, but it also confirms the sound view that any differences between the members of the National Government are really differences in emphasis rather than principle and are not differences which need to be considered gaps in the postponement of action.

Mr. Walter Runciman has definitely associated himself with the Liberals who are following Sir Herbert Samuel in unconditional support of the National Government.—British Official Wireless Service.

Labour Views.

ELECTION MANIFESTO ISSUED.

[THROUGH REUTERS (LEIGHY.)

London, October 8.

Nationalisation of the country's banking system and the re-opening of negotiations with a view to the cancellation of war debts and reparations are the chief planks in the Labour Party's election manifesto, which has been issued to-day over the signatures of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. W. Graham.

The manifesto says that the party is convinced that the country's banking and credit system must be brought directly under public ownership and control, and a national investment Board is to control financial and economic investments. The party condemns other currency policies and the new disastrous attempt at deflation which has been forced on the old gold parity. The party will take a vigorous initiative in calling an international conference to reach a concerted monetary policy.

War Debts.

The party believes that general acceptance of the principle of international peaceful reconciliation of the whole question and it seeks to secure the re-opening of negotiations between signatories of the Young Plan and the United States with a view to obtaining unilateral cancellation of inter-Allied war debts and reparations may be cancelled.

Reorganisation of Industry.

The party has no confidence in any attempt to bolster up back rept capitalism by tariffs and organisations of tariffs the definite organisation of industry and trade in order to produce the highest standard of life for the nation, including the organisation of power, transport and the iron and steel and coal industries, as public services, owned and controlled by the nation and the creation of Import Boards to regulate the purchases of foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured goods. Any approved organisation of industry must be conditional on the acceptance of collective ownership of public ownership and control.

Disarmament.

The party will seek at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference to the proposals for drastic and far-reaching reductions by international agreement in numbers and equipment of all armed forces and all expenditure thereon.

In order to allow for the minimum of expenditure on armaments and must be publicly owned and controlled.

The party will leave no stone unturned to bring the Indian Round Table Conference to a successful end.

The party pledges itself immediately to reverse the harsh policy of the Government in regard to dealing unemployment benefits.

Mr. Lloyd George's Views.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY DENOUNCED.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is unattached to any Party, in a speech at Newcastle denouncing the Conservatives in the coming election, said "Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's manifesto issued to Conservatives that he has admirably attained his Party's traditional policy to the new situation. "The Times" says "It is necessary not only, and covering the four corners of the Conservative Party, but Mr. Baldwin's manifesto is a good one, but it also confirms the sound view that any differences between the members of the National Government are really differences in emphasis rather than principle and are not differences which need to be considered gaps in the postponement of action.

Mr. Walter Runciman has definitely associated himself with the Liberals who are following Sir Herbert Samuel in unconditional support of the National Government.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lloyd George—Labour Pact.

COMBINATION TO REBUFF CONSERVATIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 11.

Talks with Mr. Henderson, said to be Mr. Lloyd George at Chart yesterday is the outstanding feature of the political situation. The talks was made as the result of a letter from Mr. Lloyd George to Mr. Henderson, described as a "full and cordial conversation", regarding the general situation.

Mr. Lloyd George desired first-hand knowledge of the events leading up to the resignation of the Labour Government and of the attitude of the Labour party, the Liberal Liberals and the Socialists are likely to combine more closely in resisting tariffs. Mr. Lloyd George is reported that his "War Chest" is locked, says the funds are available for Liberal candidates who oppose tariffs without quibble or reservation.

Premier's Seaham Opponent.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will be opposed on Seaham by Mr. William Crane, the Secretary of the Miners Federation.

Sir Edward Grigg.

Sir Edward Grigg, who was a prospective Conservative candidate for Central Leeds has decided not to stand down in favour of the Hon. R. D. Denman, the Liberal Government Whip in Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and who is a supporter of the National Government, who will meet in opposition Labour candidate in a straight fight.

A United Front.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, October 12.

With the approach of nomination day the parties supporting the National Government are seeking every nerve for a straight fight against the Socialist candidates, who, benefiting by triangular fights at the last election, were the main cause of the Labour Party's defeat. The response to Mr. Baldwin's "unity appeal" and to the withdrawal of some prospective Conservative candidates, is encouraging and it can now be said that some of Mr. Macdonald's Socialist Labour group, numbering about 30 or Sir John Simon's Liberal National Group of 30, will be opposed by Conservatives, but considerable difficulty is felt by Conservatives against the Free Trade Liberals, and where the latter support the Government and there is great unwillingness to withdraw the Liberal candidate in Mr. Baldwin's appeal to "play the game."

Some Conservative candidates have refused to withdraw their candidate against Sir Herbert Samuel.

Night Parties.

Approximately 1,300 candidates will be in the field, as compared with 1,720 at the last election. Nine parties are fighting, namely Conservative, Labour, Liberal, Liberal National, Independent (Samuel) Liberals, Liberal (Lloyd Liberals, New Party (Mosley), Communists.

Mr. Macdonald is leaving to-day for Seaham where his daughter, Ishad, is valiantly fighting his election.

In view of Labour bitterness over the Manifesto issued, the election promises to be the most bitter fought since the record. Many Government candidates will probably be unable to secure a hearing at all. The Government Party and the police will have their work cut out to maintain order.

The Candidates.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, October 12.

The Prime Minister who to-day celebrates his 65th birthday hold London this morning to begin his campaign for the Seaham Harbour by-election.

Mr. Lloyd George, who is a supporter of the National Government, is expected to speak for Mr. Baldwin which could mean that Mr. Lloyd George will be unable to give support to every Free Trade candidate without offending Mr. Baldwin.—British Official Wireless Service.

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GOLD STANDARD IN ATTEN.

Abandoned by Three Territories.

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, Oct. 16.

It is announced that Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have abandoned the Gold Standard and will follow sterling.

Export of Gold Prohibited.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Livingstone, Oct. 12.

Following the abandonment of the Gold Standard in Northern Rhodesia the export of gold and silver coin from the territory will be prohibited except with the written permission of the Government.

The buying and selling of British coins above their face value is also prohibited.

It is stated officially that the abandonment of the Gold Standard conforms to instructions from the Secretary of State.

Finland Follows.

Helsingfors, Oct. 12

Finland has abandoned the Gold Standard and the discount rate has been raised to 9 per cent.

Producers Interests.

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, Oct. 12.

The main reason for Southern Rhodesia adopting sterling currency is in the interests of the producers, it is understood.

Position in South Africa.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Cape Town, Oct. 12.

At Quebeck, the Cape Province to-day, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. D. F. Malan, announced that the Union Government would wait for the British elections before deciding whether to abandon the gold standard.

A MOMENTOUS GENERAL ELECTION.

(Continued from page 6).

tional Government vote be split by the Labour Party, the Conservatives between the Conservative and Liberals, Liberals and Socialists, the result of the election the party with the single majority would be in a position to assume the leadership of the Government.

Only about 30 seats in some constituencies are, however, still so acute that the local organisation will be in a position to decide, the party leaders who are advocating a "Tariff Truce" and who are in debate opposing the National Government. They hope that at the last election, owing to the prevalence of the three cornered contests, more than half of members of the House were elected by a minority vote. Such state of affairs is at any rate being avoided on the general election, for in only a comparatively few constituencies will the

(Continued on page 7).

THE COST OF FEDERATION IN INDIA.

Investigation by Experts Suggested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 8.

The Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference has proposed individually after a speech by Mr. Gandhi, that Gandhi repeating to the delegates to resume standing in the way of a settlement.

The Premier and the British Government would take no over action if the Conference could not go on to an end.

"The British Government" he said "is determined to make such improvements in the Government of India as will make the latter government with our own ideas."

The Ruling Princes.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, October 12.

The Ruling Princes of India assembling the Round Table Conference were among the guests at a dinner given by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace last night. Many members of the Royal Family were present.—British Official Wireless Service.

Federal Structure.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, Oct. 12.

The Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference spent to-day considering the report of the Finance Sub-Committee and the other recommendations, suggested that an Expert Committee should work out in detail the financial scheme of Federation, taking the Sub-Committee's report as the basis

Several speakers, including Abbas Hydari, expressed the view that the task should occupy experts for twelve months.

The Indian States.

Replying to a question from the Chairman, Lord Sankey, Sir Akbar Hydari agreed, to the possibility of fixing the time by which the States should reach a definite decision regarding their entry into Federal Parliament. The Chairman, Lord Sankey said, he hoped that they would be able to decide whether or not to enter the Federation. While the experts were at work on their investigations, the Conference would be completed, and the States would be enabled to discuss the scheme before them, would be in a position to make a decision.

It is understood that the Raja of Bhopal, who speaks for the Chamber of Princes, intends further reference to the attitude of the States indicated by Sir Akbar Hydari.—British Official Wireless Service.

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Gale Of Durban.

BAR IMPASSABLE ON FRIDAY.

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, October 12.

There is a great gale off Durban harbour. The bar was impassable on Friday afternoon.

Floods in Japan.

RIVER OVERFLOWS ITS EMBANKMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokio, Oct. 12.

Over 200 people are believed to have been drowned in floods in the Miye prefecture, where a rain storm has caused the worst inundation.

NEW CABINET IN GERMANY.

Ministry Re-formed by Dr. Bruening.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, October 9.

To-night's omission to the Reichstag of the Chancellor Bruening will be the Hon. Heinrich Lange, Herr Hitler, to-morrow to discuss the situation. There is no doubt there that they have come into permanent contact. In the meantime Dr. Bruening is continuing to prepare a Cabinet for presentation to-night, when he will ask the President to dissolve the Reichstag if the latter proves hostile to the Government.

New German Cabinet.

Berlin, later.

The new Cabinet has been composed as follows:

Chancellor and Foreign Office: Dr. Bruening.

Finance: Herr Dietrich.

Labour: Herr Stegerwald.

Interior: Dr. Gremer.

A "Nazi" Demonstration.

It is officially confirmed that President Hindenburg will receive Herr Hitler to-morrow, but it is emphasized that the visit is not connected with the formation of the new Government. Political circles believe that the chief topic of discussion will be the National Socialist "meeting" held at Harzburg on October 11 when "war to the knife" was declared against the Government which "reckons with Marxism."

Considerable importance is expected to warn Herr Hitler of the seriousness of the position of the Reich and to induce him by threat which might follow the Harzburg declaration.

Hitler Cheered.

Berlin; October 10.

Shouts of "Hail Hitler" by a crowd in the Wilhelm Platz greeted the arrival at 11-15 of Herr Hitler, who was cheered with Nazi salute.

Herr Hitler had a three quarters of an hour interview with Herr Bruening. It is believed that they discussed the Hitler Hugenberg's situation and the Government's situation and that Hitler must be done by the Nazis at present to make the situation worse. Herr Hitler left for Harzburg tomorrow morning of the Nazis at Harzburg.

"Nazi" Alarm.

Berlin, Later.

At the conclusion of Herr Hitler's interview with President Hindenburg, a statement issued by the Nazi headquarters says that Herr Hitler and Herr Hoehring (a Nazi Reichstag Deputy) explained to the President the aims and aspirations of the Nazi movement. They offered to co-operate with any foreign affairs.

Herr Hitler was cheered by his supporters on leaving the palace. On his arrival in Berlin he immediately embarked on another conference with the Nazis.

Hitler Meets Other Parties.

Hirshberg, October 11.

At the meeting of the conference at which Herr Hitler and Herr Hugenberg, the leader of the Nationalists, discussed the representatives of the various Conservative parties formed a "truce" for the first time, a manifesto was issued demanding the immediate resignation of the Governments of the Reich and Prussia, the dissolving of a general election and the formation of a "real Nationalist Government."

The parties will support the aim of "no-confidence" in Dr. Bruening in the Reichstag on Tuesday, but the latter is expected to survive and will continue to govern by emergency decrees.

Opening of Reichstag.

Berlin, Oct. 13.

The "Nazis" and the Nationalists were notable absentees at the momentous opening of the session of the Reichstag to-day.

Dr. Bruening made a statement that there would be no change in foreign policy and expected to the nations of the world to lend practical co-operation for world recovery. He asserted that the consequences of payment of reparations had no economic equivalent in return had led to the entire world condition of distress from which an exit was not visible.

The Reichstag debate on the Government's policy opens tomorrow. Political circles anticipate that Dr. Bruening will obtain a majority of about 20 when the opposition vote of "no confidence" comes up on Friday.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

Improvement During Last Fortnight.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, October 9.

At a meeting of the Cotton Trade Development Board of representatives of one of the large Lancashire organisations stated that the number of their employees during the last fortnight had been increased by 2,000 hands. It was expected that this figure would be further augmented as four mills had been re-opened and others would restart in consequence of the increased enquiries both from Home and Overseas markets.—British Official Wireless Service.

The Stock Exchange.

MARKET GENERALLY FIRM

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, October 9.

With the general election imminent Home Rails were generally somewhat restricted, but markets on from quarrels. British Funds were steady.

When Parliament opened the opening the pound showed an improvement at 68.60 against 67.81 at last night's close.—British Official Wireless Service.

Price of Gold

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 10.

The price of gold today was quoted at 85s. 10½d. per ounce.

On October 8 gold was quoted at 85 6d. per ounce.

London, Oct. 14.

The latest quotation for gold is 1061 per ounce. France are quoted at 86 10 the pound sterling.

London, Oct. 15.

The price of gold today was quoted at 85s. 2½d. per ounce.

A Tribute to Britain.

LARGE ORDER FOR THE U.S. NAVY.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, Oct. 12.

The United States Navy Department have placed an important order for submarine periscopes with a British firm, says the "Daily Telegraph", which adds that the contract is a striking tribute to the quality of optical glass which is produced in England. Hitherto the Japanese Zeiss Zeiss of the largely supplied with British optical apparatus.—British Official Wireless Service.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

Protest Meeting of Civil Servants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 11.

Lively scenes in Hyde Park, numbering 100,000 mostly officials of the Civil Service and followed pipes and accompanied by a brass band in protest against the Economy Bill. Hyde Park to protest against the wage cuts, which they allege amount to 40 per cent., remarking over the past decade.

Among inscriptions were "Post Office profits 18,000,000—Post Office wages 40 per cent. reduction" and "Do you want your letters in the morning?"

They were addressed by three ex Members of the House of Commons in Hyde Park. There were hundreds of police, but the whole demonstration was orderly.

Kingsford Smith.

TO RETURN TO AUSTRALIA BY ROAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 9.

Kingsford Smith and his wife joined Air Commodore Kingsford-Smith to abandon his intended return to Sydney of leaving Australia to fly back thither. He is returning by boat.

Obituary.

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 11.

The death occurred today at Hampstead of Sir Frank Brangwyn.

"Mr. Brangwyn was a notable member of the Royal Academy, Royal Institute of Painters and the Brush. He was not only a painter but a designer of stained glass, work with Charles Ricketts. He was knighted in 1930 and attained to 84 originality.

SIR E. A. OFFICALIC.

[" STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Cape Town, Oct. 12.

The death has occurred at Sir Basil Sheldrick Cave, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.D. at the age of 74 years.

The late Sir Basil Cave was appointed Vice-Consul for British East Africa in 1893; Consul in 1895 and Consul-General in 1897 to 1903; Consul-General for Abyssinia and Zanzibar and Consul-General East Africa from 1904 to 1909; and Consul-General for Algiers in 1909. He retired in 1924. He was Chairman of Lloyds in connection with the attempt of Sergeid Khalid to carry the Bulletin of Zanzibar in 1896 and the subsequent bombardment of the palace.

A FAMOUS SCULPTOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, October 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A., O.M.O., the eminent sculptor, at the age of 74 years.

Sir Bertram Mackennal was an Australian by birth, and was the pupil of Mr. Gilbert and became an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1902. Among his many works were the statues of Queen Victoria for India and Australia; the pediment of the new Government Buildings at Westminster; the colossus of King George V. at Leeds, the statue of King George Edward VII at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the statue to King Edward VII in London, Calcutta, Adelaide and Melbourne.

DEADLOCK IN DISPUTE OVER MANCHURIA.

China Considers Direct Negotiation Impossible.

CASE PLACED BEFORE LEAGUE.

Both Parties Explain Their Position.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 8.

A serious development of the Manchurian dispute is indicated in an announcement from Peking that Japan's Japanese garrisons numbering about 80 bombs on Chinese territory the Provincial Government has removed from Mukden.

Messages from Tokio state that if the news is confirmed it will probably result in the resignation of the Japanese Government as it means that the Army has seriously compromised the situation by acting behind the Government's back.

A Serious View.

Geneva, October 9.

The serious view in League circles regarding the increasing gravity of the situation in Manchuria is reflected by the announcement that the Council contemplate convening the special meeting previously arranged for October 14 to October 19. The announcement expresses the hope that all Powers concerned will be able to attend.

An Ultimatum.

Shanghai, October 9.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Shigenitsu, handed a dispatch to Nanking to-day to present a warning that Japan will hold the Chinese Government responsible for any consequences if the Chinese to suppress the anti-Japanese movement.

Meeting of League Council.

Geneva, later.

In view of given information the Council of the League Council is meeting on Tuesday to discuss Manchuria.

More Aeroplanes Bombing.

Shanghai, October 10.

It is reported from Chanchow Japanese aeroplanes bombed and wrecked the railway junction at Tunsin. It is reported from Chinese sources that Japanese aeroplanes are now flying over Chinese territory and have been reconnoitring as far as the neighbourhood of Tientsin.

Gravity Increased.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, October 12.

Lord Cecil will represent the Foreign Secretary, Lord Reading, who on Monday will have London with officials of the Foreign Office to take part in a meeting of the League of Nations Council.

The meeting was originally fixed for Wednesday, but it has been advanced by twenty four hours in view of the Manchurian developments in Manchuria which will be further considered by the Council. It is recognized that the bombing of Chinese by Japanese aeroplanes has increased the gravity of the situation. Moderation in the sense of their declaration to the League Council has been urged on both parties to the dispute by the British and other diplomatic representatives in Peking and Tokyo.

Members of the staffs of the principal foreign legations in China have proceeded to Manchuria to watch developments.—British Official Wireless Service.

Exchange of Notes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, October 11.

The Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria has again entered the phase of diplomatic exchanges. China has sent to Japan a second note demanding the withdrawal of Japanese troops within the area of her sovereignty. Japan's reply to the Chinese note demanding the stoppage of the anti-Japanese agitation and the boycott of Japanese goods in China has been presented to the Nanking Government.

Meanwhile a lively dispute has occurred in Tokio over the demand by the military authorities for the supersession of Marshal Chang Hsue-Hiang, the Manchurian War Lord, on the ground of his inability to check anti-foreign excesses there. The Japanese Foreign Office has not endorsed the military demand, and it is strongly believed that the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, will resign at a very early date.

The League Meeting.

Geneva, October 11

Besides Lord Reading and Viscount Cecil, the special League meeting on the Manchurian dispute on October 19, will be attended probably by Signor Grandi, M. Briand, M. Zaleski (Poland) and a representative of Germany.

Riot at Canton.

Canton, October 11.

Twelve people were killed and 30 were seriously injured by police fire while a mob was storming a police station. It was the first outbreak since the anti-Japanese boycott was inaugurated. Rioters broke in a store and carried out all articles of Japanese origin which were made into a bonfire. The police arrested the ringleader, but the mob followed to release him.

A Serious View.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, October 12.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Reading, left London yesterday for Geneva to attend a special meeting of the League Council which will concern consider the Manchuria dispute between China and Japan. Lord Cecil who was asked by the British Government to be present during the meeting of the Council travelled with Lord Reading.

The Foreign Secretary's visit to Geneva indicates the importance which the British Government attaches to the action of the League and other powers are taking an equally serious view of their responsibilities as members of the Council.

The United States which is working in close accord with Geneva will be represented by an observer.

Conflicting Statements.

"The Times" says that the difficulties of the Council have been increased by the conflicting statements communicated to it by both the disputants and it is therefore fortunate that President Ibarra has sent Senor Zamora, Consul-General at Shanghai to Manchuria and that the United States and British Governments have also sent their representatives to Manchuria to investigate and report. These steps and the decision to expedite the meeting of the Council of the Council show that there is no disposition to minimise the gravity of the situation and the danger of any explosion of the conflict.

"The Times" adds the view that in the present conditions of Europe a blow to the prestige of the League would be the worse possible product to the Disarmament Conference and the worst possible disturbance to the financial finance and commerce.—British Official Wireless Service.

Significant Statement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Geneva, October 13.

China's determination to go to war over the Manchuria dispute if the League of Nations fail to settle it was indicated by President Chiang Kaishek in a speech at a political meeting here.

The President declared that if the League of Nations applied art of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact failed to uphold China's sacred duties, China would not hesitate to make the supreme sacrifice of bulldozing the country for half a century to go to war in order to uphold her dignity, the sanctity of her rights of national agreements and to safeguard world peace.

Gathering at Geneva.

Paris, October 13.

M. Briand has gone to Geneva to attend the meeting of the League Council on the Sino-Japanese crisis. It had been announced that he would only make the journey if the gravity of the situation necessitated it.

Geneva, October 13.

Lord and Lady Reading have arrived here. Lord Reading is also attending the special meeting of the Council.

Spain Stands Clear.

Madrid, October 12

At the opening session of the President, Senor Zamora and in view of the great pressure of Parliamentary business, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Lerous decided that the special League meeting of the League Council at Geneva on the Manchurian dispute.

Chinese Appeal.

Geneva, October 13.

A message signed by the Chinese representative, Dr. Sze, was the central feature of the morning session of a Geneva meeting of the League Council.

M. Briand, presiding, referred to the action of the Chinese Government in issuing appeals and taking measures, which at least inside Manchuria had avoided all use of force. He expressed the hope that attitude would be maintained, for it was essential that calm and moderation should be shown on both sides.

Dr. Sze emphasized that the bombing of Chinchow had compelled his Chinese Government to ask the League to remove as early as possible. China had not repeated and had withdrawn her troops. She had maintained an attitude of perfect calm, because she was a loyal member of the League, which she trusted.

"The League Covenant and the Kellog Pact" he added "are two sheet anchors to which we have moored our ship of state, and with the help of Heaven we believe we shall outride the storm. The Covenant and the Pact are also our sheet anchors of the world utilities of peace, and if they crumble utilities will collapse.

Japan's Position.

At the afternoon meeting of the Japanese representatives, Mr. Yoshiawa, made a long statement. He reiterated that Japan would withdraw her troops to the railway zone as soon as Japan's nationals were no longer endangered. He urged the Chinese Government to abstain from all attacks on anti-Japanese agitation, and to carry up, in friendly agreement with Japan, a preliminary basis of a Chinese agreement with the re-establishment of normal Sino-Japanese relations.

Further Air Raids.

Dr. Sze in reply read telegrams reporting that Japanese aeroplanes to-day bombed open towns west of Mukden, and said that direct Sino-Japanese negotiations was impossible at present and therefore China appealed to the Powers.

Duty of the League.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, October 12.

At Geneva to-day, the special session of the League Council over which M. Briand presided, based long elaborate statements from Doctor Sze and Mr. Yoshiawa, representatives respectively of China and Japan, on the situation in Manchuria.

Dr. Sze referred to the bombing of Chanchow by Japanese military aeroplanes, and declared that the Chinese Government endeavored its case entirely to the League. He stated that if the League were unable to prevent the use of violence, it would be useless to call the Disarmament Conference as all nations would assume that there was no alternative but to depend upon the strength of their own forces. China, however, believed, that the League would be able to safeguard peace in the Far East.

No Territorial Pretensions.

Mr. Yoshiawa declared that Japan had had long grievances against the Chinese in Manchuria. For two years the relationship had been growing increasingly troublesome, and on September 18, Japanese troops were attacked by uniformed Chinese soldiery. The Japanese Government were entirely prepared to begin direct negotiations with the Chinese Government. The chief difficulty lay in the confused situation in Manchuria, but the Japanese Government was strongly disposed to withdraw its troops as soon as security was really assured. The Chinese Government on its part should make an effort to stop the Anti-Japanese agitation and restore normal relations would be quickly re-established.

Mr. Yoshiawa said that he had no information regarding the two fresh attacks on Japanese troops alleged by Dr. Sze, but in reply to Lord Reading he undertook to request information from his Government.

M. Briand said that the next Council meeting would be announced later.—British Official Wireless Service.

The United States.

Rugby, October 14.

The general situation in the Chinese and Japanese troubles was discussed in private this morning by members of the League Council from 9.30 to 11 at the hotel where M. Briand is staying. It is understood that special attention is being paid to the question of the collaboration of the United States in any action which the Council may take.

Geneva messages state that it is proposed to ask the United States Government to authorise its Geneva representative to sit at the Council table in a consultative capacity.

The Chinese and Japanese representatives were not present this morning, but M. Briand will convey to them the proposal to obtain America's collaboration and discover their views thereon.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lengthy Consultations.

Rugby, Oct. 15.

At Geneva this morning Lord Reading and M. Briand had a lengthy consultation on the Sino-Japanese problem and a special Committee was appointed when the League Council held its meeting.

It is stated to-day that while the Japanese Government would not withdraw her troops to the railway zone as soon as Japan's nationals were no longer endangered. It is urged the Chinese Government actively to try and dispelled the anti-Japanese agitation, and to draw up, in friendly agreement with Japan, a preliminary basis of a Chinese agreement with the re-establishment of normal Sino-Japanese relations.

ILLNESS OF EARL JELLICOE.

Condition Not Causing Anxiety.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 12.

It is announced that Admiral of the First Earl Jellicoe is suffering from abdominal trouble. His condition is stated to be giving rise to anxiety.

Fairly Good Night.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, Oct. 13.

Earl Jellicoe, who is ill in the Isle of Wight home, has been K-rayed. He had a fairly good night and his condition to-day is unchanged. The doctor explained that there is no cause for grave anxiety.—British Official Wireless Service.

British Shipbuilding.

STILL AHEAD OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, Oct. 14.

The quarterly returns of shipbuilding compiled by Lloyds Register show that at the end of September there were over 417,000 tons gross under construction in Great Britain and Ireland. The next six leading countries were the United States, 261,000 tons; France, 170,000 tons; Italy, 159,000 tons; Sweden, 121,000 tons; Germany 113,000 tons and Holland 95,000 tons.

The Register points out that notwithstanding the great reduction in the amount of work in hand, the tonnage actually in course of construction throughout the world on September 30 was 884,000 tons, and of this total 353,000 tons was built in Great Britain and Ireland.—British Official Wireless Service.

Burma Rice Crop.

ONLY TWO PER CENT. LESS THAN ESTIMATE.

(BY WIRELESS).

Rugby, Oct. 15.

Despite fears in some quarters that the outbreak in Burma would seriously interfere with the rice crop, a Rangoon message states that it is only two per cent. less than last year's estimate and only four per cent. less than that indicated by last year's actual showing. The proportion of the crop to the one destroyed by the weather is much better than usual.—British Official Wireless Service.

London Hospitals.

RESULT OF ALEXANDRA DAY COLLECTIONS.

(BY WIRELESS).

Rugby, October 12.

Alexandra Day collections for Hospitals in London on June 27 amounted to £49,674. Results from last year, second, before steamship collections brought the total to £53,700.—British Official Wireless Service.

Curious Will.

A clause in the will of Mr. Rosalie Babcock of Langham, Surrey, who died in July, contains the instruction that the oil-painting of her late father be burned before her funeral and that no one is to be allowed to copy it.

SPAIN ON VERGE OF CIVIL WAR.

Result of Anti-Catholic Decision.

RESIGNATION OF PREMIER.

Church to Resist Interference with Her Property.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Madrid, October 8.

Protested by the local Chief of Police, who is apparently an enthusiastic practising Communist, large groups of labourers are ravaging various districts in the province of Cordova.

The Governor has been ordered to cope with the outrages with the aid of the military.

Rioting in Seville.

Seville, Oct. 12.

Rioting broke out this morning. Tradesmen's shops were raided and the contents thrown out into the street by gangs from a procession of unemployed.

The Civil Guards were called out to disperse the demonstrators.

General Strike at Granada.

Granada, Oct. 12

Business in Granada has been brought to a standstill through a general strike organised by the Syndicalists.

Only provision shops and cafes are open.

The authorities have taken all necessary measures to deal with the situation and police and military forces have taken up strategic positions.

The inhabitants of the city have been warned not to expose themselves at windows or on the terraces of houses as the military have orders to shoot on sight those showing himself as long as the trouble lasts.

Two Syndicalist agitators have been arrested.

Election in Catalonia.

Barcelona, Oct. 12.

Only 600 votes were cast for the Communist candidate, Senor Casanola during a local by-election when the Catalan Republican candidate, Senor Esteves was returned.

No State Religion.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Madrid, October 14.

Article Three of the Spanish constitution, declaring that the State has no religion, was adopted by the Chamber to-day by 287 votes to 41.

Premier Resigns.

Madrid, Oct. 14.

The President, Senor Zamora, who is a Catholic, resigned after the decision by the Cortes in favour of the separation of the Church and State, and the expulsion of Jesuits and the confiscation of their property.

The Home Secretary, Senor Maura has also resigned, but other members of the Cabinet, who were expected to do so, have have not resigned, and the Chamber will nominate a new Government.

The New Cabinet.

Madrid, later.

A new Cabinet has been formed with Senor Azana as premier and Minister for war, and Senor Quiroga as Minister for the Interior. There are no other changes in the Ministry.

Danger of Civil War.

Hendaye, Oct. 14.

The possibility of civil war in Spain is definitely nearer as a result of to-day's events. Unemployment is assuming alarming proportions, and the withdrawal of 52 Catholic Deputies from the Chamber, owing to the anti-religion atmosphere is likely to lead to very grave complications.

Also the choice of Senor Azana as Prime Minister is considered to be an unhappy one. He was War Minister dismembered the army and made numerous enemies among officers.

The proposed confiscation of Jesuit property will affect many important concerns which are hard in glove with them. It is reliably stated that the Jesuits will resist by arms any interference with their property.

Airmen Honoured.

AIR FORCE CROSSES FOR SPEED PILOTS.

(BY WIRELESS).

Rugby, October 10.

The King has approved the award of Air Force Cross to Flight-Lieutenant Boothman for winning the Schneider Trophy contest and to Flight-Lieutenant Blainfield-Stevens, for his flights in connection with the contest, second, before the establishment of the world's speed record.—British Official Wireless Service.

P.O. Gets Out.

A cat which had been stranded in a disused well for two days was finally rescued by a policeman who was lowered diff. by means of a rope. The cat made the descent sitting on the policeman's shoulder.

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

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S.S. "Rosandra."

ITALIAN VESSEL SALVED AT WALVIS BAY.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Durban, Oct. 13.

The s.s. "Rosandra," which was on her way from Italy to Cape Town and was expected to arrive at Mombasa towards the end of the month on her homeward voyage, went on the rocks at Pelican Point, near Walvis Bay. An earlier report stated that the ship was breaking up.

AIR SERVICES TO INDIA AND THE CAPE.

Seaplanes to Alight on Sea of Galilee.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, October 8.

The first air service to India via Palestine, leaves London on October 17. Seaplanes will be utilized, alighting on the Sea of Galilee near British Tiberias. Passengers will motor four miles to Semakh and pick up the land aeroplanes for India. It is anticipated that 12 hours will be saved on the Indian route by proceeding to Galilee.

The Cape Route.

Subject to completion of arrangements the first passenger aeroplane from London to Cape Town will depart on January 20, and will arrive on January 31. The first northbound will leave Cape Town on January 25 and is due in London on February 5.

The Prime Minister.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH NATION'S AFFAIRS.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Rugby, Oct. 13

While conducting the election campaign at Bournemouth, the Prime Minister continues to keep in touch with national and international affairs, and particularly with developments in the Sino-Japanese dispute. It is anticipated that he will interrupt the election activities on Thursday to return to London by air to deal with any developments that require his presence.—British Official Wireless Service.

Austrian President.

RE-ELECTED FOR FOUR YEARS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The Christian Socialist, President Wilhelm Miklas has been re-elected for four years.

Sir P. Richardson.

HIS SYMPATHETIC WORK FOR EAST AFRICA.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 1.

(By Air Mail).

Sir Phillip Richardson M.P. is sailing for East Africa in a week's time. He hoped to fly to the no-hop but all accommodation was booked up three weeks ahead. Meanwhile, well pleased at Pilgrim's withdrawal from Parliament this autumn. He has always been a very good friend to East Africa and he has always been perfectly ready to ask any questions which might be helpful to the colony.

Of course Pilgrim's presence-able but at the same time I would not like to see the opportunity pass by without paying a very warm tribute to Sir Philip's interest and helpfulness which he has always shown in bringing to the notice sympathetically the various problems of East Africa.

It is a coincidence that Rear Admiral Beaumont M.P. is also retiring at the ground I believe of ill health. He has never got over the effects of his war service. He is more generally identified with Tanganyika though his brother Mr. H. H. Beamish though he never knew much about the country itself. Nevertheless he was a friend on whom we could count and it is most regrettable that he is leaving Parliament.

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19	8 st. 7 lbs.
20	8 st. 10 lbs.
21	8 st. 13 lbs.
22	9 st. 2 lbs.
23	9 st. 5 lbs.
24	9 st. 8 lbs.
25	9 st. 11 lbs.
26	9 st. 13 lbs.
27	10 st. 2 lbs.
28	10 st. 5 lbs.
29	10 st. 8 lbs.
30	10 st. 11 lbs.
31	10 st. 13 lbs.
32	11 st. 2 lbs.
33	11 st. 5 lbs.
34	11 st. 8 lbs.
35	11 st. 11 lbs.
36	11 st. 13 lbs.
37	12 st. 2 lbs.
38	12 st. 5 lbs.
39	12 st. 8 lbs.
40	12 st. 11 lbs.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all chemists and stores throughout Africa, and the important Kruschen Salts Reducing Tablets, Vitalin Tablets are sold entirely to every [illegible]

TRIALS IN USES OF RADIUM.

Effect on Cases of Malignant Disease.

(BY WIRELESS.)

London, Oct. 15.

A disappointing report has been issued by the Radium Commission on the progress of a year's trial of the bomb of radium acquired by the National Radium Trust. The bomb was allocated to the St. Bartholomew Hospital with a stipulation that preference be given to cases of malignant disease in regions of the heart, and stomach.

The results confirm that the form of radium therapy, under the present conditions of knowledge, cannot be recommended for the treatment of cancer in these regions, nor were hopes realised that it would be the cure of deep seated cancer of other organs, in which it had not been tried. It is therefore felt that the continued use of the bomb in its present form was unwarranted.

The Commission, however, realise the excellent results which radium therapy often achieves in certain regions of the body, and says that even where permanent cures cannot be expected, alleviation of the pain makes the use of radium well worth while. It is considered that five years from the inception of the present National Scheme should be necessary before a confident verdict can be given.—British Official Wireless Service.

International Motor Show.

(BY WIRELESS.)

OUTSTANDING FEATURES AT OLYMPIA.

London, Oct. 15.

The International Motor Show opened at Olympia this morning and will continue until the end of this week. The outstanding features of the new models are emphasised the value for money, advances in the design and in the provision of comfort, and efficiency in the engine.

Many prices are reduced and British has 47 makes of cars on view, the cheapest being priced £99. The increase in the number of smaller cars on view has not diminished the exhibit of big and luxurious cars, some of which cost upwards of £2,000.

The favourable terms on which British cars can now be purchased for the foreign market have brought exceptionally large numbers of trade visitors from abroad.

Great interest is being displayed in the accessories, automobiles and motor boat with which British is established the present world speed records in the air, on the land, and on the water. These were displayed at Olympia and certainly constitute a wonderful advertisement for British engineering skill.—British Official Wireless Service.

A Royal Holiday.

THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVE FOR SANDRINGHAM.

(BY WIRELESS.)

Lodge, Oct. 12.

The King and Queen left London at the week-end for Sandringham, Norfolk, where they will stay for about a fortnight and where the King hopes to have some shooting. Their Majesties were visited yesterday by the Queen of Norway.—British Official Wireless Service.

TERRORISM IN IRELAND.

Special Laws to Deal with Situation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, October 15.

Behind locked gates, guarded by armed police and secrecy with fond keywords, the Irish Free State Parliament by 60 votes to 25 passed the first reading of a Bill suspending the constitution in view of gunmen's terrorism.

The Bill proposes to establish the death penalty for gunmen and traitors, to allow secret trials, and to try by armed officials by court-martial, thus surmounting the difficulties attending the intimidation of juries.

President Cosgrave declared that there was widespread conspiracy to overthrow the State, and the conspirators were prepared to use murder to attain their ends.

[illegible] on.

Ordeal For The League.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, October 15.

Delivering his views on disarmament in the course of giving the Paul Hulme Lecture, at Sheffield University, General Smuts said that though it is thought plus that the League of Nations had been called to such a crisis as Abyssinia, the Disarmament Conference in its very infancy.

He impressed upon his audience that disarmament was now going to be carried at one bound. It would be a matter for many conferences probably over many decades.

[illegible]

Capture of Tabora.

A CELEBRATION IN BELGIUM.

(STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 8.

(By Air Mail).

An East African celebration was held in Brussels this week in connection with the anniversary of the capture of Tabora by the Belgian forces in the East African Campaign, and was under the auspices of the Comité du Souvenir Africain (Ex-Combattants d'Afrique) and the Fraternelle des Troupes Coloniales.

The guest of honour was Lieut. General Baron Tombeur de Tabora, who commanded the Belgian Forces in East Africa.

[illegible]

The Defence Force.

UP-COUNTRY VIEW OF NAIROBI POSITION.

(STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Kitale, Oct. 8.

The recent correspondence in the press about the Defence Force has evoked some comment up here. It is felt that the Nairobi youth concentrates too much on the Nairobi scene and gets enough on the position of isolated settlers in the bush.

It is surely that policy is dependent on the protection entirely of a black race. Further it is always been the duty of a soldier to obey orders and not argue. If a soldier has a genuine complaint, he should surely present it through the proper channel.

All Quiet Reported.

"Things here are very quiet except for the noise the boys make!" (writes a "Standard" correspondent from up-country).

Gold.

The reports of gold discoveries in the Kavirondo district of Kenya, though not new, have been revived in a more optimistic manner. Although there is much information available at the moment, there are indications are that around the outskirts of an area of 40 square miles covered by the recent Government, a large number attracted should be given a chance and a search for gold is being made on abandoned farms in the vicinity of the Yala river. The country covered is the ancient Kavirondo Gulf, which is a well known gold bearing area. It is within that area that the Government is very tightest Government officer, Mr. Hobley, the Colony been able to afford a geological survey year by year, which might have been much bigger. As it is now, mining plays no part in the economic life of this country and but for the accident of some big discovery is unlikely to do so under present conditions. Yet it cannot be assumed, especially in the absence of an expert survey, that Kenya is devoid of minerals. Gold is already being mined near the Lake, though in small quantities, and a rich discovery was reported from the Thamba area within the last few weeks. It has been proved from Abyssinia, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa that the Continental Shield is may be described as "mineral spine." A great backbone of mineral wealth runs down through it. Even in Kenya is on the edge of those great deposits and there is every may show that some great coal seams of Nature hoard the Colony of hidden wealth and forced dependence upon the soil. Even nothing is certain at the moment to justify so pessimistic an assumption. It is almost true to say that gold traces can be found round the whole of the Lake basin and it may be found that a reef, if it existed at all, is greatly deep in the depths of Victoria! But these are mere speculations. The economical area and in the opening up of districts by main road improvements, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of public revenue will satisfy, as in some cases, from Government funds. The respons- ibility for the provision of service roads on these private estates has been defended by the proprietors upon the shoulders of those who bought the estates. Whatever claim plot-holders may have against the Government, the responsibility for roads and when and how and, shall, they have some against the town. If they want roads, they must pay for their construction. It would be quite unreasonable to expect the general body of taxpayers to bear the burden of it. It is equally unreasonable to expect the town to assume responsibility for the road system once the roads are made. Under the provisions of the Private Streets Ordinance, the Town Council is empowered to compulsorily acquire these roads and to recover the cost from the proprietors of property on the basis of plot frontage. That portion has been upheld by the Courts. But the plot-owners have a certain right in common fairness to expect two things: (1) that the initial cost of the road shall not be that of an extravagant and unnecessarily high specification and (2) that the work, when carried out, shall be done at the cheapest cost to them. In regard to (1) there is the question of necessary road standard which should not lead to unnecessarily high maintenance charges after the initial work is done. The intention could not be effectively combated by the plot-owners and the question resolves itself into a consideration of actual requirements of traffic, consideration of the normal "life" of such a road, accepted standards of construction and regard for the probable extent of the development of the area served. The solution for somewhere between

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Education in Africa.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. J. H. OLDHAM.

(By Air Mail).

Mr. J. H. Oldham, who was known in East Africa has written a book entitled "The Remaking of Man in Africa." He is the Secretary of the International Missionary Council and the author is Mr. B. D. Gibson, Assist. Secretary of the International Mission Council.

The book which is of modest and small appearance is to be published on October 6. It represents an effort extending over the past three or four years on the part of a committee from the Great British, American, and the Continent of Europe to think out afresh the Christian Ideal, both of modern educational theory, and conditions of life in the Continent of Africa. It is a book of great value, and should be read by all who are interested in Christian Church in Africa.

[illegible]

Late Professor Ritchie.

TRIBUTE TO CHILDREN IN HIS WILL.

Gifts of historical interest are made to the University of Cape Town in the will of the late Professor William Ritchie who died recently while on a visit to his daughter at Entebbe.

They include the library of books, the old South African College Bell, with its carved stand, and a spoke of Grey Collegians students in 1879, showing photographs of the Cecil Rhodes, Bishop Barnes, and himself.

Professor Ritchie left most of his assets for distribution among his children. He estimates the assets at about £8,000. He left £25 to his housekeeper, Isabel Thomson.

"I have, when I belong than money, I have tried and failed to my dear children for all the love they have shown me all through their lives, and I wish for them all and for their children after them, a life of honour and happiness, and one message in the will, which was made last year.

[illegible]

Death Nest.

A nest of sparrows caused the death of a twelve-year-old boy of Pinner, Middlesex. He was found dead in the bathroom, the outlet pipe of the geyser being blocked by the sparrows' nest, thus preventing the hidden escape.

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E. A. CONFERENCE ON LOCUST POSITION.

Local Committee Appointed by Governor of Kenya.

PROPOSALS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Tanganyika Director's Air Visit to the Colony.

Efforts to deal with the locust problem of the three territories, and more especially of Kenya, are to be made as the result of a suggestion by the Select Committee on the Colony's Draft Estimates for 1932.

This Committee has been discussing the matter of export produce, and in connection with it they asked for information on the locust position. Consequent upon that, His Excellency the Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, appointed a sub-committee to consider what should be done in regard to a further development of the locust campaign.

His Excellency appointed on the committee Mr. D. L. Blunt, of the Agricultural Department, who has been in charge of the campaign; the Acting Chief Native Commissioner, Hon. A. de V. Wade, and three of the European Elected Members—Hon. Conway Harvey (Lake), Lord Delamere (Rift Valley), and Capt. J. L. Cotter (Kenya).

On their invitation, Tanganyika's Director of Agriculture, Mr. Ernest Harrison, came up from Dar-es-Salaam by air.

Immediate Proposals.

The Committee met again in the afternoon to consider the position in the light of statements made by Mr. Harrison, and the decision was made to make certain recommendations to Government for immediate consideration. It is anticipated that these proposals will be forwarded to Government and a further announcement made public very shortly.

In order to pursue the subject as far as possible, Mr. Clay, the Acting Director of Agriculture, Uganda also visited Nairobi last week.

Mr. Harrison was seen by a representative of the "East African Standard" shortly before his departure, when he said that he stood by the policy he enunciated early in the year, and that he had nothing more to say.

The Legislative Council of Tanganyika, on his invitation, voted the sum of £4,000 for anti-locust measures in the Territory. Mr. Harrison explained that his object was to spend the money in combating the hoppers, in killing them where they could be killed most cheaply. "I think, having had three years experience of these locusts, that I have formed this judgment—that we are spending money on the most destructive methods with the smallest possible expenditure. Furthermore, it is our intention not to ask for any more money on locust destruction unless we are utterly driven to it. Unless we do these things thoroughly we may have to spend £100,000—which we cannot get—but to protect crops, if only to get them up to the ripening stage, we believe it is worth while: but to chase these things into the fastnesses of Tanganyika Territory is just beating the air."

Conserving Resources.

Mr. Harrison also told the Council that the locusts then were all over the place, and while there was the risk of famine in certain areas the question was whether the measures necessary to prevent that famine would not cost more than the alleviation of the famine which might ensue. He thought it better to conserve their resources rather than throw them away when no guarantee could be given that the people would not suffer in some areas from famine from the locust invasion.

In his first speech to the Council Mr. Harrison had said that it would not be possible for any action that could be taken then to reduce the infestation to vanishing point. To do that would cost a tremendous amount of money, and there could be no guarantee that the work would be effective in preventing the destruction of crops which were affected.

Kenya's Policy.

It will be remembered that in June of this year the Kenya Government voted £10,000 for locust destruction, and £20,000 for famine relief. The motion was carried on the initiative of the Acting Chief Native Commissioner, but in the debate the Acting Director of Agriculture Hon. H. Wolfe, said they felt the destruction of hoppers should be prosecuted until it was completed so that the flying swarms would not get the crops which were left from destruction by hoppers. At the same time he did not like to be too optimistic; the position might change again easily; but he himself had begun to feel that as in other invasions of locusts they did come to an end, as everything must come to an end, and he believed this invasion was approaching its end.

Uganda's View.

Mr. G. F. Clay, M.C., Acting Director of Agriculture, Uganda, left for his own territory on Thursday after several meetings with the Kenya Locust Committee.

Interviewed by the "East African Standard" on the subject generally, Mr. Clay said it was unfortunate that the impression existed in Kenya that Uganda had done nothing in fighting the locust invasion from which all three territories were now suffering. This impression was based on misinformation.

Uganda, he said, fully realised the importance of safeguarding, as far as was economically possible, the Kenya maize, and cultivation generally in the adjacent colonies, and they were not insensible to the need for concerted action. As far back as January, Kenya was advised by wire of the approach of certain swarms, and complete liaisons had been established between the entomologists of Kenya and Tanganyika, as well as the Congo, Sudan, etc.

Uganda's Activities.

Speaking of the steps that had been taken by Uganda itself, Mr. Clay said that Uganda had voted £5,000 last March for locust destruction, and in addition famine relief food had been purchased up to £5,000. So far as experiments in the use of poisoned bait were concerned, they had not proved entirely successful because of the luxuriant growth which prevailed there as compared with the short grasses in Kenya. Moreover, it has to be remembered that vast areas of land are sleeping sickness reserves, into which man cannot go even though it may be known that they are excellent breeding places for locusts.

These experiments would, however, be continued, and if it were found that poisoned bait were the more economical way of dealing with the situation it was possible that they would be pursued as far as possible.

Destruction and Work by Natives.

From the first appearance of the hoppers quick and concerted action was taken under the Native Authority Ordinance, when the native population was turned out to help with the destruction.

In many portions of the Eastern Province the mortality done by the natives was enormous. In this province the native population was over 350,000 and the bulk of them were engaged in the work which culminated in a ten days' intensive drive. To say that the work was limited to ten days only, an impression that held in Kenya, was entirely erroneous.

As to the future, Mr. Clay laid emphasis on the fact that Uganda's opinion was in favour of the destruction of both hoppers and locusts insofar as was economically possible in the territories concerned. Conditions, he pointed out, varied in each colony, and the methods adopted in Kenya might not be so efficacious in Uganda.

In the latter Colony they also considered that unless it was possible to visualise complete destruction, any considerable expenditure of Government funds would not be justified. Uganda also preferred to take direct action by organised bands of the native population. At the same time, they considered, too, that close co-operation was essential between the territories in regard to intelligence and this was being done.

A Common Policy.

As Mr. Clay explained it, the big point is that the common policy must be the maximum destruction of locusts as far as is economically possible, and this is best achieved by direct action by natives. In Kenya, on the other hand, where a different set of conditions held, destruction must be achieved by other means. Each would work out its salvation according to the methods best suited to the country, while co-operating in the exchange of the necessary intelligence which, he said, had been, and was being done.

There should be joint action, each Government being free to decide what action it should take.

As one of the steps which his Government had taken to prevent famine—and Mr. Clay stressed the point that only £5,000 had been spent in famine relief—the Acting Director said that very early on, when the extent of the infestation was realised, natives were urged to plant muhoga (cassava) and sweet potatoes in sufficient acreage to take care of their needs when necessity arose. This advice had been followed, with good results.

Fatal Accident in Nairobi.

COLLISION BETWEEN CAR AND PEDAL CYCLE.

Following an accident at the Junction of Secretariat Hill and Sixth Avenue, the death occurred early on Wednesday morning of Mary Robertson Nimmo, a 15-year-old Schoolgirl, at the European Hospital, Nairobi.

The accident occurred at about 5-45 p.m. on Tuesday. The girl, who was riding a pedal cycle, was on her way home from school, and as she came out of Kirk Road, a motor car, driven by Mr. F. A. Harwood, approached the junction from Valley Road. At this point the car and the cycle met in collision, and the girl, flung off her machine, struck her head on the ground, receiving severe head injuries.

She was taken to the European Hospital in Mr. Harwood's car and was detained. She died at about 2-30 a.m. on Wednesday.

Her father, Mr. Johnston R. Nimmo, a widower, lives in Hurlingham Road, Nairobi, and is the proprietor of Kenya Flour Mills, Nairobi.

It is understood that an inquest into the death will shortly be held.

DOCTOR INJURED BY CIRCUS LION.

Incident During Visit to Kitale.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kitale, October 1.

There is a certain amount of common sense in the adage "let a sleeping dog lie" but in the case of a lion wisdom and discretion would both say, leave the brute alone. Dr. Harvey Gowan refrains from any expression of opinion on the complexities of animal propensities, but were he to do it again, he would exercise more care in fondling Pagel's lions.

It appears that the lions have no objections to strangers tickling their whiskers when the keeper is standing by, and when the lions have been some years in captivity. The doctor seems to have been unfortunate in trying to make friends with a lion but recently added to the circus menagerie. Had the keeper been standing by even this recruit might have tolerated the whisker scratching, but as it is the doctor is suffering from fang and claw wounds on his right arm, either intentionally on the part of the lion, or due to an attendant running to the rescue with a weapon when he saw that the lion had the doctor's arm in his mouth.

The wound which is now several days old is said to be healing satisfactorily and the doctor can be seen going his rounds in the usual way save that the injured limb is securely slung. It is gratifying to know that the lion will have to sustain his efforts in the arena on much more humble fare than the instrument of professional skill he came so near to dismembering.

Coffee Market.

KEEN COMPETITION AND GOOD PRICES.

Messrs. J. G. Aronson Ltd., have received the following cable from their London principals despatched after the conclusion of the public sales held in Mincing Lane on Thursday, October 8:—

"Owing to the heavy buying by America of practically all unsold Kenya coffee, the Home Trade has been caught short and in consequence keen competition has taken place for everything available on the London market and fancy prices have been paid for parcels of outstanding quality. The following prices have ranged during the past week. A from 60/- to 131/6, B from 55/- to 87/6, C. from 46/- to 73/-.

"New York cables that prices for Colombian Manizales and Santos Superior have further declined during the week."

New quotations have been received for these types.

A Warning.

The public are warned by the C.I.D. not to purchase from anyone tickets in a sweepstake called the "Union People's Sweep", purported to be published by a body called The Association of Bookmakers of Durban and Johannesburg. No authority for the sale of these tickets in Kenya has been given by the Commissioner of Police.

The Rev. Frank Eagles, the young curate who issued a challenge to the local tennis clubs to play their representative in a tennis match, the condition being that if the curate won the whole club should attend his church on the following Sunday, succeeded in beating the first of his opponents 6—2, 6—2. The club attended the service on the Sunday.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931.

The Threat to the Lady Northey Home.

Nearly a month ago the Committee of the Lady Northey Home advised the Trustees that the Home could no longer be carried on under present conditions and a meeting is being held in Nairobi to-morrow to discuss the financial affairs of the Home. The public will be asked to decide, in fact, whether the Lady Northey Home will continue or be closed down. Since attention was directed to the serious position of the Home in these columns a fortnight ago, there has been very little evidence, in our correspondence columns, of any widespread public interest in the fate of the Institution. It is difficult to believe that the same public who a few years ago organised a crowded indignation meeting to protest against a proposed change in the scope and in the site of the Lady Northey Home should now be completely indifferent when there is a threat to the very existence of the Institution. Yet if the entire absence of any constructive criticism during the past fortnight is any real guide to the state of public opinion, it appears to be almost certain that the lack of public interest will be a further argument in favour of closing the Home. Figures published recently showed two important things: (1) that the Home is still being used and (2) that it is required in an increasing measure to-day for children whose parents are less able than hitherto to pay the whole of the very modest fees charged for board and attention. There is no reason at all to doubt the fact that as the population of this Colony continues to grow and as lower levels and standards are forced on the country by economic conditions, the need for a Home where European children can be left in good hands will receive emphasis. Cases are already known to those who perform social work and there is no expectation that more and perhaps worse cases will not arise, especially when the full effects of the present depression become apparent. That of course, is only one aspect of the usefulness of the Home. It is open, too, for the reception of children whose parents may be on *safari* or for other reasons have to leave their children and are able and willing to pay for the service they receive. In past years the Home has been used to a considerable extent by parents in this category and the revenue has helped, with generous public subscriptions, to meet the loss incurred in respect of other children whose parents were not so happily placed. Public donations have fallen off and the numbers of full-rate, long-term boarders have diminished. But the problem of the unfortunate child still remains and in a country such as Kenya the public cannot avoid the joint responsibility of providing for the proper care of children as the only possible alternative to leaving them in the charge of African servants. Perhaps it is insufficiently realised that if the Lady Northey Home is closed, there is no other Institution in the Colony to which children can be sent by parents in a difficulty or to which a body such as the League of Mercy can apply for assistance in the nature of accommodation. Therefore the meeting to-morrow is very important indeed and it is to be hoped that all members of the public who are interested in the twelve years' history of this excellent institution will come together to discuss its fate. As was indicated a fortnight ago, the Home requires a guaranteed income of £500 a year to enable it to carry on free from anxiety. We suggested that as its maintenance is a public responsibility, the aid of the Nairobi Municipality and the Government might be sought in the hope that a portion of the burden could be borne by public funds. We are unaware what progress has been made in the examination of such a solution but we hope that when the Committee come before the public to-morrow afternoon they will come with some considered suggestion which the community can usefully discuss. If Kenya had wealthy, retired people who could afford to endow the Lady Northey Home the problem would be relatively simple, but in the absence of such assistance a greater responsibility devolves on the people themselves to see that public spirit comes to the help of the cause of the children.

SIGNS SURETY AT POINT OF REVOLVER.

Debtor's Statement in Bankruptcy Court.

A former Indian employee of the K.U.R.H., stated in the bankruptcy Court, Nairobi last week, that his wages were Shs. 180/- and his deficit was nearly £400.

Mr. Acting Justice Gamble said it was a mystery to him how a man on that wage could get credit for £300.

Debtor in explanation, said that among other things a senior employee pressed him to give surety for a loan of £90, while at the point of a revolver he signed a promissory note for Shs. 3,000/- for a man whose brother was in the Police Force.

A creditor, however, accused debtor of drinking and gambling and of never paying a "bean" to anyone.

Debtor said he had had 80 court cases, 50 of which had been settled.

At the creditors' request the examination was adjourned for a fortnight to bring proof of his accusations.

Education in Kenya.

EXTENSION TO CONVENT AT ELDORET.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, October 5.

The Loreto Convent, Eldoret, has recently been undergoing considerable building extension, and the completed work was blessed and officially opened on Sunday, October 4, in the presence of a large gathering of visitors. After the religious ceremony, Monsignor Brandsma delivered a short address on the subject of the splendid work done by the Loreto Convent nuns for the education of European children in Kenya. He referred to the munificent gift to the convent by the Hon. T. J. O'Shea of 15 acres of land which had made that work possible in Eldoret.

The Hon. T. J. O'Shea, replying on behalf of the Europeans of the Plateau said that the self-sacrificing work of the nuns was fully appreciated, stressing particularly that of the Mother Superior, Mother Mary Borgia, who, having laid the foundations of success in Nairobi, had begun again the same up-hill task with, even at this early stage, a very considerable degree of attainment. In conclusion, Mr. O'Shea said: "It is the earnest hope of us all that your educational activities will steadily expand, for the greater glory of God, for the honour of Kenya, and for the enlightenment of our children and our children's children."

Following the addresses came tea, and the visitors were then shown over the new class rooms, dormitories and dining halls. The accommodation has been increased very greatly, considerably beyond, actually, that required at the present time. Hockey fields and a tennis court have been laid out in the grounds which are situated in very healthy and picturesque surroundings.

British Legion Fete.

An audited balance sheet of the British Legion Fete held in Nairobi on September 12, shows a balance, after all expenses had been paid, of Shgs. 12,504/87. This money has been placed to the credit of the Kenya Branch and will be utilised, in aid of that branch only.

CHILD LABOUR IN UGANDA.

Rules Governing Their Employment.

Rules have been published by the Uganda Government regulating the employment of children in factories and workshops in the Protectorate. The rules forbid employers using child labour in any cotton ginning factory for more than seven hours a day.

The rules, which are to work in conjunction with the Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930, further forbid children working in any factory or workshop for more than four hours continuously, and provide for each child working more than four hours being given a rest period of not less than one hour after not more than four hours' work.

No Dangerous Work.

No child must be employed in that part of a cotton ginning factory in which a cotton-opener is at work nor in which a baling press is at work. A further provision forbids children being allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory if in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while it is in motion by the action of the power described.

Finally, if a child is found inside any room or part of a factory in which the employment of children is prohibited, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed there.

The rules also contain several schedules: application for licence to employ children in a factory or workshop, the licence itself, and a form for reports of accidents.

The Uganda Government also announces that the Employment of Children Ordinance, 1930, shall come into force on January 1, 1932.

The McMillan Library.

LIBRARIAN TO ARRIVE NEXT MONTH.

The new librarian of the McMillan Memorial Library, Nairobi, is expected to arrive to take up his post next month. He is Mr. B. J. Barton-Eckett, who has resigned his position as County Librarian under the Durham County Council to come out to Kenya.

A native of Birmingham, he was appointed to his position in Durham from Dorsetshire some seven years ago, and the growth of the County Library scheme in the intervening years is at once a tribute to his organising genius. A perusal of the last annual report affords striking evidence of the success of the effort, states the "Durham County Advertiser". In 1925 there was a total issue of 43,569 books to a population of 102,443. Since then the area of the County Library service has grown and grown so that to-day approaching 700,000 people have access to the books in circulation, and the annual issues have increased to the remarkable figures of nearly a million and three-quarters.

In a review of the scope of the scheme it is recorded that during the year ended March last, library facilities were provided for an additional 150,000 people, and that in the same period no fewer than 15 voluntary schemes were established.

Whereas in 1925 there was a total stock of 12,656 by March last, the number had increased to 130,739, no fewer than 28,123 books having been added in the preceding twelve months.

From a comparatively small beginning the movement has grown so enormously that at the end of the last financial year there were 298 branches. In addition there is what is known as the senior library service. This embraces the Durham Library which has proved a boon and a blessing to the reading public of the city.

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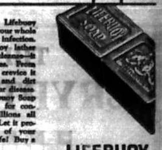

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NAIROBI.

THE TRANS-AFRICAN AIR SERVICE.

Southern Section to Open in January.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Final Arrangements to be Put in Hand.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Dar es Salaam (by mail). The northern section of the Imperial Airways trans-African service from England to South Africa has been in operation since March of this year and has brought passengers and mails from London to Kisumu and Mwanza. It is now announced that the southern section, from Kisumu to Cape Town will definitely commence operation early in January.

This statement was made by Mr. Roy Walker, the Manager for the Southern Division of Imperial Airways (Africa) Limited in the course of an interview with the "Tanganyika Standard."

Examination of Route.

Mr. Walker is visiting East Africa with the object of putting the finishing touches to the vast organisation which makes the operation of this ambitious air route a possibility. He arrived at Dar es Salaam from South Africa by the S.S. "Llandovery Castle" on September 28; and has now continued his journey northwards to Mombasa and Nairobi. He will then follow the route which is to be flown by the air liners and will visit each of the aerodromes at which landings are to be made. In this way he will be able to see that everything is in readiness for the reception of the machines.

Delivery flights will be made prior to the carrying of passengers and mails and this will enable tests to be carried out with the special wireless stations that have been established at many points. These delivery flights will be carried out this year and will be in preparation for the definite opening of the regular service in January.

The Aircraft.

The southern section of the route will be operated by land machines of the De Havilland "Hercules" type, equipped with three engines and built specially for use under tropical conditions. The machines are capable of flying on any two engines which adds considerably to their safety in the event of the failure of one engine. Eight to ten passengers can be accommodated in the spacious saloon and in addition there is provision for a large amount of mail and freight.

Accommodation.

"The preparations in Tanganyika Territory are well advanced," said Mr. Walker. "The wireless station at Moshi will be in operation during the next week and the large two wave station at Mbeya should be completed by the end of the year.

"All arrangements have been made for the laying down of supplies of fuel and oil. Mwanza will not be used once the southern section starts operating, and so, after the change-over from flying boats to land machines at Kisumu, the next point of call will be Nairobi. There passengers will stay the night.

"On the following day the machines will fly to Moshi, where, if needed, hotel accommodation is available. The next stopping place is Dodoma at which place Imperial Airways have built a Refreshment Room for the provision of meals.

"Mbeya is the last point of call in Tanganyika and is reached that night. Here a hotel has been specially built by Imperial Airways. It is splendidly equipped with all modern conveniences which will include electric light, refrigerators and hot and cold water—apart from a splendid view of mountain scenery!

The journey south of Tanganyika will be by way of Broken Hill, Salisbury and Johannesburg to Cape Town. So far as the coastal region of the territory is concerned, Dodoma is the most important stopping place as it is connected directly with Dar es Salaam by rail. Some idea of the advantages to be gained by the operation of this route may be appreciated by the fact that the service will bring Dodoma within eight and a half days of London and three and a half days of Cape Town.

Fares.

"The machines will carry passengers, mails and freight", said Mr. Walker. "The approximate charge from Dodoma to London for passengers will be £105, which will include all accommodation and meals en route. Dodoma to Nairobi, which will only take half a day, will cost £10.

Going southwards, the journey to Salisbury will only require one and a half days and the charge will be £21. To Johannesburg, in two and a half days, the fare will be £30, whilst the cost of the whole journey to Cape Town, in four and a half days, will be £47".

In reply to a question as to what rates would be charged for the carrying of freight, Mr. Walker said, "The freight rates are very reasonable considering the enormous saving in times. From Dodoma to Salisbury the charge will only be Shs. 2/9 per kilo (2.2 lbs.); to Johannesburg it will be Shs. 3/11 per kilo and to Cape Town, Shs. 4/9".

No Change in Route.

Asked as to the possibilities of a change being made in the route so that the machines would call at Arusha instead of Moshi, as suggested by the Arusha correspondent of the "Tanganyika Standard" a few days ago, Mr. Walker stated that the preparations at Moshi had gone too far now for an alteration to be made.

The wireless station which has been put up at considerable cost is practically completed and will be in operation during next week. The aerodrome has now been finished and meets the requirements of the Company whilst all the organisation for the laying down of fuel supplies has been negotiated. In these circumstances he does not consider that he would be justified in asking for a change to be made, at any rate for the time being.

Subsidiary Services.

When asked as to the possibilities or probabilities of the operation of subsidiary services to connect up with the main route, Mr. Walker said that already in South Africa and Rhodesia a number of subsidiary lines had commenced operation. These have nothing to do with Imperial Airways but will be of value to people living at some distance from the main trunk route.

He saw no reason why a coastal service operating from the main trunk route and connecting it with Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga and Mombasa and other places, should not be a success.

"I feel certain that some such service will be established as it will mean an enormous saving in time, particularly for mails," said Mr. Walker.

The preparations for the new service are now nearly completed in South Africa, so that there should be no further hitch over the starting of operations in January. After visiting Nairobi Mr. Walker will follow the route all the way to South Africa and so be in a position to learn the exact state of affairs at each point on the line.

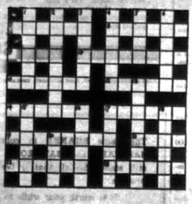
COFFEE MARKET.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd. are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated October 9, in which is given the following information:—Coffee Kenya A grade highest price £6.11.6 per cwt.; Coffee Kenya A grade average price £4.9.0 per cwt.; Coffee Kenya B grade average £3.19.0 per cwt.; Coffee Kenya C grade average £3.4.6 per cwt.; Coffee Kenya Peaberry average price £4.19.0 per cwt.; No. of bags (all grades) offered 2,308; No. of bags (all grades) sold 2,047; At an average price of £3.14.0 per cwt. The market is firm.

Nairobi Girl Guides.

The Nairobi Girl Guides and Brownies were the guests at Government House on Saturday afternoon of Lady Byrne (President) and the ladies of the Local Association and Executive Committee. During the afternoon a very creditable display was given by the Guides of the 1st Nairobi (Secondary School) Company, of guide work, drill, signalling and first aid. A pleasant afternoon closed with the ceremony of lowering the flag.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
CRYPTIC CROSSWORD No. 4.



To provide readers with an amusing and interesting intellectual exercise for their leisure moments, "The East African Standard" will publish in the Weekly Edition each week a Crossword Puzzle.

As a departure from the old fashioned type, clues are designed in cryptic form for the greater mystification of solvers.

The solution of this puzzle will be published next week.

CLUES.

ACROSS.

7. There is a singularly unlucky date in this insect.
8. Beforehand for a start this is successfully concealed.
9. Mountain ridge with an effid in it.
10. It is rubbish to a certain extent to have your nerves out of order.
11. It takes more than heads to win these in the races.
12. If you have rested for a start put down the fabric.
14. If you lend money you should be sure of it, but here you are more so to a great extent.
17. Ran away about the morning and burned.
19. "Stoats in."
21. Perhaps the excuses he offered in Scotland made him act as guide in the end.
22. Our first resting place makes us lead in a way finally.
23. Get the way of the wind first and you'll soon have the strength to do it.

DOWN.

1. Reverse your lips about the artist and you'll see the arrow.
2. He is a great admirer now and I do afterwards.
3. There is a distinct row in these tricks.
4. Can't they roll away? They could in a way to begin with anyhow.
5. This name is German whichever way you look at it.
6. In machinery you'll find drink in a certain direction.
13. The cargo boat was well ahead evidently and the whole thing is trodden on.
15. Though it has rested for a start, there is anger at last in this ridicule.
16. Firmly established with little Edward in the final position.
17. Fix this as a certain number finally and be done with it.
18. When a germ has got inside in a way you must make it reappear.
20. Here's a neat one to finish with.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 3.

THE PROPHECY OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Present World Depression Foretold.

Mr. G. W. Gayer, giving an address at the Nairobi Rotary Club's luncheon meeting on Friday, sought to show how the economic depression that the world is now passing through is in fulfilment of Divine prophecy, a prophecy similarly foretold by the Great Pyramid. Both spoke of it as a tribulatoin that embraced the whole earth, while the story was narrated as it affected Israel, the Israel commonly known as the lost ten tribes under the leadership of Ephraim.

"Those who can bring themselves," said Mr. Gayer, "to believe God when He spoke to us through the mouths of His Holy Prophets will be able to see that the prophecies concerning Israel are now being fulfilled in the English-speaking peoples—that is in the Nation and company (or commonwealth) of nations, including the 'great people' of America, who are, as prophesied, at the head of the nations."

He went on to say:—"Probably many wonder why God is inflicting this tribulation on man. But He has not done so. He gave man 'freewill', and it is in exercise of that freewill that man—without seeking God's will—has built up institutions which have inevitably brought him to this pass. God in his fore-knowledge knew it would happen and He is using man's foolishness to lead man back to him. Israel in their hopeless distress is to be the first nation to turn to Him and pray Him to do it for them. When they go down on their knees as a nation, then will come about the promised 'restitution of all things.'"

The Pyramid's Message.

In sketching the Pyramid's message concerning the days they are about to pass through, Mr. Gayer recalled that on a memorable occasion our Lord said "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon"; also that God promised "To pour out His Spirit on all flesh".

"What is now happening is that God is eliminating mammon from the field in order that it may be swept clean for the reception of His Spirit. The economic and financial systems and governmental organisations of man—unsupported by God—are being assailed. Man-made governments are disintegrating, man-made industries are crumbling, man-made economic and financial systems are failing, the gold exchange standard is losing its stability, world commodities are losing their values, and unemployment throughout the world is increasing. In the word of the Bible there is:—'on earth distress of nations, with perplexity.'"

"Now the basal medium of international commercial relations is the gold standard. In connection with this Sir Josiah Stamp said the other day:—"That he believed the gold standard was going to be the acid test of democracy. If there was a catastrophic fall of 20 or 30 per cent in the next year or two he could not see how the contractual relations between countries could be maintained." The gold standard is the logical result of the image of Gold set up by Nebuchadnezzar when "the times of the Gentiles" commenced. The worship of Gold has characterised the kingdoms of this world—including the British—ever since. The gold standard has to go, as will be made plain later.

"Now all this sounds like pessimism, but anyone who studies them will see that neither the Bible, nor the Pyramid, nor Mr. Davidson, of whom I am a humble follower, are pessimists, but optimists of the highest order. Remember before you can erect a new and beautiful building on the site of an old and crumbling one, you must first remove the existing debris, and that is exactly what God is doing by means of His human agency on this earth. When the offending material has been swept away He can build up a new and everlasting structure with living stones. The Bible and the Pyramid tell us this gigantic movement started milleniums ago and that the climax is being staged before our eyes at this moment. With eyes to see we can watch what is happening with intelligence."

Significant Dates.

Three significant dates, according to Mr. Gayer, were B.C. 590, A.D. 671, and 1931, August 23 in each case.

"In B.C. 590 Good removed the Light of His countenance from Israel's place of worship. After an interval of 1,260 years, in A.D. 671, He brought into existence the organisation on *State Lines*, of the British Church as His Ecclesiastical witness. The witness functioned for another 1,260 years as prophesised in Revelation, when the purpose for which it was organised ceased to exist."

Mr. Gare explained that by "witnesses" was meant the "civil" and "ecclesiastical" organisations of Israel, or Britain. "Revelation," he said, "tells us that they are to lie dead and exposed to ridicule in the 'street' for 3½ days. The Pyramid explains this is 3½ years (a year for a day) and it records the dates as from 4th June 1932, to the 5th December 1935. This does not signify either the death of the State or of the Church, but it does mean the mystical death of the organisation of both on *State Lines* which is a very different matter.

Key to Pyramid's Symbolism.

"For the benefit of those who do not know, I must explain that the key to the understanding of the Pyramid's symbolism lies in its 'Displacement Factor,' concerning which Mr. Davidson writes — 'The occurrence of this Displacement Factor is shown always to reveal an existing Displacement from the symmetry of God's scheme of Creation, or to reveal a process, drastic in its application, to break down the barriers that prevent the rectification of things that are displaced.' In 'measurement' the Displacement Factor is 286.1022 Pyramid inches, in 'time' it is 286 days or years. Now if we calculate the time between 23rd August 1931, (when the two witnesses ceased to function) and the 4th June 1932 (when the witnesses are to be exposed in the street) we find it to be precisely 286 days, which indicates a displacement from the symmetry of God's scheme of Creation.

"Similarly if we take the interval from the 5th December 1935 (when the 3½ years exposure is to end) to the 16th September 1936 (when Britain's tribulation and the "times" of the Gentiles is due to end) we also find it to be exactly 286 days, which announces a breaking down of the barriers that prevent a rectification of the thing displaced. The 286 days in the first instance, being in a negative direction, denotes the period during which mystical (not literal) death developes. In the second instance, being in a positive direction, it denotes the period during which mystical (not literal) resurrection takes place. Then from and after the 16th September 1936, their mystical (not literal) ascension, or entry into the Kingdom of God on earth is indicated. It is also at this stage that we may expect the judgment of the Nations.

Recent Events.

"If you can bear with me for another minute or two I would like to tell you of some interesting facts concerning the Labour Government. You will have noticed in the papers that the 23rd of August last was the crucial date of the political and economic crisis. It was a Sunday and the Members of the Labour Cabinet were unable to balance the Budget. They decided to resign rather than to accept the Government's proposals. On that day also the King arrived from Balmoral and commended the attendance of the leaders of the three Parliamentary parties. On Monday 24th the Labour Cabinet resigned and a so-called National Government was decided on. The 23rd, therefore, was the last day on which the Labour Government functioned as a Government.

"Now it must be remembered that the Labour Government was in power once before in 1924. On that occasion it functioned for exactly 286 days, which in Pyramid parlance signifies "Displacement." In what sense it was a displacement history will tell us later. All we know at the moment is that the late Labour Government was displaced on 23rd August 1931, and that the number of Socialist Members on that day was just 286. (Vide "Daily Mail" of 25th August last).

"A temporary National Government has taken its place. This temporary Government was not the result of the previously expressed will of the Nation and is in that sense unconstitutional. Should circumstances prevent it (or any future National Government) from lifting Britain out of the mire it is difficult to see what but mystical death will be its fate.

"Whatever takes its place is likely to be a departure from the constitutional form of Government. In which case the Civil organisation may lose its legal authority over the Ecclesiastical, and both terminate as organisations on *State Lines* at the same moment, which is precisely the Pyramid's prophecy. The Pyramid, some 5,000 years ago, recorded the obituary notice of both organisations as for 4th June 1932.

"I have tried to exclude Spiritual matters as far as possible but let me now remind you of our Lord's express exhortation —But when these things begin to come to pass look up and lift up your heads because your redemption draweth nigh. What more cheering message could we possibly ask for in this our darkest hour before dawn."

The Flood Case.

CROWN WITHDRAWS THE CHARGE.

It is announced that the Crown has filed a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Gerald Maurice Flood, who was recently charged before the Supreme Court with criminal libel. On that occasion the jury disagreed and a retrial was ordered. Mr. Justice Thomas on Thursday ordered that the accused be forthwith discharged.

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No morning
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"EAST AFRICAN ANNUAL."

Fine Publicity for the Territories.

I'm longing for the sunset's golden streamers in the sky.
And the silver snows of Kenya gleaming pure and cool on high;
For the stars like broken jewels and the moon so full and bright
Making black romantic shadows in the magic Kenya night.

These lines are a part of the lament of a Kenya exile told in illustrated verse in the 1932 "East African Annual" published last week and now on sale—a bigger, brighter Annual in a limited edition of 6,000 copies.

The Annual is East African from beginning to end, the cover design, the literary contributions, the amazingly fine photographs and the advertisements of East African enterprises. It is the finest publicity East Africa gets. It conveys, as nothing else has done before the appearance of the first Annual last year or since, the atmosphere in which East Africans work and play. This week a settler, returned from a visit Home, said he took a copy of the first Annual with him. It explained the Territories to scores of people through whose hands it passed. It was in constant demand. This year he has ordered twenty copies of the 1931-32 number—before he even saw it!

The exile from Kenya, whose lament is quoted above, knew his East Africa. According to the story, he was born here. But the purpose of the Annual is not only to refresh the memory of the exile, to light his eyes again when the camera brings back to him some well-remembered scene or to stir his thoughts by a phrase. The Annual is primarily for those who do not know East Africa, who are unaware of its spell and fascination, who have not experienced its charm. The series of articles, the delightful drawings and the magnificently reproduced photographs are all educative as well as entertaining. They present facts arrestingly. They are calculated not only to arouse interest in East Africa but to retain it. The "East African Annual" is, in fact, the final answer to the "Darkest Africa" legend. It shows on every page the evidences of progress so far removed from the standard of the primitive associated in many minds with the Continent that those who even handle this Annual and admire its technical perfection as a publication will no longer believe that Africa is remaining or can remain backward.

The Contents.

The 1931-32 number opens with an article by Capt. A. T. Ritchie, the Kenya Game Warden. He is concerned mainly in showing that so far as the great plains are concerned, Africa has not changed. But he has some difficulty in maintaining that in the face of the next article on "East African Cargoes", by the Port Manager, Mr. G. Bulkeley, who sketches the growing traffic in and out of the port of Kilindini and maintains with some inconsequence—treading on the toes of the Game Warden—that the elephant is more typical of East Africa than the lion! Tanganyika has an important place in this issue. Mr. C. E. Lane writes on the commerce and agriculture of the Mandated Territory, and later there are two interesting contributions on the southern part of that great undeveloped country, principally Iringa and the South-West Highlands. Soil fertilisation, as a subject, is succeeded by a record of Rotary in East Africa and again by a short story by F. Hamilton Birdsey. So there is no lack of variety! Major G. H. Anderson, the well-known elephant hunter, has contributed an article on shooting, Mr. C. E. Spencer, Hon. Secretary of the Kenya Polo Association, discloses the interesting fact that the game has been played in the Colony for over a quarter of a century. Follows an informed article on trade conditions, a delightful double page of illustrated verse by Caroline Anderson (who has been responsible for so much of the art work). Then there is the story—a true one—of the African Pig (with illustrations), a delightful East African sketch by that humourously-minded author, S. Lipscombe. "Niblick" has some reminiscences of pre-historic golf in the Territories, Captain Vivian Ward writes in praise of the delightful life on *safari*—one of Africa's greatest charms—there is too, an article on Magadi by Pearl Prestoe, a very informative survey of the facilities for European education in Kenya, with impressive illustrations showing the extensive modern building provision now made and a description of the progress and attractions of North Kenya and Nanyuki by C. T. Todd. The Coryndon Memorial Museum is fully described with several fine illustrations; Miss Horsbrugh-Porter writes informatively on some of the lesser known and isolated Native villages in Tanganyika. A specially contributed article gives an authoritative survey of Uganda cotton. Then by way of variety is a descriptive article on the ordinary things of life by C. M. L., who writes "From an East African Bungalow" where ordinary lives are lived. R. T. Roman describes a native leopard hunt (with photographs); Tom Dando writes enthusiastically on a form of holiday that will become increasingly popular—mountain picnics on Kenya; Mrs. C. M. Dobbs gives Kisumu's interesting history a place in the series. Zanzibar, always a subject of romantic literature, has been described by Jay Marston who also deals with the Western Province of Uganda. Capt. H. Dunkerley records the progress of Aviation in East Africa during the year; Native Education—one of the most important of all East African problems—is discussed by H. O. Weller, supervisor of technical education and illustrated by himself. Mr. T. L. Hately, known on every trout stream in Kenya, was entrusted with the story of fishing and he goes back until 1905 for his material. The photographs will interest keen anglers at home. H. G. Robertson has gone to that romantic relic, Fort Jesus, for the inspiration of a descriptive article; M. F. Hill reviews comprehensively Kenya's agricultural industry and H. N. Beresford describes the progress of the Plateau. G. Kinnear tells the story of Kenya's gallant struggle through the depression, and W. A. Lee contributes an article on tea growing. The Rev. A. Melville Anderson, who has one of the world's largest parishes, discusses the South West Highlands of Tanganyika with which he is intimately familiar; W. R. B. deals with the charms and the health of Kenya's European children (illustrated throughout the Annual by many delightful photographs). M. F. Hill also writes on the Turf and finally C. Luxford contributes an article on that promising district, Thomson's Falls.

There, then is the variety. But with it are scores of perfectly produced photographs which make the stories live.

The "East African Annual", 1931-32 (a triumph of the printer's art) will be the most popular Christmas gift in the Territories and it is hoped and believed that by the wide distribution of the edition throughout the world, the story of East Africa will become better known.

The Annual may be obtained through the "East African Standard, Ltd.," Nairobi, for Shs. 6/- or, posted direct to any address, Shs. 6/75.

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Limuru Road.

BAD PATCH TO BE PUT INTO ORDER.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

Limuru residents and the many motorists travelling to and from Nairobi up-country will be delighted to hear that the only bad stretch still remaining on Limuru Road route "A" will be put into first class order in the very near future. The section I refer to is from the Kyambu Road turning down the hill as far as to Mr. Impey's causeway, and then up the hill the other side.

This road was metalled some time ago, but unless the stones are covered by a thick coating of murrum which is then sealed with a bituminous compound, rain and erosion, not to mention the churning action of fast traffic causes a rapid disintegration of the road surface. This is exactly what has happened here, and one now has to plough through this section over sharp loose stones to the great detriment and damage to tyres. Work is being started on the 19th instant, to murrum the whole slope down to Mr. Impey's causeway, and when this is finished it will be sealed with "Colas" which will then convert this stretch into the equivalent of a tarmacadam road. The very bad surface up the hill on the other side of the causeway is going to be treated in a similar manner—when funds permit—which I am afraid will not be this year.

In order to help the public, however, the Executive Engineer, Nairobi, under whose aegis this work is carried out, has promised, to use his very best endeavours to find sufficient funds to continue murruming some 3/400 yards of the worst portion round the bend, and this will make all the difference in the world.

Further Improvements.

On behalf of Members of the R.E.A.A.A. I would also like to express my warmest thanks to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Lane, for so kindly erecting the much needed posts on Mr. Impey's causeway—thus preventing many cars from sliding into the swamp—and also for the much needed guard posts at the bad curve further on.

From the causeway to Major Ashford's farm the vegetation has encroached badly on to the road rendering visibility at the many corners extremely difficult and I have heard that three or four bad accidents were only averted through sheer luck. Mr. Lane has very kindly promised to get the vegetation at these danger points cut down within the next few days thus eliminating the present danger.

It is a great feather in the cap of the Public Works Department when one thinks of the condition of the Limuru Road between Nairobi and the Escarpment this time last year, and the splendid condition in which it is now.

Mr. William Blackwell of Cranwell Lane, Heston, Middlesex, had an unusual and unpleasant experience the other day. He was stooping over the chrysanthemums in his garden when an aeroplane came down on top of him. The offending machine was piloted by Mr. Ralph Millbank, a pupil at Heston aerodrome. Fortunately Mr. Blackwell was unhurt.

PLANTING FOOD FOR STOCK.

Urgency in View of Locust Damage.

In view of the threat to grazing and consequently to the dairy industry as a result of the locust infestation the following Department of Agriculture article written by Mr. W. D. Jardine, Livestock Officer, should prove of the greatest interest to farmers:—

The recent depredations of the locusts have emphasised the necessity for all stock farmers to make provision for supplementary feeding of their stock. This subject is fully discussed in Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 8 of 1931, and it is hoped that advantage will be taken of the forthcoming short rains, to plant as big an acreage as is practicable.

Efforts should primarily be directed to sowing bulk producing rather than quality crops.

A few suggestions are made, from which selection to suit the particular farm can be made:

Field Peas: These can be sown broadcast at the rate of 40 lb. per acre, the resulting crop being fed green or cut for hay when the pods are well formed and the peas have set. Cost of seed approximately Shs. 11/- per 200 lbs.

Sunflowers, when grown with field peas make an excellent crop for silage. Broadcast amongst the peas at the rate of 15 lb. per acre. Cost of seed approximately Shs. 10/- per load (60 lb.)

Vetch and Oats or Rye also make a good silage combination or, if circumstances permit, they may be cut for hay. 15 lb. vetches and 45 lb. oats per acre. Vetches cost Shs. 25/- per load.

Cowpeas should only be sown where they have proved themselves.

Turning to the succulent fodder crops, special attention should be paid to the following:

Rape. This is a quick grower and should come away well in the short rains. Broadcast at the rate of 6 lb. per acre. The cost of seeding at Shs. 1/50 per lb. is comparatively light.

Cow Cabbage. It is doubtful if time will permit of putting this excellent crop into seed-beds and transplanting out. About 2 lb. of seed at Shs. 8/- per lb. should supply enough plants for one acre.

Kale: Marrow Stem and Thousand-headed. The seed costs Shs. 5/- per lb. and should be drilled at the rate of 3 lb. per acre in rows about 24 inches apart.

These crops will come in most useful during the early part of the normal dry season next year.

Root crops. A small acreage of swedes and mangolds should be planted. The latter will come in most useful at the end of the dry season.

Sugar Beet. The seed costs Shs. 3/- per lb. and should be drilled at the rate of 6 lb. per acre like mangolds. This crop will stand through the dry season and has the advantage that both the tops and the root are edible.

The above crops are suitable for the short rains period. When lucerne and edible canna are available advantage ought to be taken of this time to extend the acreages of these crops.

Elephant or Napier grass is a very useful feed and is often to be found growing in the moister parts of the farm.

It is hoped that if this matter is pursued with energy that the fall in butter fat supplies usually experienced during January-March will be lessened and so bring additional benefit to the country at a time when every little helps.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1931.

The Locust Campaign.

The intimation that the Government of Kenya intends to call upon the entire man-power of the Colony to combat the locust infestation is the best and most encouraging announcement since the present invasion began ten months ago. It is quite time that the country realised the fact that the fight against locusts is not only the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. The task has to be shared by every man and woman in the Colony if it is to be effectively discharged. A "Swat that Locust" campaign, energetically applied in personal practice, will go far to help the more organised departments of large-scale destruction. In the communique published to-day the Government makes clear the legal obligation resting on occupiers of land to report laying areas and the presence of hoppers. It is to be hoped and expected that the provisions of the law will be firmly applied, without distinction, and that any penalties for neglect will be enforced. The people of Kenya have now to understand that without the most complete co-operation on the part of every section, and without the progressive development of a sense of individual responsibility for locust destruction, money provided out of State funds for campaigns cannot be effectively used. The Government statement lays stress on the fact that as far as possible it is only intended to destroy hoppers in those areas where they can be most quickly and inexpensively attacked. The country has no financial resources available to-day to enable it to spend a large sum of money carrying the war into the undeveloped and sparsely populated parts of the Colony such as the bush-covered areas of Ukamba and the waterless districts of the Northern Frontier Province. Two years ago, with larger balances, the Government attacked the problem on the distant borders, built roads, laid poisoned bait and organised motor units. But despite that expenditure the locusts are with us again in numbers certainly as large as before and co-ordinated reports show that the pests exist from the West Coast of Africa right across almost to the East Coast in a huge belt over a thousand miles deep including French Equatorial Africa, Liberia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Belgian Congo, the northern areas of Angola, Sudan, Abyssinia and all the East Africa Territories south to the Rhodesias. All the money that Kenya could afford would make very little impression on that colossal problem. But what we can do is to take the most sensible measures at our disposal to protect crops and grazing by organising the man power of the whole country, by concentrating on hoppers and flying swarms where they are open to comparatively inexpensive destruction and by avoiding panic-measures or a spirit of despair which would be an even worse infliction than locusts. It has yet to be proved that the expenditure of large sums of money will offer in proportion a greater measure of security than a well-directed common-sense campaign. An appeal is made to farmers in every district to take early steps to organise their resources under Honorary Locust Officers and group leaders. That method of attack has been proved effective already and with all the experience gained it should be effective again. Weaknesses were revealed in the organisation during the earlier months of this year and it is to be hoped and expected that in the coming campaign these weaknesses will be discovered and eliminated and that the executive headquarters of the locust war will keep in constant supervisory touch with every district, both by personal visit and by the best system of intelligence that can be organised, so that vulnerable points in the defence may be strengthened before the strain is placed upon them. In the native reserves there is ample man-power if its use is properly directed and if the African is made clearly to understand that every locust is an enemy of the country. Early meetings should be held in every district at which contact can be made between the Administration and the settlers with a view to proper organisation of material resources and a common sharing of the burden. It is perhaps permissible to hope that in Tanganyika and Uganda as well, steps are being taken, with the same broad conception, to organise the entire man-power of these Dependencies to fight and that no extraneous objects—such as the census in Uganda some months ago—will be allowed to take precedence over the importance of a continuous and unremitting warfare against the pest. The outline of the campaign issued by the Kenya Government is written in the proper spirit. The suggestion of rewards for new methods of destruction, an idea which it is believed originated with the special Committee, is an indication of a new determination to succeed. But success depends almost entirely on the spirit and the extent of co-operation and that, in turn, rests with the individual. A great deal can be done to prepare the groundwork for the campaign. Much depends on the prompt, regular and accurate character of information, and the country is entitled to expect that Government will use all its powers to assist and compel observance of the law in this regard. Although there have been and will still be many individual cases of hardship, the country itself is sound, its resources are considerable and the damage by locusts to crops and supplies of foodstuffs will be relatively small in relation to the whole volume of production. What is needed is stability in outlook. Stability can be secured if there is a determination to avoid hysteries in public life and instead to turn energies into organised and sustained endeavour backed by the will to come through. Co-operation and the feeling that every man, woman and child is doing his or her bit will be the best stimulant. "Pull together" should be the slogan of the locust war.

Kenya Butter.

PACKING REGULATION UNDER ORDINANCE.

The attention of manufacturers of butter sold locally is drawn to Section 5 of the Butter Levy Ordinance, 1931, which reads as follows:—

"All butter manufactured for sale within the Colony shall be packed or wrapped in such a manner that the name of the manufacturer or the place of the manufacture of the butter is clearly legible on the package or wrapper."

Provided that nothing in this Section shall be construed as making illegal the use of any package or wrapper bearing any mark under which butter is customarily sold at the date of the commencement of this ordinance.

It is requested that two specimens of any wrapper used or intended to be used may be submitted to the Treasury, Nairobi, for the purpose of record.

Monthly Coastal Service.

The SS. "G. Mazzini" will sail from Mombasa on the monthly excursion coastal cruise at 5 p.m. on October 26. She will arrive at Zanzibar on the morning of October 27 and sail on the afternoon of October 29; arrive at Dar es Salaam on the afternoon of October 29 and sail on the afternoon of October 30, arriving at Mombasa at daybreak of October 31. She will sail for Europe at noon on November 1.

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Discoveries and Proposals of a Cambridge Scientist.

[Special to The "East African Standard" by Dr. E. B. Worthington, leader of the Cambridge Expedition.]

The Cambridge Expedition which had been working in East Africa for nearly a year broke up at the end of August. Mr. Beadle had to return to Cambridge, Mr. Fuchs joined Dr. Leakey's Archaeological Expedition, but my wife and I, loath to return to an English winter, spent another six weeks in the field examining some of the smaller lakes in Uganda with a view to the introduction of fishes to them. The beautiful Lake Bunyoni in the Kigezi district, Lake Nabugabo near Masaka close to the Lake Victoria shore, and a system of swampy lakes — Nakavali, Kachira, and Kijanebalola—were examined.

The latter lakes are all joined by great stretches of papyrus swamp. The Kibali river drains them into Lake Victoria, and the Ruizi river which runs into them from the west is itself connected by a swamp to the headwaters of the Ntungwe river which enters Lake Edward. Thus these swampy lakes with their rivers virtually form a water connection from Lake Victoria to Lake Edward, and herein lies their interest.

In a previous article I have pointed out that Lake Edward once contained crocodiles, Nile Perch and other fishes. Subsequently the whole fauna was killed out by the lake drying up, and later still, when the area once more became water, the present fishes found their way in, probably from Lake Victoria. It seems probable that the water connection mentioned above via these swampy lakes, the Ruizi and Ntungwe rivers, is one, though perhaps not the only, channel through which fishes re-entered the Lake Edward basin. The channel seems to have been sufficient to allow the passage of certain fishes but not of crocodiles, for there are no crocodiles to-day in Lake Edward. Crocodiles are however present in Lakes Nakavali and Kachira. We conclude that they have not yet made their way up the Ruizi river, through the swamp at its headwaters and down the Ntungwe into Lake Edward.

Lake Nabugabo and Nile Perch.

There is no large good-eating fish in Lake Victoria. This has been a constant regret of anglers living near the lake shore and of fisheries authorities also for the supply of Ngege in Lake Victoria has become sadly reduced of recent years due to intensive fishing in those parts of the lake where fish can be brought to market quickly, and there is no other good fish to fall back upon should the Ngege supply become still further reduced. The introduction of Nile Perch would supply such another highly desirable fish and at the same time would utilise a great food supply in the open waters of Lake Victoria, consisting of little fishes (*Haplochromis*), which are at present left to themselves and wasted. In spite of this the introduction of Nile Perch to Lake Victoria must be vetoed, since the Nile Perch might eat up the Ngege and so ruin the present fishery, until intensive research has been carried out into the results of this introduction. Such intensive research would be difficult and costly if it had not so happened that nature has provided a site—a sort of field laboratory—where the introduction of Nile Perch can be tried out without doing any damage, and with the minimum of trouble and expense. This site is Lake Nabugabo.

A Miniature Victoria.

Lake, Nabugabo, situated near Masaka, is a stretch of water about five miles by three miles and about 15 feet deep. It lies close to the north-west shore of Lake Victoria separated by about a mile of dry land. It is in fact a little piece of the great lake cut off from the rest; at one time it was undoubtedly connected, and now it contains a sample of the Lake Victoria fauna—the Ngege, the Semutundu, the "Butterfish" and the rest. Lake Victoria in miniature with one exception—there are no crocodiles. This absence of crocodiles is a mystery, but it is a fortunate mystery, for, within easy reach of Kampala and Entebbe and offering admirable bathing beaches, the lake is even now much frequented as a holiday and bathing resort at week ends. How much more desirable the Lake would be for recreation if it contained a good sporting fish'

Fishing for Uganda.

Apart from the somewhat too easy Barbels at the Ripon Falls, angling in Uganda is not easy of access. True there are some trout in the Elgon streams and there are Nile Perch in Lake Albert, but Mt. Elgon and Lake Albert are far away. Why not therefore kill two birds with a stone, provide Uganda with anglers with sport, and test the effect of Nile Perch on the Lake Victoria fisheries by the simple expedient of introducing Nile Perch to Lake Nabugabo?

The Nile Perch may of course be unable to accustom themselves to their new conditions, but if they survive and multiply one of two things must happen: either they will find the indigenous fishes too easy prey and will kill out their food supply and finally die off themselves, or they will strike a natural balance with the other fishes, feed on them but not seriously reduce them in numbers. If the former, then some 20 or 30 native fishermen will be put out of work but could easily move their seat of activity to the nearby shores of Lake Victoria; if the latter, then there will be first rate rod fishing in Lake Nabugabo; perhaps the native fishermen will apply themselves to catching Nile Perch instead of Ngege, and if this proves satisfactory, the introduction of Nile Perch to Lake Victoria itself may well be reconsidered.

Lake Bunyoni.

Another lake for which the introduction of fishes can be recommended is Lake Bunyoni in the Kigezi district of Uganda, near the Congo boundary. This lovely lake where the steep-sided valleys descend into clean, clear water, with a fringe of purple water-lilies, is of quite recent origin. The lake is approached by a good road from Kabale over a steep col. Looking down from this divide one is struck by the fact that to the south Lake Bunyoni is at a much higher level than the bottom of the Kabale valley to the north. The lake was formed by its valley being dammed by a volcanic lava flow to the west, and consequently flooded. If the Kabale or any other of the Kigezi valleys were to be dammed, a similar lake would be formed. Lake Bunyoni is about 120 feet deep with an almost flat bottom but near the shores, which are characterised by extreme indentation, there are quantities of lilies and other water weeds which protect millions of small and microscopic animals—wonderful food for fishes.

Ngege Experiments.

Several District Commissioners stationed at Kabale have realised the possibilities of the lake and have made efforts to stock it with fish from time to time. In 1917 Mr. Phillips introduced the now abundant "nsonzi" from a swamp nearby, and in 1927 Mr. Trewin and again subsequently Phillips attempted to utilise the barren waters as a home for Ngege obtained from the warm low-lying waters of Lake Edward. The journey for Ngege fry was long and arduous, and although some lived to be placed in their new home, the big change in water temperature and other conditions required too much adaptation and after a few weeks nothing more was heard of them. However, during a stay of a fortnight on the Lake, net fishing most nights, we caught one Ngege, a breeding fish, so evidently a few survived their experiences and had grown sufficiently to reach breeding size.

This species of Ngege, however, is unlikely ever to thrive in the Bunyoni waters due to lack of its particular kind of food, but the Ngege that would thrive is the Lake Naivasha fish which has multiplied so enormously since its introduction by Mr. R. E. Dent. The altitude of the two lakes, Naivasha and Bunyoni is approximately the same, the water temperature is very little different and this Naivasha ngege is not so particular in its diet and would thrive on the food contents of Bunyoni which lacks the microscopic plant food to which the Victoria and Edward ngeges confine themselves.

Naivasha Black Bass.

Another experiment carried out in Naivasha which seems to be thriving beyond all expectations is the Black Bass introduction. Here again the example could be followed and by putting Black Bass into Bunyoni the lake could be provided with wonderful sporting facilities as an added attraction to its already superb setting among hills and islets. The lake abounds with a small frog which, apart from being food for the otter and cormorants, is all supreme in the waters and lives in multiplying millions. Black Bass would feed on these and for many a long year make no noticeable difference in this source of food varied as it would be with the other lake inhabitants such as prawns, water beetles, etc.

Sportsman's Paradise.

With this added attraction Lake Bunyoni might well be termed the "highland holiday" resort for the visitor, especially if the duck shooting was open for a few months every year, and for the native the harvest of multiplying ngege would enrich their poor waters.

It must be realised though that all these introductions should not be made without very careful and studied attention, and the results should not be left in the care of anyone but a trained scientist who would be on the spot to control the difficulties if the balance of life in the lakes should be upset in any way by the innovations. Otherwise, the introductions instead of being beneficial and remunerative might lead to disastrous results, wiping out the present flora and fauna before dying themselves and so leaving the lakes more destitute than previous to the hoped-for benefits.

Ordained Deacon.

On Sunday at St. Stephen's Church, Nairobi, Mr. George Arnold Conolly of the C.M.S., Nairobi, was ordained Deacon. Canon Burns preached the sermon.

WITHIN SOUND OF THE GALLOWS.

Conditions at Kisumu Prison.

Conditions at Kisumu Prison with regard to natives condemned to death are the subject of questions recently addressed to Government by the Hon. Conway Harvey, M.L.C., for the Lake Constituency. The questions were as follow:—

"What representations have been made to Government by the Visiting Justices to the Kisumu Prison on the subject of condemned prisoners awaiting execution?

"Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken to ameliorate the deplorable situation in this connection?"

Government has issued the following reply:—

"1. On the 27th July, 1931, the Visiting Justices to the Kisumu Prison invited the attention of Government to the undesirability of prisoners under sentence of death (i) being within hearing distance of the execution shed; (ii) waiting several months for the confirmation or commutation of their sentence. Arrangements have been made for the removal of the execution shed to another part of the prison. Pending the completion of these arrangements such prisoners will be removed from close proximity to the gallows when an execution is to take place.

Reason for Delays.

"2. The delay usual in the confirmation or otherwise of death sentences is attributable to the fact that in almost every instance an appeal is lodged against the sentence.

"In the specific instances cited by the Visiting Justices the sentences were passed in February, 1931, and an intimation of their confirmation by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa on the 16th June, 1931, was received at the Secretariat on the 9th July.

"The sentences were confirmed by His Excellency in Council on the 24th July and the sentences were carried out on the 12th August.

"3. The Government in consultation with His Honour the Chief Justice is taking every possible step to prevent undue delay in bringing cases before the Court of Appeal and in giving effect to the judgment of that Court."

Subukia Crops Damaged.

DISTRICT VISITED BY LARGE SWARM OF LOCUSTS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Subukia, October 8.

The Subukia Section of the Kenya Defence Force under the Section Commander, Major F. D. Boyce, held a very well attended shoot on the Rifle Range on Sunday, October 4. There were 25 members present and the practices fired were snap shooting at 300 yards, the targets being exposed for 50 seconds.

Major Boyce has been re-elected the member for the Subukia Ward on the Nakuru District Council.

Further severe damage to maize occurred in Subukia last week on farms which had so far escaped. The swarm, a very large and hungry one visited the farms of Messrs. Markwell, Hopley, Greig and Walker on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and has since gone North into lower Subukia and on to Laikipia near Thompson's Falls. It was the biggest swarm seen during the last month.

TRAGIC END TO GOLD SEARCH.

Kenya Prospector Dies in Hospital.

Tragedy has brought to an end a vain search for gold in the Kisii district.

Of a party of three who left Nairobi at the beginning of last month to prospect for gold, only one has returned. One died in hospital at Kisumu as a result, it is stated, of exposure brought about by a forced march from the River Gori and a second has disappeared.

This, in brief, is the story of the Nairobi expedition, (as told to the "E.A. Standard by Mr. Griffiths).

It comprised Dr. Hickey, formerly a coffee planter at Ruiru; Mr. H. T. Griffiths, an ex-member of the Kenya Police Force, and latterly an electrical engineer; and Captain Kenneth Savage, a Civil Engineer, who at one time was employed on the Nigerian Railway, and after a spell of service with the Aerial Surveys in Sudan came to Kenya.

Their imagination appears to have been fired by reports of gold found in Kisii, reports that were later officially denied by the Mines Department. Pooling their resources, they left Nairobi early last month, and headed for Kisii, finally reaching the banks of the Gori River, just on the border of Tanganyika.

A permanent camp was established here, in the neighbourhood of an old reef the existence of which has been known for a number of years. So old, in fact, that according to Mr Griffiths the cuttings were made at least ten years ago. They prospected up and down for at least 25 miles, but without success.

Went Away in the Lorry.

Then the financial resources began to fail, and their troubles developed seriously.

Both Griffiths and Savage were engaged in camp one day when Dr. Hickey took the lorry out. They naturally thought that he had gone on some special errand, or for a drive, and took no notice of his departure. As time went on and he did not return, they became alarmed. Griffiths and Savage waited on for some time, and then decided to try and get back to civilisation, for food was low, and they were without money.

A Long Trek.

Both dumped their gear save a blanket apiece and a shot gun, and started to walk. At first they made for Karungu, then changed their direction and headed for Kisii. Heavy thunderstorms occurred almost daily, and they lost all sense of time. The little flour they took with them gave out, and for food they were dependent on Griffiths' shot gun, with which he killed pigeons. Both men had been out in the Colony for some time, and so were able to make something of their circumstances.

Arrival at Kisii.

From their camp on the Gori River to Kisii is roughly one hundred miles, and it was not until they were nearing their destination that they got a lift into the place. Griffiths estimated they had been walking 12 days. They reported their loss to the District Commissioner who assisted them.

At Kisii, Griffiths said they met two other Europeans who had also been out searching for gold and were in rather hard straits. They had still got, however, their car.

Death of Savage.

Griffiths and Savage resumed their journey on to Kisumu. By this time the latter was very weak, and Griffiths had frequently to assist him along, holding him up and partly carrying him. On arrival at Kisumu, Savage went straight into hospital, but died without regaining consciousness. The cause of death, Griffiths believes, was partly due to the terrible march from the river, together with the effects of sleeping out in the heavy rains.

Griffiths sold his gun there, and with the proceeds came down to Nairobi, arriving at the capital last Friday. He still shows signs of his trip.

The Lost Prospector.

Of Dr. Hickey there is no trace or information. He may have wandered off into the bush and got lost, or the strain and stress of the search for non-existent gold may have told on him, for he is a man well over 60 years of age, though he looked physically fit enough at the start.

All three were married men. Savage (who was 39) has a wife and family living in Croydon, and died on his birthday.

The truck was the joint property of Griffiths and Hickey. The former lost all the kit that he took out, and would have been destitute of clothing etc., had he not left some behind in Nairobi at one of the hotels.

Hickey was said to be an old prospector, and Griffiths had a slight knowledge of it obtained during the time he was farming in Sorghor. Savage was a novice at the game.

Dr Hickey last May went through his public examination in bankruptcy, in respect of his coffee shamba, Theta Farm Ruiru. His estimated assets were £6,414, and there was an approximate deficit of £4,819. At that time he explained that mortgagees had closed in on him, he had been pulled out "like a wet dog in a sack" and he appealed to the Court to order the sale of his farm by auction, so that he could get something out of it. "It is all I had in God's world," he said.

The C.I.D., Nairobi, would welcome any information from the Tanganyika Police and administrative officers concerning Dr. Hickey, who may have wandered into that territory. Dr. Hickey has a wife and child.

Griffiths contends that there is no trace whatever of alluvial gold in the Kisii area, and that for other prospectors to venture there is waste of time and capital.

HEAVY HAIL STORM AT THOMSON'S FALLS.

Stones Two Feet Deep in Some Places.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Thomson's Falls, Oct. 6.

We have been the victims of a disastrous storm of hail with rain. In some places the hail was 18 inches to 2 feet deep. A neighbouring farmer had the roof of his dairy house crash in with the weight of hail.

Very poor returns are expected from the wheat. The locusts in most cases have left nothing of the crop. It is interesting to note, that these insects do no damage whatever to sweet potatoes and peas, while banana leaves are stripped by them.

The K.D.F.

A small body of the K.D.F. assembled at Rumuruti at the week-end, and Major White put them through their paces. The shooting for the Cup will take place next week, both at Rumuruti and Thomson's Falls.

Our locust officer, Mr. Bradshaw is very busy these days. The report that the locusts have become endemic appears to have truth in it, as nothing appears to shift them and burning grass will only encourage the swarms. For one thing, they do not mind the smoke, and as burning brings out the young green grass which these insects prefer they will remain as long as they can feed on these young shoots. They do not get down to the tall wheat, except to devour the ears on the top.

A very successful dance at Barry's Hotel was held last Saturday. The room was crowded with dancers, and the card tables were busy.

Wheat.

Representations are being made to Government through Legislative Council Members regarding the import duty on flour, and circulars have been sent to all wheat growers on this matter, as unless heavier duties are imposed, the majority of wheat farmers will be forced out of wheat production.

An exchange of Notes between the British and French Governments respecting the boundary between British and French Cameroons has been issued as a White Paper.

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WHY COUNCILLOR MAYER RESIGNED.

Impossible to Get on With Constructive Policy.

Mr. R. F. Mayer on Thursday resigned his seat on Nairobi Municipal Council as a representative for Parklands Ward. There have been inquiries since as to his reasons for resigning, particularly in view of the fact that, elected to the Council in 1929, he became Mayor for 1930-31, and had another year in the office of Councillor to serve.

Discussing the question in an interview sought by the "East African Standard" he was asked: "Had his defeat as Mayor for 1931-32 anything to do with his resignation as a councillor?"

"No," was Mr. Mayer's reply. "It had nothing whatever to do with my decision of this week."

"Then why the resignation?"

"Events of the past few weeks have made it apparent to me (he replied) that the town is not, under the prevailing conditions, likely to be given the best service by the Council. One or two of the Councillors have shown on more than one occasion that their actions are more obstructive than constructive, and the harmonious working of the whole has been seriously disrupted, with the result that I have found the work very difficult at times."

Asked to give a specific instance, Mr. Mayer said the deciding factor which caused him to resign was the sequel at the last Council meeting to the deliberations of a Committee and its recommendations.

On September 21, a meeting was held of the Committee appointed to consider applications for permission to establish trade premises in certain areas outside the commercial area, at which were present the Mayor (Councillor J. Riddell) the Deputy Mayor (Councillor T. A. Wood), Councillors C. O. Gilbert, P. C. Green, R. F. Mayer, C. Udall, S. T. Thakore, and Yusufali, while the District Commissioner and Councillor Narinder Singh also attended. This Committee resolved "That no applications be considered for the establishment of shops within that portion of Egerton Estate (Sec. VII of L.O. 36 Eastleigh) formerly proclaimed a residential area under the Eastleigh (Residential Area) Rules, 1923, and embracing plots Nos. 51 to 100 inclusive of Egerton Estate."

The reason for this resolution was that the plots in question are on the fringe of the new Native Location. The Nairobi Municipal Council are building numbers of new houses in that location and have provided there several houses which are designed for use as shops by the Natives themselves.

It was naturally thought that no member of the Town Council would support the establishment of shops by non-natives on the fringe of the location and therefore definitely in opposition to the enterprise of Native Traders in their own location.

But this reasonable measure of encouragement of the native was not forthcoming.

Although the Committee had decided that no applications for shops on the border be considered, the Town Council—by the casting vote of the Mayor (Councillor Riddell) following arguments by Indian Members—decided that the whole matter should go back to the Committee again!

Changed Their Minds!

Mr. Mayer said that every right-thinking person who appreciated what the trusteeship of the native meant, must agree with the original findings of this Committee to give the Native Trader a chance, yet their recommendation was referred back to them for reconsideration—naturally with the hope that Indians would be allowed to trade on the border of the native village.

"It is interesting to note," he added, "that the Mayor (Councillor Riddell) and Councillor Green voted for the motion to send the matter back to the Committee again, although in the committee itself they had agreed with the resolution to refuse Indian applications.

In addition the Mayor also gave his casting vote in favour of this course being adopted!

"This sort of thing," declared Mr. Mayer with emphasis, "is in my opinion a total waste of the time given by members of Committees—to be continually having their recommendations referred back for further consideration. The members of the various Committees do their best in the interests of the town, and have before them much more detailed information on the numerous matters that come before them than it is possible to bring before the Members in open Council and it is a grave reflection on the work of a Committee to have matters everlastingly referred back, in addition to being what I have already said—a waste of time.

The Mayor's Vote.

"The fact is that the Mayor (Councillor Riddell), up to the time that I left the Council in most instances, has voted with the Indians and I am certain that if the work of the Council is conducted on these lines, it will be very difficult indeed to find responsible citizens to come forward and offer their services.

"Another reason why I have resigned is the absence of any constructive policy; efforts have been made from time to time by some of the Members to establish a definite forward policy, but without result. The policy developed by some members is purely one of obstruction, and what we want in Nairobi is a constructive policy.

"Never, perhaps, in the history of the Town has the need for a definite constructive policy been more urgent; we are gradually emerging from a more or less elementary form of local Government to a wider and more important system, and on the Policy which is adopted during the next few years will depend in no small measure the future progress and prosperity of the Town.

"I am a very old resident of Nairobi. I have the interests of the town very much at heart, as I think, my work of the past proves. I am very sorry to have had to resign at a time when, through my advocacy, an Economy Committee was appointed, a committee that I should like to see function as soon as possible. But with conditions in the Council as they are now, resignation was the only course open to me with dignity.

"Should Nairobi on a future occasion want my services again, I shall be only too pleased to do what I can, but with, I hope, a very different atmosphere prevailing."

Fire at Ruiru.

Nothing remains save the stone walls of the house of Miss Stollard, Magongo Estate, Ruiru, which was completely destroyed by fire between midnight and 1 a.m. on the night of October 8/9. It is reported that the fire was of extremely short duration and had destroyed everything before any preventive measures could be resorted to, and it is understood that it was primarily caused by a discarded cigarette setting light to some paper which started the blaze. Miss Stollard got out of the building in the nick of time, in, it is stated, her night clothes. A neighbour, living some distance away, noticed the fire and hurried to the spot in his car, to find Miss Stollard already outside the house, which by this time was a furnace. The same neighbour, Mr. Pann, took Miss Stollard to the house of a friend. In the fire Miss Stollard has lost, besides some valuable furniture, jewellery, some of which she has collected during her visits to various parts of the world. Miss Stollard's escape from injury or death is the more remarkable in that only a few weeks ago she had to walk on crutches, due to an accident she sustained a few months previously. It is understood that the house and its contents are insured.

NAIROBI GIRL GUIDES AND BROWNIES.

Entertaining Afternoon at Government House.

The Girl Guides and Brownies of the Nairobi Companies spent a very pleasant time in the gardens of Government House on Saturday afternoon, where they were the guests of Lady Byrne (President) and the ladies of the Local Association and Executive Committee.

As early as 3-30 the place was gay with upwards of 200 young people all looking very trim and happy in their smart uniforms. A very delightful tea was served under the trees for the children, while small tables were attractively set out on the lawn for the relatives and friends.

After tea the little Brownies gave themselves up to the mysteries of a huge bran tub, from which wonderful prizes came with every dip. They were then entertained with games and stories by their various officers who saw that they had a thoroughly happy time.

Display by Guides.

The Guides of the 1st Nairobi Company (Girls' Secondary School) under the able captaincy of Miss Mary Beaton gave an extraordinary creditable display of guide work, which included company drill, signalling, knot tying, exemplifying the use of this knowledge in case of accidents, and hand and head bandaging. Special mention must be made of the high degree of professional knowledge shown by the Guides who took part in the display of head bandaging, and great credit is due to both pupils and teachers. The little Brownie who acted as the "willing victim" also deserves great praise.

The visitors were very struck by the variety of interests within the scope of Guide Work, of which they realized the items shown were but a few. Later on the Guides showed the visitors some of the lighter side of Guide life, and the amusing games they played very much delighted and amused the audience.

His Excellency's Visit.

During the course of the afternoon, His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne very kindly visited the children and took a keen interest in all they were doing. He found his way to a table showing handwork done by the Guides and Brownies, and was one of the first purchasers. He chose a set of luncheon mats from the very varied selection. This department was in charge of Mrs. Mortimer, Capt. 2nd Nairobi Co., and Capt. Lowe [illegible] Guides.

His Excellency was particularly interested in the Brownies, who gathered round him in numbers, eagerly showing him the treasures they had won from the bran dip. The friendliness of the little children quite obviously gave him a great deal of pleasure.

At 5-45 prizes were distributed to the winners of the various events during the course of the games by the Organising Commissioner (Mrs. T. Fitzgerald) and by Mrs. Orr, and in the unavoidable absence of Lady Byrne, the District Shield which was won by the 1st Nairobi Company, with the splendid result of 80 per cent. was presented to the leader of the Company by Mrs. Fitzgerald. The District Commissioner (Mrs. Wilkinson) spoke of the good work the Company had done during the preceding term.

Immediately before the lowering of the Flag at 6 o'clock, all children assembled in horse shoe formation, the little Brownies inside—and all stood at the salute. As soon as the Flag dipped, all present sang the National Anthem, and with a lusty "Three Cheers" for His Excellency and Lady Byrne, a most happy afternoon came to an end.

The officers of the Nairobi Guides wish to take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to all who helped towards making the children's party such a success,—to Lady Byrne especially for her kindness and interest, and to the ladies' committees and friends and to Colonel Ley (Service Stores) and to the visitors who came and showed their appreciation of the work done by the promoters of the Guide movement in Kenya.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN KIKUYU RESERVE.

Tribal Retainer Speared by Young Native.

A young native appeared in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Nairobi, on Tuesday, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to a native tribal retainer.

It was alleged that accused had been taking part in a prohibited dance in the Kyambu reserve and when he was about to be arrested, he raised a spear and stabbed the tribal retainer in the forehead. Complainant's wound was very severe, since it penetrated the bone.

A native witness told the Court that the complainant ran into a spear held by accused. He admitted that he himself was fined Shs. 10/- at Kyambu for taking part in the dance.

A Prohibited Dance.

The next witness, an old Kikuyu, said that the dance was held near his place, and he considered accused was too young to be allowed to take part in dances. A man would be liable to arrest if he danced without permission, and on this occasion no permission had been given.

Inspector Stewart submitted, for the prosecution, that no permission had been granted for the dance, and he suggested accused was guilty under Section 6 of the Native Authority Ordinance.

Judgment was reserved until Thursday.

The Judgment.

The Magistrate in giving judgment said he had no doubt on the evidence that accused speared complainant, and he pointed out that medical evidence showed the blow to have been severe. Inspector Stewart had submitted that it was a very serious case, of a determined and savage attack. He had also suggested if a substantial penalty were given it would be a lesson to other natives in the reserve. Accused was lucky not to have been charged with murder, for an operation performed by Dr. Braimbridge saved complainant's life.

The Magistrate considered there was no excuse for accused's action, and he sentenced him to three years' hard labour.

Glasgow's Chief Constable.

EX-TANGANYIKA OFFICIAL APPOINTED.

Forty-eight applications, including some from Australia, India, South Africa, Jerusalem and Gibraltar were made for the post of Chief Constable at Glasgow, the highest constabulary appointment outside London.

The post was awarded to Mr. P. J. Sillitoe, Chief Constable of Sheffield, who started police work in the British South African Police in 1908.

He rose to first grade in the administrative office and later became a magistrate in Tanganyika.

Court Charges.

In two cases of bankruptcy heard at Nairobi on Friday, debtors complained bitterly of the costs they had had to pay when sued for debt. One was an Indian, the other a European. The latter said that on one occasion he was sued for Shs. 27/-, and in the end he had to pay Shs. 87/-. In his case advocates' fees and court costs accounted for £200 in his bankruptcy.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1931.

Nairobi and the Locust Menace.

Yesterday the Government intimated its intention of calling on the whole man-power of Kenya to combat the locust menace. Nairobi is as interested in the success of that appeal as any of the agricultural areas, European or African, but unless some steps are taken to organise the large human forces available in the Capital little can be effected by individual enthusiasm and action. Believing that evidence should be afforded to Government without delay that the country is willing to accept the responsibility for co-operative action, and that the threat to the Colony's welfare is regarded seriously by every section of the community, the "East African Standard," discussed the position of Nairobi yesterday with the Elected Members for the Capital. As a result, men occupying responsible and representative positions in the life of the town will be asked to meet to-day to consider what plans can be formulated to provide Nairobi with an opportunity of joining with the settled areas in discharging the common task. There is every reason to believe that the community in the Capital is deeply impressed by the magnitude of the locust threat to prosperity and there is no doubt at all that every man, woman and child in the towns in the country is directly affected by and interested in the success or failure of the measures which are taken to cope with the present situation. Nothing will be gained either by delay or by an attitude of helplessness or indifference. As we said yesterday, the slogan has to be "Pull together." What Nairobi requires, with the mass of humanity at its disposal, is organisation and leadership. The evolving of a plan of operations is a task for a few people only but it is absolutely necessary that once a simple plan has been framed, the people as a whole should be prepared willingly and with enthusiasm and determination to play their part, however humble it may be. It is hoped that as a result of the meeting to-day, such a plan will emerge. It will entail several important steps, mainly a system of intelligence so that the townspeople may be made well aware of swarm movements and a method of mobilisation and concentration in the affected areas. For some months swarms have infested both private property and unoccupied land. The Government has laid on the shoulders of every occupier the responsibility to do all in his power to effect locust destruction and to report the presence either of laying areas or of hoppers. Hoppers will not arrive for some weeks and there is always the possibility that there may be no laying areas in proximity to the town but the essential thing is to be properly prepared and if attacks are organised on casual flying swarms, experience will be gained for more serious operations against hoppers. Although an invasion of private property in a closely populated residential area presents obvious difficulties which should be avoided in any scheme in which the general public is invited to participate, there is no reason at all why mass attacks, under the necessary direction, should not be carried out in the open spaces in and around Nairobi, and indeed at points some miles from the town, both at night and particularly in the early morning hours with the prospect of considerable destruction. The Locust War should not be regarded as a new game; it should be carried out seriously and efficiently for as long a period as is necessary to ensure the safety of the Colony and an example given by the people of Nairobi would lend encouragement to weary farmers in up-country districts who have been fighting the pest for many months. The first essential is to get down to details at once and to appoint a small Nairobi Executive empowered to mobilise and direct the voluntary assistance of the whole community.

The Graf Zeppelin is now a regular aerial liner and announces its sailing dates in much the same fashion as an ordinary steamer sailings.

THREE TREASURERS IN CONFERENCE.

Discussions in Nairobi This Week.

The "East African Standard" learns that the Treasurers of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya have been meeting in conference in Nairobi this week.

No special significance is to be attached to this gathering as opportunity has merely been taken to exchange views in regard to the general economic and financial position of the three territories between the Treasurers and the Customs authorities.

It is realised by the Governments concerned that there are a number of common problems which should be considered during the Budget period of the year and that round table discussions are far more satisfactory than the ordinary channels of correspondence.

It has been considered necessary to review the financial outlook, not only as it affects this year's Budget but as it is related to 1932 and the importance of uniformity in any action taken has been recognised by the Governments.

The Cotton Season.

TRADE VERY SLACK ON THE LAKE.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Mwanza, (by Mail).

Considering this is the height of the cotton season, trade is very slack. There is a slight upward tendency in the price of cotton.

Most bazaar traders are finding it difficult to dispose of their piecegoods due to the low purchasing power of the native.

There are no fresh indents for piece-goods going through.

Coffee Market.

GOOD ENQUIRY AT STEADY PRICES.

Messrs. C. C. Monckton and Co., have received from Messrs. T. H. Allan and Co., London, the following cabled report dated October 9 on the coffee market:

"The East African Coffee Market keeps firm with a good enquiry at steady prices for Kenyas.

"Kenya offered 2,550 bags in auction during the week ending October 10th, of which 1,477 were sold.

"Tanganyika offered 280 bags in auction, of which 137 were sold."

TANGANYIKA MINING ORDINANCE.

To Make Prospecting More Attractive.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Dar es Salaam
(by mail).

A new Bill to amend the Mining Ordinance, 1929, has been gazetted. This Bill, which will be considered at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council, has been introduced on the following grounds set out in the Objects and Reasons:

Section 7 of the Mining Ordinance, 1929, saves from the operation of the Ordinance the taking of certain minerals by natives according to custom. It is considered desirable to extend the scope of the section in favour of land owners, etc., in respect of building material used for the construction of dwelling houses and certain other purposes.

Under section 28, coupled with regulation 22 (b) of the Mining Regulations, 1929, an alluvial prospector is limited to working one alluvial claim of 300 feet by 100 feet equal to .6887 of an acre. The suggestion has been made that such a small unit is not sufficient to provide a pioneer prospector with any incentive to useful discovery, and that if the law were altered so as to place no restriction on the number of alluvial claims which may be held and worked by an individual, the effect may very well be to attract capital for gold mining development in the Territory.

The opportunity has been taken of putting forward one or two amendments of a minor nature and to provide simple machinery for recovery of compensation on the death of, or injury to, a native due to an accident in connexion with mining operations.

Wheat and Barley Crops.

A POOR HARVEST IN THE RONGAI DISTRICT.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Rongai, Oct. 12.

The remains of the wheat and barley crops are now being harvested, and are showing very poor returns, after previous locust visitations. A crop of two or three bags to the acre is considered quite good this year.

There is not very much green maize in the neighbourhood at the moment, and so the locusts are not such a potential menace as they were earlier in the year. However there have been swarms in Upper Rongai every day during the last week, and most of them have reached considerable dimensions. Their general line of flight appears to be over the Mau Escarpment, where they seem to disappear into the forest. Several specimens examined locally were found to be full of eggs, but as there is no appreciable colour change yet, it is hoped that they will not lay in the district.

A well known Nottingham doctor, Dr. Gilbert Blurton was unfortunately asphyxiated in mall week while experimenting with a new type of oxygen gas mask. He was alone in a bedroom of his house at the time of the accident.

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S.S. "HOUTMAN" — 21st October. S.S. "TASMAN" — 24th November.
Taking Passengers and Cargo to:—Dutch East Indies.
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Fares to Java and Singapore:—1st Class £35. 2nd Class £24-10. 3rd Class £14-10
Two-Monthly Service to Seychelles by S.S. "HOUTMAN."
Agents in Mombasa:—
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CALL TO MAN-POWER OF KENYA.

To Co-operate in Coming Locust Campaign.

WORK FOR MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

£1,000 for Rewards for New Methods of Destruction.

An appeal to the country to co-operate the whole of the man power is contained in the following statement on the coming locust campaign issued by the Department of Agriculture of Kenya Colony. The general lines of action are indicated but it is this time the public will not only expect Government to meet any expenditure other than that involved in these measures in view of (1) the urgently necessary of conserving financial resources, and (2), the uncertainty of being able to arrange any greater protection for stings by more costly measures unless and that the locust hatchlings from the West coast attend to the East coast of Africa and is at some points over thousand miles deep.

The official statement reads:

It is now almost certain that the flying swarms of locusts now in the Colony will shortly lay and subsequent generation of hopper emerge.

Early information as to flying swarms and the emergence of hoppers is of supreme importance. All persons are earnestly requested to give immediate notice of any such appearance of flying or hoppers to the District Commissioner, Veterinary Officer or Agricultural Officer. All occupiers of land are requested that they are required by law to report such cases of which they hold to the police.

Hoppers will be dealt with effectively in the Areas in which they are in epidemic and temporarily destroyed and any action taken in this regard will be repeated in addition to this will receive the consideration of this Government as the occasion may arise.

Appeal to Farmers.

Farmers Associations are to be requested to appoint one or more reliable persons who will take a small amount of operations in the areas of such associations and groups of farmers in Kenya Colony and Uganda to continue the efforts to destroy hoppers on such farms. Farmers are requested to exhibit the results of the Honorary Locust Officers appointed to the Director of Agriculture at the earliest possible date.

The obstinacies of the recent locust campaign in the Nyanza, Naro and Rift Valley Provinces depended entirely upon the efforts of individual farmers and it is considered that if all will join one their best endeavours wholeheartedly in co-operation with the Officers of the Government in the Destruction of the pest.

It has been decided that every effort must be made to destroy the locust not only hoppers but also flying swarms.

A Common Duty.

The issue are always hard and apply equally to the swarms of early mornings and during rain, and it is believed that if every man, woman and child of every Province in Kenya Colony as many locusts as he can during occasional swarms at such times the numbers of the pests will be gradually but progressively reduced.

It is therefore Government's intention to call upon the entire man power of the Colony to combat the locust.

To this end the following annual grant to the Locust Rules has been made:—

(1) Any person or any flying locusts shall settle on any land the occupier thereof shall forthwith use his utmost endeavours to destroy the said flying locusts by the adoption of such measures as are recommended by the Director of Agriculture.

The measure recommended is "treating" whenever possible and every opportunity should be taken to attack locusts settled during the night, in the early morning or whenever they are found in such and immediately before and during rain.

In Native Reserves Headmen are already equipped with the necessary authority in order they may proceed to factory locusts in any stage of development. The Director of Agriculture has been instructed to direct all Headmen to issue orders accordingly for the destruction of flying swarms whenever they settle in reasonably effective numbers.

The one salient consideration that must be borne in mind is that the success of the whole the enterprise will be determined by the measure of co-operation with which it is undertaken. The legislation of measure of co-operation cannot be achieved unless the whole population can be persuaded to believe in the efficacy and to support it to the extent of being able to deal with every means at their command.

Rewards.

The sum of £1,000 has been allocated for rewards to be paid for the purpose of giving suitably effective and inexpensive methods of Government any new method of dealing with locusts which can be tested out on its merits. Any such suggestion should be forwarded in the first place to the District Commissioner who will arrange for such food which is to be tested, subject to the Director of Agriculture, and be considered for further examination is warranted.

Any such suggestion should be big enough to use their utmost endeavours at all times to assist the Government in the distribution of locusts and to assist the Director of Agriculture in the prosecution of the campaign. Government confidently expects to all the inhabitants of Kenya Colony to help in the campaign by helping to the greatest possible extent. Let it be said that the Colony is large enough to repay the Government for the expenditure, but unless that has been received in the measure mentioned above, the Colony will be unable to cope with the pest and the whole people of East Africa practically. Many enquiries have been made.

The Exhibit built being very fine. It is a great pleasure to see the Central Kenya Colony demonstrating coffee and plants, the Uganda Exhibit, the "Cotton Bush" ground and the different products of Uganda, the Tanganyika Exhibits and Tanganyika processes.

Ancient Egyptian Cotton.

Hyperion, Bishop the Christian, grew better cotton than is now produced anywhere in the world, according to Professor George L. Clark, of the University of Illinois, U.S.A. Professor Clark has been called on X-ray examination of cloth taken from mummies of the period 70 B.C.

NEW AIR FEEDER SERVICE.

Connecting Coast with Main Line.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Dar es Salaam, Monday.

Details of a scheme are announced officially to-day whereby Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga will be linked to the main air route from England to South Africa by a weekly feeder service operated by Tanganyika Government aerodrome and Wilson Airways.

The Imperial Airways flying boat due at Kisumu on October 20 will be met by a Wilson Airways machine and mails for places in Tanganyika which can be served better through Tanga and Dar es Salaam than from Mwanza and the Mails for Zanzibar will be conveyed to Nairobi by air, then to Mombasa by night train and thereafter to Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. Tanganyika Government aerodrome will be open each week at 8-15 on Friday.

The inaugural pioneer is as follows:—Letters will be posted from the Nairobi over Wednesday morning and will catch the same coast at Kisumu on Friday. Mails would be sent by letter posted under present circumstances via Mwanza on the previous Saturday.

THE REPORT ON EAST AFRICA.

A Forecast of Its Provisions.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 3.

(By Air Mail).

As I have already called, the Joint East Africa Committee finished its report this week and it will be published in a few days' time.

It will be found that it is a document of which nobody can particularly object on any score and I believe it will also be found that it takes matters back to what I may call the Gore-Ian-Sold-Church Report, really wiping out the Hilton Young and Wilson reports.

There is to be no Closer Union but greater interwork on lines of mutual cordiality and help, by means the different Governors and Services.

If Parliament had not to be dissolved, it is just possible that the Report would have been more intimative, but Members had to face the fact that if they were not quick they would be a body, cease to exist at all and they were very anxious to see that the result of all their labours was not sterile.

It may be that no legislation will be necessary at all as a result of the Commission's Report, and in any case we are far too busy with our own troubles to bother much about what is happening away.

Temperance in Nairobi.

DECISION TO FORM A SOCIETY.

At the T.M.C.A. on Thursday evening a well attended meeting was held for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. H. Ward. The results decisions adopted were as follows:

"(1) In view of the alarming increase of the facilities for drinking in Nairobi, and the consequent dangers arising therefrom especially to young people, it is resolved that here and now the necessary steps shall be taken for the formation of a Temperance Society.

(2) The objects of the society shall be to oppose the aggressions and extensions of the liquor trade and to discourage the use of alcoholic liquors by all legitimate means, the method to be of preventive and remedial character such as—newspaper correspondence and letter and drawing-room meetings, lectures (public, and in schools) social gatherings, special sermons, etc."

(3) Membership.

On the question there was difference of opinion. One or two of a friends advocated the moderate drinkers who were in general agreement with the aims of the society should be eligible for membership. Eventually however, it was decided one can that the members should be on the basis of total abstinence from every kind of alcoholic drink on a Sunday.

(4) That the name shall be "The East African Temperance Society" and that the minimum annual subscription shall be one shilling.

The election of the President and four Vice-Presidents was left over pending the number of two of the gentlemen proposed. Mr. Mortimer and Capt. Ward appointed Secretary, and the members of the Committee were elected.

Indian By-election.

This by-election to fill an Indian seat on the Kenya Legislative Council is fixed for November 14. The candidates are Messrs. Jamal Mohdhai Patel and Ghamandi.

The election takes place the whole of the Indian electorate in the Colony and Protectorate, and the election is at the Legislative Commissioner's Office, Nairobi.

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

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HOME FOOTBALL.

Results of Saturday's Matches.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 11.

The following are the results of football matches played in Great Britain to-day:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

(Division I).

Aston Villa 2, Bolton Wanderers 1.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Manchester City 2.
Birmingham 1, Arsenal 5.
Derby County 3, Birmingham 1.
Grimsby Town 1, Chelsea 3.
Huddersfield 2, West Bromwich Albion 2.
Liverpool 3, Sheffield Wednesday 3.
Leicester 2, West Ham United 2.
Newcastle United 2, Middlesbrough 1.
Portsmouth 0, Sunderland 0.
Sheffield United 1, Everton 2.

(Division II).

Bradford 2, Southampton 1.
Bristol City 4, Barnsley 0.
Bury 1, Leeds United 4.
Charlton Athletic 1, Millwall 3.
Manchester United 2, Preston North End 2.
Notts County 2, Chesterfield 0.
Oldham Athletic 2, Swansea Town 0.
Plymouth Argyle 3, Notts County 1.
Port Vale 2, Bradford City 0.
Tottenham Hotspur 1, Burnley 1.
Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, Stoke City 1.

(Division III).

Bournemouth and Southern United 2, Northampton 0.
Brighton and Hove 4, Bournemouth 1.
Chester United 1, Torquay United 2.
Crewe City 5, Luton 2.
Exeter City 3, Cardiff City 1.
Fulham 1, Reading 1.
Mansfield 3, Crystal Palace 1.
Norwich City 2, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Swindon 2, Bristol Rovers 1.
Thames 0, Brentford 0.
Watford 2, Gillingham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Bournemouth 2, Hamilton Academicals 0, Leith Athletic 2.
Ayr United 2, Morton 1.
Celtic 3, Dundee 1.
Cowdenbeath 1, Hamilton Academicals 0.
Dundee 1, Kilmarnock 1.
Hearts of Midlothian 2, Falkirk 0.
Motherwell 3, Dundee United 0.
St. Johnstone 3, Aberdeen 2.

GLASGOW CUP.

First Round.

Queen's Park 0, Rangers 2.

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

(Copyright.)

Golf.

BRITISH LADIES DEFEAT FRENCH.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 11.

A team of British ladies defeated a French side by eight matches to all, while one game was halved.

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

(Copyright.)

SPRINGBOKS WIN AGAIN.

First Matches in Wales.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 11.

The South African Rugby team played matches of their tour in Wales, and Great Britain, but Newport to-day by 15 points to 3.

SWANSEA BEATEN.

London, October 11.

Before a crowd of 80,000 spectators, the South African Rugby team defeated Swansea at Swansea to-day, by 10 points to three. The score at half-time was 10 points to nil.

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

(Copyright.)

The Cambridgeshire.

LATEST LONDON BETTING PRICES.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 13.

Link Boy has been established as favourite for the Cambridgeshire, the last race of the Ascot autumn handicap events. The call over at the Jockey Club on Tuesday night saw the following quotations:—

10 to 1 against Link Boy
100 to 8 against Lord Bill
100 to 8 against St. Cyrwil
100 to 6 against Hill Cat.
20 to 1 against Jasque.
20 to 1 against Lucky Tor.
20 to 1 against Disarmament.
20 to 1 against Ronsion.

Alock and Lady Marjorie were scratched at nine o'clock on Monday.

The Times' fixture Links Tor for the Cambridgeshire.

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

(Copyright.)

Rugby Football Results.

"LIGHT BLUES" FINE VICTORY.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 11.

The following are the results of the leading Rugby matches on Saturday:

Cambridge Univ. 35, Old Leysians 0.

Northampton 10, Richmond 9.
London Scottish 10, Rosslyn Park 0.
Harlequins 8, Portsmouth Services 0.
Gloucester 12, Leicester 6.
Bristol 17, Devonport Services 10.
Pontypool 4, Cardiff 3.
Blackheath 27, Old Paulines 3.
Birkenhead Park 20, Liverpool 3.
Old Millitians 3, Old Merchant Taylors 3.
Newport 18, Blackheath 6.

Scottish Matches.

Glasgow Acas. 11, Glasgow High School 8.
Watsonians 10, Edinburgh Acas 3.
Kelvinside Acas 9, West of Scotland 3.
Greenock Wan. 8, Hillhead High School 6.
Selkirk 16, Dunfermline 3.
Hawick 11, Gala 0.
Edinburgh Univ. 9, Jedforest 5.
Heriot's 19, Melrose 5.
Stewart's 12, Edinburgh Test 8.
Fettes 9, Edinburgh School 14, Edinburgh Univ. 2.

Duke of York Handicap.

PRICKET WINS BY NARROW MARGIN.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 11.

The following is the result of the Duke of York Handicap run to-day over a mile:

Mr. Arthur James' PRICKET (T. Weston) 1.
Mr. Marshall Field's DANCING JOY (Dunne) 2.
Mr. Buchanan's PHILAE (Childs) 3.

Jihaan ran. Won by a neck, with neck between second and third. Betting: 7/1 Prickett, 100/6 Dancing Joy, 8/1 Philae.

Winner bred by Hon. G. Lambton.

The following list of "who runs" has been furnished by Mr. M. Business:

Also ran:—Trunchest (Dick), Jasque Bonne Branche (C. Richards), Gunner (Dale), Lady Marjorie (Dunglass), Coldstream (G. Richard), Rivaly (Rouse), Linden Oak (H. Beasley), Red Wallis (Gordon), Lion Hearted (H. Wragg), Knight of the Vale (Gotlob), Wee Sam Sou (Burns), Mungo (Robertson).

Boxing.

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

New York, Oct. 13.

After two postponements the meeting of Jack Sharkey and Pipino Cuneo for the world's heavyweight boxing championship took place at Ridgefield this evening, when Sharkey succeeded the giant Italian in a fifteen rounds bout. The fight was recognised by the New York Commission as the world's title.

Carnera weighed 18st. 8lbs. son Sharkey 14st 6lbs.

Nakuru Race Meeting.

ENTRIES FOR CHRISTMAS HANDICAP.

The following are the entries for the Nakuru Christmas Handicap, to be run at the Nakuru Race Meeting on December 2:—

A Handicap open to all E.A.C.B. Horses classified in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Divisions. By subscription of £1 each at date of entry, a further £1 if left in seven days after publication of the Handicap and a further £3 if left in other closing dates of entries for the Meeting. Entries for the Race closed at the Office of the Jockey Club of Kenya on 8th October, 1931. Winner to receive Rs. 2,000. Third £5 Distance 1½ miles.

Mrs. Anstey and Mr. Lugat's ch.C.B.m. Bubbles (Bell) 1.
Mr. Ogilvie's Cole's ch.C.B.g. Dilemma (B).
Mr. T. Cornelius' Black's ch.C.B.g. Defender (B).
Mrs. H. Silver's br.C.B.g. Rosemary (G).
Mrs. R. C. Long's ch.C.B.m. Buttercup (L).
Mr. C. Bumpus's b.C.B.g. Chariton (a).
Mr. L. Bassi's ch.C.B.g. Little Surprise (B).
Mr. J. Barrah's b.C.B.g. Pistive (B).
Mr. J. Barrah's ch.C.B.g. Narrow (G).
Mr. T. Corbett's gr.C.B.g. Lone Bird.
Lt. Gen. A. C. Lewis's b.C.B.g. Spinner (J).
Mrs. Ive M. Morgan's b.C.B.g. Hier's Guest (G).
Mrs. Ive M. Morgan's ch.C.B.m. Aspenny (G).
Capt. E. P. A. Gooch's b.C.B.g. Chiver Club (A).
Messrs. Lawford and Bumpus's ch.C.B.m. Lady Teem (S).
Mr. R. Usher's ch.C.B.g. Record (B).
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MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

Alarming Affair Near Jinja.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Kampala, Oct. 13.

Monday's mail train met with a serious accident three and a half miles beyond Jinja and five coaches were overturned.

There were no personal injuries, except that the cook in the restaurant car was scalded when the coach turned over. The accident occurred at 10-40 a.m. and a breakdown gang was sent out to the spot. The journey was resumed at midnight last night.

Enquiries made by the "East Standard" at the Railway Head Office at Nairobi, showed the information that the mail train from Uganda was derailed outside Jinja at about 10-40 a.m. on Monday. The cause was unknown, and two trucks and three carriages were involved in the derailment. The train, which was due in Nairobi at 2-30 pm. yesterday, would not arrive, it was stated, until early this morning, and would then be about 12 hours late. The train will leave Nairobi station today for the Coast at 4-30 p.m., and will thereafter reach Mombasa a day behind time. When the accident occurred the train was carrying 22 second-class passengers. No one was injured.

East African Produce.

DISPLAY AT THE GROCERS EXHIBITION.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, (by Air Mail).

East Africa is exhibiting this week at the annual Grocers Hall in the Grocers Exhibition which opened last Saturday with a luncheon at which Sir Robert Hamilton, M.P., the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies presided. Mr. Thomas was to have attended but owing to pressure of work could not go.

In referring to the Empire Market Board, Sir Robert said they attached great value to the matter of publicity, and he was glad to know that Lord Bledisloe had in the exhibition a man impressing upon the world should drive universal attention. We never much behind our competitors in the way in which we marketed our goods. If the grocers demanded that British goods should be marked it would induce the public to insist on having everything British.

B.A. Stand.

Sir Robert had a chat with Major Carlet Ward at the East African Exhibition and he was very pleased to see them exhibiting. The Board was prepared to assist in exhibiting everything likely to Kenya, grocers, namely coffee, tea, cocoa, tobacco, fruit and cloves. The Exhibit is valuable and it should be a great deal of good people all East African products. Many enquiries have been made.

The Exhibit built being very fine. It is a great pleasure to see the Central Kenya Colony demonstrating coffee and plants, the Uganda Exhibit, the "Cotton Bush" ground and the different products of Uganda, the Tanganyika Exhibits and Tanganyika processes.

Ancient Egyptian Cotton.

Hyperion, Bishop the Christian, grew better cotton than is now produced anywhere in the world, according to Professor George L. Clark, of the University of Illinois, U.S.A. Professor Clark has been called on X-ray examination of cloth taken from mummies of the period 70 B.C.

Obituary.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF KENYA.

The death took place at Mombasa on Saturday evening of Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, formerly of the late Mr. Grosvenor-Williams and Knightwick, Kidong Valley.

Mrs. Smith was one known to the Coast last Friday in the hope that the change would do her good. Left to the surgeon of her husband, however, she was transported to hospital a day or two later suffering with cerebral malaria, from which she died.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been in the country from the time that Mr. Grosvenor-Williams came to Kenya, about 25 years ago. The sympathy of many friends will be extended to Mr. Smith in his sad and sudden loss.

Blood Donors.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NAIROBI BOY SCOUTS.

It has been the endeavourment that the transfusion of blood from one person to another is something of a delicate method of saving a patient's life. Wishing to give the Boy Scouts of Nairobi an opportunity of living up to their motto, "Be Prepared" for others, the Nairobi Community of the Kenya Boy Scouts Association recently requested one of the members of the Medical Staff to explain to them the method of the use of blood transfusion.

Within the days of this lecture, from about sixty Scouts there were obtained 24 volunteers to act as "donors" of blood. These volunteers will be thoroughly examined, and those who are physically fit will be placed on the series list of "donors" available to be called upon to give of any spare time of the day or night.—"Sunshine" Official Cable.

OFFICIALS AND SETTLERS CRICKET MATCH.

Fine Stand by Walter Brothers in Officials' Second Innings.

SETTLERS LOSE BY 235 RUNS.

Three Centuries Recorded.

In brilliant weather the annual Officials and Settlers cricket match opened on the Gymkhana ground on Friday of last week. General Rhodes won the toss for the Officials and elected to bat, opening in company with M. Walter to the bowling of G. Scholefield and R. O. Mayers. One change was made in the Officials side, H. Williams, Kiambu, coming in in place of E. J. Honore, who was unwell, while J. P. Bell kept wicket in place of A. H. Kneller, last year's stumper for the settlers, who was suffering from an injury to his hand.

The match this year saw an innovation in that the larger stumps were in use for the first time.

M. Walter opened the score sheet for the Officials with a single off Scholefield's last ball in the first over. With Mayer on at the pavilion end, Walter drove him to the off boundary. Two more runs came off this over, one to Walter and one to Rhodes.

Runs came slowly to start, mostly singles. The bowling was good, and neither batsmen could do much with it. Scholefield was nipping off the pitch, and Rhodes found trouble in playing him, while Mayers was fast, with an occasional ball that just went over the wicket with the batsman beaten all the way. With the total at 39, the first bowling change was made, Goldhawk replacing Mayers at the pavilion end. The change seemed to suit, as the first over from the new man realised nine runs, Rhodes turning a long hop for last ball to the leg boundary.

First Wicket Falls.

Another change was effected with the total four short of the half century, Mayers coming on in place of G. Scholefield, Walter to pull his first ball to leg to send up the fifty after forty minutes play. Mayers only bowled one over, injuring himself when he tripped on the matting and sprained his knee. It proved a double change as Pollock replaced Goldhawk at the other end. The latter came on at the far end. The first wicket fell with the total at 61, when M. Walter cocked one up to Dorrington at point. It was a bad stroke. He had been at the wicket for just short of an hour, and had batted confidently all the time. With his score at 35, Rhodes survived an appeal for a catch behind the wicket, although it was a none too confident one. The batsman signalised his survival by pulling the next ball to the leg boundary. Rhodes had another narrow escape a few runs later, when he came close to being run out. He denied the run, and then accepted it. The next bowling change a double one came with the total at 95, Crawley replacing Goldhawk. The latter had proved somewhat expensive, his eight overs yielding 44 runs. G. Scholefield came on at the pavilion in Pollock's place. Rhodes sent up his half century with a cut past cover for two. P. Walter sent the hundred up with a drive past deep cover.

Rhodes Out for 79.

Runs had come fairly freely during the last threequarters of an hour, until just before luncheon, when the bowling again got on top of the batting. Beattie was displaced after the interval by Goldhawk. Success soon came to the latter as, off the first ball from his fifth over following the restart, Rhodes put one up to G. Scholefield at square leg. He had started shakily, but once he settled down, scored freely, although he was never too happy against G. Scholefield. It was a splendid innings, got against some splendid bowling. His total included six 4's and seven 3's. He had been at the wicket for ninety-five minutes, and never gave a chance.

Another double change was effected soon after, Dorrington coming on at the pavilion end, while Crawley replaced Goldhawk. Allen opened convincingly, six balls receiving four 4's and a couple of singles. Beattie came on instead of Dorrington, but runs still continued to come. Crawley got his first success off the last ball of his late over, when he had P. Walter caught behind the wicket. His had been a steady innings, and during his stay had helped to add over a hundred runs.

Three hours play realised two hundred runs, Allen signalling the figure with a single to the on. Success came to Beattie in his third over, when he clean bowled Osborne with an off break.

With a new ball, G. Scholefield replaced Crawley at the tennis court end, while Goldhawk came on at the pavilion end in place of Beattie. Allen, after a merry innings, went with his total three short of the half century. He appeared to play the ball, but the appeal from the bowler was upheld.

Tea was taken with the score at 240 for 5 wickets down.

Kneller relieved Bell behind the stumps following the tea, and with Pollock winning on at the far end, another wicket accrued. The Mombasa man got Low with a ball that came in from the off and removed his leg stump. Deverell joined Williams, but with only two to his credit the former gave a chance in the slips off Pollock. Williams did not stay long, as a few runs later he cocked one up to Pollock in the slips. Howes enjoyed a "life" with five to his credit, Gaillard dropping a low but difficult catch at point. Deverell had a short stay, going to a smart catch at second slip with only five to his credit. Barton had a "life" in the slips before he had scored, Crawley dropping him. Howes had a lucky escape when he played on only to see the bails stay put. With Barton and Howes together, the triple century was reached, and five runs later, with his total at nine, Barton survived another chance, when Dorrington misjudged a high one on the leg side. A single followed, and then in attempting to drive Crawley, who had come on in place of Goldhawk, he was clean bowled. The last wicket fell at half past five, Scholefield clean bowling Cosser. Scholefield had bowled wonderfully well all through, and at one time had sent down twenty overs for some eighteen runs.

Early Disasters for Settlers.

With less than fifteen minutes for play, the Settlers opened with Bell and Pollock to the bowling of Barton and M. Walter. Pollock opened with a two off Barton, and then cocked Walter's fourth ball up to the wicket-keeper. A smart piece of stumping on the part of Rhodes dismissed Mayers. Stumps were drawn with the score at two for five.

By 235 runs the Officials defeated the Settlers in the annual cricket match at Gymkhana Club on Sunday. The game opened on Friday and was brought to its close just before the tea interval on the third day. Settlers had a piece of misfortune by R. O. Mayers injuring himself at the start of the Officials' second innings and took no further part in the game. The fielding of the two teams was good, particularly that of the Officials. Three centuries were recorded, one each by M. and P. Walter for the Officials, and another by Kneller, for Settlers, this latter being his second successive hundred in this game, following up his 148 last year.

On Saturday His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, lunched with the teams at Gymkhana Club.

The Settlers had a narrow escape from losing a third wicket soon after the start of play on the second day. Barton opened from the pavilion end to Goldhawk, and from his fourth ball the latter was badly missed in the slips from a rising ball which glanced off the batsman's fingers when his total was only three. Runs came slowly from the commencement, six overs realising fourteen runs, all singles. Goldhawk did not stay too long. In attempting to push a ball which turned in from the off, the batsman missed it completely. Three wickets were down with less than twenty on the board. Crawley opened very cautiously, and twenty minutes at the wicket saw only three singles to his credit. The first boundary came when Bell just touched a ball on the off from M. Walter, after threequarters of an hour at the wicket. M. Walter was bowling consistently well, and Bell, after a steady innings fell a victim to a neat catch low down at backward leg. Fifty minutes play saw the half century go up with a three to the on by Crawley. With Kneller and Crawley together the scoring brightened up considerably and a bowling change was effected, Osborne coming on at the pavilion in place of Barton. The new bowler was twice hit for three in his first over. Three maiden overs in succession saw a change effected at the far end, where Cosser relieved M. Walter.

Slow Scoring.

The double change had the effect of slowing down the scoring again. The fielding was very keen, and few runs were given away, and an hour and half's cricket saw 77 runs on the board, and only three boundaries. With the total two short of the century, P. Walter replaced Osborne signalled the century by pulling his fourth ball to the leg boundary. The hundred had taken an hour and threequarters to get. The change proved a double as Cosser was relieved at the other end by Williams. Kneller twice sent P. Walter to the boundary in one over, and immediately after Allen came on in his place at the club end. Runs were now coming slowly but steadily, Kneller scoring at slightly the faster rate, and another change in the bowling was signalised, Low coming on in place of Williams.

A Valuable Stand.

Success came to Allen off the second ball of his fourth over, Crawley in attempting to drive a full toss mistimed it and returned it straight into the bowler's hands. His had been a valuable innings, coming at a time when things were none too happy for the Settlers. He started cautiously, but was never uncomfortably despite the many bowling changes. Along with Kneller he had helped to add eighty runs, and had stayed at the wicket while nearly a hundred runs had been added. The stand was an invaluable one, as he had assisted a breaking the back of the attack, although it never became loose at any stage. He was at the wicket for something like an hour and threequarters.

Gaillard joined Kneller and immediately pulled Allen twice for four to leg, the second being all run. With his score one short of the twenty mark Gaillard had a escape from being run out when Kneller called, and then sent him back. Immediately after Kneller sent his half century up with a pull to leg for three.

Kneller's Fighting Innings.

Another change was effected following the luncheon interval, M. Walter returning in favour of Low, and with his fourth ball off his second over Walter dismissed Kneller, the batsman returning one to the bowler. The dismissed batsman had played a fighting innings, and was two hours at the wicket for his fifty-four runs. Most of his runs Kneller got on the leg side, his one runs take being the hit which lost him his wicket. At no time had he given a chance, and with Crawley had effectively turned the tide of adversity. This success was soon followed by another as Gaillard was out leg before to the second ball of Walter's succeeding over. His had been a merry and hard hitting innings, including three 4's and five 3's. Dorrington signalised his incoming by cutting Walter past cover for four. A couple to R. F. Scholefield saw the follow-on avoided.

Settlers' All Out.

The next wicket went soon after when R. F. Scholefield was clean bowled by Burton when attempting to play forward to a ball which had him beaten all the way. Allen came on at the club end in place of Barton and Dorrington drove him for four, and pulled his next ball to the leg boundary. Beattie sent the double century up with a neat glide to the boundary on the leg.

With a new ball Barton immediately displaced Allen, while Cosser came on at the far end in place of M. Walter. Dorrington had a "life" in the slips, where he was dropped by Barton with his total at 28. Beattie was clean bowled by Cosser, when he attempted to cut the ball, the score then being at 225. Schofield opened his scoring sheet with a pretty glance to the leg boundary, but had the misfortune to be run out a few runs later.

Fine Fielding.

The fielding and the bowling of the Officials had been particularly good. Nothing was given away in the field, and the bowling had always been good, none of the batsmen being able to take any liberties.

Officials' Second Knock.

Tea was taken before the restart, Rhodes and M. Walter opening again for the Officials with a lead of 69. G. Schofield opened at the far end; M. Walter square

(Continued on page 27).

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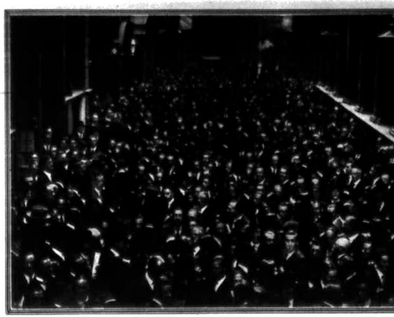
THE SUSPENSION OF THE GOLD STANDARD.



The scene outside the Stock Exchange, Throgmorton Street, London, which was closed as a result of the Government's decision to suspend the Gold Standard. Photo: C.N.

WHEAT HARVESTING IN KENYA

A scene on a North Kenya wheat farm. Photo: J. H. Tovey, P.O. Timau.

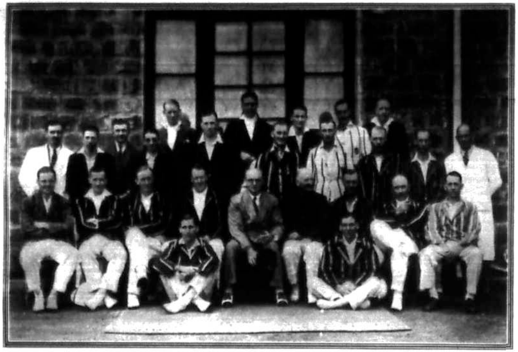
FRIENDS.

An unusual companionship. Photo: C. B. Goss, Nairobi.

A COAST BEAUTY SPOT.

Kilifi Creek. Photo: Mrs. E. P. Sikes, Nairobi.

SETTLERS vs. OFFICIALS CRICKET MATCH.



The annual cricket match between Settlers and Officials which was played on the Gymkhana ground on October 9, 10 and 11 ended in a win for the Officials by 235 runs. The combined teams. Names from [illegible] standing: Sir Robert Shaw (umpire), V. D. Pollock (S), [illegible] Davies (scorer), C. M. Deverell (O), R. O. Mayers (S), H. Williams (O), P. S. Osborne (O), F. G. Dorrington (S), A. M. Goldhawk (S), R. J. C. Howes (O), J. P. E. Bell (S), K. E. Crawley (S), S. F. Cosser (O), V. Beattie (S), [illegible] Brainbridge (umpire). Seated: H. H. Low (O), B. Gaillard (S), [illegible] J. Barton (O), R. F. W. Scholefield (S), H. E. Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Governor of Kenya, G. D. Rhodes (O), A. H. Kneller (S), P. de V. Allen (O), [illegible] Schofield (S). In front: P. Walter (O), M. Walter (O). Photo: [illegible]

THE NANYUKI RACE MEETING.

Divided Somali Handicap, Second Division. Mr. F. Booth's Tinker (Major Guild) winning from Mr. T. E. Aggett's Rix (Mr. A. Aggett).

The Somali Handicap Chase. Capt. J. McDonogh's Mandarin (Mr. B. Usher) the winner leading over the water jump.

A scene in the Paddock.

Photos: H. K. Binks.

OFFICIALS AND SETTLERS CRICKET MATCH.

(Continued from page 24.)

cutting him twice in the opening over for 4's. Rhodes had a narrow escape with three to his credit, when he gave an easy chance to Dorrington deep on the leg side. It was M. Walter's luck next, Kneller giving him a couple of "lives" when he was still in the teens, missing a chance of stumping him, and then dropping a very difficult catch behind the wicket. With the total at 39, Crawley came in in place of Scholefield, and Rhodes signalised the change by pulling his first to the square leg for four, then turned his third ball for another boundary. The last ball of the over saw Rhodes' middle stump uprooted with a ball that came straight through.

Philip Walter joined his brother and a straight drive saw the half hundred go up. Twice in succession M. Walter glided Crawley to the leg boundary, and Pollock was brought in his stead. M. Walter straight drove the last ball of this over for four, all run, to send his fifty up, and a few minutes later the century was signalled. Runs were coming at a fast rate with the brothers Walter in partnership, the bulk of the scoring being done by Maurice, who claimed 74 out of a total of 116, a total which included no fewer than thirteen fours. The rate of scoring saw another change in the bowling effected, Beattie coming on at the far end in favour of Pollock, while Gaillard replaced Goldhawk.

M. Walter Reaches Century.

It was a change which failed to achieve its object, both batsmen continuing to score freely. With his total at 24, P. Walter survived an appeal for leg before to Gaillard. Immediately after M. Walter sent his century up with a drive on to the off. He had been at the wicket for just short of the hour and a half, and, apart from the two "lives" he had survived early on, never gave a chance. Four runs later Dorrington gave M. Walter another "life" this time in the deep, the ball coming straight to the fielder's hands. He gave another chance before he had added to his score, making a hard return to the bowler. Scholefield then drove the next past mid-off for four.

Two hours' play saw the double century go up, and P. Walter with a drive over the bowler's head, sent his fifty up, after a stay at the wicket of an hour and a quarter. With the score at 218 for the loss of only one wicket, stumps were drawn for the day, with the totals at M. Walter (129) and P. Walter (61).

Officials Declare.

A resumption was made yesterday morning shortly after ten, the two not outs of Saturday, M. Walter, and P. Walter resuming. The former did not stay long, as he was snapped behind the wicket off Scholefield's third ball without addition to his score. Although not a faultless innings, it was compiled in fine style, and was gathered in the course of two hours. He hit twenty 4's, and in company with his brother, had put on 171 for the second wicket. Allen joined P. Walter and runs came slowly. The pitch was giving the bowlers little assistance, but the batsmen were not inclined to take liberties, while the fielding, particularly in the case of Beattie at cover and R. F. W. Scholefield at mid-off, was very good. A couple of bowling changes failed to achieve a separation. Pollock was brought on at the tennis court end, and Allen turned him to the leg for four twice in succession. After bowling one over he was taken off in favour of Goldhawk, and pull to leg for one saw P. Walter reach his hundred, and soon after he straight drove Crawley, but with his next ball, Crawley uprooted his middle stump. He had been at the wicket for nearly two and a half hours. A cautious opening on Saturday, in which he scored steadily, mainly by singles, saw him much freer when he resumed his innings on Sunday morning. His century included but eight 4's, and was chanceless.

A swarm of locusts invaded the field shortly after eleven yesterday, and proved a worrying factor to batsmen, bowlers and fielders.

With the total at 350 for three wickets down, Rhodes declared, leaving the Settlers just over five hours in which to get the 436 runs necessary for victory. The field had deteriorated considerably and numerous runs were given in the outfield, before the close of the Officials' innings.

Crawley Goes for a "Duck."

Early disaster was the lot of the Settlers, who opened with Crawley and Bell to the bowling of Barton and M. Walter. With the first ball Crawley was caught in the slips. Runs came very slowly, both Barton and W. Walter keeping a fine length. The batsmen were steady, Bell scoring mostly on the leg side with some pretty glides. The first change effected with the score three short of the half hundred, Barton being relieved at the club end by Osborne, while M. Walter was displaced by Low. Kneller sent the latter twice in succession for 4's in the opening over.

Three Quick Wickets.

The luncheon interval was taken with the total at 78, Bell having 40 to his credit, and Kneller three less. Sixteen runs only were added when Bell got his leg in front of a ball from Barton. In company with Kneller he had taken the score to 94, and had helped to take some of the edge off the bowling. Kneller had a narrow escape a couple of runs later, when he was missed off M. Walter in the slips by Cosser. Pollock joined Kneller, and before he had scored was given a "life" by Barton at mid-on, off M. Walter, the fielder falling in making the catch. In his next over, however, he was leg before to a ball that came straight through. Gaillard went in, and after gathering three off Walter, was out two balls later in a somewhat peculiar fashion. The ball appeared to be well off the leg wicket, and the batsman made no attempt to play it, and then had the mortification of seeing it break right back and knock his leg stump out.

M. Walter Bowls Well.

Matters were now looking rather black for the Settlers. Gaillard had himself to blame for getting out, while Pollock never looked as though he would stay any length of time. Kneller alone played the bowling with any confidence. He was finding trouble in getting anyone to stay with him. Scholefield hit a four and two singles, and then returned one to the bowler. Walter was bowling remarkably well, and his after lunch average worked out as follows:

O.	M.	R.	W.
10	5	15	3

Dorrington had only a brief stay, being bowled off his pads with a ball pitched on the leg side. Goldhawk remained while thirty runs were added, and then was caught on the legside by Williams when endeavouring to pull Walter. Beattie was clean bowled with the first ball he received. Schofield when in and played the last ball of the over back to the bowler. Osborne replaced Allen at the pavilion end, and the change was signalised by Kneller off driving him for four to send his century up. Two successive fours off Walter, were followed by a couple off Osborne. Schofield was clean bowled by the first ball of Osborne's fourth over following lunch. Kneller carried his bat for a magnificent innings, which include sixteen 4's.

Officials.
(1st Innings).

G. D. Rhodes c G. Scholefield b Goldhawk	79
M. Walter c Dorrington b Pollock	32
P. Walter c Bell b Crawley	44
P. de V. Allen l.b.w. b Goldhawk	47
P. S. Osborne b Beattie	3
H. H. Low b Pollock	29
H. Williams c Pollock b Goldhawk	22
C. M. Deverell c Goldhawk b G. Scholefield	5
R. J. C. Howes not out	40
C. J. J. T. Barton b Crawley	10
S. F. J. Cosser b G. Scholefield	3
Extras	5
Total	319

Wickets fell at 1/61; 2/140; 3/167; 4/201; 5/226; 6/250; 7/264; 8/297; 9/308; 10/319.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Scholefield	22	10	39	2
R. O. Mayers	4	0	17	0
Goldhawk	32	8	112	3
Pollock	10	6	45	2
Crawley	14	0	50	2
Dorrington	4	0	17	0
Beattie	6	1	16	1

Officials.
(2nd Innings).

G. D. Rhodes, b Crawley	18
M. Walter, c Kneller, b Scholefield	129
P. Walter, b Crawley	104
P. de V. Allen, not out	62
P. S. Osborne, not out	22
Howes, Low, Williams, Deverell, Barton and Cosser did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total (for 3 wkts. dec.)	350

Wickets fell at.—1/47; 2/218; 3/302.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Schofield	21	3	76	1
A. Goldhawk	25	2	80	0
Cosser	16	1	89	2
V. D. Pollock	4	0	44	0
Gaillard	5	0	21	0
Beattie	5	0	16	0

Settlers.
(1st Innings).

J. P. E. Bell, c Williams, b M. Walter	27
V. D. Pollock, c Rhodes, b M. Walter	2
R. O. Mayers, st. Rhodes, b Barton	0
A. M. Goldhawk, b Barton	9
K. E. Crawley, c and b Allen	30
A. H. Kneller, c and b M. Walter	54
B. Gaillard, l-b-w, b M. Walter	28
R. F. W. Scholefield, b Barton	1
F. G. Dorrington, not out	33
V. Beattie, b Cosser	21
G. C. Schofield, run out	5
Extras	17
Total	227

Wickets fell at.—1/2; 2/5; 3/19; 4/47; 5/127; 6/165; 7/165; 8/182; 9/225; 10/227.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barton	24	5	55	3

(Continued on page 28).

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(STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Eldoret, Oct. 12.

For the second year in succession Mr. Wright has reached the final stage of the Plateau Golf Championship. He started off on the Eldoret Club's course on Friday, Wright, the holder, lost to Isaacs by half 10 up and 9 to play, but in the final he holed out.

Both caused an interruption to the final on Sunday, when the day's matches had to be postponed. When the decision was reached to postpone the game and replay it to-day (Monday) the players stood all square at the thirty-fourth hole.

When play was resumed yesterday Wright was right on to Wright with nine holes to play. The winner played magnificently and the pressed and was deadly accurate on the drives.

(S. A. Standard's Special Cable Service.)

Queen's Club Tennis.

(STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 10.

Prince just beat England in a very tremendous tournament at Queen's Club.

SPECIAL SCRAMCHINGS.

ARIETTA, TOTO AND BUSH BABY Stakes Sweepstakes, Three Years Old, over the Sandal Middle Course, Nairobi, Saturday, 24th October, 1931. Entries (Second Day) at the Eldoret Golfing Meeting, 1931.

Entries received from the Eldoret Golfing Meeting, 1931, Eldoret, October Meeting, 1931.

Entries received by Mr. Lindsay Wright, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Eldoret Golfing Meeting.

Entries received from the Sandal Middle Course, Sandal Dry Middle Course, Nairobi, Saturday, 24th October, 1931.

OFFICIALS AND SETTLERS CRICKET MATCH.

(Continued from page 27).

Dunsat at Gigiri.

There was a most surprising result of the race for the John Forbes Challenge Cup, which is run over 1 mile and 8 furlongs. Sir John Robinson's "Orgy" scored another win, and in the paddock and started a raging favourite at 3-1 on. Second was Mr. Mitchell's "Mission Accomplished" ridden by one of the bookmakers, and Astor's "Birthday Book" was by a good deal the best of the "Bush Baby" with "Crown" third, beaten a further half length. Now Sir John Robinson's "Bush Baby Book" from Lord Astor is made a very good bid in the Bush Baby Stakes, over the St. Leger. The colt did not finish in the first three, but he was in front and eventually finished last but one. Mr. Mitchell's "Mission" is also a good bid, and Mr. Schofield's "Cohorna" of the colours of Lord Astor, and Mr. Hayes, about half a dozen others.

Total	197

Wickets fell at—1/0; 2/24; 3/30; 4/120; 5/126; 6/130; 7/160; 8/166; 9/197.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barlow	10	0	47	0
Walker	20	7	37	3
Jones	11	0	50	1
Cross	3	0	14	0
Wright	4	0	14	0

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

Reflections on the Newbury and Newmarket Meetings.

YEARLING FILLIES FOR KENYA.

(Aurigo).

At the Newbury Autumn Meeting, by unusual luck, with vapes from Mr. J. A. Dewar's good colt "The Deemster," had broken down and was scratched a few days before the race, and it was thus just a fine blood-horse that the colt was. A very doubtful runner for the Cambridgeshire, in which he had been entered, and which he won, it was thought that the colt "Doctor Dolittle" and "Lady Jane" would not be beaten for the Pets de O'Ane de Triomphe, a very valuable weight-for-age race, at Longchamps on October 4.

The latter, if it is first day of the Newbury meeting was the second victory of the Aga Khan's "Pistanet," a colt by "Pharos" ("Riverslyde"), in the valuable Newbury Autumn Pool Plate. "Pistanet," is a very good looking colt who, after winning at Newmarket in the summer, was most unlucky beaten at Doncaster. He now had to give little, and succeeded in his task, fairly easily, "Orgyle" and "Zarelle." The former started a pronounced favourite, and was the most sound support for "Pistanet," who was only doubtful runner of the three from the gate. Bency did not hurry "Pistanet," and at the end of four furlongs he was still behind but quite easily overhauled his leaders at. A little further on "Pistanet" began his run, and at once drew away to the style of a good class colt, to win cleverly from "Orgyle," who was a good second, beaten by "Sun-In-Law," who ran a most promising race.

Newbury Autumn Cup.

The feature of the second day of the Newbury Meeting was the Newbury Autumn Cup, which "Salmon Leap," started a popular favourite, in which the Aga Khan's "Pistanet" was also the opening of the betting, but "Pistanet" was not in any way. While making the turn into the straight, "Salmon Leap" was given anything but a clear run, and at least, from, was seriously hindered by this, and, in addition to keep the colt balanced, and safe, the jockey during this was well placed, and for a moment, even after the jockey had recovered his weight began to tell on the half-being which he had received but "Salmon Leap" was not quite a better than finish a good fourth, behind "Sandalis," "Hinaloe," and "Brumous."

Newmarket Once Again.

The Newmarket First October Meeting began in glorious weather on September 29, when the stays of Lord Howard de Walden and his trainer, Frank Wenck, were definitely in the ascendant. After "Bargrave" had run a most gallant race to win the Great Eastern Handicap over the Derby Stakes Course (1 furlong), a wise decision was now effected when "Rose on Solent" had little difficulty in securing the Great Foal Stakes run across the flat (11 furlongs). "St. George" was second for this valuable race, and "Rockery Leaves" third, with "Doctor Dolittle"—who will soon discover the opprobious name of "Dolittle"—bringing up the rear. Lord Wimborne's good son, by Tom Webster after his failure in the Derby—was a most disappointing race.

The most interesting race on the second day of the Dewhurst Stakes in which "Holkwood" defeated "Bright" by a complete neighbour, and refusing to straight a race was run out of the race by "Orta." It is a pity that so many of the progeny of "Bright" are so cold unreliable, for many of them are possessed of considerable racing merit on the occasion when they elect to try.

The most important event on the third day of the meeting, and indeed of the week, was the Jockey Club Stakes, a race normally worth round about £6,000 and run over 11 miles. "Singapore" was the popular favourite and ran very well to the Rubies, when he suddenly faltered and was no more out of the race. It is to be feared that this good horse broke down rather badly, and he will now be retired to the stud, which he should do, well for being by "Gainsborough" out of "Tranquillity." A very good mare by "The Tetrarch," and a splendidly bred colt on his best form a horse of great merit. The race was eventually won with ease one by "Blue Peter," who is a fine staying three year old by "Tetrameter" out of "Sorbonne," a daughter of "Sunstar" out of "Ut Major" and "Cinoyle."

Now that "Parthia" is again being kept in training, there seems to once more, winning good prizes and he was second to a sister to win the Swinfield Stakes (5 furlongs). The son of "Gainsborough" and "Tetrarch" is a champion sprinter, but, as my readers know, he should never have the colt as a candidate for classic honours. Classic races are won by the horse which are "classically" bred, and if this fact were better appreciated a great deal of money would be saved by backers.

Tot Meeting.

The most interesting news which I hear, is that the colt "Mission Accomplished" ran in the colours of Lord Wimborne, and Astor's "Birthday Book" was the sire of a lovely colt, by "Blue Star" with "Crown" third, beaten a further half length. Now, Sir John Robinson's "Bush Baby Book" from Lord Astor is made a very good bid in the Bush Baby Stakes, over the St. Leger. The colt did not finish in the first three, but he was in front and eventually finished last but one. Mr. Mitchell's "Mission" is also a good bid, and Mr. Schofield's "Cohorna" of the colours of Lord Astor, and Mr. Hayes, about half a dozen others.

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	O.	M.	R.	W.
Barlow	10	0	47	0
Walker	20	7	37	3
Jones	11	0	50	1
Cross	3	0	14	0
Wright	4	0	14	0

CRICKET AT MAGADI.

Visit of Nairobi Club.

(STANDARD CORRESPONDENT.)

Magadi, October 4.

Parklands Cricket Club made Magadi over the week-end when they met a team from the Magadi Sports Club. The Parklands team were almost at their full strength, while Magadi suffered by the absence of Dutchie, who is usually very active in the field, and good both in batting and in bowling.

A supper was served in the Club House on Saturday night when 20 people sat down. The occasion was not a Dinner Night, and the Club Committee had invited guests, who were welcome to dine at their expense.

The full scores of the match were:

Parklands.

(1st Innings.)

Wilmot c Palin b Pulling	20
Powrie c Davidson b Pulling	11
Davidson b Cooper	0
Dunsan not out	0
Extras	3
Total for 3 wickets	190

Haley, Mudhana, Shadle, Dunsan, Kraus, Cooper, did not bat.

Bowling—Pulling 2/30; Morgan, 0/42; Dunlop 0/20; Bloomer 0/35; Bucknell 0/10.

Magadi.

Stevens bh wicket b Goldbawk	6
Shotton b Goldbawk	0
Pulling b Powrie	0
Purssell run out	0
Palin b Cooper	0
Morgan c & b Powrie	0
Davidson b Clark	1
Pulling st Wilmot b Clark	1
Dunlop b Clark	17
Wakefield not out	11
Evans c & b Clark	0
Extras	3
Total	44

Bowling: Goldbawk 2/0; Cooper 1/10; Pow 3/8; Clark 4/20, Shadle 0/6.

(2nd Innings.)

Stevens b Shadle	31
Wakefield b Haley	0
Purssell c Kraus b Mudhana	0
Shotton c Dunn b Shadle	0
Pulling c Powrie b Powrie	0
Pulling b Shadle	0
Morgan c Powrie b Dunn	0
Morgan not out	0
Palin run out	0
Dunlop c Powrie b Dunn	0
Davidson b Cooper	0
Extras	13
Total	59

Bowling: Haley 1/0, Mudhana 1/18, Powrie 1/21; Shadle 3/11; Dunn 1/12; Dunsan 0/18; Kraus 0/8; Cooper 2/8.

Corynton Memorial Museum.

A recent addition to the exhibited material in the Corynton Memorial Museum is a fine specimen of the Giant Eagle Owl, or Ant-Bear. This is one of the most powerful birds of living animals. Though widely distributed through Eastern Africa it is seldom seen, being a nocturnal beast. Evidence of its activities is generally left in a hole burrowed, often digging great mounds of earth, and leaving a sumpsum of unwary molecules. Its prey is the Ant-Bear, or Ant, and it is for these insects that they burrow. When an ant-bear is found, it usually has long extensile tongue is extruded from the mouth, and the ants are found on it. The ant-bear is a big beast, with teeth more numerous than in other mammals and are of uniform shape and size. They have no front teeth either in the upper or lower jaws. The teeth are situated at the end of a long tube, which is formed of bony flaps of skin and bristles, so that neither ants nor earth can enter.

CHESS

(By A. E. Spencer Palmer, Lieutenant Rtd. Chess Pot., P.O. Box 75, Nairobi).

Solutions and all chess correspondence should be posted direct to him. Reports from all the East African Chess Clubs are invited, and notes of interesting positions and siddaps are well zomed from readers. Solutions correctly sent in two weeks after their respective problems.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1326, by the Chess Editor, Key, 1. K—f4. Black moves Rook Knight and the King then mates at set, thus preventing the return of the enemy monarch to the square he started from. This is a very simple example of strategy to maintain pressure without endangering. It will be noted by experts that I have contrived an exceptional mate—a "Pawn Mate"—for the Black King. This mate happens to be standard, also the Pawn Mate Workbook Man, (when sober), and is stated, like a Plumber, without encumbrance force. Only one Pawn mate guards each of the 9 squares in the King's Field. There is no overlapping of force. The sacrifice of the Knight is a very simple and sufficient to cause victory.

Problem No. 1327, by F. G. Talbot Uganda. Key 1. Q—d1. A simple decoy. 1. B—f3, Q—mates at b4 2. B—f3, Q—d1, 3. other moves. 2. Q mates accordingly. The Key sacrifices the Queen and threatens no mate. Its combination is only because a defect when Black begins to discover his mate as he must, the actual beauty of this problem lies in the very tempting "Try" Q—e1, which, Black replies 1. ... B—f3! 2. Q—d1! It is cleverly beaten by Pawn Mate. The Pawn Mate is a gifted composer has finished beautiful things for our entertainment. Only a very small compass H. L. Curtis, Kampala, writes "Rather weak in spirited division that the removal of the Black pawn at f7 would improve."

W. R. M. Powlie says, "Black's position is so cramped that it is very difficult to find a move."

The Chess Editor loves those diverse difficulties. He leaves upon the solvers and calls to mind a Wild West saying, "Let 'em alone,—'Do not shoot the Piano-pounder, he is doing his best."

**Problem No. 1328, really is an Ed. Dodo, but don't let on to the publisher. Key 1. Q—d1. Black the numbers for reference, with Black pieces, Black Pawns, Black underlining for unusual pieces. 1. ... B—d3 2. Q—d2 3. B—d3 Q—d2 4. B—d3 Q—d2 5. B—d3 Q—d2 6. B—d3 Q—d2 7. B—d3 Q—d2 8. B—d3 Q—d2 9. B—d3 Q—d2 10. B—d3 Q—d2 11. B—d3 Q—d2 12. B—d3 Q—d2 13. B—d3 Q—d2 14. B—d3 Q—d2 15. B—d3 Q—d2

FLOWER SHOW AT LIMURU.

Remarkably Fine Displays on Saturday.

The flower show held by the Kenya Horticultural Society at Limuru on Saturday was probably one of the most successful shows that the Society has yet sponsored. The public attendance was good, and the exhibits themselves were on the average better than those in the previous show.

Locusts were indirectly responsible for delay in the arrival of Lady Byrne, who performed the opening ceremony of the show and the adjoining fete. The swarms, which were thick all the way from Muthaiga to Limuru, had caused the driver of a car to swerve, with the result that his car swung across the road about quarter of a mile from the Brackenhurst Hotel, where the show was held. This prevented Lady Byrne's car from getting through, and she was unable to proceed until a passage had been cleared.

The opening ceremony was quite informal. Lady Muriel Jex-Blake thanked Lady Byrne for her presence there that day and Lady Byrne briefly declared the show and fete open. The fete section of the show was good, but quite subsidiary. There was a coconut shy, ice-cream stall, bran tub, hidden gold, children's swing, fortune teller, produce stall, and Salvation Army stall of native work, all of which created a pleasant diversion.

An Excellent Display.

The quality of the flower show was good—in spite of locusts. Locusts only marred one section, the carnations, but these were by no means poor exhibits. One of the most interesting points about the show was the number of new events that occurred. For instance it was for the first time in the annals of the Society that decorative bowls of mixed garden flowers were exhibited, and in many cases the idea of attempting to reproduce old-fashioned flower pictures in actual life was well done. Saturday was also the first time that the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. T. Martin, became an exhibitor. He exhibited some very fine delphiniums.

Pansies made history on Saturday. They were the best class the Society has yet seen, and they were an instance of the increased knowledge by gardeners of plant growth in Kenya. A few years ago people believed that pansies could not be grown in the Colony. To-day it is known that that can be done, with the right amount of water and shade.

An Interesting Exhibit.

One of the most interesting exhibits on account of the discussion it caused was an excellent example of a malmaison, which had strayed into the carnations and was offered to be judged as such. A malmaison is something like a carnation magnified about ten times, and owing to the way it dwarfed its competitors, judging was not easy. The view was expressed by several prominent people connected with the show that in future malmaisons should be allotted a class of their own.

Roses in October—and beautiful firm ones, full of vigour—was what Mr. Graham Bell achieved. He was the only exhibitor of roses in the show.

From the committee's point of view one of the most satisfactory aspects of the show must have been the rarity of empty spaces. The show was well supported in most sections. It was pleasant to see so many flowers indigenous to Kenya. An interesting small pea plant was an example, which hied from above the bamboo zone, at high altitudes. There was a lovely indigenous delphinium and native jasmine, and a mass of Kenya ferns which reminded one of cool English woods.

Another departure from previous practice was the recruiting from the ranks of the committee of extra judges. There were, of course, as before, professional judges—Messrs. J. H. Gault and E. Mountford—but their opinions were supplemented by Captain J. L. Gifford, Mr. Graham Bell and Miss B. D. Lochead.

A Concert.

In connection with the fete, in a room of the hotel, a concert party was an attractive entertainment, in which Messrs. G. H. Shuttleworth, W. Lochhead, W. H. B. Fletcher, R.A. Mackintosh, and Theo. Blunt, Mrs. Cogle and Miss Peggy Newmark took part.

The Society's miniature cups were awarded to people living only in Limuru. Mrs. Deed won the miniature for the highest number of points in the flower section and another for the highest number of points in the vegetable section. Mrs. Hudson Cane carried off the miniature for the highest number of points in the fruit section.

The Prize List.

The following are the winners in the classes:—

Roses, Collection, (Grade A).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Roses, Three Varieties. (Grade D).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Bowl of Roses. (Grade C).—3, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Best rose in the show. (Grade D).—Winner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell, with the rose Columbia.

Carnations, collection. (Grade A).—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. A. Durham's Challenge Cup, winner: Mrs. C. S. Ayre; 2, Mrs. K. Markwell; 3, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Carnations, 12 varieties. (Grade B).—1, Mrs. Babington; 2, Mrs. C. S. Ayre; 3, Mrs. Impey.

Carnations, 6 varieties. (Grade C).—Capt. Gifford's Prize: winner Mr. and Mrs. Impey; 2, Mrs. C. S. Ayre; 3, Miss G. Hall.

Carnations, 3 varieties. (Grade D).—1, Miss G. Hall, 2, Mrs. K. Markwell, 3, Mr. and Mrs. Impey.

Carnations, new seedling. (Grade D).—1, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. G. Durham.

Carnations, 3 new seedlings. (Grade B).—1, Mrs. C. S. Ayre.

Best carnation in the show. (Grade D).—Mr. A. A. Legat's Miniature Cup. Winner, Mrs. Babington with the carnation "The Hon. Mrs. Knowlly."

Twelve kinds cut flowers. (Grade B).—Mrs. Deed's Miniature Cup. Winner Mrs. Deed; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Impey; 3, Miss O. Collyer; H.C., Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. G. Durham.

Twenty-four kinds cut flowers. (Grade A).—Mrs. A. D. Impey's Prize. Winner Mrs. J. L. Gifford; 2, Mrs. Dyer; 3, Mrs. Deed.

Collection of climbing plants. (Grade A).—1, Lady Muriel Jex Blake.

Six Varieties, Sweet Peas. (Grade C).—1, Miss M. Collyer.

Three varieties sweet peas. (Grade D).—1, Miss M. Collyer.

Bowl of sweet peas. (Grade D).—1, Miss M. Collyer; 2, Miss M. Collyer.

Bowl or vase of violets. (Grade D).—1, Mrs. Deed; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 3, Mrs. Hadden.

Collection of violets. (Grade C). —1, Mrs. Fowler.

Bowl of pansies. (Grade C).—1, Mr. and Mrs. Impey; 2, Miss C. E. Bennett; 3, Mrs. Deed.

Collection of verbenas. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. Deed; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 3, Mrs. Vane.

Indigenous plant or flower. (Grade C).—1, The Misses McDonell; 2, Mrs. Howland; 3, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Delphiniums, 6 spikes. (Grade C).—1, Hon. Mr. H. T. Martin.

Delphinium, 3 spikes. (Grade D).—1, Hon. Mr. H. T. Martin; 2, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Chrysanthemums, collection. (Grade A).—1, Mrs. Babington.

Chrysanthemums, 3 varieties. (Grade D).—1, Mrs. Babington; 2, Mrs. K. Markwell.

Annual Chrysanthemums, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mr. and Mrs. Impey.

Geraniums and/or Pelargoniums, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 2, Miss O. Collyer.

Bulbous rooted flowers, collection. (Grade A).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 3, Mrs. C. S. Ayre.

Antirrhinums, collection. (Grade B).—1, Mr. and Mrs. Impey; 2, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell; 3, Mrs. Deed.

Antirrhinums, 6 varieties. (Grade C).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell; 2, Mrs. A. A. Legat; 3, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Liliums. (Grade C).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell; 2, Mrs. C. S. Ayre.

Pot Plant flowering. (Grade C). —1, Mrs. J. H. Turner; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Impey.

Ferns, collection. (Grade B).—1, the Misses McDonell.

Statice, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. C. S. Ayre.

Fuchsias, collection. (Grade C). —1, L. E. Cane; 2, Mrs. C. S. Ayre; 3, Mrs. Fowler.

Phlox Drummondii, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. H. V. Pirie.

Stocks, 6 varieties. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. Deed.

Penstemon, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Flowering Shrubs or Trees, 12 varieties. (Grade B).—1, Mrs. Dyer; 2, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Decorative bowl or vase of mixed garden flowers. (Grade).—1, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 2, Mrs. B. Playfair; 3, Mrs. Deed.

Any other Plant or Flower. (Grade C).—(a) Annuals:—1, Mrs. Deed; 2, Mrs. H. V. Pirie; (b) Perennials:—1, Miss Bennett; 2, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Table decorations (by public vote).—1, Miss B. Playfair; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane; (by judge's decision).—1, Mr. and Mrs. Impey; 2, Miss B. Playfair.

Vegetable Section.

Collection of Vegetables (20 varieties). (Grade A).—1, Miss G. Polland; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Vegetables, 12 kinds. (Grade B).—1, Mrs. Dickens; 2, Miss G. Poland.

Vegetables, 6 kinds. (Grade C). —1, Mrs. G. Poland; 2, Mrs. Deed.

Tomatoes, dish of 12 fruits. (Grade E).—1, Mrs. Dickens.

Potatoes, dish of 6 tubers. (Grade E).—1, Mrs. Delany.

Potatoes, collection. (Grade A). —1, Mrs. Delany.

Peas, one dish of 25 pods. (Grade E).'—1, Mrs. Deed; 2, L. E. Caine.

Beans, French or Dwarf, 25 pods. (Grade E).—1, Mrs. Galton Fenzi; 2, Miss G. Poland.

Beans, Broad, 18 pods. (Grade E).—1, Mrs. Deed.

Beans, Runner, 25 pods. (Grade B).—1, Miss G. Poland.

Vegetable Marrows, collection. (Grade C)'.—1, W. C. Thomson.

Salads, collection. (Grade B).—1, Miss G. Poland.

Onions, dish of 6. (Grade E).—Mrs. J. L. Gifford.

Rhubarb, dish of 6 sticks. (Grade E).—1, Mrs. Deed; 2, L. E. Caine; 3, Mrs. Hadden.

Tropical Fruits, collection. (Grade A).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham Bell.

Citrus Fruits, collection. (Grade B).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Graham Bell; 2, Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Passion Fruit, one dish (Grade E).—Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Passion Fruit, collection. (Grade C).—1, Mrs. Hudson Cane; 2, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Berries, collection. (Grade C). 1,Mrs. Hudson Cane.

Pine, Smooth, one fruit. (Grade E).—Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell; 2, Mrs. Galton-Fenzi.

Bananas, one bunch. (Grade D).—1, Mr. and Mrs. H. Grahame Bell.

Honey, Jam and Pickles Section.

Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, 2 pots of each (Grade C).—Miss E. R. Harrison's Miniature Cup. Winner, Mrs. Medder; 2, Mrs. Dickens.

Junior Branch Section.

Wild Flowers in Vases, collection, (Junior Group).—1, Moira Hall.

Wild Flowers, pressed, collection. (Senior Group). —1, Irene Duncan.

Drawings and Paintings of Flowers, collection. (Senior Group).—1, Muriel Lochead.

Miniature Garden (Senior group).—1, Anne Modera; 2, Susan Coke. (Junior Group).—1, Diana Taylor; 2, Margaret Butcher; 3, Evelyn Galton Fenzi; H.C., Christian Hall.

Collection of Cut Flowers, grown by exhibitor. (Junior Group).—Phyllis Ayre.

DEATH TRAPS IN THE KENYA CAPITAL.

Decreasing the Margin of Traffic Safety.

The recent withdrawal of pointsmen from the traffic control posts in Nairobi and the reminder of the fatal accident that occurred this week, makes it more necessary than a few weeks ago for two authorities—the Municipal Council and the Police—to give attention to the difficult question of traffic control and parking.

Within the Municipal area there are four road junctions which are definitely dangerous. At what is known as Charing Cross—Limuru Bridge—five roads meet. A second is at Ainsworth Bridge, where two roads converge on a too-narrow bridge with a dangerous curve. The third is at the bottom of Hospital Road where four roads meet and there is a school exit. The list is completed by the junction of six roads at the top of Sixth Avenue.

To the list, however, must be added the very bad entries into the town at the junction of River Road and Swamp Road with Government Road, where controls have been retained during the rush hours. A minor danger, but still one that has to be considered, is the break in the traffic stream caused by the abolition of the one-way rule at the General Post Office, especially as it is so near to the junction of Sadler Street with Sixth Avenue. Again, at the other end of Sadler Street, there is a dangerously blind crossing hidden by a high fence on the left hand side, going out of town.

Some Examples.

At the majority of these places, the Municipal Council may have to consider inclusion in their programmes of changes in these road junctions. The realignment and widening of Ainsworth Bridge has been promised by the Council; to this a much-needed piece of good work can be added by getting the postal authorities and electric light company to set back poles off the road above the bridge.

There is a blind turning into Kirk Road at the bottom of Hospital Road which, if abolished, would make this much safer than it is at present; the removal of all the trees on the Caledonian Sports Ground side of the road would be an added safeguard and the rounding of the corner would be simple as it is waste ground at present.

Scene of an Accident.

At the other end of the road, where this week's fatal accident occurred, traffic comes from Secretariat Hill around an appalling corner, to meet traffic on the Avenue, and again from the two Kirk Roads, the upper and the lower. Into this runs the stream of cars from Valley Road and Crauford Road while into the upper Kirk Road is a blind corner leading out of Anderson Road. If by any chance a car's brakes failed on Anderson Road, or heavy rain caused a skid, a driver would have no alternative but a plunge over the embankment on to the lower Kirk Road. Considering all things, it appears that a special providence watches over motorists in Nairobi! This is probably one of the very worst spots in the Capital from the driver's point of view and here again adequate land that is put to no use at present is available for the much-needed road improvements.

In the Town.

The River and Swamp Roads at the junction with Government Road are decidedly difficult especially as the two roads continue into the bazaar quarter, while further along is another turning into Hardinge Street. It has been generally admitted that the island in front of the Courts has been a great success in regulating traffic—the idea could perhaps be duplicated at this spot with equal success.

Meanwhile an order prohibiting any car stopping on either side of the road especially near the Khoja Mosque cross roads at the rush hours to pick up passengers or for any other purpose, appears to be urgently required. As it is now, the road is frequently blocked by motor vehicles stopping at business places at the top of Swamp Road and in front of the Khoja Institute, the former during the day and the latter at night, adding considerably to the risks facing motorists where so many pedestrians, including Indian children, congregate. Drivers should be discouraged from stopping cars between the shopping area and the Salvation Army headquarters on both sides of the road. They interfere seriously with through traffic into and out of the town.

Parking Problems.

Among other places in which parking has to be regulated are some of the narrower side streets, where cars are allowed to go in to the kerb at an agle. The result is that barely enough space exists for passing traffic. Parking in both sides of the road is also permitted in such streets as Eliot Street which is too narrow for simultaneous backing operations from both sides at some hours of the day.

A minor matter, to which the K.U.R.and H. headquarters might attend, is the provision of a better means of warning at the 6th Avenue level crossing. At present the warning bell is almost inaudible—and police tests have proved it to be so—while in spite of recent work one of the gates still refuses to close properly.

These are some aspects of public safety to which the Police and the Municipal Council might well give early attention.

World's Fastest Train.

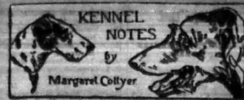
The Cheltenham Flier, which by its recent records has been shown to be the fastest train in the world, is providing a tremendous attraction to foreign visitors. People of many nations have travelled from London to Swindon solely for the purpose of returning by the Cheltenham Flier. One American has made the trip three times, his first class fares costing him nearly £5. He was very enthusiastic about his experience, declaring that on one of the journeys they touched 90 m.p.h., a thrill which he claimed beat flying into a cocked hat.

Official Appointments.

Appointments announced in this week's Kenya Official Gazette include the following:—R. C. A. Cavendish, to be Commissioner of Police; J. F. Wolseley-Bourne, M.C., to be Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police; G. J. Robbins, to be Acting Principal Registrar of Titles, Survey and Registration Department; and Acting Warden of Mines, Survey and Registration Department; and on the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, E. J. Gahan, Senior Assistant Engineer, to be Acting District Engineer, Uganda Engineering District, with headquarters at Jinja.

Died in Uganda.

The death of Mr. Philip Kegwin, aged 25 years, an administrative officer in Southern Rhodesia, occurred at Kampala under sad circumstances recently, says the "Uganda News". Mr. Kegwin was paying a visit to the territory with his father who was at one time in the Education Department of Southern Rhodesia and was formerly Director of Education in Sierra Leone. He contracted blackwater at Budo and was removed to the Annie Walker Memorial Hospital for treatment. Mr. Kegwin appeared to be recovering, when a relapse ended in his death. The funeral was largely attended by sympathisers.



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.

I grieve to say I have to report another death in my own kennel. "Diana of the Midlands" (imported), by Ch. Perry Punisher, ex "Midland Thenies". She developed a diseased bone in her head, believed to have come from a knock or kick. How the accident occurred I have no idea, but on the chance that something might possibly be done for her, I sent her down to Mr. Seade for him to open up the wound and examine under chloroform. He found it a hopeless case and mercifully let her sleep out of this life under the anaesthetic.

"Diana" was the first dog I imported to Kenya, and she bred some very good puppies in her time. Mrs. Vincent Jones' "Daphne" was possibly the best, a bitch who, to my mind, never received her deserts on the show bench. "Targo of Chatu", also a good dog, who took the challenge certificate, and was not shown again.

Losing two such beloved old friends as Buza and Di in less than three weeks has left me lonely and with a very sad and aching heart. They certainly were getting up in years, and would have had to go soon, but I would they had died a natural death.

I have a letter from a lady living at Kitale whose signature I can't read for any certainty. I think it is Miss or Mrs. Nellie Lavington, but anyhow the address is P.O. Box 73, Kitale, please note. This lady is in want of a puppy of about two months old as a present for her daughter. It must be either a wire haired terrier, Cairn, or Scotti. No doubt some of my readers have dogs of the above breeds for sale, and will communicate at once with this would-be purchaser.

I wish people writing to me about dogs would be so kind as to print their names. It would make it much easier for me.

Mrs. McEvoy, of Menengai, Nakuru, has most kindly sent me the pedigrees of her Golden Retrievers with whom she intends starting a kennel. The dog and bitch are both country-bred, but from imported stock. Mrs. McEvoy says that she is not at present importing another bitch, as I reported after receiving a letter from Lady Viola Conduitt.

"Vega", the golden retriver dog was bred by Mrs. Blair Shaw of Ngobit, and was whelped on January 1st, 1930. He is by "Victor Vendor", out of "Guiding Stella" by "Speedwell Nimrod" by "Foxbury Peter", who was got by "Champion Balcombe Boy". G. Stella's dame was "Guiding Venus" by "Benjamin of Kentford" out of "Windlesham Beauty" by "Ottershaw Rufus", going back again to "Ch. Balcombe Boy". Benjamin of Kentford" owns "Ch. Noranby Campfire" as his grand sire on his dam's side. "Victor Vendor", by "Ch. Cornelius", ex "Ryston Rose" by "Ryston Wail". "Cornelius" is by "Bucks of Kentford" by "Ch. Noranby Campfire".

The golden lady who has been purchased as a suitable wife for this well-bred gentleman is named "Vedette". She was bred by Mrs. Henshaw of Kabete, whelped December 14, 1930. She is by "Haulstone Marker", a big winner in England, ex "Babette of Guiston", who is by "Ch. Cubbington Diver" out of "Golden Emblem" by "Ch. Haulstone Ban", ex "Ladella", a winner of two certificates. "Vedette" again has two crosses of the "Balcombe Boy" blood through her on her dam's side, and one cross of it on her sire's. "Haulstone Marker" is by Ch. Michael of Moreston" ex "Haulstone Snipe" by "Ch. Haulstone Dame". "Ch. Michael of Moreston" is by "Roby of Beatty", bringing a new line of blood into the pedigree.

Mrs. McEvoy has evidently bought the right stuff to work on, and I sincerely wish her the best of luck. In this kennel there is also a good springer spaniel bitch, who is in pup to Mrs. Spencer Tryon's dog "Roddy of Molo". I have heard of "Roddy" before, but do not know if he is an imported dog or a C. B.

Golden retrievers.—In 1807 the Earl of Ilchester kept the only kennel of red retrievers known. The yellow retriever; In 1876 Dr. Bond Moore an important breeder of Labradors, had a pair of puppies of a golden colour in a litter, a matter at that time considered of much interest. Capt. Radcliffe, of Wareham, in 1905, kept an entire kennel of yellow Labradors.

The above are statements made in a book and not by me, and of course statements taken from a book are supposed to be true, but I rather question these. I have it firmly fixed at the back of my mind which is a positive jumble of different breeds of dogs, that the originator of the yellow or golden retriever was a Duke of Buccleuch, but which duke and at what date these dogs first appeared in the Buccleuch Kennels I am not sure. In 1841 or rather before, the then Duke of Buccleuch and Lord John Scott imported some Labradors, and I believe the family have kept and worked this breed of retriever for a number of years. Rawdon Lee makes no mention of the golden breed, and I fancy it is only comparatively lately that it has taken a prominent position on the show bench. I can't recollect seeing them at shows seventeen or eighteen years ago.

One authority writes that the golden retrievers of to-day have little Labrador or Setter in them at all. There is the following story: that after the Crimean war the Hon. Dudley Marjoribanks became interested in a troupe of cream coloured dogs he saw performing in a circus at Brighton, and in consequence of this, after some difficulty and at considerable expense, he purchased them and sent them to the Guisachan deer-forest in Invernesshire. He found them very useful there in tracking deer and the retrieving of game. About 1860 it was found that constant inbreeding was reducing the vitality of the dogs, and something had to be done. A representative was sent to Russia, and search was made in every conceivable direction for dogs of the breed, but no such breed apparently existed in European Russia, but in some part of Asiatic Russia there existed a certain sort of sheep-dog that more or less answered to the type. Being faced with the extinction of the breed out-crosses were made. Blood hounds were certainly used, and traces of this cross can occasionally be seen in the appearance of some of the golden retrievers of to-day. It is possible also that setters were used although of this there is no definite evidence. Certainly the breed was saved, the colour remained constant, and the type, a square built collie-like dog, retained.

This sounds to me uncommonly like a fable. Why a sportsman like Mr. Marjoribanks should buy a troupe of performing circus dogs to work a deer-forest for him, when he could, with far less trouble and expense, have bought trained deer-hounds goodness only knows, unless the gentleman was suffering from softening of the brain as well as heart.

I believe that Lord Francis Scott could tell us quite a lot about the breed, and if he reads these notes I should be most grateful for any information he would give me on the origin of the golden dogs.

THE SPEED LIMIT IN NAIROBI.

Abolished Outside the Central Area.

According to the "Kenya Police Force Review" for October, the speed limit has been abolished outside the central area, and in the old fifteen mile (or central) area motors may travel up to 20 miles an hour, while in the busier portion of Government Road the 15 miles limit is retained.

This decision was taken by Nairobi Town Council some time ago and a recommendation embodying it was forwarded to the proper authorities.

A New Narcotic.

GROWS ON TREES ROUND MOUNT KENYA.

A start has been made in a modest way in a "Black" Museum in the C.I.D. head office. Various opiates may be seen from bhang to cocaine, while a sample of a new narcotic which grows on trees around Mount Kenya, known as Myrungi, is kept. This latter is receiving the attention of the Medical Research and Scott Laboratories. Somalis, it is stated are particularly addicted to it and its effect seems to be a pleasant stimulation. There are revolvers and other arms with which fatalities have been caused, a roulette table, confiscated "art" pictures, and a book containing cuttings from "La Vie Parisienne" culled by an African Railway truck thief. There are also "seized" film posters, too artistic for public view, photographic exhibits which were so useful in the Red Shirt Gang case, housebreaking implements, examples of powder blackening at different ranges, counterfeit coins and a gin still—"Kenya Police Force Review" for October.

The Air Mail.

The inward air mail arrived at Kisumu on Saturday morning with the following passengers:—Messrs. Carberry, Robertson and Warrenlow.

A Police Chief Honoured.

"The Kenya Police Review" of this month congratulates Mr. R. G. B. Spicer, M.C., the late Commissioner. He has been honoured with the award of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in the capacity of serving brother, for good work in connection with organising "First Aid" in the Kenya Force.

A Burglary.

A missionary rest house near the Savoy Hotel, Nairobi was entered on Saturday night, and a quantity of blankets stolen. The house is the property of the Rev. Worthington, who is stationed at Meru. It is used by colleagues who come down to Nairobi for a rest, but at this time it was untenanted. The back door was either left unfastened, or a duplicate key was used, and entry was obtained by this door. Until the arrival of the owner, or an inventory from him, it is only known that the articles stolen are blankets.

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TOP-DRESSING OF MAIZE AGAINST STALK BORER.

A New Apparatus Described.

The following article on top-dressing maize against stalk borer is taken from the September issue of "Farming in South Africa":—

Resulting from recent investigations on insecticides at Cedara School of Agriculture, top-dressing as a control for maize stalk-borer has rapidly increased during the past two years. Farmers are now becoming keenly interested in methods of doing the work. The old plan of using a bottle with a quill through the cork is no longer advised, as it delivers too small a charge. Formerly a small dose was desirable owing to the severe foliage burning caused by the insecticides then used for the purpose, but now that derrisol is employed the plants are not at all affected and much larger doses are advised to increase the chance of hitting all the worms. Moreover, best results are obtained when the whole charge of liquid (a dessertspoonful) is introduced accurately into the centre of the funnel, and this cannot easily be done with the bottle and quill method. The use of small watering cans or of buckets and teapots gives good results, but is too slow for use on a large scale.

New Apparatus.

The White apparatus, consisting of a 2-gallon light metal tank fitted with straps like a rucksack and with a rubber tube leading out from one lower corner is efficient and popular. It sells for 15s. 6d. We find that the work done by this type of outfit is considerably improved by using a slightly curved metal tube about six inches long as a nozzle instead of squirting the liquid directly into the plant from the rubber tube. The metal nozzle (or a reed) facilitates hitting the exact centre of the funnel. Various home-made top-dressers made from tins of various sorts and working on the same principle have been noted. When treating very small plants the nozzles can be fastened on to sticks and the tubes lengthened to avoid unnecessary bending by the worker.

For work on a large scale a large tank mounted on wheels can be used. Several tubes of different lengths lead out from its bottom so that several rows can be treated simultaneously. This scheme has been employed by a well-known Transvaal farmer and it is evidently capable of a successful development.

There is a growing demand for a cheap apparatus to be used on the end of the tube for the purpose of delivering a fixed dose under pressure, as this would put less responsibility on the native worker and would also give better penetration. Although several firms are experimenting with such machines with promising results, none of them thus far submitted to us has been sufficiently satisfactory to enable us to advise its use. One such apparatus, however, appears sound in principle, being withheld only because of minor defects which can very probably be put right. Thus it is very likely that a cheap machine will shortly be available, one that can be used either with rucksack or mounted tank to deliver a constant charge under just the right pressure.—(L. B. Ripley and G. A. Hepburn, Entomologists, Cedara School of Agriculture).

The disquieting suggestion that the less intelligent elements in the population were increasing in greater ratio than the more intelligent and that, in time, they might greatly outnumber them, was made by Professor Shepherd Dawson in his address to the Psychology Section of the British Association.

MEMORIAL TO A MISSIONARY.

Late Miss M. C. Stevenson's Work for Kikuyu.

A scheme is on foot to raise a memorial to the late Miss Marion Scott Stevenson who was for many years associated with the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya. In the course of an appeal for contributions issued from the Kikuyu Mission it is stated that "alike at Home and on the Field there is unanimity of desire that the exceptional services rendered to the Kikuyu Mission by Miss Marion Stevenson should receive special commemoration. These services were exceptional, in respect that they were as voluntary as they were conspicuously efficient. Without receipt of any salary, for the long period of twenty-four years Miss Stevenson consecrated her great gifts of mind and soul to the extension of Christ's Kingdom among the Kikuyu. In the course of these years, she acquired a widespread reputation for the excellence of her work, but, still more, she won her way into the heart of the African to a degree seldom equalled, never surpassed.

"The brilliance of the educational system she evolved at Tumutumu elicited the unstinted praise of the Phelps-Stokes Commission. She herself, however, came to regard this scholastic work as a distraction from what, in course of time, she recognised to be a service of still higher importance which she was exceptionally qualified to render. Her heart yearned for those who had grown into the Faith under the sheltering care of the Mission, but who had subsequently wandered beyond its immediate protections. Accordingly, so soon as the needs of the education department were adequately provided for by the appointment of a fully qualified headmaster and staff, at her own urgent desire she was set free to devote the later years of her life to the cause which lay nearest to her heart.

"This may be described as the after-care of those women who, having been brought to Christ either in the dormitories or by other evangelistic agencies, had found their homes in remoter parts of the country, where they were out of touch with Christian influences and exposed to the abounding temptations of heathendom. For the last three years of her active life, Miss Stevenson devoted herself exclusively to this work, itinerating ceaselessly among those scattered outlying native Christians. She described herself as a "Parish Sister", but her parish was as large as a Scots county, and immeasurably more difficult to traverse. In that period she visited every such home, "confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the Faith," as did Paul and Barnabas in apostolic days.

An Essential Work.

"Marion Stevenson regarded this itinerating work as essential to the preservation of the gains of the Mission. A year after its inception, she wrote to a friend: "It is the work I have longed to do for some years back. Here are three women, miles and miles from Tumutumu, trying to bring up their children in a Christian way, with none of the helps that those living near Tumutumu have. Some are living without one Christian neighbour, while others have built their homes two or three together, so as to have a little companionship. It is just wonderful to see the efforts after a better standard of living, the cut road, the hedge, the vegetable garden, even a few flowers, and in most cases a tidiness and cleanliness in sharp contrast to the heathen."

"More poignantly, in prospect of her approaching furlough, she wrote to Mrs. Henry Scott in April 1929: 'I fear I cannot hope to come back after sixty. I do hope someone will be found to help our out-station women—for how they need it! But this is not my shauri. We serve our day and generation, and then the Master before Whom all generations rise and pass away has His own plans for days to come."

"Nobly did Marion Stevenson serve her day and generation; but whilst she was content to leave the provision of a successor to the Master Whom she loved so ardently and served so loyally, is it not a sacred charge upon the Church to see to it that her life-work shall not be allowed to lapse, and those Christian outposts to which she ministered in heathen strongholds suffered to be reabsorbed by jungle? We look to the Master to provide the agent, but surely we ought to find the means. Therefore the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland approves the issue of this Appeal for the provision of a Memorial, to take the form of a Marion Scott Stevenson Endowment Fund, the annual proceeds of which are to be devoted to the carrying on of the work so splendidly initiated by her, more particularly the itinerating work among those Christian families whose homes are now remote from Mission influence.

"The sum aimed at is £5,000, the interest on which will, it is judged, be adequate for this purpose. In addition, it is proposed that suitable Tablets be inserted in the three Churches with which she was so closely associated—Kikuyu, Tumutumu and Chogoria."

Subscriptions from Kenya will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Joseph Arthur, M.D., Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu.

Children's Party.

A JOLLY AFTERNOON AT SONGHOR.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)
Songhor, October 1.

The outstanding social event of the week—one might almost say of the year—was the party given by Mrs. O. C. Harries on Sunday, September 27. It was primarily a children's party, but the grown-ups were amply catered for and enjoyed themselves just as much. There were about 50 people present, including children and although the day was cloudy it did not actually rain—almost a miracle this September in Songhor.

The party began with a wonderful lunch for the children, set in what looked like Fairyland—a grassy nook where tree stumps—one for each small human—took the place of tables centred round a giant pink umbrella hung with gaily-coloured balloons. There followed a wonderful buffet luncheon for the rest of the guests.

Afterwards came tennis and at 4 p.m. the Rev. Archdeacon Low arrived having kindly consented to hold a service at Kamarero instead of Songhor Police Station.

Thus ended a Sunday worthy of the mediaeval days when sport and merrymaking and religion went hand in hand. Mr. Harries who is a wireless "fan" was able to give the latest news of the financial situation which many had not heard and the suspension of the gold standard was the absorbing topic of conversation.

The coffee is ripening up at Songhor but the rainy weather still prevails. However it serves to keep off the locusts for which we must be grateful.

Butter Market.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated October 8, in which is given the following information:—"Butter New Zealand Finest is quoted at from £5 18s. to £6 2s. The market is very quiet."

Passenger Lists.

S.S. "ADOLPH WOERMANN" AND "UBENA."

Following are inward and outward passenger lists for the "Adolph Woermann" which arrived at Mombasa on October 4 and sailed for Europe via Suez the next day.

From Southampton: Mr. A. Simpson, Mrs. A. Simpson and child Mr. B. Lepow; Port Elizabeth: Miss Rose-Marie Allen, Mrs. Ethel Duirs; Durban: Mr. J. P. Engel, Mrs. J. P. Engel, Miss P. Engel, Mr. R. H. Forbes, Mr. Jamey MacNab, Mrs. J. MacNab, Mrs. J. MacNab, Mrs. B. Fienberg and child, Miss A. Fienberg, Mr. W. Schwartzel, Mr. S. Goble, Mr. E. Ulyate; Lourenco Marques: Mr. Hermann Doss, Mrs. E. Ellis, Mr. A. von Lingen, Mrs. A. von Lingen, Mr. Herbert Wright, Mrs. H. Wright, Mr. John Carmichael, Mr. Julius Beck, Mrs. J. Beck, Mr. John Hain, Mr. B. Johnson; Beira: Pater Paolo Borello; Dar es Salaam: Miss Joyce Baker, Mr. Albrecht O'Swald, Mr. Maurice Bennett, Mr. F. R. W. Rutley, Mrs. Austin Melville Wilson.

To Hamburg: Mr. P. von Boetticher, Miss D. von Boetticher; to Southampton: Mrs. K. Drinkwater, Mrs. G. L. H. Dusart, Dr. D. J. Bawcutt, Mrs. D. J. Bawcutt, Mr. S. Langley, Capt. G. M. Flood, Mrs. M. Manley, Mrs. K. Frisby and child, Miss M. Foster, Mrs. A. E. Russell, Mr. P. Gibbs, Mr. G. Beverly, Mr. V. J. Lambley, Mrs. V. J. Lambley; to Marseilles: Hon. Roderick John Ward, Mrs. R. J. Ward, Mr. W. H. Mason, Rev. P. Schouten, Mr. D. F. Smith, Mr. G. Barret, Mr. R. D. Porges, to Genoa: Dr. A. Noack, Mrs. M. E. H. Pedrazs and daughter, Mrs. Ch. Dawson, Mr. H. F. B. Ashby, Mr. A. Kalberer, Mr. P. V. Anson, Mr. A. J. Cooper, Mr. S. H. Vetch, Mr. K. Spaeth, Mr. Eric Rose; to Suez: Mr. Penrose Markley.

S.S. "Ubena."

Following is a list of passengers who sailed from Mombasa to Europe and South Africa per s.s. "Ubena" on October 7:—

To Southampton: Mrs. A. G. Blad, Mrs. M. E. Cox, Mrs. W. Dixon, Mr. H. M. Paterson, Miss E. Musgrave, Mrs. S. M. Douty and child Mr. E. J. Crawford; Walfish Bay: Mrs. R. Truebig, Capetown: Mr. A. C. Hoey, Mrs. A. C. Hoey, Miss D. Harvey, Mrs. H. Bunton, Miss M. B. Topp, Mrs. S. W. de Waal, and 2 children; Port Elizabeth: Mrs. E. M. Cox; East London: Mr. J. G. Beck, Mrs. J. G. Beck; Durban: Mr. J. P. Engel, Mrs. J. P. Engel, Miss P. Engel, Mrs. R. D. O. Scott, Mr. J. MacNab, Mrs. J. MacNab, Mr. A. Heppes, Mrs. A. Heppes and 2 children, Mr. S. J. Goble, Mr. W. J. Fuller, Miss A. Hawkswoos, Miss D. Ahrenbeck, Mrs. M. Cross and child, Mrs. L. A. Coulon, Mr. F. G. Guy, Mrs. F. G. Guy, Mr. W. Grout, Mrs. D. Grout and child, Mrs. W. Richardson, Mr. J. B. Haines; Lourenco Marques: Mr. H. Stephan, Mr. H. W. Wright, Mrs. H. W. Wright, Mr. A. von Lingen, Mrs. A. von Lingen, Mrs. N. Tarboton, Mr. J. Saddington, Mrs. J. Saddington, Mrs. B. J. Ellis, Mr. B. P. Harding, Mr. D. A. J. Coetzee, Mrs. D. A. J. Coetzee, Mr. G. Macdonald, Mr. J. M. N. Enslin, Miss M. van Rynefeld, Mrs. J. M. Pohl and child, Mr. A. J. M. Joubert, Mr. J. M. Hain; Beira: Miss P. H. Ramsbottom, Mr. S. Christopulopulos; Dar es Salaam: Mrs. J. Lockhart-Mure, Mr. L. G. Clough, Mr. J. A. Moore, Mr. A. Garbini, Mr. P. Lianburas; Zanzibar: Mr. James T. Cotton; Tanga: Mr. F. van Oldenborgh and Mr. H. Rohde.

S.S. "LANDAFF CASTLE" & "LLANDOVERY CASTLE".

Following are lists of passengers by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which left London on September 10 for East Africa and by the s.s. "Llandovery Castle" which left Mombasa for England (via Suez) on October 3:—

S.S. "Llandaff Castle":—Mr. H. Adams, Mrs. W. Bedbrook, Mr. J. R. Bell, Mr. A. J. Borland, Mrs. Borland, Mr. F. H. R. Came, Mrs. Came, Miss Came, Mr. S. H. Carnelley, Mrs. Carnelley, Master M. D. Carnelley, Master L. D. Carnelley, Mr. R. G. A. Cavendish, Mr. F. S. Cowburn, Mrs. Cowburn, Mr. C. M. Day, Mr. H. E. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Master M. Fitzgibbon, Mr. P. F. Foster, Mr. E. G. Garneys, Dr. H. A. Gilkes, M.C., Mr. S. Gillett, Mrs. Gillett, Mr. N. Hewgill, Mr. O. K. Holmes, Mrs. A. Lee, Miss K. S. Martin, Miss M. Morley, Mr. Nesbet, Mrs. Nesbet, Mr. W. B. Ousley, Mr. R. Scott, Mr. R. M. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. J. W. Shearman, Mr. T. A. Slatter, Mr. K. M. Strachan, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. K. M. Thomas, Mr. G. R. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. R. A. Vallings, Mrs. Vallings, Mr. A. M. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. J. Coates, O.B.E., Mr. L. R. Dale, Miss W. M. Galloway, Miss A. M. Galloway, Miss C. Howard, Mr. W. A. McClelland, Mrs. McClelland, Miss E. N. McClelland, Mr. B. Parton, Mr. W. R. Rolls, Mrs. M. Rutley, Mr. J. A. Scott, Miss I. C. W. Stuart, Mr. F. H. Wilson.

S.S. "Llandovery Castle":—

To Aden: Captain D. McCallum, Mrs. D. McCallum.

To Suez: Miss M. M. Glover.

To Port Said: Mr. C. E. Good, Mr. H. C. Ward.

To Genoa: Mrs. C. W. Carter, Mr. E. N. Landale, Mrs. J. A. Palfreman, Miss L. M. Quarmby, Mr. M. K. Sproston, Mrs. M. K. Sproston, Mr. F. C. Stower, Mr. A. Blanco-White, Mr. W. J. Swann, Mrs. W. J. Swann.

To Marseilles: Mr. A. N. Cox, Mr. F. Nicolls, Mrs. F. Nicolls, Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe, Dr. C. A. Wiggins, Mrs. C. A. Wiggins, Mrs. F. S. Wooldridge, Miss M. G. Wooldridge.

To England: Miss C. P. Adamson, Mr. E. A. Armstrong, Miss K. Atkinson, Mr. G. Batchelor, Mrs. H. L. Brett, Mr. D. F. Temple Brown, Mrs. B. Burt, Mr. M. J. Cotton, Mrs. M. J. Cotton, Miss D. M. Cotton, Mr. F. Craig, Mr. S. Dean, Mrs. S. Dean, Mrs. G. N. Eeles, Miss O. M. Ellis, Mr. I. L. Evans, Dr. D. J. Ferguson, Mr. F. J. Firmin, Mr. H. Fraser, Dr. A. W. Groves, Mrs. A. W. Groves, Miss V. Goudie, Major J. W. Hayfield, Mr. F. Harris, Mr. E. T. James, Mrs. H. J. Longstaffe, Dr. A. S. Mackie, Mrs. A. S. Mackie, Master J. Mackie, Mr. F. M. Manning, Miss E. N. Martyn, Mrs. G. R. Mayers, Mrs. A. B. McNab, Mr. J. Nunweek, Mrs. R. J. R. Potts, Miss K. Rowlatt, Mr. K. L. Scott, Mrs. G. S. Sellwood, Master Sellwood, Mr. H. J. Snelgar, Miss P. M. Stafford, Mr. L. R. Stewart, Mrs. R. C. Stow, Master E. M. Stow, Miss J. M. Stow, Mr. R. S. Steel, Mrs. R. S. Steel, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss Thorpe, Miss E. G. St. C. Tisdell, Mrs. G. F. Vallings, Miss G. C. Vallings, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. F. E. Welch.

COKE—LORING.

The marriage took place on September 24th at St. Mary's Turweston, Brackley of Mr. Anthony Richard Thomas Coke, R.A.F., eldest son of Commander H. Coke, R.N., and Mrs. Coke of Kericho, Kenya, and Miss Joan Loring, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Loring, of New York, and of Mrs. Guy Lucas of Brackley, Northants. Mr. Peter Coke was best man to his brother. The bride and bridegroom later left for their honeymoon in Berlin.

There were amazing scenes on the opening night of the Blackpool illuminations. The front of the town was lit up by 300,000 lamps of every shade and colour. The holiday crowd which had come from all over the district found themselves stranded in the early hours of the morning unable to get home. Some spent the night on the station platform sitting on their luggage, others not so fortunate slept on the front. The coffee stalls, however, had no reason to complain, they must have done a record trade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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New Settlement.

INFORMATION SOUGHT IN INDIA.

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

Sir,—The remarks made by you and Major Grant in the "East African Standard" of August 1 certainly deserve to be acted on, for most people who are looking out for a country to retire in, find it difficult to get reliable information about Kenya, and both information and help are required by such prospective settlers.

There are many men of this kind in the Government Services in India, where the maximum age of retirement is 55 years and where men, 10 or 15 years younger, are considering the advisability of retiring owing to the greatly changed conditions now existing in that country, which render it much less attractive than it used to be.

Few of these men have an income or pension of £1,000; most of them will have only from £500 to £700, and it is this class who would find retirement in Kenya attractive. Such men could roughly be divided into two classes:—

(a) Married men, 50 to 55 years of age, who simply require a comfortable country house and small estate within reasonable reach of social amenities, and who would be quite content if the estate would pay its own way and the upkeep of the house, leaving all living expenses and recreations to be paid from their fixed incomes.

(b) Younger men, physically fit, who wish to have a definite occupation, within reach of sports such as shooting, hunting, fishing and polo. Such men would have smaller incomes than class (a) and would expect to supplement their incomes a little out of their estates and would be willing to settle further away from the main towns. Stock farming, horse breeding, and maize growing would be likely to appeal to them.

Both classes of men generally get from one year to two years leave on half pay prior to retirement, and it is during this leave that they would want to make a practical trial of living conditions in Kenya before finally purchasing estates.

All that Kenya then has to do is:—

(1) Arrange for very full particulars of suitable estates to be available in India. These lists might be sent to all the large clubs quarterly and to the large banks, such as Lloyds, for distribution to applicants.

(2) Arrange with existing settlers to help prospective settlers to make a practical trial, for about a year of the living conditions of the particular class of estate which is required. In this connection, it must be remembered that many of the new-comers would be well experienced in managing native labour and some would be skilled engineers and doctors, so would be by no means useless.

In conclusion I may say that I come into class (b), and, although I have the advantage of knowing the greater part of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, having spent about 12 months in those countries on big-game shooting expeditions I find it by no means easy to make arrangements to retire in Kenya, owing to the difficulty in getting really reliable information from disinterested persons, so the difficulty of an absolute stranger to the country can be seen.

Yours etc.,
"SAFARI".

Bombay,
India,
September 13, 1931.

COFFEE OFFICER'S TOUR.

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

Sir,—I should like to draw the attention of coffee tax-payers to the following:—

An announcement appeared in our local paper some weeks ago, stating that the Senior Coffee Officer was visiting the Trans Nzoia, and requesting any coffee planters who desired to have their shambas visited to send in their names to the Secretary of the local Planters' Union.

I immediately wrote, asking for a visit, as I was very anxious to get some advice from someone of Mr. Trench's experience. At the local meeting, about 12 miles away, I again approached this gentleman, stressing that I had a serious attack of O.B.D. on my shamba (140 acres coffee) and that the case was urgent, as I had already lost 50 per cent. of my crop—but no visit was made to my shamba.

The day of the meeting referred to was the only one he spent in my district (Eastern Cherangani) where there is a considerable area of coffee planted.

I have paid my coffee tax of 30/- annually, and it would be interesting to know how these subscriptions are applied to the benefit of the coffee industry, also why a notice was inserted in the press offering assistance and advice which was not forthcoming.

Presumably, the Senior Coffee Officer has had better opportunities of gathering information and experience than most planters in the country and it seems to be almost entirely wasted as far as this district is concerned, as we have only had the benefit of his assistance for two and a half hours in the last two years.

I might mention that I am voicing the opinion of other coffee planters in this district.

Yours etc.,
A. G. WINGATE GRAY.

Hoey's Bridge,
October 2, 1931.

(The foregoing letter has been referred to the Department of Agriculture. The Senior Coffee Officer is not at present in Nairobi, but the Department has undertaken to write direct to our correspondent as soon as information is available.—Ed., "E. A. S.").

LOCUSTS.

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

Sir,—Various suggestions have been made for the easiest and most economical way of dealing with the hoppers that we are expecting in a month or so.

I would suggest that a wooden roller pulled by one ox only, would kill more hoppers in a day than poison bait would in a week. The cost would be very slight—one ox collar with a pair of chain traces, costing about 25/-, and a rough wooden roller cut from an ordinary log, say another 5/-. If Government supplied the above to a farmer who has hoppers on his shamba, I am sure the farmer would willingly supply the ox and native driver. The same applies to headmen in the Reserves. As soon as one farmer has destroyed all the hoppers on his farm, the roller and gear could be passed on to the next farmer.

At a cost of not more than £500 all the hoppers on European farms would be destroyed, and say £1,000 for Native Reserves, and £2,000 for Crown Lands.

Yours etc.,
G. PEABODY.

Nairobi,
October 9, 1931.

(The real problem is the destruction of the hopper in the inaccessible regions of East Africa such as the bush areas near Kitui, the roadless Northern Frontier, the impenetrable elephant grass of Uganda, etc.—Ed. "E. A. S.").

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

Sir,—I think we all realize by now the impossibility of effectively destroying locusts. We have spent a lot of money, in 1929 and this year, with no apparent result.

Now, if we are to carry on farming in this country with any degree of safety, we must find other methods of combating the locust menace. We must, of course, kill hoppers in and adjacent to settled areas and within hopping distance of crops etc., but not a campaign against locusts in the "Blue." As Mr. Harrison (the Tanganyika Director) says it is merely "beating the wind."

Locusts will go and the more there are the quicker they will die out—or so one would imagine in the nature of things.

We cannot do anything at all for this infestation—that seems obvious—but what we can do is to prepare for the next lot five, ten or fifteen years hence! I suggest the only effective method of guarding against a future loss is insurance. This can be done in respect of maize and cereals in the form of a cess of say 10 cents per bag, payable each year into a pool and put out to interest. The K.F.A. handles approximately one and a half million bags. This would mean a sum of say, £7,000 put by each year. In 10 years, with interest, it might amount to £90,000 or more. This would be a very useful reserve for any unfortunate who happens to be wiped out by locusts. This reserve would tremendously enhance the value of land as anyone taking up land in the future would know that in spite of locusts he would get his return of 30/- or so per acre.

The Government have, had a lot of "slating" over this locust business, unfairly I think. We have all seem more than enough of locusts and we should realise that absolutely nothing can be done. All the wealthy countries of the world have had a dab at it with no result. What a hope has poor little Kenya!

Our Government might have a stock of pumps, poison, etc., always on hand in different countries for the use of anyone who wishes to expend energy in killing hoppers and something might be done with an aeroplane stationed at different points for hire at cost to scare locusts off growing crops. This may be too expensive—I don't know.

We should get on with this pool now, not wait till locusts are forgotten and some years hence have a occurrence of this profitless destruction.

Yours etc.,
D. N. NEYLAN.

Nakuru,
October 7, 1931.

Italian Line.

The following are the expected movements of Italian Line steamers at Mombasa during the month of October:—"Caffaro" from Genoa, on October 16, sailing same day for Durban via Zanzibar; "G. Mazzini" from Genoa, on October 25, sailing on October 26 for Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam; "G. Mazzini" for Dar es Salaam, on October 31, sailing on November 1, for Genoa and Naples via Suez Canal.

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Railway Policy.

THE ATTITUDE OF UGANDA.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—I am sure you will agree with me that it is in the interest of both Uganda and Kenya that the friendliest relations possible should exist between them, and that it is up to all of us to do everything we can to achieve this end. We shall certainly not do this unless we make an honest endeavour to see each other's view points, and we shall only make matters worse by indulging in recriminations and abuse of each other.

A widely distributed and powerful paper like yours could help immediately in bringing about a far better understanding and feeling between the inhabitants of the two territories than those which exist at present, but if you will permit me to say so, you will not make Uganda love Kenya any better if you criticise and lecture the "people of Uganda" as you have sought to do in your leader of the 20th August last.

As I consider that your criticisms of "the people of Uganda" are most unfair and that the statements you make are not based on facts would you be so good as to allow me to make use of your columns in stating what are, in my opinion, the real facts of the case?

You say (a) "the attitude of the people of Uganda to the whole problem has been disappointing". I take it by the "whole problem" you mean the finances of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

You accuse Uganda of (b) "criticising the railway policy from the narrow point of view of its own immediate interest"; (c) of "being incapable of seeing the necessity of assisting in easing the burden of railway difficulties" and (d) "that it was unreasonable to expect that Uganda should be encouraged to support raids on railway revenue."

With regard to (a) what are the *real facts*? The railway has for many years past made very big profits. Until the formation of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council every penny of these profits went into the coffers of the Kenya Government. There can be no argument that during this period the major earnings of the railway were derived from freights provided by Uganda and it is computed that Uganda's share of these profits is not short of a million pounds sterling. Is Kenya ever going to pay the debt she owes Uganda, or even pay interest on it or is she going to repudiate it? How much have the railway finances suffered and how much are the present high rates of freight and railway borrowings due to the Kenya Government pocketing monies to which it had no right at all? No doubt my "attitude is disappointing" in asking these questions, but every debtor who is asked to pay considers his creditor unreasonable and his attitude disappointing.

With regard to (b) we in Uganda have always protested against preferences given to Kenya in railway freights and on the losses made in carrying maize etc. We have at all times said that the railway should be run on business lines as is clearly laid down in the Railway Order-in-Council, and we have on one occasion only received financial assistance from the railway, and, in order that this should not be brought up against us in future, agreed that a sum similar to that received by us should be paid to Kenya out of railway funds and as you are aware this was done last year.

As to (c) this is but an assertion which is easy to make but which you will find impossible to prove. If to counsel economy on every occasion and to refuse to sanction various grandiose schemes proposed by Kenya is not assisting in "easing difficulties" then Uganda is certainly guilty of the charge you make, but not otherwise. A careful study of railway reports, more especially of sections which shows sums spent in Kenya and Uganda respectively should prove which of the two partners has assisted most in "easing difficulties."

As to (d) does a request to allow lorries proceeding to Uganda to be exempted from Kenya taxation merit the use of the very strong language used by you? I submit not. It is admitted that the enactment which according to you is to stop "raids on railway revenue" is purely experimental. Similar enactments have failed in other countries and time only can prove that this is going to be something very different from most artificial measures, such as the restriction of production of rubber, cotton etc., or the creation of monopolies which have failed and failed miserably and that it will in fact result in increasing railway revenue. Wait and see.

According to your issue of the 20th August last, Lord Delamere is reported to have said in the Kenya Legislative Council that "their resources had been strained to an extraordinary degree to build one form of state transport road to Uganda" and that "it would be a calamity if the sacrifices made by everybody who paid the high rates which had built the branch lines went for nothing because of unfair competition by motor transport."

The only "form of state transport road to "Uganda" which His Lordship can be referring to is the railway. Here again we must get down to facts and not just make assertions.

Who but those interested in various concerns and concessions between Nakuru and Turbo wanted what is now termed the Uganda extension to follow the alignment it has followed between these points? We in Uganda certainly did not. No sane person would have suggested or approved of a line going through the most difficult and expensive country imaginable and practically running parallel with an existing line as the so called Uganda extension does between Nakuru and Maji Mauri.

It is pure eye-wash and it is untrue to say that this line was built for the benefit of Uganda. It was not until the Uasin Gishu line had been constructed almost as far as Turbo that its originators, or their victims rather, realised that it would be a complete failure as a commercial proposition that they got busy and at last managed to get it linked up with the Jinja-Namasagali line. It is not Uganda's line, and it has not benefitted Uganda or for that matter the railway system. The obvious extension to Uganda was from Kisumu via Yala which would have saved the railway system many thousands of pounds, and Uganda many weary hours and miles of unnecessary travelling; but as usual Kenya's vested interests were served and Uganda was left in the lurch.

As for branch lines, it is news to me, as it will be to thousands of others, that they had been built from funds provided by the high rates charged on these branch lines. Once more let us get down to facts and figures. They will show very conclusively what the Kenya branch lines cost the railway system and who pays the piper. It is certainly not those who provided the money for building these branch lines.

Yours etc.,
GEO. C. ISHMAEL.

R.A.C.,
Pall Mall, S.W. 1,
September 18, 1931.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY—NAIROBI MARKETING.

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

Sir,—If the extracts from correspondence quoted by Mr. Popper are representative of the opinions held in America as to the relative merits of Kenya coffee when purchased from Kenya direct or through the London market, then they provide the best of all possible arguments for setting up an organisation in Kenya capable of supplying locally and in bulk the quality which the American buyer requires.

I hope the present month will see the formation of a Co-operative Society of planters—a Society working in harmony with an organisation of local coffee traders, assisted ultimately by an expert taster of experience.

Mr. Popper's attempt to justify the retail prices of coffee is hardly successful. Taking him on the figure most favourable to his contention that the prices are reasonable—the wholesale price of Sh. 147/- per cwt., which was the price obtained by one single parcel of A grade coffee last season—we find that after adding 11s. 8d. for duty and allowing for a loss of 20 per cent. (the maximum) in the roasting, this coffee stands the Trade at a price of Shs. 198/- per cwt., or almost exactly 1s. 9d. per lb. It is retailed at 3s. 5d., a by no means despicable profit for the middleman and retailer combined, even allowing something for the costs of distribution.

As for the risk of coffee becoming "stale". I had always understood that coffee, properly stored, does not depreciate but rather appreciates in quality, and, in fact, one of the reasons given to me years ago by a member of the Trade in London for the marked difference between retail and wholesale prices of coffee was the long lock-up of capital while the best coffee was maturing, so as to give it that added touch of quality.

Yours etc.,
C. KENNETH ARCHER.

Ruiru,
October 1, 1931.

ECONOMY—THE EAST AFRICAN DRINK BILL.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—Much has been said recently about economy. Under present conditions, economy is essential. Where to begin the practice is an important consideration. What to eliminate, what to reduce, what to leave alone, are questions open to debate. We need food, clothing, recreation, amusement. From each of these items, extravagances can be cut out; there are indulgences that individuals could eliminate entirely and benefit physically, mentally and morally, as well as financially, by so doing. One very important item is the drink habit. Our good friend Mrs. Jewell wisely advised abstinence, but evidently the advice was not given even superficial consideration. Serious reflection regarding the drink habit would reveal astounding facts.

From reliable sources, we learn that East Africa consumes 548,022 gallons of alcoholic beverages yearly. Kenya and Uganda's portion is 311,079 gallons, Tanganyika's 207,796 gallons and Zanzibar 29,059 gallons.

This is a great quantity of liquor and involves a large expenditure for East Africa with a population of Europeans and Asiatics amounting to 68,670 people. Counting men, women and children, it means a consumption of eight gallons *per capita* per year.

Assuming that the women and children do not drink, the ratio of men to the whole population would be about one to five. But there are a lot of men who do not drink and there are quite a few women who do, so the ratio of drinkers to non-drinkers remains about the same. This means then that the *per capita* consumption of alcoholics would be 40 gallons a year. Here is a condition that looks bad for East Africa and adds unnecessarily to the high cost of living. Such drinking affects the efficiency of the wage earner. The Government, the banks, the commercial houses suffer in consequence, adding immensely to their overhead expenses.

Statistics, for 1930, show that this liquor bill amounted to £270,168, which means that the individual cost to the drinker amounts to approximately £20 a year. If this money were put into insurance, it would carry a fairly good policy. It would buy two good suits of clothes each year. It would furnish the family with a lot of bread. It would pay one or two year's of one's taxes and it might pay from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of one's rent each year.

From an economic point of view, this is an interesting factor; from a physical or health point of view, it is a vital factor.

It seems that the individual indulging in the drink habit has no reason to complain of the high cost of living. It is his own fault.

From a political or financial stand point, a check on this useless expenditure would be of great value to the country.

Yours etc.,
"OBSERVER."

Nairobi,
October 5, 1931.

INCOME TAX.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—When excessive Customs Duties are levied on a community, the taxing Authority is usually brought back to a reasonable condition of mind by the simple fact that dutiable importations rapidly diminish.

No such method of controlling a Government is available, however, in regard to Income Tax, and it is essential, therefore, from the taxpayer's point of view, that they should have the unquestionable right to determine for themselves every question relating to such a tax. The people of Kenya have not this right at present and until they possess it, every civilized man and woman in the country should oppose, with all legitimate means, the imposition of an Income Tax in Kenya.

Should an attempt be made to introduce Income Tax into this Colony while we are yet in the leading strings of Crown Colony Government, I hope those who seek to mould public opinion against it will base their arguments on some such simple lines as those suggested in this letter, and will not, at this juncture, seek to obtain a decision as to whether or not Income Tax is inherently unsuited to Kenya. Action such as this would greatly tempt people who, while strongly opposed to Income Tax in present circumstances, do not agree with arguments such as those used in your leader of October 3, to expose the fallacies which, in their opinion underlie such arguments, thus perhaps dividing our political house against itself at a time when political unity will be so desirable.

Yours etc.,
R. CLIFTON GRANNUM.

Nairobi,
October 5, 1931.

PERSONAL PROPAGANDA—A SETTLER'S WIFE AT HOME.

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

Sir,—It may be interest to the sisal growers in Kenya Colony to know that I recently paid a visit to the "Ropery" at Chetham Docks and was shown round by the head of the concern, who was very interested when I enquired about the Kenya Colony sisal rope. He showed me 50 tons of sisal, which had come from Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and then took me to see the processes it went through from the start to the finished article; ropes of all sizes were to be seen. He told me the Admiralty are very anxious to use Empire-grown sisal in preference to foreign and that, so far as he was concerned, the sisal was good to handle and made up into very good, strong ropes, but that the drawback up-to-date was that the sisal rope was inclined to swell very much when immersed in water and therefore it was apt to stick when swinging out the boats etc. But, he said the Admiralty had taken out a quantity of this sisal rope on one of their cruisers and were giving it a really good trial before giving their final opinion about it.

It is very gratifying to know that the Admiralty is really keen to give preference to Empire-grown produce if it can be done and the Manager told me to tell my Kenya friends that he would do his very best to make their sisal rope a success.

May I further remark on the great need there is for a really keen publicity agent here in England? I have been travelling round a good deal and telling people, whenever I had the opportunity, of the wonderful climate and life of Kenya Colony, and have mentioned coffee, tea and butter which we send to the Home market. One and all asked me where these goods were to be purchased as they would most certainly ask their local stores to stock them. They had no idea we sent butter and tea Home. Coffee is fairly well known of course, but not as well as it should be.

Another point, which might be of interest is that during the course of a conversation with a Socialist M.P. I remarked that it would be better if the Government had purchased all they could from their own Colonies first, than from the foreigner. He said "We should have to pay you all the same." Naturally! I said, "but surely it must be better to pay your own people than the foreigner. We in our turn would purchase British goods and so save all these British work people being on the dole and unemployed. The money you are giving to Russia could be far better spent by lending it to the really hard-working knowledgeable settler in a British Colony. He could then plant more and turn out more butter etc., and provide most of the food-stuffs required for the Home market, if he knew that his produce would be purchased before that of the foreigner. We could produce as cheaply as the Russians if we did not pay our labour and treated our African labour as the Russians treat their white labour, but what an uproar there would be by the Labour M.P.'s if we did so."

I am quite certain the majority of the British people would far rather purchase good clean butter and other produce from a British Colony even at 1d. or 2d. a lb. more than unclean stuff produced under very dirty conditions and by slave-driven labour in Russia.

The trouble is so few people know that we can and do send our produce to England.

Wake up Kenya and remember that "it pays to advertise."

Yours etc.,
RUBY M. HILL.

Church Stretton,
Shropshire,
September 14, 1931.

PYRAMID PROPHECY.

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

Sir,—I am greatly indebted to you for the excellent report of my address to the Rotary Club that appeared in your issue of 7th October (which only reached me last night).

If I may, I would like to add a little to it. Mr. Davidson published his two articles entitled "Church and State in the Great Pyramid's Prophecy" in "The Morning Post" on the 17th and 18th of July 1930. In them he gave the date 23rd August, 1931 some 14 months before the event. The date is not specifically "marked" in the Pyramid, but is—as he says—"indicated", as are also the connected dates, 4th June, 1932 and 5th December, 1935.

It may puzzle some to understand why I mentioned the date 23rd August B.C. 590. It was the date on which Ezekiel saw the vision of "Shekeriah" Glory of God depart from Solomon's Temple shortly before it was burned by Nebuchadnezzar's army.

Yours, etc.,
G. W. GAYER.

Nairobi,
October 8, 1931.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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Locusts.

PHOSPHOROUS SHELLS FOR SWARMS.

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

Sir,—For the past four years, Kenya, the neighbouring territories, and Africa as a whole or in part, have been suffering from the presence of locusts. From the time of the arrival of the first body of these unwelcome visitors, operations have been conducted for their destruction, by all sections of the community, directed generally by the Department of Agriculture, so far as Kenya is concerned. Much strenuous labour has been expended, considerable sums of money spent, but the effect on the locusts has been comparatively small. They are present at the moment in greater numbers than ever, and from the published opinions of those considering the problem, there is nothing to indicate any improvement in the near future. The menace has, however, had the effect of focussing consideration of the problem of their destruction and we gather from the Press that an international body of experts is at work on the subject.

If we consider our individual experience of locust fighting in this country in the past, I think we can admit that it falls into two parts. Part one consisted of the steps taken whenever crops of grazing were threatened to endeavour, by fires, smoke screens, noise, movement, etc., to prevent damage to our own immediate interest; quite natural, of course, but devoid of any permanent effect on the visitors, which, driven from our own lands, passed on a mile or two, settled on the land of our neighbours—absentees perhaps—and returned to us again in full vigour when our fires and smoke screens were not in their previous state of efficiency. No harm was done to the locusts and the visits have only to be repeated sufficiently often for the farmer, by force of circumstances, to confess himself beaten. Part two was the offensive carried out chiefly against hoppers, by means of poison baits, in the sections of this country accessible to motor traffic, depending for its efficiency on a rather numerous native labour supply, which again requires a considerable water supply, difficult to obtain in the drier desert portions of this Colony and neighbouring states—portions of the Continent where, it is considered, breeding takes place and the bulk of the hoppers first appear.

It follows then, that any offensive which is restricted to the accessible portion of the continent, will be barren of decisive results. Those interested, (and those responsible for the care of the interests of Native agriculture are distinctly interested) must decide whether the problem is capable of a satisfactory solution by concerted action of all the authorities in the Continent of Africa, or whether the question is of such a size that passive resistance only is possible. I doubt if anything but a vigorous offensive will satisfy those resident in Africa capable of expressing an opinion. If this is so, then consideration of the type of offensive desired should receive widespread thought.

This brings me to the real object of my letter. I was visited recently by a neighbour, Mr. G. T. Skinner, Marmanet, who informed me that he had just returned from a visit to the Acting Director of Agriculture where he had made proposals for what he considered a more effective method of locust destruction. First a little light on the personality of the author of the scheme. Mr. Skinner served in France with a Scottish Battalion and for a time held the appointment of a Brigade Bombing Officer. There he became familiar with the use of all types of service, bombs, grenades, and explosives. His experience in the use of phosphorus (incendiary) bombs and grenades has convinced him that the use of these on locusts may be the solution of the problem. His proposal, as briefly as possible, is as follows:—It has been noted, in the case of flying swarms, in the Thomson's Falls area particularly, that the swarm normally settles for the night between 4 and 5 p.m. and that locusts are most densely congregated in the centre of the area occupied. The suggested procedure is that as soon as the swarm is settled for the night, the limits of the swarm should be marked in a simple manner by flags, balloons, etc. The centre of the swarm, i.e., all the crowded portion, should be sprayed by phosphorus shells, fired from Stokes mortars, searching and traversing. The shells, burst in the air similar to shrapnel, would each cover a reasonable area, with particles of inflammable phosphorus, the effect of each particle not being restricted to an individual locust but being effective against every one with which it comes in contact. Those who have experienced the action of this commodity as used in war time will be convinced of its efficacy.

The evening spraying completed, the remains of the swarm, beautifully less, is followed the following day, the equipment being simple and capable of operation with a limited personnel. As far as can be predicted, there are no topographical peculiarities which will prohibit the employment of the equipment. Stokes mortars exist in numbers; shells also, and in any case a simple type is cheap. Phosphorus is expensive, but so is widespread famine and crop destruction. Experience would quickly supply the best type of shell, its charge and filling. Weather conditions would be no bar, rain or fine. The personnel necessary to man the equipment could be obtained from the military and police forces under training in the territories affected. The cost may be of some magnitude, but if the returns in results are satisfactory it becomes a business proposition. Our offensive in the past, in a general sense, has been barren of results. Here is a proposal from a person acquainted with the procedure. Can it be tried out? Is there a real crab against its use? I know of none other than expense, and unless some effective action is taken we shall suffer damage for some years to come and have to face expense at some later date.

May I invite the attention of the members of the Legislative Council to the proposal, together with that of your readers? Sufficient material should be available in the country for a test, and I suggest that a test be made without delay.

Yours etc.,
LOUIS SYKES.

Thomson's Falls,
September 30, 1931.

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

Sir,—To say that Kenya is swarming with locusts, is putting it very mildly. They have eaten all the crops and all the grass in this locality, and our stock are practically starving. I believe this applies to the whole of Kenya.

Now what is going to happen? Lean stock and no grass, and the dry season approaching, which must mean a heavy death rate in all classes of stock; yet what can be done is not done and little, if any, attempt is made to do anything. I saw a big swarm rise in an open plain, depart in peace, and no attempt was made to disturb them. On this farm we have had three different encounters with locusts. We use two motor cars, each car travelling at an average rate of twenty-five miles per hour, for the faster one drives through flying locusts, the more are killed.

Of course, it is no use trying when they are actually on the wing, but at night or early in the morning before they can fly, is the time. It was late in the evening and early morning that we got at them. After the cars had been through them in all directions, we counted the killed per yard in each wheel track, and found them to be fifty, giving a 100 per yard, for each car, thus giving 176,000 killed per mile, and the two cars having travelled 400 miles, gives a result of 60,400,000 which looks a big lot, yet it is not an over-estimate, and if every farmer did as much as he could, it would soon reduce their number.

Yesterday morning I went through a big swarm on Ndaragua. They were quite three miles wide, by ten miles long. They had just begun to rise, but the ground was literally packed. There was at least a locust for every square inch of surface, but to be rather below than above the number, I estimated them to be a thousand per square yard, which gives 4,840,000 per square acre, or 3,097,600,000 per square mile. This then gives some idea of a medium swarm covering, say 30 square miles.

I had a letter the other day from Uganda in which the writer says the locusts are coming back and destroying everything, and there will be starvation, but it serves the people right, for no attempt was made to destroy them in the hopper stage. We were at them again with two cars this morning, the cars travelling fourteen miles, but the warm morning favoured them rising early. One cannot get at them too early. I have written this in hopes that some at least will try to reduce them as we are doing.

Yours etc.,
W. BOOKEN-SMITH.

Thomson's Falls,
October 1, 1931.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—With reference to your leading article in your issue of 2nd instant on the subject of the plague of locusts, I have been reading an article by the French savant M. Henri Fabre on the habits and life history of the "white faced Decticus".

This insect stands at the head of the grasshopper clan, and locust is its favourite food. The article is much too long for publication in the columns of a daily journal, so I can only give the gist of M. Fabre's observations and remarks. He states that to judge by the locust the diet of the Decticus ought to be a vegetable one. This, however, is not the case; green stuff they will not touch, but weeds that infest the fields after the harvest they devour with avidity—not the leaves but the hard ears, which they crunch with visible satisfaction.

The real diet, however, if not the exclusive one, is locust, the blue-winged being the favourite. This game is first wounded in the neck. It is always there, behind the head, that the locust's skull cracks. The locust is hard to kill. Even when beheaded he goes on hopping. The Dectici, however never lets go; he probes until he kills before releasing his hold. He seems to know all about it, and takes his subsequent meals off whatever joint he chooses.

In the Decticus we have therefore a most active and ferocious enemy of the locust. It would

(Continued on page 30).

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CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCUSTS.

(Continued from page 35).

appear that this particular grasshopper is not common to Kenya and the point is whether it would be advisable to introduce it to help kill the locust, or would the remedy ultimately prove, in other directions, as bad as the disease? Our entomologists doubtless know all about it, and a word from one of them on the subject of this locust killer would be of interest.

Meanwhile, two or three battalions consisting of idle, able-bodied natives—and there are hundreds of such people in and around Nairobi—should be mobilized to fight the locust pest.

They should be armed with petrol tins, and paid cents 10 for every tin full of hoppers they collect and destroy in the presence of ex-K.A.R. Nubian N.C.O.'s of whom there are quite a number in the country — the whole to operate under the command of a few experienced European officers. No money would change hands in the field; chits could be issued, which would be redeemed in cash when the campaign was over. Food and water would of course have to be supplied gratis.

It is a big job, but it has to be faced if further damage to grazing and crops, and a possible famine of foodstuffs, is to be averted.

Yours, etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
October 4, 1931.

To the Editor "E.A. Standard"

Sir,—Is nothing going to be done?

Day by day we are invaded by vast swarms of locusts and apparently there is no hope of destroying them. They may, as far as one can gather, go on for years till the whole country is ruined, as so many farmers are already.

In your daily edition of August 29, you gave a wonderful account of how the American States were saved. When in a similar position they besought God's help and He heard and answered them.

"His arm is not shortened that it cannot save" us, as it saved them, if only we also will turn to Him. Man's extremity is God's opportunity.

True, we have had services of Intercession in the Church of England but how many, beyond ordinary Church-goers attended them, or even realised that they were being held. Cricket, Tennis, Golf, all went on as usual.

There were notices of the Services in the papers the week before but many people do not see the weekly paper before the following Monday and the daily edition not at all.

Cannot our Governor, as Governor Pillsbury did, appoint a day of "Fasting and Prayer" and call on all the Colony to join—if possible on a week day, as, I blieve, was done in America—all business places being closed? It would make people think and I believe there would be a great response.

Surely if ever our Empire needed God's help it is now with, I suppose, the most momentous Election we have ever had pending, apart from our financial troubles. Truly there is "in the Earth distress of Nations," "Men's hearts failing them for fear."

We have forgotten God and He is proving to us that we cannot do without Him. "Fools because of their transgressions are afflicted . . . . they draw nigh unto the gates of death. There they cry unto the Lord in their troubles and He saveth them out of all their distresses."

I trust you will publish your article of August 29 in your next weekly edition, and that something will be done to bring the subject to the notice of our Governor.

On an occasion like this, all Christians could and should join even if in our several churches, though I should like to see a grand gathering in Nairobi as on Armistice Day, sinking our religious differences, remembering only that we have one foundation for one faith: "One Lord, One Faith, One God and Father of all."

Yours etc.,
"ANXIOUS."

Limuru,
October 6, 1931.

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

Sir,—Now we have it definitely that locusts are to remain with us for some time. Millions of hoppers are preparing to advance in mass formation upon us again, and it is time that the Force combatting these, should prepare the ground to receive them. All open spaces, lawns, veldt, where the swarms or hoppers alight to feed might be sprayed with Paris green or Arsenate of Lead either by low-flying aeroplane or from motor cars fitted with several spraying machines of good capacity. Small spaces could be sprayed by hand machines. Growing crops of maize, pineapples, bananas, if not in fruit could be sprayed with the latter as it does not injure the foliage as does Paris green. Owners of cattle would have to be notified of the areas thus treated, as these sprays are poisonous. One pound of Arsenate of Lead in paste form should be added to fifty gallons of water and half a pound of Paris green in paste form to 50 gallons. These must be thoroughly mixed and applied through nozzles which throw a fine mist over the subject sprayed.

These are the finest remedies for all pests which feed on foliage.

Yours etc.,
R. M.

Nairobi,
October 6, 1931.

(While no active discouragement should be applied to any form of experiment in locust destruction, a general use of poisonous materials should await the approval and advice of the Department of Agriculture before being adopted. Our correspondent's proposals, based on his own considerable experience of pests may warrant official attention and examination, but it would be unwise for farmers or others to spread poison abroad unless the operation was carried out under the supervision of some controlling authority.—Ed., "E. A. S.").

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—While we are all bemoaning our fate in connection with the damage done by locusts and in view of the statements which have appeared in the Press that the situation is likely to be worse in the near future, is it not worth while considering some other method of dealing with these so-called pests rather than embarking on another expensive campaign conducted solely for their extermination?

Locusts as a manure are worth from £5 to £7 per ton; as a food for poultry and cattle worth from £10 to £17 per ton. If the delivery could be guaranteed these so-called pests would be the means of establishing a very great industry. There is a world wide market for the product at the prices mentioned above. Unfortunately as it is impossible to book orders in advance owing to the uncertainty of the supply, it is not possible to get capital to invest in this profitable industry.

Young locusts in the hopper stage do not fly for some five weeks after they are hatched so that there should not be any great difficulty in the collection. Flying locusts do not fly at night, neither do they feed at night and so could be collected as easily as coffee berries from the trees.

The last locust campaign I believe cost the country somewhere in the region of £100,000. A reasonable task for a "boy" would be one ton of locusts per day. Had this amount of money been spent, say at the rate of one shilling per bag, in capturing and preserving the locusts for feeding purposes there was the possibility of making a large profit in place of a dead loss.

The drawback would appear to be that it is too easy to have a valuable article delivered F.O.F. (free on farm) and it is a far finer thing to organise an expensive campaign to destroy and prevent further deliveries.

Compare this with a gold rush. People from all over the world will endure any hardship to join in the digging for gold, yet how few benefit and how many suffer. Here is an opportunity where the gold is visible and if undertaken by the Government it would provide a solution for all the unemployment here, both Native and European, while the gold locust lasts and the result would be to relieve the Government of any anxiety in balancing its Budget.

Yours etc.,
CHAS. UDALL.

Nairobi,
October 6, 1931.

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

Sir,—After reading Mr. Udall's letter on locusts and the golden opportunity we are all missing, I have decided to abandon my trip to Kakamega and apply to the Government for a sole locust area.

If 35 square miles are granted for gold areas, 350 square miles should constitute a locust area. While the matter is having the consideration of the Government, I can form a Syndicate and peg out another 350 square miles around the area applied for. This would be on a par with what is alleged to be happening at the Kakamega gold fields.

Now if as Mr. Udall says, one boy can catch and bag one ton of locusts per day and each ton fetches £17 with ten boys I reckon on making at the least £150 per day. If this does not work out correctly Mr. Udall has let me down very badly.

Anyhow, the native has to be smarter than I am to catch and bag one ton a day. It took me at least two minutes to catch one and put him in a bag. How many go to the ton?

If it does not work out as expected, there will be the satisfaction of having the 350 square miles that I have applied for, closed to all others who would like to try my particular area, and if the Government take as long to consider the question as they have done regarding the gold area, we will have a very nice little locust reserve and any one shooting, trapping, or interfering with locusts in my particular 350 square miles will be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Yours etc.,
"FORTY-NINER."

Nairobi,
October 10, 1931.
Add Locusts.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—I desire to express to the public, through your paper, the sincere thanks of the Salvation Army for the support given to our Flag Day on Saturday last. The total amount raised was Shs. 1,446/63 which will be of much assistance in connection with our Hostel work in Nairobi. We appreciate very much the ready and cheerful response of the citizens to our appeal.

We also desire to thank you for the publicity given to our appeal in your paper.

Yours etc.,
THOS. W. WILSON,
Territorial Commander.

Nairobi,
October 6, 1931.

Firearms Registration.

Owners of firearms, who have not taken out their registration licences, are advised to do so immediately. It is understood that action is shortly to be taken against those whose licence fees are outstanding.

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.

Primary Education.

STARVED SCHOOLS IN THE NATIVE RESERVES.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—I hope the demand for space in your columns will not prevent the publication of this letter as the question of elementary education in the reserves is of vital importance to all who have the interests of the African at heart.

Meeting with friends from all over the Colony at the recent Diocesan Synod held in Nairobi, revealed the fact that many people are of the opinion that all elementary education of the natives is in the hands of the various missions, and adequately provided for either from grants from overseas, or grants-in-aid from Government. The following may serve the purpose of removing any misapprehensions that may exist and stimulate a little more interest.

The Gospel which our Lord commissioned His Church to preach is based upon His own example described in St. Matthew's Gospel chapter IX and is fourfold:—

1. Spiritual—for He went about preaching.
2. Educational—for He went about teaching.
3. Medical—for He went about healing the sick.
4. Social—for He was moved with compassion when He saw the shepherdless sheep.

A casual visit to any mission station will convince the visitor that each aspect of this fourfold Gospel is receiving as much attention as staff and funds will allow. But the shepherdless multitudes of little denizens of the bush is the subject of this article, and demands attention.

The rapidly deminishing grants from home to the Church Missionary Society can do nothing further to meet this crying need but merely retain a reduced staff to keep mission stations open. This means that in districts like that of the writer, nothing can be done for village education apart from inspiring adult adherents of the mission to provide educational facilities for the younger generation.

In fairness to the Government, it must be said that considerable grants-in-aid are given to missions but the same are necessarily governed by rules which do not assist primary education in a district like this.

The two C.M.S. mission spheres in the South Nyeri district have no institutions assisted by Government and in consequence, the natives are left to their own resources to provide village education for their children or go without for the C.M.S. can do nothing more than supervise.

The natives are levied annually as in other areas but the only return is a secondary school in course of erection to accommodate 120 lads and two-thirds of future levies are earmarked for partial maintenance of same. There is no assistance at home and many of the subscribers still think that the extra shilling for educational purposes is an additional shilling added to their tax. The accumulated funds at the disposal of the Local Native Councils seemed to be a source from which primary education in the reserves might with some justification receive help, but a recent application for £350 to support village education in a district like this with a population of approximately 93,000 people met with failure, which means that nothing further can be done through that channel until 1933.

Village schools are the feeders of secondary institutions but with locust menaces and financial depression there is a danger of these sources drying up. Annually 58,000/- is raised in this area for educational purposes and the more enlightened element are asking questions on the subject difficult to answer. The average adherent gives freely of his own produce to raise funds to provide facilities for the elementary education of children in his location; he also gives an extra 1/- for which under the present system he expects no return.

According to a recent publication in the "E.A. Standard" a balance of £120,200 was carried forward from 1930 in connection with the various Local Native Councils. In this district the balance carried forward was Shs. 158,046/67. It may be argued that this huge sum may be needed for other developments; but is primary education not included?

It seems absurd to think of having to press the natives to raise money and I dismantle old cars to provide improvised bells, and break up pencils to provide little denizens of the bush with a piece, when assistance could be provided.

Surely this will arouse members of the Legislative Council to ask questions on the subject.

It is often suggested that all adult readers should pay fees, and in many schools this policy is adopted, but how can I demand fees when natives of this area are the sole means of providing elementary education in the few bush schools that exist?

The subject of primary education in the reserves is one that can neither be ignored, nor left to missions apart from supervision.

I have fourteen village schools under my supervision solely dependent on the natives themselves. The allowances of the teachers vary from 2/- to 12/- p.m. according to what is raised. Is it not a reasonable question to ask that the educational cess from areas like this be devoted to the needs on the spot? It is the missionary in charge of large districts who has to face facts and hear the grumbles but the responsibility can no longer rest with the missions to supply the need as it exists, nor the demand of the future.

Development in the reserves is now receiving H.E. the Governor's attention who, we believe, will not allow this matter to be overlooked. Education is the basis of civilisation and village education is the source of development.

Public opinion will perhaps express itself through the "E.A. Standard" and take a keener interest in primary education in the reserves.

Yours etc.,
W. J. RAMPLEY.

C.M.S., Kabare,
[illegible]
October 5, 1931.

WIRELESS IN KENYA.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—As a keen amateur who has studied wireless reception since 1918, I have been interested in the recent letters criticising the 49.5 metre transmissions of 7 L.O. Not having to pay for a broadcast receiving licence (thank goodness) I am not grousing but it is my honest belief that the present and recent transmissions of 7 L.O. on 49.5 metres are doing harm to the advancement of broadcast reception in this country.

I am quite aware of the phenomena of skip distance and fading. I also realise that the B.E.A.B.C. have to put up with a badly fluctuating power supply. But neither of these facts accounts for the almost unbelievable distortion and persistent droning hum that is the main feature of 7 L.O.'s transmissions. If this is caused by a breakdown, then one would expect it to be rectified in a few days whereas it has now continued for months.

Regarding strength, I have never found 7 L.O. to be inadequate neither have I noticed drift to any appreciable extent. I am sure listeners would be only too grateful if 7 L.O. would reduce their power 25 per cent. in favour of undistorted, reasonably modulated, output and a hum-less or almost hum-less background.

Most recent transmissions have been comparable to listening to the Schneider race and I quite agree with Major Tyndall that hardly a word or note of music has been audible, as such, for some weeks. News has then quite unintelligible. It is rather hard to have to rely on Pittsburg or Schenectady for the recent news of European conditions.

My set is powerful and brings in anything going so I am quite independent of Nairobi but it must be very exasperating for those who look to 7 L.O. for service. The amazing thing to me is that you get so few letters of complaint.

Yours etc.,
F. H. KNIGHT.

Bugondo,
Uganda,
October 1, 1931.

P.S.—A very appreciable fraction of 7 L.O.'s power seems to be wasted in producing a very strong harmonic on 25 metres. This usually gives much clearer and almost as loud reception as the normal wave.

F. H. K.

Mails to Britain.

The Post Office announces that mails despatched from Mombasa on September 21 by s.s. "Leconte de Lisle" have arrived in Britain.

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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.

Blind Africans.

NEED FOR A SPECIAL INSTITUTION.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—Can you, in the columns of your paper, inform me whether there is any provision existing for incurably blind natives? There is much talk about educating the native, instructing him in cultivation and agriculture, giving him free treatment for illness, but for the hopelessly blind and disabled, is there any provision at all?

There is a tragic case in this District at present, a young man about twenty years, strong, able-bodied, who after an illness some five years ago lost both eyes completely. He has been seen by an eye-specialist who says nothing can be done for him. Being young and intelligent, I feel sure he could be trained in an Institution to do some work of a remunerative kind. He has no relatives to support him but a tiny brother who leads him about. It is not right that a case like this should be dependent for his very existence upon the charity of the settler, already heavily burdened. This is the second case of total blindness that has come under my notice. The other was a very old man, and this was his story.

My daughter and I were on her farm when one night, far off, we heard a pitiful crying. When we went to investigate we found a very old man, totally blind, who had been brought by his relatives from some distance as they did not want to support him any longer, and had suddenly, at dark, left him in a rough, stony place on the edge of the forest after hitting him several severe blows, intended, I presume to stun him, and had then run away and left him hoping that he would be eaten by the leopards and hyaenas that infest the forest. By the time we reached him, an old widow woman living near by, hearing his cries, had gone out and brought him into her hut. He was bleeding profusely from the wounds his brutal relatives had dealt him. But she was no relation of his and had no means by which to feed another mouth. I put him in the charge of a strong young squatter, and we gave him posho daily. Shortly afterwards we left for England and heard that he died soon after, but whether by natural causes or by foul means, I never could discover.

Now, if there was a Home for the Blind, both these cases could be taken and cared for at a very small cost. There must be many such cases in Kenya. Surely the Government, which collects annually a very large amount from natives in taxation, can afford to care for these very helpless sufferers who, in the case of the young ones at least, could be taught to help themselves. Hoping to learn that some such Institution exists or will shortly exist.

Yours etc.,
RUTH PENTREATH,
Hon. Secretary,
Kaimosi Branch,
East African Women's League.

Kaimosi,
October 3, 1931.

FINANCE & PRODUCTION.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—When considering the present financial stress, we should get away from the rut of accepted theories and try to reorganise our conceptions.

Most men, when they think of money, imagine it as a pile of sovereigns or a bundle of notes. They look on it as static and not dynamic. But money is a medium of exchange and only performs its proper functions when it is passing from hand to hand.

We should then try to think of it, not as a heap, but as a stream of specified volume, flowing through a net-work of channels, and assisting in rendering productive the fertile soils throughout its course. The stream itself does not nourish but it renders available the nutriment in the soil; it facilitates the division and distribution of wealth.

Flow, then, is essential; if the stream is held up in reservoirs, the current is retarded, and its efficiency reduced. A fuller power for inducing growth is attained when the flow and distribution are more even. We have seen such hindrances in operation of late, when nations have accumulated gold and have raised artificial barriers to restrain the free interchange of wealth between themselves and other countries. The gold, while static, does them little good and the reflex action due to the check in flow may do them a great deal of harm.

Water flowing over rock is non-productive till it reaches fertile soil; so also money dissipated in futilities is dead for a time, but still it flows and will eventually reach productive channels. Except to the individual, the harm done is not so great as when it is held up altogether.

But the doctrines of "ca'canny" and ill-advised social services may poison the stream, greed and profiteering check the flow, lack of confidence and mistrust dry it up at its source. The inflation of public services, induces parasitic growths which stunt profitable endeavour.

As I have said, money does not produce but it assists and accelerates production by facilitating transport and exchange. The mis-use of money would be more or less innocuous if our medium of exchange were not faulty. If it were sufficiently elastic readily to respond to the ups and downs of production and if its value was not confused by the dearth or scarcity of a precious metal. Because, too, of its rarity, it is more possible with gold than with other commodities to cause distress by interference with its natural flow and thus raise or lower its value.

The amount of money should, or near as possible, bear some fixed relation to the wealth for which it is the medium of exchange. But at the present, you have just the reverse a plethora (so they say) of wealth, a dearth of money. Dives is scared, or at any rate, tightens his grip. Prices have not been adjusted with anything like adequacy and producers are being ruined. Production will be discouraged and shortage of commodities may follow.

These sudden fluctuations are the bane of those who desire to do honest business, the opportunity of the astute speculators. In the long run they do only harm but, unfortunately, the obvious is noted and the reactions are hidden, so they are not countered as they should be. Gold can be forged into a hammer to wreck the delicate machinery of civilization.

It would seem, then, that since there is all this distress in the midst of plenty, there has been some misuse of our monetary system, some failure, on its part, to function properly; some tampering with the adjustments of supply, demand and price. Perhaps the incentives are not far to seek. Heavy burdens of reparations, for nations; excessive taxation of individuals; attempts to wriggle out from under these burdens; a desire to get hold of a larger share of "un-earned increments"; and all the irresponsibility, lack of confidence, and mistrust that these have engendered.

I think that, if we consider the points I have raised, if my diagnosis is correct, it will be evident that drastic methods, such as the dismissal of staff, starvation of existing industries, increases of taxation—which the producers have always, eventually, to bear—are not remedies, and will only widen the vicious circle. We must keep the money flowing, but if there is less, every one must do with less.

What the world requires is not a restriction of existing production, but a better distribution thereof and nursing back into confidence; a greater measure of security of ownership and sanity in living; a realisation that no one may shirk from bearing his full share of the burden and that attempts to evade this and grab more than is due to one, destroy the faith and the hope of others and so throw us back into the "maelstrom".

England and other countries are tackling their problems, perhaps with wisdom, but sanity does not yet seem to have come to Kenya.

Yours etc.,
M. S. H. MONTAGU.

Kyambu,
October 6, 1931.

WORLD DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

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

Sir,—This is a fragmentary and disjointed analysis of things, touching on some salient factors provocative of present conditions and appending the remedy:—

Causes of a most interesting imbroglio:—

1. Value of money (gold) is too high resulting in unduly high rates on borrowings, thus inhibiting development.

2. Quantity of money (gold) is insufficient to balance the quantity of labour and commodities available, resulting in restriction of credit and inhibiting development.

3. International currency exchange rates are entirely unrelated to varying production and trade between countries, because these natural factors have become distorted by political manipulation such as artificial standards of wage, and living, protective policies, etc.

4. Disproportionate rewards for services rendered to the community, such as salaries etc., and including all profit-yielding speculative operations in primary products, stocks and shares, which profit inevitably derives from and is a tax upon such product or industry.

5. Dead, (pretentious or uneconomic expenditure of) loan capital such as buildings, wars, doles, subsidies, luxuries and other State or private artificialities which still financially batten on production and industry.

6. Undue reliance on and insistence on statistics, accountancy, actuarial activities, and filing—the measure of their accuracy is the measure of their drag on industry.

7. Denial of natural laws e.g. survival of the fittest, exemplified in the policy dictated by so-called altruists, sacrificing the evolved and better for the benefit of the primitive and worse.

The Cure.

1. The establishment of a unit of value (probably paper) which is related to reality such as food, clothing and shelter, e.g. 1lb. of wheat, cotton, stone.

2. State control of such index of value proportioned to the quantity of primary production in food, clothing and shelter.

3. Abolition of private banking with its disastrous manipulation of value of currency.

4. Reduction of, or abolition of, interest on dead capital (see courses)—this would involve injury to those who are (possibly ignorantly) largely responsible for the present position and are in any event not essential to the fabric of of the State i.e. Rentiers would suffer for the producer.

Methods, principles and factors in the cure's application:

1. The present system having failed, the evolution of a new one, related to actualities is inevitable—if the State will not produce it, then chaos will, at long and large sacrifice of humanity.

2. Money has no real significance—its conventional significance diminishes daily.

3. Truth hurts the liar and the fact that a desperate world is moving towards communism will be vehemently contradicted—possibly not the communism as defined by infantile intelligence where names hurt, but one retaining individual possessions, equal opportunities and where the greatest service receives the greatest reward and those giving no service receives no reward.

4. Communism will probably be the alternative selected, but a ready-made solution is unattainable—but a State rationalization and distribution with some approach to social control will be evolved through a process of suffering—the definition of evolution is a process of suffering.

5. People are desperate because they are hopeless—suffering is tolerable only to attain a visible aim.

6. Russia has discovered that, and having shed nationalism and dogmatic religion, she embraces emotionally and enthusiastically a new patriotism in an economic philosophy—idolatry being necessary to primitive peoples.

7. Russia having manipulated the world's embarrassment to her advantage and having collected the world's wealth, will revert, within 25 years, to some modified form of Capitalism.

8. England is not governed by Democracy—she is governed by convention, ritual tradition, shibboleth, names and the ability to fall into a hole when the hole has been dug.

9. The composite National Government must fail—it is basing its estimates on economic quicksands and using compromise when utter denial of the present policy is essential and a constructive and original lead based on the fundamental right of all persons to a share of the world's prosperity, happiness and laughter, is obligatory, and any Government failing to recognise it will not endure for a month.

10. You cannot define the other man's freedom, but every man willing to work and unable to find it, cannot be a freeman; he is a slave to artificial environment and the State's duty is to nullify that artificiality. If it fails, and he is a man, he, collectively, will destroy the State.

11. The present position has been artificially created, the factors which made it have been recognised and named, and they must be abolished.

12. In this country (Kenya), before sterling reverts to reality and rentiers perish, the settler must be, again, prepared to assume responsibility for and control of Kenya, with the retention of such elements of the present administration as are related to actualities.

(These must be applied determinedly—but with mellow gaiety—because the world is hysterical).

Yours etc.,
R. VAUGHAN KENEALY.

Naromoru,
September 28, 1931.

Answers to Correspondents.

The Defence Force: Correspondence on this subject is closed for the time being. The weaknesses of the position have been revealed, criticisms have been forthcoming and the responsibility for consideration and alteration lies with the Defence Force Authorities, the Elected Members and the Government.—Ed. "E.A.S."

THREAT TO A BRITISH CONSUL.

By Rebel Tribe in Southern Abyssinia.

If East Africans—including some members of the Kenya Legislative Council—who have in the past criticised the expenditure on the British Consulate at Maji in Southern Abyssinia would seek an opportunity of revising their views or informing their minds on aspects of the question other than the purely theoretical and financial, they should read Mr. Arnold Hodson's story "Where Lions Reign" (Skeffington and Son, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4)—obtainable through the E. A. Standard Stationery Store, Nairobi. Mr. Hodson, with fine frankness and modesty declares that his book is "an account of lion hunting and exploration in S. W. Abyssinia." It is much more. It is a record of the hardships, the narrow escapes from death, the trials and the problems of the lone white man who represents the British Empire in what is surely one of the wildest parts of the world. There a man is thrown back on his own resources. He has no company for comfort or advice, his communications are bad, his enemies, declared or unknown, are many, and his responsibilities are heavy. He has a large area to cover and if he is keen on his job and likes to visit the outlying borders of his consular domain, he can do so. But if, in Mr Hodson's time, there was some security in the pleasant surroundings of Maji, there was very little beyond. Mr Hodson may have enjoyed the reflected glory of a high-sounding title—one of His Britannic Majesty's Consuls for Ethiopia—which he held for the long period 1914 to 1927, but he must have earned it. He has written an earlier book "Seven Years in Southern Abyssinia." This later work—one of the more recent published on Abyssintan conditions as they are to-day—deals with his adventures from 1923, when he was appointed to Maji, onwards until he relinquished his duty. That well-known East African, Major "Tich" Miles, is his successor. The first volume dealt with the system of government and the customs prevailing in Abyssinia, the characteristics of the tribes and their leaders and officials; this is a story of the Border and all border stories are tales of romance.

A Big Programme.

Maji is about 80 miles north of Lake Rudolf, close to the Sudan boundary, and the great stretch of unoccupied territory between it and the nearest British frontier post provides a happy hunting ground for raiders, ivory poachers and gun-runners. Mr. Hodson's work was to keep order in that wild country, to compose the constant differences arising between the Abyssinian Government and the British Administrations, to stop gun-running and ivory poaching and, as far as possible, to put an end to raiding into British Territory. Therefore his story is of special interest to Kenya people. It is a rugged tale. Mr. Hodson sought assistance in editing, and the narrative loses something of the characteristics of a natural style inevitable in the process, but it is, nevertheless, a sound and thrilling chapter from a white man's life in the service of the Empire.

The Provinces of the South West are far removed from the influence of the Central Government at Addis Ababa. They are ruled by Governors appointed by that Government, but as the tribes are often in open revolt against these officers the problems of administration are not simple. The Governors have to provide for a large number of soldiery. The population has been decimated seriously by warfare and by slave-raiding and the remaining tenants are not numerous enough to support the soldiers. The result is that the soldiers make what they can out of the inhabitants and break out into brigandage. Even His Majesty's Consul is not safe, as Mr. Hodson rapidly found out on his first journey south to his new post.

Deplorable Devastation.

Consider this paragraph, describing the conditions across the Kenya border as recently as 1929: "Our policy is constructive, the Abyssinian policy definitely destructive. . . In a sense the Abyssinians are reaping what they have sown, for new and strongly armed tribes such as the Tishana are in open rebellion and refuse to pay tribute to them and the local governors are afraid to tackle them. One is sorry for Ras Tafari. . . he is a genuine reformer, but he has an impossible task in hand. The whole question is deplorable. The Ras himself can have no conception of the complete devastation of this part of Abyssinia in which a King's writ does not run."

At the time of Mr. Hodson's arrival in Maji, which had been vacant for a period, raids had actually taken place upon the villages nearest to the Consulate. Huts had been burned, men killed and women and children captured. The local Abyssinian official did not know what to do and if his soldiers left the post they were sniped at by the Tishana. These latter were not pleasant enemies. Their attitude to prisoners was described by an official to Mr. Hodson. "First of all," he said, "they would put out their eyes, and then bait them by making them run, the whole tribe roaring with laughter when the blinded man rushed into obstacles or fell down. When they tired of this they would skin the whole face, and fixing the stretched-out skin on to twigs would toss it about from one to the other. Finally, when the prisoner was dead, either he would be eaten or else two sticks, to which a rope was attached, would be driven into each side of his head and he would be hanged on a tree." Mr. Hodson had to make wide detours to avoid these brigands on his way to his headquarters at Maji. Britain's Consul! His caravan was sniped at, the Tishana having at least four or five hundred rifles. Hence the importance of a very recent Kenya Ordinance to control the export of arms to Abyssinia! But he made an entrance worthy of a Consul. A thousand soldiers greeted him and he proceeded to the little Consulate building while trumpeters blew fanfares and his camp was overwhelmed by gifts of food and drink. The local Governor was most enthusiastic. He offered Mr. Hodson a full-grown lion as a present to King George!

Poaching Problems.

Books of the type of "Where Lions Reign" always have a special fascination. As personal narratives they invariably reveal something of the character of their author. Thus we find Mr. Hodson confessing a sneaking sympathy for the Abyssinian poacher who has come over the British boundary to hunt "for they know their lady loves will look upon them with a great deal more respect when they have done deeds of derring-do." Something of the difficulties which face the Kenya Game Department may be appreciated from Mr. Hodson's assertion that Abyssinians value game so highly that a man who has slain an elephant is credited with having killed forty men, a buffalo and a rhino and a lion score five each and a giraffe only one. A man who shoots an elephant is entitled to wear a special ear-ring and if he shoots six he may wear two ear-rings. The slayer of a giraffe may decorate his horse with coloured ribbons in a review and his wife has the right to wear a green belt while the man who can hang a small piece of giraffe skin over his horse's neck is allowed to go first to the water and his wife to fill her water pot first at the well. Thus the female influence.

We find too, that Mr. Hodson was averse from corporal punishment except in the gravest cases of offence. He invented instead amusing and original punishments, such as causing an offender to balance an egg on his head for many hours in a public place. If the egg fell, the man had, perhaps, to face short incarceration.

(Continued on page 40.)

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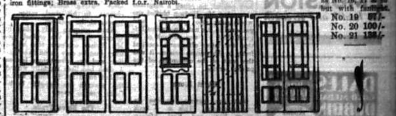

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LADIES' FASHIONS.

A Letter from Paris.

New notes are creeping in fast, and there are many subtle little touches that are charming to see in the between-season clothes.

At the moment, there is a feeling for plain fabrics in the evening. Plain chiffon, crepe romaine, crepe satin, heavy georgette, and marquisette are greatly in favour. But a far smarter idea is the gown of shaded material. Beautiful effects are obtained by using a deep colour at the top of the gown and gradually shading it away, through as many nuances as possible, down towards the hem. Some women prefer to use the darkest shade at the hem, graduating to the palest for the top of the frock.

This is, first, a matter of taste, and, secondly, a question of figure. If you are very slender, you can have the lightest tone at the top; if you are not, have the darkest at the top, because this will give an impression of slenderness.

Pearl and Grey.

One gown in this style was in tones of pearl and grey. Quite dark grey almost storm-colour, was used for the top of the bodice, and this paled off till at the beautifully flowing hem the chiffon was delicate pearl white. Shaded pearls were hand-sewn on the skirt at wide intervals, and a row of very tiny deep rose gardenias, placed towards the left side of the waist, made a perfect relief. For a young girl, nothing could be prettier than shaded rose colours.

Interesting Sleeves.

Several new sleeves have been shewn lately, many of them of the short variety. Plain silk frocks have wide patterned sleeves reaching almost to the elbows. The sleeves are sewn on to a small brassiere-like garment which is put on beneath the sleeveless frock, and to go with them is a scarf of the same material. Thus it is possible to change entirely the nature of the dress.

Another clever and popular sleeve is one which is put in exactly like a raglan, the blouse being slightly gathered on to it. This yoke-like sleeve covers the shoulders, making distinctive little epaulettes. For a plain rather close material, such as fine jersey or wool tissue, the line is most effective.

Tiny plain inset sleeves, not more than three inches long, finished with fine kilting to match more kilting on the frock, are very attractive. And the idea of having a long-sleeved frock, and a coatee with sleeves not quite to the elbow and slightly slit up to allow the frock sleeves to come through comfortably, is as popular as ever. A suit like this, in which the skirt and coatee are of a plain material and the blouse of figured silk, looks particularly well.

Coat sleeves continue to be plain and narrow at the tops, to widen towards the wrists into flared points, and to come back into fairly tight cuffs. Some gauntlet sleeves are shewn while others are merely plain jacket sleeves which sometimes are enlivened with shaped funnels added well below the shoulders and reaching to the elbows.

"Sun-Bathing Backs."

Designers have taken sun-bathing suits as their last-minute inspiration, and so we are often surpraised to see that the back of a dance frock, which has quite a normal and simple front, is cut in as wide a U-shape as possible. The very slender shoulder-straps are kept from slipping by a narrow strap of the material stretched straight across below the neck.

Other models have no shoulder straps at all. The bodice in this case is cut in two high points in front, and to these points are attached narrow straps of the material, which pass over the shoulders cross like nurses' apron-strings, and fasten to a shallow rounded corsage at the back. This, I think you will agree, is neither elegant nor pretty, but, for those who have come from sea-beaches tanned golden brown, it is considered chic.

Lace gowns are made with very deep V backs and pretty little two-pointed fronts, and finished with circular waist-length capes that have fluted flounces. They are tied on with wide lace strings.

One gown has two flounces of finely kilted lace on the skirt, dipping into deep points at the back, and the cape is cut in a V and has a kilted flounce.

* * *

MORE HINTS FOR THE HOME NURSE.

(By H. C. Aylen).

Olive oil is one of the best and simplest cures for indigestion, because it lubricates the machinery of the body. The dose, a teaspoonful thrice daily, may be taken on top of a wineglass of lemon-juice.

To relieve a severe headache, apply behind the ears small pads of cotton-wool soaked in hot water. A pinch of salt in a glass of water taken at the first symptom of headache often prevents its development.

Two slices of lemon in a cup of hot, strong tea will cure a nervous headache. A teaspoonful of lemon-juice in a cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

The juice of a lemon, mixed with the beaten white of an egg and a little sugar, will remedy loss of voice.

One part of borax mixed with two of honey or glycerine will be found an excellent remedy for a sore throat.

A little dry starch or arrowroot, moistened with cold water and laid on the injured part, will prevent the skin discolouring after a bruise or fall. It also keeps down swelling.

A paste of flour and vinegar will stop bleeding from a cut, but first wash the wound in water to which a few drops of carbolic have been added.

The revival of feather trimming on hats has brought about a general liking for feather ornaments. Here a daintily shaded "puff" of fluffy ostrich tips is used in place of the ordinary shoulder posy.

* * *

KITCHEN WISDOM.

When preparing egg and breadcrumbs for coating fish, cutlets, and the like, add a teaspoonful of water to the beaten egg. The coating will not then come off in bits by the time the food is ready to serve.

To chop parsley finely and quickly, sprinkle it with water and salt, leave for a minute, shake off the water, and chop in the usual way.

To chop mint quickly, add a teaspoonful of Demerara sugar to the leaves; the sugar makes an edge for the knife to cut against.

If salt is not added to boiled potatoes until they are nearly cooked, the vegetables will be pleasantly dry and floury. To whiten potatoes, especially old ones, add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the water just before they are strained.

When baking apples or other fruit, line the baking tin with greased paper; this prevents the juice from burning onto the tin.

When peeling oranges for fruit salad or jelly, cover the fruit first with boiling water and leave for five minutes; the skin and pith will come off together without any trouble.

When difficulty is experienced in keeping food sweet and wholesome in the larder during hot weather, treat the place something like a photographer's dark room: screen the window with a piece of red, orange, or yellow cloth, which will arrest some of the most potent light rays.

It has been proved that milk kept in red bottles remains sweet for a much longer time than that stored in ordinary glass or china containers.

THREAT TO A BRITISH CONSUL.

(Continued from page 39).

On another occasion, Mr. Hodson came up with an ivory poaching *safari* in the bush. Instead of disturbing them—he had only a few men—he told his men to walk along quietly and join the end of the *safari* until the whole, pursuer and pursued, were stretched out in a long single file. When the time came for the last ivory porter, in the nature of things, to look behind, he raised a surprised alarm but Mr. Hodson bluffed the whole gang into surrender and gathered in his net a notorious brigand chief. It was no fault of his that the latter afterwards escaped from an Abyssinian prison—it was the fault of the corruption of the prison service.

Eight Lions.

But the hardest life has its compensations. This is a book about lions and East African hunters may be glad to know that some parts of Southern Abyssinia offer splendid lion hunting. One of Mr. Hodson's favourite occupations was watching game through field glasses. On one occasion he had with him an orderly, a syce and a short .808. He was about to return to camp in the growing dusk when a lion emerged from thick thorn-bush. He looked at his watch and when he glanced up again there were two lions. To his amazement after them came another lion, and then another—eight altogether. They were making for a small pool. Mr. Hodson, taking advantage of every bush, gained a mound overlooking the pool and the lions came on. "To be perfectly candid," he writes, "I did not know how to begin." Believing that after his first shot, the animals would move away, he was anxious to get the finest trophy. But after that first shot the lions did not bolt. Emptying his rifle and reloading, the Consul hit, in all, seven lions. A lioness frightened him to death when she charged the mount and he stood up and shot her through the head at a range of a few yards. He calls it "an extremely lucky shot." On the way back to camp his orderly, by permission, fired a rifle with the unexpected result that the whole camp rushed out and kissed the feet of the victorious hunter. While they held a sing-song "the great lord (me!) had a tub, ate his solitary dinner and retired to bed after having added one more cheroot to his usual ration in honour of the occasion."

Next morning early they returned to skin the animals and Mr. Hodson confesses that he was sorry that he only found five—four lions and the adventurous lioness. A sixth had been mortally wounded but could not be found and of the seventh he thought he hit there was no trace.

The Slave Trade.

In view of the recently declared intention of Ras Tafari to abolish the slave trade in Abyssinia, a statement on the position by one who spent so long in the country is of special interest. Mr. Hodson explains that many of the tribes have been practically exterminated, including the Maij, Gemira, Kafa, Shako, Mocha and Tirma. Where there used to be thousands of people there are now only a few hundreds who have escaped by hiding in the forests. Of the warlike Tishana only a quarter are left and these, in turn, have become slave-raiders. The Abyssinian villages are small and in villages he passed through every Abyssinian householder had recently acquired three or four small child-slaves. The method is as follows: The Abyssinian finds a few families who through old age, sickness or other cause have not run away. He collects them to do his ploughing etc. Later he demands from them the ten per cent. tax which Abyssinians levy on all produce. The poor, poverty-stricken creatures have nothing with which to pay so the Abyssinian collects their children instead.

Terrible Experiences.

"I heard from eye-witnesses of the horrors which have been perpetrated. Enormous gangs of men, women and even children, have been taken from their particular villages and exposed to all the hardships of long treks through the wet and cold country, some of them in chains, and with very little food and no clothes, and when sick or exhausted they have been left to die on the road." The raiders surround villages, fire the huts, spear the old women ruthlessly as they dash out and the younger people are the only ones of sufficient value to capture. "These raids are even now occurring, and it will be understood how my blood boils when I read articles or letters in the Press, claiming that reports on the slave-trade are grossly exaggerated, that slaves are well treated and looked after". The high sounding laws in connection with slavery promulgated by the Abyssinian Government are, he says, deceptive. No slave has been, or will be, repatriated and if a Commission of Abyssinian Judges went to the south west to enquire into the slave question, Mr. Hodson declares that they would merely go shares with the Governor of the Province and take slaves themselves.

"Ras Tafari genuinely wishes to stop the slave traffic, but one knows that he is alone in the matter. The chiefs without exception will tell you that on no account whatsoever will they give up their slaves. . . . One cannot but admire the way in which, just as they managed to get into the League of Nations, so the Abyssinians have succeeded in hoodwinking the Powers in this matter of slavery. . . It is a moot point as to which is preferable—to be murdered or captured as a slave".

Personal Risk.

A white man who, even with the authority of the British Government, interferes in this extraordinarily chaotic country, does not do so without risk. Mr. Hodson was told that the Tishana, hoping for revenge, were lying in wait for him and openly boasted that they intended to hang all his men and capture him. "Once I was captured, my legs were to be removed to prevent escape, and I was to be kept in a hut and forced to make cartridges for ever and a day. They would then, they boasted, be the most powerful tribe in the south west". The Tishana believed that all white men knew the secret of making cartridges. Mr. Hodson's characteristic comment is: "I thought all this too amusing for words".

And this man, who raided brigand camps, shot lions, travelled long journeys through hostile country, who was often in danger of death, and lived a life so lonely that, if his mails were not stolen, they were long delayed—once he had no mails from Home for five months—collected butterflies! He sent them to Professors at Gome and there is something characteristic in the fact that a story of five years' adventure is followed by an illustrated chapter on butterflies by a learned Professor.

G. K.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931.

The Lady Northey Home—An Appeal.

The public meeting held on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the fate of the Lady Northey Home failed to discover any solution of the very difficult problem facing the Trustees and the Committee. The position remains as it was before the meeting, namely, that unless financial support is forthcoming before the end of November—that is to say, in six or seven weeks—the Committee may be forced to consider closing the Home. It is admittedly very difficult for those who are charged with the responsibility for the Institution, or for the general public, to provide a remedy in so short a period. The Home has used practically all its reserves, the subscriptions from the public have fallen off very seriously and the revenue from the care of children has long since failed either to meet current expenses or to show any margin of profit for the Home. Yet the fact still remains to be faced that the Lady Northey Home is a necessary institution in Kenya. Children are still being cared for there and if the Home is closed the community will be faced immediately with the problem of mothers who, however willing they may be, are in the nature of things unable to give the children proper attention. That is the genesis of a serious problem. How far it is permitted to develop depends entirely on the European community in the country because it should be recognised that the Lady Northey Home, though situated in Nairobi, is not a Nairobi institution exclusively. It serves the need of the country as a whole and the country must surely be prepared to accept responsibility for its maintenance or face the alternative of agreeing to the State making financial provision for cases of hardship among children which could be much better assisted if the Lady Northey Home remained in being. The Colony is only at the beginning of such problems and it is far better to provide solutions now than to wait until the growth of undesirable conditions forces the hands of the community in a direction which might easily have been changed by greater vision at the beginning. The meeting has left to the Committee the not too enviable task in these difficult days of appealing to the country for assistance. How relatively simple the problem is may be gauged from the fact that if 800 people, out of the total white population of 17,000 would guarantee one shilling a month, and stick by that guarantee the Home could remain open to discharge its necessary social function. No doubt during the next week or two the Committee will organise their appeal and will broadcast it throughout the Colony, seeking the assistance of every body which has any influence on public opinion. So far as we are concerned, they have our complete support. We would at the moment earnestly seek the co-operation of the whole country in averting the fate of an institution which has done remarkable service during the twelve years of its life. It would be a discredit to the white settlers in Kenya if the claims of the children were so far neglected that the Home has to close. It is difficult to believe that such an event would be allowed to happen in a Colony which prides itself upon its public spirit and its devotion to its own problems. Perhaps it is too easy to expect the Government to meet all obligations and while the responsibility of the State in the care of children need not be overlooked, it would be far better for the reputation of Kenya if it could be said that the people themselves were willing to make the sacrifice. *Eight hundred people at one shilling a month each.* That is not asking much but unless this modest aim is reached the Colony will suffer the disappearance of one of the finest and noblest of its social organisations.

Maize.

No maize was graded at Kilindini during the week ended October 10.

NAIROBI LEADS THE WAY.

In New Campaign Against Locusts.

"This meeting is convinced that Nairobi can play its part and, as far as this representative meeting can determine, desires not merely to co-operate with but to give the lead to the rest of the country, and that a committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Blunt as to the best means of pursuing a campaign."

Very briefly, this was the decision of the meeting convened by Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. K. Tucker and the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, and held on Thursday in reply to the appeal of Government for the help of everyone in combating the locust infestation of Kenya. The decision was reached after hearing an address by Mr. Blunt, of the Agricultural Department, who is in charge of the anti-locust operations for the whole of Kenya.

It was agreed that the committee should consist of the Officer Commanding, Nairobi Battalion, Kenya Defence Force, a representative of the K.U.R.H., Mr. M. H. Malik (representing the Indian community), the Acting Director of Education, the Superintendent of Police, Nairobi, and the Municipal Native Affairs Officer.

At an early date they will meet Mr. Blunt and discuss proposals for mobilising the citizens of Nairobi in a campaign against locusts, taking care not only of the gardens in the city but of the large areas immediately outside. They will then report back to a second representative meeting such as was held yesterday.

Mr. Blunt told his hearers, who met under the chairmanship of Col. Tucker, that news had been received the day previous of further locust layings, and that there would be laying over fairly wide areas in the next week or two. There would quite likely be heavy laying in Kikuyu, possibly Masai, and in the uninhabited country east of Ukamba.

New Laying.

HOPPERS DESTROYED AT HOEY'S BRIDGE.

Following is the Department of Agriculture locust report issued on Thursday:—

Uganda reports a number of swarms present in the Eastern Province as well as in other parts of the country. No general line of flight is indicated and no laying has been reported nor any marked change of colour, though locusts are generally paler in colour.

Kenya.

Flying swarms are present in all areas previously reported infested. The infestation appears to be heavier in the Rift Valley and Kikuyu Provinces than further West. No general movement has been reported from any area with the exception of a continuation of the flight from the Masai Reserve across Kiu and Konza in a North Easterly direction. This general movement has continued for the past two weeks and perhaps includes some swarms that have moved southwards from the Nakuru district.

Hoppers.

Mating and laying are reported in Kama Kola and hoppers are reported to have hatched and been destroyed near Hoey's Bridge. No other laying has yet been reported.

Specimens recently examined by the Entomologist have shown further development and swarms from which some of these specimens have been taken are expected to lay within a week.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the notice which has already been forwarded to the Press.

[This has reference to the official statement published on page 22 in which Government invited the co-operation of every man, woman and child in the Colony in war on locusts.]

CO-OPERATION BY COFFEE PLANTERS.

Formation of an Association.

A short time ago some 20 coffee planters interested in co-operation met in Nairobi and after discussion decided to form a Coffee Co-operative Association with limited liability.

A small committee was appointed to go into details of the scheme. The committee consulted solicitors and articles of association, regulations etc., are now being drawn up. As soon as these are ready a further statement of the Association's aims will be issued.

It is understood that one of the objects of the new body will be to employ an expert taster for the benefit of members of the Association.

The Association will arrange to bulk all low grade coffee below C, the property of members, in order to sell big parcels instead of little ones as at present; whilst members will also be able to deal with higher grades in the same way if they wish.

It is hoped that the Association will make a start early next year.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE LOCUST.

Useful as Manure and Cattle Food?

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Koru, October 14.

It is good news to read in the "Standard" that Elected Members have succeeded in persuading Government to adopt more drastic measures in dealing with the locust peril and it can be taken for granted that every man, woman and child of all races who has the interests of the Colony at heart will loyally and actively co-operate in the destruction of this pest.

I do not think the economic value of locust meal as manure and stock food is fully appreciated and some development of this aspect of the problem is highly desirable. With their high nitrogenous content dead locusts cannot be worth less than £5 per ton to the coffee and tea planter while a high protein content renders the meal of very high feeding value for stock especially when mixed with maize in the proportion of 3 of locust meal to 8 of maize, which produces a well-balanced ration of protein and carbohydrates.

A lucrative industry might well be established by inducing natives to bring in well-dried locusts for these purposes at a fair price to be arranged by the authorities concerned.

Like all other fertilisers it is essential that only a small quantity per acre should be applied. I think about ¼ of a ton—otherwise the development of plant life will be affected prejudicially.

THE BUTTER LEVY IN FORCE.

Proclamation Issued This Week.

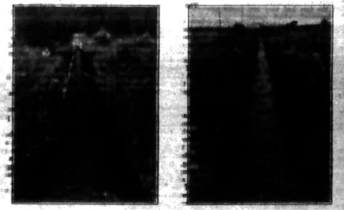
By proclamation dated October 13, His Excellency the Governor has imposed a levy of [illegible] cents on each pound of butter manufactured and sold in the Colony.

This levy is enforced under the provisions of the Butter Levy Ordinance, 1931, but exemptions are obtainable by persons who show, "to the satisfaction of the Governor, that the payment of a levy on butter manufactured by such person would impose on him undue hardship."

The amount of the levy now enforced is the maximum which can be imposed by the Governor, and the sums thus obtained will be put into the Butter Levy which will be controlled by the Colonial Treasurer.

The whole object of the levy is to enable the Kenya exports of butter to compete in the outside markets on terms as favourable as are obtained by the butter sold locally.

During the passage of the measure a promise was given by Government that any attempt to bring about hardship on the consuming public because of this levy would mean an inquiry into the matter and perhaps a withdrawal of this protection.



Pipeline for Hydro-Electric Plant 600' of 5/16" and 476' of ¼" STEEL, ALL-WELDED, 84" diameter for Messrs. Maragua Electric Supply Coy., Ltd.

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NAIROBI.

LADY NORTHEY HOME

Fate Still in the Balance.

It by the end of November the committee of management of the Nathorua Home, Nairobi, can be kept during the ensuing Lady Northey Home, Nairobi, cannot be closed down, is the resolution, the Committee unanimously passed at its meeting on Tuesday last and to use some other methods as they may deem expedient for raising money.

This was the decision of the public meeting held at the New Stanley Hotel on Wednesday evening, called to discuss the future of the Home. Mr. R. W. Playfair was of the opinion, that, albeit Others present included Lady Byron, President; Mr. Pigott and Mr. Harris, treasurer; Hon. H. E. Marsh, Colonial Secretary; Lt.-Col. H. R. Wallace, W. K. Tucker, Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Durham, Lady Delamere, Dr. Rubeck, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Dr. Mrs. Playfair, Mrs. Hemsley, Mrs. Logan (Acting hon. secretary to the committee), Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Meyer, Captain Pugh, Mr. D. Newmark, etc.

Mr. Playfair stated that the meeting was called to consider the future of the Home and to devise ways and means of ensuring it. It was possible, alternatively, for the Committee of Management and Trustees to close down the Home temporarily in the hope of opening it up again at some future date. The Committee, who had carried on during the last two months under very great difficulties, felt that it was obliged to inform the Trustees that under the circumstances it was quite unable to carry on any further. The committee would be sorry to do so, but the fees had very considerably decreased, which meant that the number of children sent in receipts to the extent of Sh. 400/- or Sh. 500/- a month. Unless something was done immediately, the small funds left in hand would be exhausted. The committee felt that the children in the Home was evidence that the institution was genuinely needed. Mr. Playfair hoped that the meeting would give a lead to the committee.

The Future

As to the future, there must be a guarantee of £500 to ensure the Home being kept open and to make it easier for the Committee, for whom it had been very trying during the last two or three months, as it had been to the staff and to the parents. The Committee's scheme was to try and get 800 people to subscribe Sh. 10/- a month, Sh. 12/- a year, and a cheque or postal order for either amount should be sent to P.O. Box 197, Nairobi. Mrs. Logan would be glad to have a number of people to whom she would write with this end in view. The Committee also expressed thanks of the Committee to the Press for the valuable publicity very kindly given to the Home and to ensure and to ensure publicity that she hoped would be forthcoming. Mr. Playfair spoke of the employment they can in order that out of their earnings the money could be found for the keep of their children in such an institution as the Lady Northey Home".

He had been surprised to find it stated recently that the Home was intended for the children of women working in offices who wanted their family to be taken care of during the day. That was very necessary, but it was not the idea of the Home as it was first conceived. The idea was to help children whose mothers, through misfortune, bereavement were unable properly to look after them.

Captain Pugh thought that at this stage, when they had a very fine institution, it was a very necessary, it was a pity that the Home should be contemplating closing down the Home for a month or two. He was sure, however, that he could quite understand in these difficult days. But if money could be forthcoming, what procedure must be followed. It would be fatal, in his opinion, to allow the Home to shut down in the eyes of the public or to permit it to be closed for any purpose other than the original purpose. He therefore deprecated any suggestion of closing down the Home temporarily. He was sure, however, that he could quite understand in these difficult days. But if money could be forthcoming, what procedure must be followed. It would be fatal, in his opinion, to allow the Home to shut down in the eyes of the public or to permit it to be closed for any purpose other than the original purpose. He therefore deprecated any suggestion of closing down the Home temporarily. He was sure, however, that he could quite understand in these difficult days.

Mr. Meyer said that the end of November was the limit.

Mr. Tucker said there had been some vacation in the Press of a proposal to approach Government and Nairobi Municipal Council for assistance.

In this Mr. Logan said a scheme had been put up to Government and had the sympathetic consideration. With regard to the Municipality, it was felt that the matter was not one for them, as the Home was for all the Nairobi and simply for Nairobi.

Revenue Suggestions.

Among other means of raising money, a flag day was suggested by Mr. Ormsby and seconded by Mary by Mr. Meyer. The latter said that £500 could easily be raised by this means, if it were guaranteed by respectable people. He offered a subscription to the committee to obtain permission from Government to arrange a lottery, but subsequently, in deference to a letter of Mr. Pigg's motion, that the matter be approved of a subscription

BREAKING SPIRIT OF WHEAT ORDINANCE.

Abuse of a Privilege by Small Mills.

Among the Bills published in the Kenya Official Gazette this week for general information is one entitled the Sale of Wheat Ordinance, 1931.

It is explained by the "objects and reasons" attached to the draft that "The object of the Principal Ordinance is to spread the loss incurred on the export of wheat over all wheat producers and, by profiting the wheat of all growers and thus dividing it between the local market and the export market, enable the best possible price to be paid to the grower.

"Section 15 (f) of the Principal Ordinance was intended to cover only small mills grinding wheat for the miller's own consumption, but attention has been called by the Kenya Farmers' Association, which is the Agency under the Ordinance, to abuse of this privilege and the fact that these small mills are buying wheat from neighbours and selling it as their own produce, thus reaping the benefit of the bounty meant without contributing to the loss experienced by registered millers and the legislation required mills on the Ordinance.

"It has been found that this practice is undoubtedly widespread and the Wheat Advisory Board is strongly of the opinion that it is being done to the serious detriment of the wheat farmers as a whole and, if allowed to continue, will do much to discount the unlimited benefit that the Principal Ordinance has conferred on the industry.

"The object of the Bill is to amend section 15 (f) of the Original Ordinance so as specifically to limit the milling of wheat grown by a miller for his own consumption.

"No stoppage of public money will be involved if this measure becomes law."

"TALKIES" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL

British Films to be a Speciality.

When the Theatre Royal, Nairobi, opens again on Monday next, it will have installed the new class of "talkie" machine so that now in action in the Royal Theatre, According to Mr. R. H. Myers it will present various features of this type of machine as those used in South Africa.

The cost of installation has been £3,000.

During the past weeks the theatre has been closed to the public, while the interior has been repainted and the machinery fitted up. The seats are all being upholstered and the floor has redecorated in the same colour scheme as at present. Two six loud speakers will occupy all the front rows on the stage and two side walls to the stage are being built to help throw the sound into the hall.

The First Pictures.

The first five pictures to be shown at the Theatre after its opening will be "Sin Ribs," "The Trespasser," "Lord Richard in the Pantry," "Synopsis of Kitty," and "Lady Lou."

Ninety-five per cent. of the pictures at the Theatre Royal will be British and according to the management, the best that money can procure. Owing to the scarcity what difficult these, the management of Kenya Theatre Royal Sh. 4/- and Sh. 2/- for admission.

"Cities Lights" the Charlie Chaplin's latest production will be shown at the Kenya Theatre either at the end of November or the beginning of December. "City Lights" it will be recalled was given a command performance before the King and Queen in Balmoral Castle shortly after the film was produced.

Material to improve the acoustics of the Theatre Theatre is now on the water on its way from England.

Cable Rates.

REDUCTIONS IN FORCE THURSDAY LAST.

As from Thursday certain reductions in cable rates from Kenya came into force by agreement with the Imperial and International Communications, Ltd.

They are as follow —

To Great Britain and northern Ireland, Sha. 1/90 per word; old rate Sh. 2/90. To the Irish Free State Sha. 2/-; old rate Sha. 2/40. To Turkey, Burma, and Ceylon, Sha. 1/70; old rate Sha. 2/40. To South Africa and Southwest Africa, Sha. 1/90; old rate Sha. 2/40.

These figures apply to the full rate. Short but proportionate reductions are given for the cheaper class of traffic.

"Uhu Kenya Coffee".

Unusual Advertisement.

"Uhu Kenya Coffee—It's British." This is a slogan which an enterprising Southampton firm has had printed on its trade envelopes. His name is H. Uhu and the Leaden Hall Street constantly feels him with brochures, etc. Mr. Turner makes a speciality of Kenya a very good blend of East African coffee.

Tea Cheques.

Growing anger at the payment of tithes has resulted in a steady and increasing opposition from the farmers. This opposition takes the form of barracking at public sales. At Canterbury a bushel of tea was passed over the auctioneer's platform the man who was wrecked by farmers who stamped and the bulbuls jeer at the man who at Kaldrel a stranger who attempted to bid was stamped and nearly thrown into a pond.

BUILDING STRIKE ENDED.

Men Ask to be Taken Back.

The main incident during the, and second week of the strike, the radio funds who were engaged at work on the Nairobi Municipal Swimming pool at the Salisbury Hotel, has been the injuring of a number of men by Mr. R. O. Lewis, partner in the firm of Messrs. R. O. Lewis and Sons, contractors of the work, of 18 Kaffirs, 14 Indians and 50 Arab and Swahili workmen.

The manner of their coming was somewhat mysterious, but it appears to be without the junction of the authorities, the trades' petty goods and partly passenger-carrying and carried Kaldrel and the Nairobi Company's siding, where the men alighted and proceeded to the place of work allotted to the sons of their work. Thus about 400 workmen who, it appeared at the station to meet them, were hoodwinked.

The men, according to Mr. Lewis, are sufficient for his needs. The men are accustomed to and working in the market. The engineers in the parts are but called.

During the week five other firms of contractors were affected by the strike. Of these the firm of Mr. Lewis, the contractors for the Nairobi Municipal Swimming Pool, Messrs. George Blowers, have returned to work, their participation being merely sympathetic.

Stella Ended.

Early on Thursday morning about 200 men were seen marching round the new Municipal Market, discussing for work. The men, it was stated, were Stella Ltd. Stella Ltd. is a Belgian Company, and the Stella Hotel on the same ground.

Of the 200, only 40 carpenters and 20 masons were engaged. They had all been previously employed there, the 40 carpenters and masons from the Ferrous Theatre, the men had not been employed and then before.

Of the men were engaged at Sha. 5/- and Sha. 4/- per day. The others, Sha. 3/- and Sha. 2/- per 8 hour day. Only one or two Europeans were employed.

On the market the full labour complement was 40 Kaffirs, 14 Indians and 54 natives and Arabs.

Owing to the strike 55 Indians were laid off, 14 Europeans, which are filled by Mombasa labour and Indian labour.

A Strange Demonstration.

The strikers in Campo-Bikaye street, where are the headquarters of the Workers' Protection Society, the strike organizing body, the news in a curious way.

They took pamphlets objective to the action of two carpenters, stated to have been strike leaders, in attempting to get back to their office of them, and crying in Swahili "Kwenda Kazi Kwa Bwana" "Go back, he's dead, he's dead." Behind them, the Kaffirs had their masks on their heads and the names of those men, presumed to be dead, on them.

The two men's wives heard of the incident and held it very seriously.

They thought that husbands were really dead. They sent native tetes to the market to find out for them what had happened to the bodies of their husbands. The tetes returned to their wives with signal, but evidently the wives were not satisfied. Later in the day they met the husbands left their work to reassure their wives by returning home.

The Turns.

Mr. Bhagat Singh, Secretary of the Workers' Protection Society, informed a representative of the East African Standard on Thursday that the strike was ended.

The finish followed a resolution passed on a public meeting held at a meeting of the floating staff, that nobody was to accept less than Sha. 5/- per 8-hour day and that no skilled should work at less than Sha. 5/00 per day.

Mr. R. O. H. Lewis and Sons the contractors, granted the demand, relating to skilled, the Society stated that they withdrew the picketts.

RAILWAY REVENUE IN TANGANYIKA.

Weekly Figures Still Show Decline.

The approximate returns of revenue of the Tanganyika Railways and Harbours for the week ended September 30, have been issued by the General Manager, shows that during the week there was a continued heavy drop in the average daily receipts from over the same week of the previous year and also over the previous week of the current month. The figure was £1,720 as compared with the previous week's £1,800.

Comparing the figures to date with those for the same period of last year the average daily reduction figure was £600, a further drop over the average daily reduction figure for the previous week of £500.

The detailed figures for the week ended September 30 were —

	1931	1930
Coaching	1,786	2,731
Goods	6,047	10,888
Telegraph and Telephone	158	804
Lake Steamer Service ..	113	346
Total	8,098	16,174

A reduction of £12,108 in three weeks.

The figures for the period April 1 to the date mentioned are —

	£	£
Coaching	82,800	71,796
Goods	168,908	288,687
Telegraph and Telephone	6,448	7,196
Lake Steamer Service	7,264	8,030
Total	265,405	425,889

or a total shortfall of £160,184.

The Coffee Market.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan, and Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. John K. Gillief and Co., Ltd., have received the following cable Coffee Report dated London, October 14—

Kenya Coffee—During the fortnight ended 14th October, 1931, 1,100 bags Kenya were offered at auction, of which 2,697 bags were sold, leaving an average of 275.5-0 per cwt. The highest price paid for bold size was £171.15.0 per cwt.

Tanganyika Coffee:—During the same period 350 bags Tanganyika were offered at auction, of which 246 bags were sold, leaving an average of 261-0-0 per cwt. The highest price paid for bold size was £27.0.0 per cwt.

The bulk of the offerings during the fortnight under review showed some improvement in quality and the market remained fairly steady.

Brazil Coffee. — "Superior" Santos, bold, sold at 57/-, fair 247.10-0 per ton as compared with £66 per ton a fortnight ago.

Too Many Bananas?

There are too many bananas now. Banana growers in the Kenya Land section of Panama, disgruntled by the recent reduction in the price of bananas, are taking drastic measures to stop shipments of bananas until the price rises again.

Sugar Revenue.

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"E. A. Standard" Sports Guide Number (Overseas).

A NEAR THING!

Narrow Victory for Springboks.

Playing at Aberystwyth to-day, the South African Rugby team defeated Cross Keys and Abertillery by 10 points to nine.

THE CESAREWITCH

NOBLE STAR WINS FROM FIELD OF 36.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Oct. 14.

From the field of 36 starters, Noble Star won the first day of the big autumn handicaps, the Cesarewitch.

The following was the result:

Mr. P. Cundall's b.c. "Noble Star," Hapsburg — Hesper. 1.

Ivs, 8st. 12lbs. Fox 1.

Mr. H. Clayton's br.h. "Six Wheeler", Tetrarcher — Ultanda Bay, 4 yrs., 7st. 8lbs. Rainer 2.

Mr. J. Brown's b.c. "Nebula" Mint — Nebula Mint, 4 yrs. 7st. 10lbs. C. Richards 3.

Winner trained by owner.

Won by 1½ length; the same, Nebula Mint, 100 to 1 against Noble Star; 100 to 1 against Six Wheeler; 100 to 7 against Son of Mint.

Mr. M. Rosenston, the Nebula Mint owner, bought Mr. Old Orkney, Rishborough and Arctic Star were non-runners.

Imported Flour.

HEROIC COMPETITION WITH LOCAL PRODUCT.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Kenya, October 14.

It comes as a shock to learn that no less than £40,000 worth of flour is imported into Kenya monthly from India during 1930. This figure would appear to be astonishing, particularly as one wonders why Government fails to appreciate the gravity of the situation. It is high time that a definite enquiry be placed on this form of unfair and uneconomic competition with the Kenya wheat grower. It under existing conditions of the big subsidy, Kenya production is impossible, surely a heavy duty would be a reasonable solution of the problem. It really is monstrous that while Kenya farmers have produced a large surplus which can only be exported at a loss, Kenya's importation of about 5,000 bags a month from India is adding to the enormous loss to the Kenya farmer. In these days more than ever before local raw material should be utilized, utilize local trade and production to the fullest the maximum quantity of local produce.

A Hindu Festival.

The national Hindu Festival of Dasehra falls on Thursday October 20 and that Sunaten Thursday, Hindus have decided to observe the following programme for the occasion, Thursday, October 17 from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. passing through the principal bazaar of the town. Dasehra Fair behind the Sikhs's premise on Tuesday from 4 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., religious drama "Ramlila" Tuesday, October 20 for ladies only and on Saturday for men and boys. Hindus and Hindus in particular are invited to take part in the festivities.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

E. A. PHILATELIC SOCIETY

having closed down owing to insufficient support. Those interested in philatelic matters should communicate with

A. SMITH—P.O. Box 626, NAIROBI.

MAKE THE CHARMS OF EAST AFRICA KNOWN

The East African Standard requires photographs of East African interest for publication more particularly such as are concerned with happenings in the territories or illustrative of the charms of the countries.

The name and address of the sender of the photo submitted for publication must be written on the back of the print. Films or plates may be sent for the purpose of publication. If photographs are to be returned a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed.

Size, 6½ will be paid for every picture published, this will be augmented in the case of photographs of interest at the discretion of the Editor.

Photographs must be of East African interest and taken by the sender.

"SNAPSHOTS"

The East African Standard, P.O. Box 236, NAIROBI.

NANYUKI RACE MEETING.

Good Sport Over Two Days Fixture.

CLOSE FINISHES WITNESSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanyuki.

Nanyuki Sports Club held a very successful two-day meeting last week. Rains just before the opening day had the effect of improving the course, and excellent racing resulted. There was a large attendance of the public on both days. Racing was keen and close, and spoke to the splendid work of the handicappers by Captain Anstey and Captain Lyons. General Wheatley, the popular clerk of the course, was unable to attend the meeting owing to illness, Captain Clench undertaking the duties. Colonel Abbey, who was responsible for constructing the excellent jumps, acted as starter, and the success he achieved in this department influenced the racing, good starts being marked in every race.

Auction sweeps on the races were held on both days.

The following are the results:

FIRST DAY.

First Race.

DIVIDED HANDICAP, Third Division, 7 furlongs.
Mrs. T. E. Aggett's RIX, 12.0 Mr. T. Pierce-Grove 1
Mr. Hamilton Gordon's HOBGOBLIN 10.7 .... Owner 2
Capt. A. T. Clench's SHIPTA 10.7. ...... Mr. J. Higgon 3
Won by 7 lengths.

Rix made all the running, and won easily from a field of six.

Second Race.

SOMALI HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (2nd and 3rd Division), 1½ miles.
Capt. J. R. McDonogh's MANDARIN 10.11, Mr. Usher 1
Major Baynes and Mr. Curry's TIGHT 12.0, Major Baynes 2
Mr. R. Hamilton Gordon's NOVICE 11.4, ... Owner 3

Mandarin went early into the lead with Churgwin and Tight in close attendance. At the open ditch seemed to over jump, and lost three lengths, a fact which probably cost him the race, as he was only beaten a length in a good finish by Mandarin, who, well ridden by Mr. Usher, jumped beautifully.

Third Race.

PROGENY HANDICAP. About 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mrs. S. G. E. Llewellyn's SILVER SPLASH 9.10, Major Guild 1
Mrs. Byng and Capt. Creery's TITAN 12.0, Mr. T. Pierce-Grove 2
Mr. K. S. Smith's SUNSTAR 10.7, ... 3
Five runners.
Won by ½ length.

Painted Lady made the running from Titan and Silver Splash for half the distance, when the latter dropped. A hundred yards from home Silver Splash challenged, and in a great finish got the verdict.

Fourth Race.

MAIDEN SOMALI. 1 mile.
Capt. J. B. Soames's OL'MAN RIVER, 11.4, Mr. Pierce-Grove 1
Mr. E. N. Aspinall's GILETTLI 11.4, ... Owner 2
Capt. A. D. Clench's SEMBA 11.4, ... Mr. Higgon 3

The winner was never really in danger, and won easily at the finish from a field of ten.

Fifth Race.

OPEN HANDICAP. 1½ miles.
Mr. S. S. Bastard's TOREADOR 10.0, Major Baynes 1
Mr. S. G. E. Llewellyn's PRINCE 14.0, Mr. S. Llewellyn 2
Capt. S. R. Creery's DANDY Owner 3

They ran together for about five furlongs where Pinkerton pulled up. From this point Toreador had the race well in hand.

Sixth Race.

DIVIDED SOMALI HANDICAP (1st Division) 4 miles.
Dr. A. R. Baler's TATTOO 11.0, Mr. R. Hamilton Gordon 1
Mr. W. K. Bastard's BUSH BABY 11.4, Mr. T. Pierce-Grove 2
Mr. Usher's NEVERMORE 10.7, ... Owner 3
Five runners.
Won by ½ a length.

Nevermore led for the first half of the journey, where he was done with, and Hassan took up the running. Entering the straight Bush Baby went to the front, and looked all over a winner until Tattoo joined issue with her a hundred yards from home to win narrowly.

Seventh Race.

DIVIDED SOMALI HANDICAP (2nd Division). 5 furlongs.
Mr. Hamilton Gordon's NOVICE 11.12, ... Owner 1
Mr. Webb's BOB ROY 9.12, Major Baynes 2
Mr. S. G. E. Llewellyn's BLUE LADY 10.4, Mr. Pierce-Grove 3
Nine runners.

Novice moved nicely, and well placed from the start, got home easily to provide his owner with his second winning ride of the day.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.

PROGENY HURDLE RACE.—1½ miles.
Mr. S. G. E. Llewellyn's SILVER SPLASH, 11.7 Mr. Pierce Grove 1
Col. B. N. Abbey's EARTH STOPPER, 11.7 Major Baynes 2
Com. G. M. Temple's TALLO 11.7 .... Owner 3

Tallo led to the straight, when he was joined by the others. All three jumped the last hurdle together, but Silver Splash then took command, and won easily.

Second Race.

SOMALI HANDICAP CHASE.—2 miles.
Capt. J. R. McDonogh's MANDARIN, 10.6 ...... Mr. Usher 1
Mr. A. C. Sheldrick's HASSAN 12.8 .... Major Baynes 2
Capt. J. B. Soame's OL'MAN RIVER, 11.4 Mr. R. Hamilton Gordon 3

Mandarin was slightly in the lead taking the first jump, and went further ahead at the water. All four ponies were jumping beautifully. Churgwin was beaten at the open ditch. Mandarin, went on in the lead to win a well ridden race by a length. Hassan put up a gallant performance under a big weight.

Third Race.

DIVIDED SOMALI HANDICAP. (1st Division).—6 furlongs.
Mr. W. K. Bastard's BUSH BABY, 11.4 Mr. Pierce Grove 1
Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's YASMIN 10.0 .... Major Baynes 2
Mr. R. Hamilton Gordon's NOVICE, 9.7 .... Owner 3

They were all together until a furlong from home, when Bush Baby went ahead to win by two and a half lengths.

Fourth Race.

DIVIDED SOMALI HANDICAP. (3rd Division).—1½ miles.
Mr. N. E. Webb's HAMADAN 10.7 .... Major Baynes 1
Mr. J. Higgon's DIBBEN 10.0 Mr. Neville 2
Mr. E. H. Aspinall's GILETTE 12.0 .... Owner 3
Nine runners.

The big field got away to a good start and kept together for half the distance. Going up the hill Hamadan in company with Dibben, started to draw away, and a great fight was witnessed between this pair all down the straight the former getting a close verdict of three-quarters of a length.

Fifth Race.

SECOND DIVISION.—1½ miles.
Mr. F. Booth's TINKER, 11.3 Major Guild 1
Mr. T. E. Aggett's RIX, 10.0 Mr. A. Aggett 2
Major Baynes and Capt. Curry's TIGHT, 12.3 Major Baynes 3
Twelve runners.

Rix on the rails was early in the lead, and for a long time it seemed as if the race lay between him and Tight. A furlong from home, Major Guild brought Tinker up to the leaders, and in a tremendous finish got home by a short head, with Tight a similar distance off for third place.

Sixth Race.

OPEN RACE HANDICAP.—1½ miles.
Mr. S. S. Bastard's TOREADOR 11.0 .... Major Baynes 1
Capt. R. S. Creery's DANDY 10.6 .... Owner 2
Mr. S. G. E. Llewellyn's PRINCE 13.4 .... Owner 3

Toreador was never really pressed, and won comfortably by three lengths.

Seventh Race.

KWAHERI STAKES.—4 furlongs.
Mr. Norman Webb's ROB ROY 10.0 .... Major Baynes 1
Mrs. W. K. Bastard's LADDIE 13.0 ...... Mr. Pierce Grove 2
Capt. R. J. McDonogh's SLAINTE 9.7 Mr. R. S. Lyons 3

Laddie was quickly into his stride and led until a furlong from home, where Rob Roy challenged and in a ding dong finish won by a neck with Slainte a length away third.

Visiting Motorists.

TRIPTIQUE SYSTEM TO BE INTRODUCED.

The Customs Management Ordinance, 1926, is to be amended for the benefit of visiting motorists. In this week's Kenya "Official Gazette" is published for general information a Bill which follows the lines of provision in England Finance Act, 1915, in that it enables regulations to be made by the Governor in Council for the establishment of a "triptyque" system in respect of motor vehicles used for touring in or visiting East Africa for a limited period.

It is contemplated that identical or similar legislation will be enacted in the other East African territories, the Governments of Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia having approved the proposal in principle.

Natives and Poisons.

BILL WITH OBJECT OF RESTRICTING ABUSE.

By an amendment to the Native Authority Ordinance, it is hoped to stiffen the prohibition of the use of poison by natives. Under section 8 (c) a headman is empowered to issue orders to be obeyed by the natives residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose of "prohibiting or restricting the cultivation of poisonous or noxious plants and the manufacture of noxious drugs or poisons." The manufacture of such poisons is in practice difficult to detect or control. The Game Warden has reported that in certain areas game is destroyed by natives by use of poison, the possession of which is at present no offence. The object of an amending Bill to be introduced into the Legislative Council is to make it possible in areas where circumstances render this course desirable to make possession, sale or transfer of such poisons an offence.

PLATEAU GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Isaacs Wins the Title.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

Eldoret, Oct. 12.

The Plateau Golf championship which opened on the 9th instant, concluded to-day, on the Eldoret Club's course, when Claude Wright the holder met "Bunny" Isaacs of Gilgil in the final. The course was in good condition, and while the weather was perfect for the most part, in the latter stages rain caused some interruptions. The final commenced on Sunday morning, and after thirty-six holes the pair were all square. In the first nine Wright finished three up, and maintained this lead to the end of the morning round. Isaacs squared the match at the 24th. Rain came in torrents, and one or two of the browns were under water so that a temporary postponement was made. Wright took a lead to one hole only to be squared at the 34th, the next two being halved. With the light almost gone one hole was played and halved, and then it was decided to postpone and replay the whole match the next day.

The accuracy of Wright's long game, and the splendid work of Isaacs on the browns were the outstanding features of the day's play.

The Gilgil representative took the lead for the first time on Monday morning, when Wright messed his drive. Four of the first six holes were won by him. The holder was far from sure on the browns, although his game off the tee was as accurate as on the previous day. Isaacs went on from success to success to enter upon the inward half in the morning with a lead of seven. Wright's game through the green began to falter, and at the end of the first round he was nine down.

This weakness with his seconds and on the browns became more apparent during the second eighteen, and Isaacs lead went to ten with fourteen to play. At the 25th the Gilgil man made his first real error on the brown, and Wright took the hole with a "birdie," and with nine to play stood eight to the bad.

It was a tremendous handicap, and there was nothing short of miraculous golf could turn the tide in the Eldoret man's favour. As events proved it was impossible, and at the 30th, where Wright missed a long putt by inches to keep the match going, the end came, Isaacs winning by 7 and 6 to play.

Winner's Brilliance.

The replay was remarkable chiefly for the brilliant golf of Isaacs, who played an almost faultless first nine holes. His putting was uncannily accurate, and he rarely took more than one putt at any hole. Once or twice during the 36 holes, he slipped up but these occasions were very rare. Having tied on the first day by sheer gallant fighting he seemed to have the Fates on his side. Wright was distinctly unlucky with his putting, his ball just failing to sink on half a dozen occasions. It is interesting to note that both finalists are Old Harrovians.

In the preliminary rounds Major Adams, the club skipper, played excellently, beating A. K. Gibson by 3 and 1 in the second round and carrying on to the semi-final where he sustained defeat at the hands of the holder. "Bunny" Isaacs did very well and qualified for the final by just beating Swain on the eighteenth green. Of the semi-finals that between Isaacs and Swain was the more exciting, the issue resting on the last putt on the final hole.

Detailed Results.

The results in the earlier rounds were:—

First Round:—Adams beat N. Smith 2/1; Gibson beat Venning 1 up; Phillpott beat Hall 3/2; Cheeseman w.o.; Sale beat Macsperran 5/4; Roberts beat Grant 6/6; C. Wright w.o.; Cookie beat Bird 2/1; Holt beat Holder 2/1; Hemsted beat Gault 4/3; Hitchcox beat Potter 4/3; Isaacs beat Barrett 5/4; Swain beat Allchurch 7/6; Le Blanc Smith w.o.; Spranger w.o.; Hunter beat Townsend 6/5.

Second Round: Adams beat Gibson 3/1; Phillpott beat Cheeseman 5/3; Sale beat Roberts 2/1; Wright beat Cookie 3/1; Hemsted beat Holt at the 20th; Isaacs beat Hitchcox 1 up; Swain beat Le Blanc Smith 2/1; Hunter beat Spranger 5/4.

Third Round: Adams beat Phillpott 3/1; Wright beat Sale 1 up; Isaacs beat Hemsted 7/5; Swain beat Hunter 4/3.

Semi-finals.—Wright beat Adams 6/5; Isaacs beat Swain 1 up.

Boxing Tournament at Nanyuki.

SEVERAL GOOD CONTESTS STAGED.

Nanyuki Sports Club held its second boxing tournament on Saturday last when several good fights were witnessed. The best was perhaps the meeting between F. M. Allen and P. Whiteing of Nairobi. The latter lost on points, but it was a splendid mill from start to finish, and kept the big crowd on tiptoes throughout.

The first fight of the evening was between R. McD. Robertson and R. Hamilton Gordon. The former got the verdict, but it was of the narrowest. Hamilton Gordon is a newcomer to the game in Kenya, but on his showing at Nanyuki, he should be an acquisition to the game.

M. Randall and N. Flemmer met in a lightweight contest, and while Flemmer got the decision, there would have been little to cavil at had the judges ordered an extra round or given a draw. Randall did most of the leading, while Flemmer frequently got his right into action although his opponent managed to keep clear of any real harm from it.

A member of Kenya Police in Grant opposed K. Smith. The latter had about seven pounds the better of the weights. Grant never got really going, and Smith was a comfortable winner.

The Kenya middleweight champion, R. K. Allen, was opposed by W. F. Van Dyk of Rumuruti. The latter has improved considerably in recent days, and he put up a splendid fight. He won the first round, when he several times caught Allen with rights to the chin. Allen made use of his left in the next round, and kept Van Dyk on the move. The latter was always dangerous and endeavoured to get his man to the ropes. The third round saw Allen piling up points to get the decision.

A no decision bout was fought between D. D. MacMillan and S. Ellis.

The meeting of F. M. Allen and Whiteing was a good hard scrap all the way. Allen jumped out of his corner and got home with a left and a right across. Whiteing stepped in and sent in a hard right to the body. The pair clinched, and in the breakaway Whiteing landed with a right hook. Allen kept his man going, and Whiteing gave a fine exhibition of milling on the retreat. A return between the pair should provide a very interesting encounter.

At the close of the tournament Captain Anstey expressed on behalf of the Nanyuki community the loss it would soon have by the departure of R. K. Allen on leave. Allen had done much for boxing not only in Nanyuki but also in Kenya, and he would be a big loss to the game.

A strange traffic has been developed in Japan in "lucky" telephone numbers. There are regular brokers who acquire from people giving up their telephones the numbers for which they have no further use, and anyone allotted a number which he regards as unlucky may—for a consideration—secure a more fortunate combination of digits.

Road and Weather Report.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

The weather has been generally fine all over East Africa during this week, the only exceptions being that heavy downpours have occurred in the western parts of Kenya, parts of Uganda, isolated sectors in Tanganyika and a little rainfall at the Coast.

In Kenya the greatest rainfall this week has occurred at Kipkarren River 3", followed by Lumbwa and Kericho 1¾" and Mombasa, Kitale and Eldoret 1". Roads are in fair to good condition but when travelling up-country chains should be carried in case of a sudden downpour.

In Tanganyika, as above mentioned, the country is generally dry and roads are fair to good.

In Uganda, Kampala had nearly 2" of rain during the week and Fort Portal 1" but roads are in their usual excellent condition.

The following is the state of country roads as per telegraphic information just received.

Nairobi-Mombasa.—Very rough in parts but passable.
Mombasa-Tanga.—Rough but passable.
Tanga-Dar es Salaam.—Passable.
Korogwe-Handeni - Turiana. —Fair—Turiana drift passable.
Morogoro - Dar es Salaam:—Fair.
Nairobi-Kajiado:—Rough.
Kajiado-Longido:—Rough.
Longido-Moshi.—Good.
Longido-Arusha.—Very rough.
Moshi-Voi:—Fair.
Moshi-Korogwe:—Fair.
Arusha-Dodoma.—Good.
Dodoma-Iringa.—Good.
Kilosa-Iringa:—Road closed.
Iringa-Abercorn.Fair.
Abercorn-Livingstone: —Fair.
Nairobi-Thika.—Very corrugated but improving in parts, otherwise good.
Thika-Fort Hall.—Fair.
Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Good.
Nyeri-Rumuruti:—Good.
Nyeri-Nanyuki:—Good.
Nanyuki-Rumuruti:—Fair.
Rumuruti-Thomsons Falls:—Good.
Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (East Road).—Fair.
Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (West Road):—Good.
Nanyuki-Meru.—Good.
Meru-Embu:—Good.
Embu-Fort Hall:—Good.
Nairobi-Ngong-Narok: — Impassable.
Nairobi-Kijabe-Narok:— Fair.
Narok-Kilimafeza: —Passable.
Kilimafeza-Mwanza.—Fair.
Mwanza-Tabora:—Fair.
Lumbwa-Kericho-Sotik. — Good to Kericho fair to Sotik.
Nairobi-Nakuru:—Good.
Nakuru-Kisumu:—Fair to Muhoroni, impassable beyond.
Kisumu-Mumias-Busia. — Good.
Busia-Jinja:—Good.
Kisumu-Eldoret.—Fair.
Nakuru-Eldama Ravine-Eldoret.—Fair.
Timboroa-Kapsabet:—Fair.
Eldoret-Kitale:—Good.
Eldoret-Tororo-Jinja. — Fair, deviation essential from Malakisi via Mbale to Tororo.
Busia - Mbale - Soroti - Lira - Turrit-Juba.—Good.
Jinja-Fort Portal:—Excellent.
Kampala-Masaka:—Excellent.
Masaka-Bukoba.—Fair.
Masaka-Mbarara-Kabale: Fair.

The Air Mail.

This week's Northbound Air Mail left Kisumu on Wednesday morning carrying the following passengers:—Messrs. Henderson Scott, Swan and Buckler. Messrs. Wilson Airways' weekly service left the Nairobi Aerodrome at daybreak on the same day, carrying the supplementary air mail and Mr. Henderson Scott. The new air mail schedule comes into force next week and the air mail for Europe and India will leave Nairobi on Wednesday at 8.15, the supplementary mail closing on Thursday at 3 p.m.

HOW BRITAIN RE-OPENED THE BALTIC.

A Little-known Naval Campaign.

One of the little known campaigns of the war was outlined by Rotarian R. G. Buckley to his fellow members of Nairobi Rotary Club at their luncheon meeting last week. Inasmuch as he had never seen it described in any authoritative history, Mr. Buckley had to rely on his memory and a rough diary that he as one of the naval officers engaged in it had to keep, so that possibly the dates—it took place 12 years ago—might not be strictly accurate.

He reminded his hearers that since the Dutch wars the Baltic had been of great importance to England, but during the Great War it was closed to her and by November 1918 was in Germany control, with its seaboard countries governed by the terms of the peace between Germany and Russia made at the end of 1917 by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In December the first British force to enter the Baltic—except submarines—since 1914 arrived at Reval, two light cruisers and four destroyers under Rear-Admiral Alexander Sinclair, bringing arms which were handed over to the Esthonians, with which the latter engaged the Soviet armies and pushed them back as far as Narva. In December 25 two of the destroyers had a brief action and captured two Russian destroyers, which were also handed over to the Esthonians. Then winter set in and the British force was withdrawn.

Russian Cruiser Sunk.

In 1919 the naval expedition was sent to the Baltic under Rear-Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, its base being at Copenhagen, and the major part of his squadron finally came to anchor in April in Biorko Sound at the head of the Gulf of Finland. Lying in Kronstadt were the enemy fleet. The objective of the British was to bring this enemy to action if possible, and at the same time assist the Esthonian Army. While Kronstadt was visible in fine weather, the waters enclosing certain points had been heavily mined. Throughout the next four months patrols were constantly busy on both sides, but the chief event was the sinking of the Russian cruiser "Oleg" outside Kronstadt Harbour at night by Lieutenant Agar in an old 40-foot coastal motor boat brought out from England as an experiment. For this fine piece of work Agar was awarded the Victoria Cross. Later to force the Germans into greater activity, a blockade of the coast was put into operation from Danzig to Riga, thereby cutting the sea and principal communications of the German forces.

Good Trading.

A destroyer was sent into the commercial harbour to enforce order and to embark the British military and political missions if necessary, and as no leave could be granted the principal pastime of men and officers was trading. The people on the wharf would willingly exchange goods, chiefly amber, up to as much as £5 in value for a bar of soap or a tin of 50 cigarettes worth 10½d. in British currency! The rate of exchange fell rapidly but eventually became stable round about one tin of cigarettes to £1 of amber, and later to Shs. 10/-!

After Agar's exploit the enemy remained quiet, but on June 13 were seen under weigh exercising outside Kronstadt. Submarine attacks on patrols continued, and on July 30 there was an aircraft raid from the carrier "Vindictive" on Kronstadt, which was a great success. Although the rival fleets' anchorages were only 30 miles apart, the choice of an action lay with the enemy, who would have to emerge about 15 to 20 miles before he left the shelter of his forts and minefields. Furthermore, the British were politically at peace with Russia and were not allowed to fire the first shot at sea. This rule had, of course, to be broken sometimes! On August 17 a night attack on the enemy's fleet was made by aircraft and c.m.b.s, the former being a feint to cover an attack by the motorboats on Kronstadt Dockyard. They were discovered, but the submarine depot ship, two cruisers and two battleships were torpedoed. Two Victoria Crosses were awarded for this work. The losses inflicted put the enemy fleet out of action for the rest of the campaign.

The British base was moved to Reval. Their ships were again in action at Riga, and there were continued raids up the Dvina river, until the Lettish operations on land were successful. In December the harbours at Reval and Libau began to freeze over and the ships were withdrawn.

The campaign had cost the British four destroyers lost by mine or torpedo, the Vindictive severely damaged, two trawlers, three c.m.b.s., and several ships damaged by gunfire. Mr. Buckley emphasised the political effect among neutral countries of the return of the British to the Baltic after nearly five years' absence, and that everything was done by a force whose loss to either of the Grand Fleets would have been insignificant and could not have effected the fighting efficiency of either to any marked degree. That was perhaps one reason why the Baltic in 1919 escaped notice at a time when the world's attention was centred on the Versailles Peace Treaty and was shaking down again after the war.

Two Baronies for Boy.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF LATE EARL OF ORFORD.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, October 2. (By Air Mail.)

By the death in New Zealand of the Earl of Orford, a boy of 18, a distant cousin, inherits two baronies. The boy is Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole. He heard the news of his cousin's death while on a caravan tour with his mother, Mrs. Horace Walpole. Lord Orford, a descendant of Sir Robert Walpole, was 77. He went to New Zealand in 1930 after handing over his English estate at Wolterton Park, Norwich, to his heir, who was then at Eton. The earldom now expires, but Mr. Walpole will inherit the baronies of Walpole and Wolterton. Lord Orford, whose remains are to be sent to England, was married twice, to Miss Louise M. Corbin, of New York, who died in 1909, and to Miss Emily G. Oakes, of Netley St. Matthew, Southampton. Lady Dorothy Mills, the explorer, is his daughter by his first marriage.

Lord Orford lived a life crowded with adventure. After a year at Eton he entered the Navy as a midshipman at the age of 14. When the troopship "Majera" was wrecked, he spent three months on the tiny island of St. Paul, 1,800 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope. He and his companions lived on seaweed and sea fowls' eggs. He also had adventures with the Turkish Army which he joined in 1879 when at war with Russia.

Near Wolterton Hall is the earlier Orford home, the old moated mansion of Mannington, which is reputed to be haunted by a figure in black. A centuries' old custom is observed at Mannington on the death of an earl. The hearse is driven three times round the church before the funeral takes place.

War on Locusts.

"As soon as any flying locusts shall settle on any land, the occupier thereof shall forthwith use his utmost endeavours to destroy the said flying locusts by the adoption of such measures as are recommended by the Director of Agriculture." This Rule, under the Diseases of Plants Prevention Ordinance, has this week been made by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Church Notices.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL CHURCH—NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.45 a.m.—Children's Service [illegible] Church, Kabete Road.
9.50 a.m.—Children's Service (Cathedral).
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer followed by Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.00 a.m.—Children's Service.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.
7.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
G. B. Carlisle, Vicar.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Ruiru—Masonic Hall.
10.30 a.m.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.
Kabete—St. Mary.
11.00 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
G. B. Carlisle.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
St. Andrew's, Nairobi.
9.00 a.m. — Children's Services in Church and in Parklands School.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
Subject of discourse "The initiation of a great temperance movement."
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A., B.D.,
St. Cuthbert's, Limuru.
Service at 3 p.m.
Rev. J. F. G. Orr, M.A. B.D.
Kikuyu—Mission Church.
11.15 a.m.—Service for Europeans.
A. Christie Johnston.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Assembly Hall, Government Road.
10.15 and 11.0 a.m.—Sunday School (Parklands).
11.00 a.m.—Adult's Bible Class (Parklands).
5.00 p.m.—Evening Service conducted by Adjutants Betts and Fairhurst.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22.
3.00 p.m.—The Women's Social Service League.

NYANZA CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
10.30 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion at Miwani.
5.00 p.m.—Evensong at Kisumu.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.
10.00 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion at Kakamega.
3.00 p.m.—Evensong and Holy Communion at Kaimosi.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong at Kisii.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.
7.00 a.m.—Holy Communion at Kisii.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
All Saints' Day.
10.00 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion at Kericho.
3.00 p.m.—Evensong and Holy Communion at Mr. G. Gossling's Sotik.
W. F. Lee.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
7.30 and 10.30 a.m.—St. Christopher's Nakuru.
3.30 p.m.—Mitt Mingi, Elementeita.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.
10.30 a.m.—Capt. Schatzle's House, Subukia.
6.30 p.m.—Pembroke House, Gilgil.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1.
10.30 a.m.—Consecration of All Saints' Church, Naivasha.
W. M. Ashwith, Chaplain.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
Thika Memorial Church.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11.00 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion.
11.00 a.m.—Children.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.
11.00 a.m.—Makuyu.
A. D. Gordon, Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

VI Avenue.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18.
XXI Sunday after Pentecost.
Holy Masses at 7.15 and 8.30.
Benediction at 5.30 p.m.
On Tuesday and Friday.
Rosary Devotions at 5.30 p.m.
Mass on week days 6.45.
F. Bugnon.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science Services are held every Sunday on the top floor of Bucher's Buildings, Government Road, Nairobi (near the National Bank of India) at 11 a.m.

Testimony meetings 2nd Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. Reading Room Tuesdays and Fridays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A public exposition from the Holy Scriptures is given every Sunday morning in the Memorial Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

Gospel Services are being held on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. and on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m. each week in Messrs. R. H. Paige and Co's new shop, Salisbury Road, Mombasa.

INCREASING BURDEN OF EDUCATION.

Cost of Sending Boys to Public Schools.

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 2.

All residents overseas are interested in the cost of education at home. There is no reduction in fees. Many middle-class parents with incomes ranging from £500 to £1,200 per annum are paying one-third of their net incomes in school fees and there is no hope of a reduction. The present standard of fees was fixed at a peak period of inflation in 1922. In many cases the fees have since been raised; but an eminent authority the Lord Askwith has just warned parents that "it is useless to send shoals of letters asking for revision, because the schools have to consider the effects of the national financial difficulties on their own resources before they can consider revisions in favour of parents whose incomes have decreased."

Here are a selection of Headmasters' Conference Schools showing a comparison of the bare fees in 1922 and to-day:

	1922	1931
	£	£
Rugby	174	205
Radley	170	185
Charterhouse	150	[illegible]
Clifton	165	176
Haileybury	100	165

In addition parents are expected to pay beyond schools fees the following:

	£	s.	d.
Clothes	60	0	0
Pocket money	10	0	0
Doctor and dentist	5	5	0
Games equipment	5	0	0
O.T.C.	4	4	0
	£84	9	0

Most public schools ask that sheets, pillowcases and a rug should be provided and there are other incidentals for charities, presentations to masters, school societies and theatrical entertainments. In one moderately priced school near London boys who are awarded school colours are charged £12.10s. for a blazer, badges, scarf and cap.

The lowest figure at which a middleclass parent can educate a boy at a public school is £300 per annum. In the more expensive schools the cost may be £400. A parent with three children at the most moderately priced boarding schools must reckon on an annual expenditure of £720 for fees, while day-boarders' fees for three children will be at least £300.

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UNSOLD SHIPMENTS OF SISAL.

Depressing Effect on the Market.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, October 2.

Following the announcement of the abandonment of the Gold Standard, considerable activity resulted in all commodities. In as far as sisal was concerned, never in the history of the marketing of sisal in London has the atmosphere been so electric. The first reaction noticeable was a rush of "bears" to cover their commitments. With the falling of the value of the pound the price of sisal fluctuated, rising as it did from £12 to a peak point of £17-10-0. During this period the sales were purely trade sales, i.e., brokers covering their commitments, buying one from the other. As the week advanced, conditions became more normal and the pound finding a higher level reacted in an adverse direction on commodities resulting in a setback of sisal prices to £15-10-0. The sisal market was then undoubtedly manipulated against the producers who were frightened at the prospect of a further setback, with the result that large quantities of sisal were immediately offered. This suited the brokers who have bought in and sales have been reported on the basis of £16 and £15-10-0.

Not Out of the Wood.

There is no doubt that the genuine spinners market has not opened yet and that spinners will be in the market at an early date, though there again the Continental position is in the balance in as far as the Gold Standard is concerned. It is rumoured as a very strong possibility that Germany will be compelled to abandon the Gold Standard. With this uncertainty and the prospect of an early election in England it is difficult to take a view of the immediate future. It is felt with the introduction of a tariff on all raw commodities and the return of a National Government with a full Mandate will once more bring in confidence from buyers abroad and better prices will result. The view held amongst those who have been watching events carefully during this week is that we are by no means out of the wood yet.

Unsold Cargoes.

Most stringent economy in sisal production is equally important to-day as it was with the market at £12. The Mexican sale has helped to clear the stock position and it is known that Java is feeling considerably the strain of production costs in her industry. A feature which tends to depress the London market is the reported heavy shipments of unsold sisal from East Africa. This is a strong point used by brokers in endeavouring to depress the sisal market here, the slogan being that there are many thousands of tons afloat unsold coming over. It would be in the interests of the industry if the local producers were to press the local Government to place an embargo on all shipments of unsold sisal from East African ports. The sisal should be shipped on a licence declaring the port to which the cargo is consigned. This would stop weak holders shipping blindly and playing into the hands of a disturbed market.

The Cartel.

The formation of a sisal Cartel is receiving serious consideration in London and pourparlers have been opened up as between the Kenya, Tanganyika and Mexican representatives and a meeting will shortly be held to consider the position arising out of Major Walsh's Memorandum to the Colonial Office. It is doubtful though with the political atmosphere and the general unsettled state of affairs in England whether any headway can at the moment be made in regard to the lines of co-operation suggested by Major Walsh. It is, however, felt that the spade work should be continued so that when the time comes, a comprehensive and businesslike scheme can once more be placed before the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Hausberg and Mr. Cowan are representing Kenya and India.

News has to-day been received by the Mexican Agency in London that a decree has been signed restricting the Mexican production of sisal to 8,000 tons from October 1 to December 31, which means a reduction in production of 33 per cent.

RULES OF RACING.

Weighing-in of Unplaced Jockeys.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—Your racing correspondent is often interesting and always amusing when he elucidates the Rules of Racing for the benefit of readers.

"Auriga" considers that under Rule 134 every jockey in a race should be weighed after the race, but to an ingenious mind Rule 134 merely means that every jockey must ride his horse as close to the Weighing Room as is practicable, and present himself to be weighed by the Clerk of Scales if required.

At Nairobi and Nakuru, I have never seen a jockey dismount after a race anywhere but in the Members' Enclosures close to the Weighing Rooms.

My mind boggles at the thought of the chaos that would ensue should the stewards ever read Rule 134 in the same light as "Auriga". Think of the picture, Sir, of the 3rd or 4th Division presenting itself at the Weighing Room door and the jockeys demanding to be weighed—15 colts, geldings, and fillies on 3 square yards of turf, while their riders are weighed in for the race just finished! Let us draw a veil over the thought of the scene during the hearing of an objection!

Even if "Auriga" can visualise this with equanimity, let me remind him that under Rule 105 every jockey must be weighed out not less than 15 minutes before the time fixed for any race.

Rule 134 appears to allow the Clerk of Scales to use his discretion as to which riders he will weigh in and I am sure that all owners, trainers and riders will thankfully agree that this rule has always been intelligently adhered to by the racing authorities.

Yours faithfully,
"PEDANT"

Nairobi,
October 10, 1931.

To the Editor, "E. A. Standard"

Sir,—On a former occasion "Pedant" wrote a letter to your paper criticising a paragraph which I had written about the Kenya Rules of Racing. He then so completely missed the point of what I had written that I did not answer his criticism. On this occasion he has quite misinterpreted what I had written. I never said that every jockey should be weighed in after every race. I said that every jockey should present himself to be weighed in. It is at the discretion of the Clerk of the Scales which jockeys he weighs and which jockeys he does not weigh in. In my opinion he should occasionally weigh the jockeys of certain of the unplaced horses, as is done in other countries from time to time. It is not so very long ago that an unplaced horse in a handicap in another part of the world was found to be carrying many pounds overweight without the consent of the stewards!

"Pedant" states that when I elucidate the rules of racing I am often interesting and always amusing. I am afraid that he really thinks "foolish" instead of amusing. At any rate, I am prepared to maintain until the cows come home that my interpretation of Rule 134 is the correct one, and also an intelligent one!!

In a recent article I advocated that there should only be one official measurer in the Colony.

I stated that I was certain that there had been some curious discrepancies lately. As a result I have received a letter from a leading owner and trainer, who in the course of his letter writes as follows:—

"Are you trying to cast aspersions on the integrity of the owners of ponies or on the District Measurers or both? Do you suggest that the Measurers in question don't know their job or the owners have been bribing them or what?"

Now I call that really most unfair comment on what I had written. I contend that no two men measure alike and that while there are a number of measurers you will not get a consistent standard of measurement. Not so very long ago in South Africa horses were being trucked a 1,000 miles to be measured by one particular Official Measurer, who had gained a reputation of granting a "keen" measurement. There was no question of lack of integrity, merely the personal equation. Possibly the words "curious discrepancies" were as unfortunate as the word "paramountcy", but I do not think that they merited the construction placed upon them in the letter from which I have quoted. I have also received from Col. Slack a most interesting letter on the subject of the measurement of ponies. A letter so interesting that I have asked his permission to publish it in full, and I sincerely hope that he will agree. Finally I would make it clear that I never intended to cast any aspersions on the capacity or the integrity of any one. District Measurers do a great deal of honorary work, which no doubt takes up much of their time. The policy which I advocate is to reduce weight-for-inches races to as few as possible and have one Official Measurer. I have always believed that "weight-for-inches" is an essentially false standard of comparison of the merits of ponies.

Yours faithfully,
AURIGA.

Nairobi,
October 14, 1931.

The Coffee Trade.

FIGURES FOR JANUARY TO JULY PERIOD.

Interesting figures relating to the East African coffee trade have been compiled by H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa.

These figures cover the months of the present year from January to July. According to them imports of coffee into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were: from Kenya, 178,585 cwts, value £949,625; from Uganda, 7,2[illegible] cwts., £34,331; and from Tanganyika, 33,455 cwts., worth £181,123. The totals for the whole of 1930 were: Kenya 250,369, £1,4[illegible]; Uganda 13,019 cwts., £69,206; Tanganyika, 59,877 cwts, £350,294.

On the other side are the exports of these coffees from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and they are in favour of Kenya. The figures are: Kenya 111,538 cwts., value £463,840; Uganda, 2,777 cwts., worth £8,945; and Tanganyika, 19,56[illegible] cwts., value £79,617. For 193[illegible] the totals were: Kenya, 117,6[illegible] cwts., £480,772; Uganda, 10,2[illegible] cwts., £39,135; Tanganyika 12,893 cwts., £58,566.

A Peace Prize.

As a token of France's appreciation of his work for peace, a golden book, bearing the signatures of three million Frenchmen, has been presented to M. Briand, the famous French Foreign Minister.

OVERSEAS AND AIR MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

Steamers or Air Mails.	From	Due at Mombasa	Mails arrive at Nairobi.
Kenya	South	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
*Nijkerk	Europe	„ 17	„ 18
Karanja	India	„ 17	„ 18
AIR MAIL	EUROPE and INDIA	—	„ 19
Jean Laborde	Europe	„ 20	„ 21
Houtman	South	„ 24	„ 25

*Nijkerk carries 349 Letters and 298 Parcel bags.

DEPARTURES.

Steamers or Air Mails.	For	Mails close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of Departure from Mombasa.
Karanja	South	Oct. 17	Oct. 18
B. de St. Pierre	Europe	„ 18 (12 noon)	„ 19
AIR MAIL	KHARTOUM ONLY.	„ 19 (3-15 p.m.)	—
AIR MAIL	EUROPE and INDIA.	„ 21 (3-15 p.m.)	—
AIR MAIL (Supplementary)	EUROPE	„ 22 (5 p.m.)	—
Mationa	Europe	„ 22	„ 24
Houtman	Seychelles	„ 24	„ 25

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S.S.	"LECONTE DE LISLE" ...	28th December, 1931.
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S.S.	Ubena	Feb. 8th.
S.S.	Tanganjika	Mar. 14th.
S.S.	Usaramo	Apr. 4th.
S.S.	Adolph Woermann ...	Apr. 25th.
S.S.	Ubena	May 16th.
S.S.	Watussi	June 13th.
S.S.	Usambara	July 5th.
S.S.	Usaramo	July 26th.
S.S.	Ussukuma	Aug. 10th.

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		From Mombasa.
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S.S.	Njassa	Dec. 3rd.
S.S.	Ussukuma	Dec. 31st.
S.S.	Watussi	Feb. 8th.
S.S.	Usambara	Feb. 28th.
S.S.	Njassa	Mar. 20th.
S.S.	Ussukuma	Apr. 10th.
S.S.	Wangoni	May 8th.
S.S.	Tanganjika	May 29th.
S.S.	Njassa	June 26th.
S.S.	Adolph Woermann ...	July 24th.

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Date of Issue: 24th Oct., 1931.

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