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KENYA INDIANS

MR. WOOD STILL UNWILLING TO REPORT.

CONTINUED NEGOTIATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

The question of Indians in Kenya was again raised in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office Vote in the House of Commons, when Mr. Wood said he preferred at present to say nothing except that he and Lord Winterton were consulting and hoped to reach an agreement generally acceptable to each of the constituent parties.

Prince of Wales

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER BY PRIME MINISTER.

London, July 13.

Cabinet Ministers and Overseas representatives were present at the Downing Street Dinner given by Mr. Lloyd George in honour of the Prince of Wales.

The Prime Minister in a speech welcoming the Prince said many were doubtful regarding the visit to India under conditions when visiting but the Prince of Wales rightly felt it his duty not to wait until the glass was high and until the roses were blooming before visiting India in order to learn to understand the people over whom one day he would reign.

We rejoice that he went."

Every report from India speaks in thrilling terms of gratitude of the beneficent effect of the tour upon even the most troubled Provinces.

The Prince of Wales, replying, declared that after meeting representatives of all races and many native rulers and others he had left India an optimist.

With the advance of civilisation and education into enfamiliar fields the conflict of ideas was inevitable but the wise and distinguished Governor-General and the new Legislature were facing their tasks with energy, patience and courage.

Empire Cotton

"ILLIMITABLE VISTA" IN EGYPT AND TANGANYIKA.

London, July 11.

The House of Commons has passed the first reading of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation Bill providing for a levy of sixpence on every 500 pounds sterling of right of cotton, towards the funds of the corporation. Lt.-Col. G. Hall (C.U. Mansie-side, Manchester), in introducing the Bill pointed out that the Egyptian cotton crop was only three-sevenths the pre-war production and it was expected only 2,800,000 bales of American cotton would be available this year compared with 13,500,000. Unless the war whilst there was an illimitable vista of cotton supplies from the Sudan and Tanganyika.

WIRELESS CHAIN

KENYA TO HAVE NO STATION AT PRESENT.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 13.

In the House of Commons, in answer to questions, Mr. Kellaway, Postmaster General, stated that the Government had further considered the question of an Imperial Wireless Chain and had decided to erect in England a station of the ultimate power contemplated by the expert commission for the smaller power at first proposed.

The Government were advised that this station would provide direct communication with India, South Africa and Australia.

The Imperial Government would erect the station in India and the Indian Government would work the station which would also be capable of directly communicating with England, South Africa and Australia.

The proposed second station in Egypt and the station in East Africa would be deferred. The questions of erecting stations at Singapore and Hong Kong would be reconsidered.

The Government were communicating with the Union Government in regard to a station in South Africa and Canadian Government experts were requested in England shortly to discuss the participation of Canada.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Cape Town, July 17.

The Premier in the Legislative Assembly tabled proposals from the Marconi Company with reference to a long distance wireless station. The proposals are not yet available for publication, but there is good reason to believe that the scheme is acceptable to Government. This means the final abandonment of the Leafield-Ottery-Nairobi-Windhoek relay scheme in favour of one in which a high power wireless station will be erected in South Africa for direct communication with England.

A company with a capital £500,000 of which four-fifths will be provided by the Marconi Company will be formed.

The Government will be represented on the Board of Directors and will have the right to exercise the option of purchase at the end of 10 years or any recurring decimal periods.

The company's proposals regarding rates are sixteen pence a word at the full rate, eight pence a word for deferred rate and Government traffic and free and a half pence for press messages.

The company agrees to arrange direct connection with the new high power station in Australia and any large stations belonging to allied wireless companies in India, Canada, the United States, South America and elsewhere.

A scheme for a broadcast wireless telephone service has recently been considered by Government which has decided to issue licences immediately for the period in respect of sending and receiving sets.

The effect of this will be that wireless telephoning will be thrown open to the public at large and not confined to one organised concert.

It is stipulated that definite ways lengths in definite zones must be used.

The circulation of advertising or commercial messages is prohibited under these licences.

BRITISH FINANCE

REASSURING STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR.

PAYING AMERICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 13.

An important statement on Great Britain's financial position was made by Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Asquith (Lib. Paisley). He said the British debt to America at the pre-war rate of exchange was £950,000,000; the floating debt had been reduced since July last by £400,000,000. The internal debt of £12,000,000,000 maturing in 1922—1923 had been reduced by conversion to £44,000,000.

The Government were constantly giving attention to the debt to America which was a solemn obligation which the Government would undoubtedly meet.

The recent request by the United States to consider the funding of the debts would be completely met. Great Britain's financial position was stronger to-day than at any time since the Armistice.

The Chancellor believed ways would be found to avert the grave financial perils of the world and that Great Britain would play a very great part in this matter.

The Pound

London, July 14.

In the House of Commons after insignificant modifications in the nature of Government concessions the Budget passed its third reading.

Trade Improving.

London, July 12.

The Board of Trade Returns for June show imports £64,250,000, a decrease of £4,975,000 compared with June last year, and exports £52,145,000, an increase of £13,068,000.

Zaglul Pasha

BRITISH M.P.'S AND HIS RELEASE.

London, July 11.

A letter signed by Mr. Asquith, Henderson, Dr. Clifford, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Thomas Hodgen, and Mr. G Bernard Shaw, and others has been sent by the Egypt Parliamentary Committee to Mr. Lloyd George demanding the release of Zaglul Pasha and other Egyptian deportees from Seychelles.

A Cairo Tragedy

Cairo, July 13.

Lieut.-Colonel Piggott, Army Pay Department, was shot and wounded in the epistre of the City. It is feared he is fatally injured.

His assailants escaped.

The Moplahs

Hinda, July 11.

Excluding the Moplah convicts the total number of prisoners in connection with the recent political movement amounts to 3,815.

Calicut, July 12.

Three Moplahs were sentenced to death and three to transportation on a charge of murdering Kharadkar, late ex-Lance-Naik of Police during last year's rebellion.

THE CAPITAL SHIP

BRITAIN TO BUILD TWO FOR £16,000,000.

HEARING INVULNERABILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London July 11.

Notwithstanding aircraft and submarines, the Admiralty believes that it is feasible to build capital ships reasonably proof against any likely method of attack, said Lord Lee in the House of Lords.

Consequently the Government had decided to reconsider their intention to proceed with the construction of two new battleships which with accessories would cost £8,000,000 each and necessitate the scrapping of four existing battleships under the Washington Agreement

The L. C. C.

NEW COUNTY HALL OPENED BY THE KING.

London, July 17.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, to-day opened the London County Council's new hall on the south of Westminster Bridge, the building of which was interrupted by the war. When finally complete the cost will be 1,000,000. The building still lacks a wing and when complete will be 750 feet long and will contain 900 rooms on nine floors.

Standing on a site of 6½ acres and built in the English Renaissance style the County Hall presents a striking contrast to the Houses of Parliament.

The King, replying to an Address said he hoped the building would accelerate the reconstruction of the south bank of the Thames towards Blackfriars.

Why Bevan Fled

ANXIETY TO COME TO GRIPS WITH CHARGES.

Vienna, July 11.

Mr Gerard Bevan in an interview with Reuter said he left England on February 9 solely at the request of his wife who had information that a warrant was being issued for his arrest on February 9. She implored him to spare her the disgrace.

It was against the principles and practice of his whole life to run from trouble, and he also knew Egin would prejudice him in the eyes of the public.

Therefore he departed much against his own judgment and with only £250.

He was anxious to come to grips with the grave charge, and he was convinced that nothing dishonourable could be proved.

The alleged falsification of balance-sheets was another matter.

Vienna, July 15.

The official Demand from Great Britain for the extradition of G. L. Bevan has reached the Supreme Court. The work of translation and preparation of the mass of documents will occupy at least a week and the final decision regarding extradition will possibly not be reached for some weeks.

The Court has refused Bevan's application for bail.

LORDS' REFORM

GOVERNMENT PUT FORWARD THEIR SCHEME.

FINANCIAL CONTROL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

In accordance with the Government's reform proposals, the reconstituted House of Lords will consist of 350 members of four categories, firstly, the Royal prerogative, secondly, members elected directly or indirectly from outside; thirdly, hereditary peers elected by their order and fourthly, members elected by the Crown.

The last three categories are of limited tenure.

The right to veto money bills will continue to be withheld from the Lords, but a Joint Committee of the two Houses will replace the Speaker of the House of Commons as the arbiter of what constitutes a money bill.

The Commons' present power to enforce bills in certain cases during the lifetime of a single Parliament without the consent of the Lords shall not apply to Measures amending the constitution of the Lords.

THE HONOURS PROBLEM

ROYAL COMMISSION TO GUIDE PRIME MINISTERS.

London, July 18.

A long controversy on the subject of the confirmment of honours has been ventilated in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, whose motions standing in the name of a large and influential section of the Members of Parliament were debated.

The Prime Minister announced the appointment of a Royal Commission to assist Prime Ministers in recommending honours.

The Government had decided to make the voting a question of confidence, but the motion in the House of Commons was talked out and that in the Lords was withdrawn.

Sir H. Wilson

MURDERERS SENTENCED.

London, July 18.

Dunn and O'Sullivan have been condemned to death for the murder of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson.

Items from France

Paris, July 17.

The largest power station in the world is to be erected at Chance Villiers; it is supplied, besides the Paris region, Creil, Nantes, Mans, Corbeil and Orleans.

The Budget Committee has recommended the abolition of the monopolies of matches and tobacco and the imposition of excise duties on these items instead.

M. Mandin, Prefect of the Nord, has been appointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The death is announced of the Bey of Tunis.

THE IRISH WAR

CITIES BLOCKADED AND BESIEGED BY REBELS

Paralysing Effect of Conflict on Business

TAIL TEAMS GAMES CANCELLED

The latest news from Ireland indicates that the National Forces are in violent conflict with the Sinnfeiners, particularly in the South. Cities are besieged and the inhabitants are suffering. The effect of the conflict on economic life is becoming grave. The Tail Teams Games have been postponed.

[BY REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

A list of casualties in the recent fighting in Dublin is issued by the Irish Army Headquarters.

19 National soldiers were killed and 111 wounded.

It is estimated that 68 civilians were killed and 381 wounded.

The City has been quiet since, in fall of the Rockville Street air-raid, bright except for occasional sniping in the suburbs.

The tranquility was broken last night by two ambushes of military lorries one near St. Stephen's Green and the other on the Sullorgan Road.

The assailants were driven off but escaped.

Warfare in the country districts is increasingly of a guerilla character and the irregulars are exercising their positions before being attacked, frequently burning buildings in the line of retreat.

The conditions of prisoners taken indicate that the irregulars are disloyal to the Republic and are supplied and armed and equipped.

Mr. Barton and Mr. MacDonagh, Minister of Dail Eireann, and a number of other prisoners have escaped from Mountjoy Barracks.

An unconfirmed report states that a Republican Government in Cork with which communications have been interrupted.

Irregulars at Drumkeen last night ambushed a motor car conveying National troops to Letterkenny. One of the latter was killed two wounded and one is missing.

The opening of the new South Irish Parliament has been postponed indefinitely in view of the unsettled conditions.

Roundabout communications have been established with Cork but no direct communication has been opened up from there.

A report from the Galway district indicates that National troops are driving a wedge into various irregular quarters. The National Commandeers at Sligo secured the incendiary Ballymote Barracks, and captured the garrison arms ammunition and transport.

The Irish Provisional Government announces that Parliament stands prorogued for a further fortnight.

Lord Birkenhead's Hope.

London, July 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Birkenhead said he believed we were at last witnessing the birth of an Irish nation.

He boldly claimed the situation today contained elements of promise which did not existed between Ireland and England for centuries. Bitterness, outrage and hatred were decreasing and the Irish signatories to the Treaty had given the clearest possible proof of their preparedness to run every risk to carry it out.

If they succeeded the Irish question would be solved; if they failed and savagery and anarchy resulted Great Britain would not be blamed and at present he refused to believe they were going to fail.

Mr. Michael Collins has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Army and Mr. Richard Mulcahy, Chief of Staff, and those with General Owen O'Duffy, Commander of the South Western Division will constitute the Supreme Irish War Council in charge of the military operations throughout the country.

London, July 14.

The announced proclamation of a Republic in Dublin is unfounded. The City is quiet but telegraphic communication with Cork is still subject to delay.

London, July 15.

A Dublin communique says Irregulars held the barracks at Wakefield and have mined the roads to the City.

Fighting has been in progress in Limerick since Thursday, the position of the National Army there is most satisfactory.

The guard fired at persons outside Monsignor Fleming who would not heed the warning to desist from signalling to prisoners. Two were wounded.

The correspondent of the "Pro-vincial's Journal" says 2,000 inhabitants of Limerick are on the verge of starvation in consequence of the strike. Hundreds are fleeing.

A gunboat has arrived in Dublin and landed at Bunoranna large quantities of war material including armoured cars and artillery.

Economic Effect.

The paralysis that is slowly creeping over the economic life of Ireland is becoming an increasingly grave aspect of present conditions. Civilians in some places especially Limerick, are in peril of starvation.

Ambulance trains are running in Dublin with Nationalist casualties, principally from the South, which is the strong of Government's most formidable task.

The Dublin tramways are considerably in large numbers in the counties of Limerick Cork Kerry Waterford and part of Tipperary.

Cattle are being prevented by raiders the march in Donegal Mayo and Sligo is now suppressed.

The most critical Free State success terminated ten days fight for the possession of the Slieve Gallen Mountain, Gen. Mc Mahon's troops captured the leaders of the rebellion.

After a four hours battle, the Irregulars at Thurles calmly abandoned an unfortunate movement having 74 prisoners.

The Free State control the approaches to Cork City and have established a blockade. Citizens are suffering privations in consequence of the blockade and exactions of the Irregulars.

A Stronghold Attacked.

London, July 16.

Straathemed by guns, armoured cars were landed to-day at Bunoranna by an Irish gunboat.

National troops last night attacked the stronghold of Irish Island which is occupied by 200 Irregulars and after a four-hour bombardment by sixteen-pounder shells, the National forces advanced and penetrated some distance into the Island and surrounded the stronghold, capturing during the advance Lord Templemore's house which the Irregulars have occupied for weeks. A number of prisoners were taken and the early surrender of the stronghold is anticipated.

Explosions and volumes of smoke during the morning indicated that the defenders were destroying ammunition.

Free State troops captured the barracks at Dundalk taking prisoners a number of men who were in bed.

It is a single shot was fired but one Irregular was killed and one wounded in fighting in the town prior to the assault on the barracks.

Destruction of Property.

In view of the destruction of property by the deliberate destruction of property, the Government is about to bring made by the Irish Labour Party in Dublin, and notify the Sinnfeiners to secure peace by a conference.

The Executive and the Labour members of the Dail Parliament decided this week-end to invite all the Sinnfeiner members of Parliament to meet at the Mansion House Dublin on July 18 to consider the proposals of peace.

According to reports received in Dublin the Irregulars have burned and looted many ships in Cork harbour and have broken outbreaks agitation on shipping and business premises in Limerick and noted the burning between factories and Sourcille received during the conference 18. The leaders of the Irregular activities is explained by a manifesto from the Irish Government addressed by Mr. Collins and the new War Council.

THE LEAGUE

COUNCIL'S NEW SESSION OPENS IN LONDON.

MANDATES FOR DISCUSSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

The Council of the League of Nations met to-day at St. James's Palace, this being the first meeting for two years. It was originally intended to be an extraordinary session to deal with the Silesian, Palestine Mandate, but the Belgian and British and French delegates to Esd and the Silesian and the French mandate in Syria will be submitted for agenda.

The Council of the League of Nations this afternoon adopted the report on the Traffic in Women and Children advocating various protective measures.

The Secretary General read a report on the exportation of women and children in Turkey and Asia Minor, and the Council decided to appoint a Commission to deal with the reclamation of the victims in co-operation with the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople.

The Chinese delegate presented a report on the expenses of the permanent Court of Internation Justice, and recommending that these be paid out of the Actors budget of the League.

The Council adopted a report on the allocation of expenses. It was decided to refer the matter to the various Governments.

The agenda also includes the "A" and "B" mandates proposed by Japan, the Mandate for Syria and the opium traffic.

The Council has decided to invite the Governments of the United States and Germany to nominate delegates to the Advisory Committee for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

The President of the Committee stated that the international organisations combatting the traffic informed him that the situation in Constantinople and Asia Minor, Germany was such as to cause apprehension of the revival of traffic.

Britain and U.S.A.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING A DEBT.

London, July 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the special British delegation will arrive in Washington early in September to confer with the American delegates for the funding of the British debt to the United States.

He was not in a position at present to state the British Government's attitude except to say that they considered it was absolutely necessary that such regale should be made that Germany would enable her to restore order to her finances and so be in a position to make reparations payments on account of her obligations at the earliest possible moment.

Commission Considers.

Paris, July 13.

The Reparations Commission has replied to Germany denying that reparations payments are the most important cause of the fluctuation of the mark and declaring that a stable position can only be re-established by the immediate enforcement of the financial measures previously demanded by the Commission.

The Commission promises a definite decision before August 15 and requests the Government to do the same.

Paris, July 12.

The credits sub-Commission sat for three hours this morning. No new situation has arisen and the Conference may be regarded as practically finished.

The Hague, July 17.

It is officially stated that M. Pelgen, President of the Sub-Commission has sent a letter to M. Lloyd George and the Presidents and Members of the Three Sub-Commissions unanimously agree to the immediate dissolution of the Sub-Commission that if M. Lloyd George will undertake to make a statement modifying his previous declarations the other members of the Sub-Commission will take account of his statement and the Hague would not be closed to further negotiations.

SECOND THOUGHTS

NEW FRENCH ATTITUDE ON REPARATIONS.

BANKERS TO REASSEMBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 11.

The Reparations Commission has decided to give credit to Germany of 18,000,000 gold marks on account of interest on the Commission's Reserve Fund payments for dyes, etc., thus reducing the immediately payments due of July 15 to 32,000,000 gold marks which it is understood Germany has agreed to.

Paris, July 12.

Declaring that the Commission will become irremediable unless a speedy provisional agreement is reached, Germany has requested the Reparations Commission to grant an immediate moratorium of the payments for the rest of this year as well as certain cash payments in 1922-1924 and suggests the resumption of the loan negotiations.

London, July 11.

German marks have recovered to 1,000 from 2,400 to the pound by a belief that there are better prospects of the position being taken in hand.

London, July 14.

The breakdown of the Hague Conference simultaneously with the collapse of the German mark has focussed attention on the German financial problem which with the almost anarchic condition of Austria is threatening Western Europe with chaos. The consensus of opinion is now that the question of inter-Allied debts must be tackled as offering the only solution of reparations difficulties.

A great change in the official French attitude on the matter is noteworthy. The inspired French Press which was recently indicated a hope of severe fine payments from Germany has abandoned it and is now urging that France should be compensated for her acceptance of smaller payments by the cancellation of her debts. Bills with the control of German finance and over the administration of German business undertakings. The Press also favours delivery in kind instead of cash payments.

It is probable that the Bankers' Committee will be reassembled to consider the question of an international loan.

Paris, July 18.

It is understood that Germany has handed over 22,000,000 gold marks due to-day.

A Paris Sensation

FETE DAY ATTACK ON CHIEF OF POLICE.

London, July 14.

While M. Millerand and other ministers were motoring from the review at Longchamps on the occasion of the National Fete, a mine at the corner of the Avenue Mergigny, Champs Elysees, was fired with a revolver at the carriage of the new Police Prefect, M. Naudin, which was preceding the President's carriage.

Nobody was hurt.

The attachment, when fired, was thrown into the road by a lady whose clothing was scorched. A dense crowd attacked the assailant when the police arrived with difficulty, and he gave the name of Gustave Rouvet, a Frenchman, age 20. The outrage has caused a sensation in Paris.

Later.

As a result of a letter from M. Litvinoff to the President of the Supreme Council, it is stated the Conference should try and find basis for the continuance of negotiations. The Supreme Council and Private Property will meet the Russians to-morrow to discuss the possibility of finding such a basis.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Conference adjourned to the Hague was dissolved. He added that the Conference should try and find basis for the continuance of negotiations.

(Further Cables on page 25-26.)

PLATEAU GLEANINGS

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MAIL CONTRACTORS.

SOCIAL DONICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Eldoret, July 9.

Capt. E. V. Jones of Kimwarin Estates, at the invitation of the Deputy Commissioner, visited the Nakuru last week as the representative of the Plateau community of the Plateau to attend the meeting of the Plan Control Board. I understand that after hearing some considerable time for the members to come to a decision that they regret at the end of the meeting would not take place until the evening. It then seems a great pity that the members from different parts of the country as much inconvenience to be put aside for pleasure, representative of the sum of acres, returned to the Plateau much disgusted.

Quite a lot of wheat is being transported to Lumbard Station for down country, so that apparently new import duty is having some beneficial effect. I understand that the wheat now in transit is for Indian firms and some is being guaranteed here into mail and is indented for Dar-es-Salaam.

From what I can gather, the Indian mail contractors prefer a hard wheat such as Golden Rail, but usage, Lumbard, request that the wheat is for mixing purposes, so it looks the wheat grown on the Plateau will find an economy to meet and raise what will sell most readily.

Labour is still very short on the new Uasin Gishu railway, some Indian has been sent up to assist the district for hoys.

Some trouble, mostly the Waginia, refuse to be tempted as they say the cold is intense and they miss Lake Naivasha where most of the really heavy work is taking place.

They will succeed in getting a few to come and work when the time remains one Plateau. I can quite understand their hesitation to go to Lake Naivasha at the one more remote as regards time and distance is concerned, and as I have said, up, and with only a piece of sand can with water, and keep themselves warm at night, such Kisumuan would jib at the prospect. Nothing short of Kisumu Mazee Gowers get back very few of their empty gunny.

This particular railway line is refitted to be the highest in the Colony, Kenya, and crosses the Equator about miles 19.

By the bye, what has become of the flag and pole placed there some two years ago by Major Pat of Buffaloes?

I understand that an Engineer's camp is pitched, not far from Eldoret and that the engineer is busy on alignments.

We are having a dry spell and an east wind to keep it company; consequently the Lumbard, which is now a temporary last week, is now acceptable for all but maize crop.

Lord Delamere underwent a serious operation at the hospital yesterday and is progressing satisfactorily; two outside trained nurses are in attendance.

Viscount Delamere is staying in Eldoret during the noble earl's illness.

A dance is to be held at the Pioneer Hotel on August 9, in aid of the Lumbard Hospital. I hear there is every likelihood of a big crowd coming to enjoy themselves.

I hear that Miss Stewart, this year kindly soul of the Soy Hotel, is coming to Kisumu where she intends to set up a rest house and provide creature comforts. She is assured of plenty of support, and the advent of her cheery personality is a pleasant prospect.

The word was said—the garden was a wild.
"And lo! the hetaira sighed
Till woman wild."

Lions are reported to be commencing a "social hearing" just now round about Eldoret. Three nice lions set out on London road also made a kill quite close to the Eldoret hotel one night last week, so there was a great deal of commotion amongst the boys.

The Gymkhana Club intends holding its race meeting early in September and entries for the usual events are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible.

The position of Mail Contractor is not a sinecure in wet weather. "It is not all love and skittles," says Mr. O'Brien's mail contractor, when he was pulled out of bed at three in the morning to take a car on the Kisumu road in order to drag one mail bag out of a ditch, was firmly stuck in a long premier mud-hole thereof. "All the same I received our correspondence punctually."

RHODESIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE IN

TOBACCO AND MAIZE

The story underlying the hard facts and figures contained in the annual report of the Director of Agriculture for Southern Rhodesia, just issued, is one very similar and very much akin to those which have appeared in the reports of the East African continent. Though natural conditions are not entirely favourable during the year, there is the same story of a glutted British market, of high freight rates, the persistence of imported agricultural implements, and of a market so enormous fall in the prices of produce.

The report, a comprehensive document of many thousand words, clearly shows that, agriculturally, Rhodesia is no longer in the experimental stage. The various departments are established practical positions; in fact, the definition now being heard on all sides of outcome of success in solving preliminary difficulties, and the inception of present-day production.

Stock Raising.

The number of cattle in Southern Rhodesia at the end of the year 1921 was 1,713,636 head, of which 859,140 were European owned and 854,496 native owned. The present position of the cattle industry is very satisfactory, there being a surplus of the finished product, slaughter cattle, beyond requirements, and that the existing opportunities for export are inadequate to meet the requirements of the west for ever-increasing herds. This impossibility is the best proof of prosperity, and not the consequence of passing circumstances. It is, therefore, imperative for the prosperity of the country to find a permanent market. Progress is not only in numbers, but also in quality and in early maturity. The number of cattle exported in 1920 was 37,253 head, and local consumption was 19,000 head. In 1921 the export, instead of increasing, fell to 17,000 head, the local in all, of which 8,727 only were for slaughter. The local consumption took place, therefore, of not less than 28,000 head of slaughter cattle, or over 50 per cent. of the total, a very large and continuing increase. During the year 1921 there were 121,000 available for slaughter on the conservative estimate, and for export the numbers are rising at the beginning of the year.

Report and the consumption only took about 87,000 head, varying some 34,000 from the figures of 1922. On the same basis, 8 per cent. of the total of the herds, 1,713,636 head, would be 137,000 mature and 54 for slaughter, of which 87,000 are available for export; what they to no prospect of export, and the consumption in 1921—that is, 9,000 head for slaughter. Even if these figures are not quite exact, they hypothetical approximations, yet it is clear that there are very large and continually growing surplus.

So far as arable farming is concerned, the year proved a better one than that of the previous, which had been the best till then recorded, and the acreage under cultivation increased from 211,004 to 241,882. A gratifying feature is the increase in the acreage of land under maize and tobacco, the two main crops, and area devoted to other crops, which has increased during the last three years from 12-5 per cent to 17-8 per cent., and now to 19 per cent. of the total area under cultivation, whilst of the 81 per cent. devoted to maize, 4-6 per cent. is devoted to other crops, and for cash crop. These figures indicate the steadily increasing diversification of the area of cultivation.

A lively practicality one fifth of the cultivated land is under crops other than maize, which must lead to the better maintenance of fertility, to the increase of self-supporting farms, to the general improvement in methods, and a better balance in all farming operations. The increasing value of greater variety of crops is not a thing of the future, but a present production, which has continued to extend, and is strikingly the result of the adaptability of the new farmers of the multiplication of crops and the requirements of good farming.

Tobacco Expansion.

Astonishing figures are adduced to reveal the enormous expansion of the tobacco crop. Tabulated statistics show that the total yield is a gradually increasing one. Thus in 1917-18 it was 620,171; in 1918-19, 1,000,000 lb. In 1919-20 it was 1,167,000 and last year 2,740,000 "In the connection," says the report, "it should be pointed out that the production of tobacco in Rhodesia has not reached the maximum amount required by the South African market, and if the industry is to continue to expand, overseas markets must be developed. For years trade the average quality of the leaf produced was in greatly increasing demand, and thus Rhodesian tobacco may find a remunerative market."

In dealing with the situation presented by the tobacco industry, the hopes raised and faith manifested in oranges are now realised. It is as true as concerns yield and quality of fruit from orchards established a few years ago, and the plant, the time of the country in this direction have now been demonstrated, except that the limits of suitable land has by no means yet been ascertained, and there are undoubtedly great possibilities of further expansion. The 1921 crop consisted of tobacco 16,000 bales, a megaton 9,176 in the previous year. About 6,000 boxes more might have been despatched had the growers sufficient accommodation on ships. These consignments suffered somewhat from delays at the port, but realised prices in England to the disappointed, though also in no sense of the term.

The report concludes with a description of the important work of the Department, which is ever developing and ultimate value than the advisory, educative, administrative, and legislative functions of the Department, namely, that connected with introduction of the pests of Rhodesia, and the acquisition of fresh knowledge on which all further progress and development depend.

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THE TWO PIERS

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNMENT AND MBARAKI SCHEMES

The Advisory Board

GOVERNMENT WANT NO CRITICISM

"E. A. STANDARD" SPECIAL

At the request of the "East African Standard," I paid a visit last week to Mombasa with the principal object of visiting the two piers and reporting progress. I went with an absolutely unbiased mind to see whether the two propositions were as reported on by the Port Advisory Board. To prevent any suspicion of influence, I went without credentials other than my position as representing a newspaper and therefore the public. I will now describe what took place at the two visits I paid to each of the schemes.

I went first to the Government Pier as a sight-seer and found the place surrounded by a high fence of corrugated iron making it absolutely impossible for anyone to see any part of the Works. On enquiry from people around, I was told that an extraordinary amount of secrecy was observed and that enquirers or sightseers were barred. This seemed exaggerated, so I went on to Mbaraki and there found everything open.

At Mbaraki.

The work to an ordinary layman was most puzzling, and I left Mbaraki as ignorant as when I went to it. Next morning I rang up the engineer in charge, Mr. Richardson, and told him my errand. He said he would be delighted to explain and to show me anything I wished and there and then he sent his car to fetch me. I found the work well advanced, so much so that it is expected by the end of next month the pier will be ready to land and unload ships. By enumerating some of the evident advantages of this pier, the reader will understand the scheme better than would be possible if I went into long constructional descriptions.

As it is at present, the Pier can unload and store in the one operation a minimum of 100 tons an hour.

The operations of loading and unloading are so simple, and the cost of the whole construction so small that the cost of using Mbaraki to the exporter and importer should be very low.

Considering the size and quantity of closing sheds, and the simple and direct landing from the steam goods such as produce in bags will involve the least possible amount of handling.

Finally, the pier being ready for use by the end of next month if enough support is given to the owners it will only take a few months still to add the accommodation for one or two more ships as need requires.

After explaining every part of the works and answering dozens of questions, Mr. Richardson took me to one of the pretty bungalows, erected above the Works to enjoy there a most welcome tea. Among other observations, I noted that all ... was done by local men, all timber used was local (and there were some wonderful huge beams) and therefore every penny, but for the imported cranes and corrugated iron was spent locally, and the country as a whole was benefitting by it.

Mr. Richardson added to his kindness by supplying me with plans which make it possible for anyone to understand the scheme. These will be displayed in the "Standard" Stationery Stores, 6th Avenue, and will be explained to anyone interested.

At Government Pier.

The day after my visit to Mbaraki I went to the office of Mr. Pirdie, the Government Resident Engineer in charge of the Government Pier. I explained my position and requested his kind help in allowing me to look over the Works and plans.

After hesitating a little this gentleman told me that he would allow me to see the Works "provided I gave him my word of honour I would not criticise."

I pointed out to him how extraordinary was this statement in view of the fact that my newspaper guided public opinion and that the Pier being a Government Scheme to be paid for by the public whom the Press represented, surely it was right that I should be given an opportunity of explaining to readers the position and future of the Government Pier.

Mr. Pirdie repeated his decision that he would not help unless he had my word of honour that I would not criticise the works, or unless I had the written permission of His Excellency, or Sir Charles Bowring.

I left, therefore, unable to give any description other than can be seen and understood by any man with a very small knowledge of such construction.

There is no doubt that the heavy Mombasa rains have set back the Works for at least six months, and that therefore the pier will not be ready for some years to come, that the Works when finished will be a much more elaborate scheme than Mbaraki, which will cost some £10,000 interest per annum on its Capital outlay, whilst the Government Pier will cost the local taxpayer £100,000 per annum.

I need not emphasise the lack of courtesy of the Government Resident Engineer, but the usual custom of many Government men as soon as they set foot in this topsy-turvy country seems to be to think that entering an official position means that all non-officials are their enemies and therefore their one aim must be to surround their work with all possible secrecy which no member of the taxpaying public has a right to break.

The little I was able to see of the Work and Offices of the Government Pier also showed that all timber was imported and therefore a substantial part of the capital outlay had gone out of the country.

The Port Advisory Board.

I would like now to say a word on the Port Advisory Board's report; none I have ever read shows more petty jealousy bias and unfairness. If they had contented themselves by saying that in years to come the Government scheme would be a more valuable one for the future needs of the country, I would have agreed with them and suggested to use at present the huge capital outlay on the more urgent needs of improving the Railway systems but its irrefutable bias made me look up the names of the eminent ones who composed this board, and as was to be supposed I found there mostly interested parties, either Government Officials, agents or partners in Lighterage Companies or representatives of shipping lines who for some reason or other were not inclined to support private enterprise.

Where however they could not resist the showing of petty spite was in the following sentence of their report.

"The only useful purpose to which it could be put, as far as I can see, is to utilise it for one class of goods, say the export of timber, as was said to be the original intention of its authors."

I am no friend of Major Grogan, but I am dead set against the great failing of many people of this country to condemn as often as possible all new enterprises where they have no finger in the pie.

Surely it is for the common good of every individual in this country if people with capital are prepared to put it in Kenya for any improvement which must mean the circulation of imported money in this impoverished Colony. We cannot assure that people will do so for philanthropy but why should we grudge them success when the success of the one must bring some grist to the mill of many others who must benefit from the expenditure such a scheme must entail and the employment of so many in the work itself and in the material drawn from this country.

I hope many will come to the Standard Stationery Stores to see and understand the plans of Mbaraki there exposed and in once more thanking Mr. Richardson for his courtesy, I would wish to draw His Excellency's notice to the extraordinary attitude taken by the Government representative at the Government Pier.

It is believed that the following were the members of Port Advisory Board, Mombasa, May 1922, at the time of the issue of the Report referred to.

Hon. Mr. F. W. Major, Commissioner of Customs.

Captain Turner, Port Captain.

One member representing the Uganda Railway.

Mr. Bettison, E. A. Lighterage Company.

Commander Lamb, African Wharfage Company.

H. W. D. Prudd, Union Castle Company.

W. A. M. Sim, B. I. Line (Smith Mackenzie & Co.).

W. Springett and S. Watkins, Chamber of Commerce.

A TRADE JOURNAL

We have received from the Pioneer Press, Allahabad, India, a few copies of a monthly publication entitled: "The Indian Importer and Exporter."

The journal, which is well got up, contains a wealth of news of interest to the commercial man and to the exporter of country produce.

There are several informative articles, many of which, so far as we can gather, are in various Indian languages.

We have forwarded copies to the Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Eldoret Chambers of Commerce, and to representative firms doing an export business.

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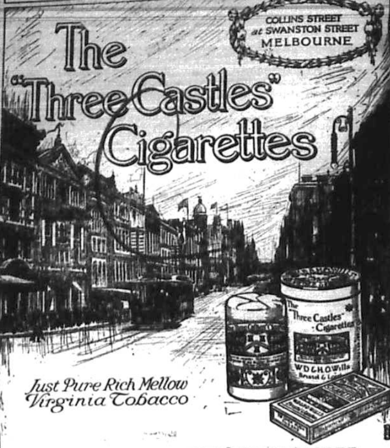

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OUR INDIAN QUESTION

CONVENTION PRESIDENT AND "MASTERLY INACTIVITY"

The Present Position Analysed

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

Sir,—As there seems to be a feeling abroad in certain quarters that the campaign against the Indian political claims is in a state of suspended animation, I should be obliged if you would publish the following in the hope that it may allay any such apprehension.

On the presentation to the Colony of the proposals of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in November last, the Government insisted that there should be no publication of the proposals, but that they should be considered and discussed in camera by both sides. Whatever view may have been held by the leaders of the anti-Indian movement, as to the wisdom of such a course, they had no option but to acquiesce.

As a result of the discussion of the terms in the Convention of Associations, Lord Delamere, Col. Griffiths, and Major Grogan were invited to attend on Mr. Churchill to represent the views of the Colony to him. One result of their representations was the declarations of general policy enunciated by Mr. Churchill at the E.A. Dinner in London in January last. On the return of Lord Delamere and Col. Griffiths they disclosed to the Convention the details of their negotiations with the Colonial Office, but again they were not at liberty to make public such details or to publish any statement other than that given to the Press shortly after the rising of the Convention.

The country is now awaiting further proposals from Mr Churchill, and in the interim it is felt that consideration should be given to his request that the negotiations which were carried on in England should be treated as confidential. It must not be thought, however, that those who have been placed in charge of the movement have been idle. The work of propaganda outside the Colony has been proceeding steadily. There is consequently a much greater interest now evinced in the Indian Problem in Kenya by people of England and the Colonies than was the case some months ago. A perusal of many of the leading journals and reviews will prove that the issue is being discussed with an intelligent interest by those who have the welfare of the Empire at heart.

As has previously been pointed out, every member of the community can materially assist in the work by writing to friends outside the Colony, a description of how we are situated, and by enclosing copies of the literature which the crisis has brought into existence, for example, that compilation of speeches and writing which has been prepared by *The East African Standard*, and by the *Daily Leader*, and can be obtained from all Nairobi booksellers (Price Sh 1/- per copy).

In consequence of the difficulty under the circumstances of prosecuting a campaign of propaganda through the local Press, the local activities have recently been confined in the main to the tour which Major Macdonald is in the course of making throughout the country—it being felt that it was essential that all Europeans in Kenya should be told the truth about India and her designs on this Colony by one who had studied the question in India at first hand.

Although this has involved a considerable call on the Convention's funds, it was recognised that the money would be well spent, as Major Macdonald, speaking as he does with the earnestness of deep conviction, would impress upon his audiences the extreme gravity of the situation we are called upon to face. This view has been justified by the results of the tour, which clearly show that the country is solidly determined to uphold the general policy which the Convention has pursued from the beginning.

Perhaps it is advisable to append a short review of the situation.

The two basic principles which the Colony has laid down are:—

1. The recognition of England's duty of trusteeship to promote the ethical and material advancement of the native African and coast Arab inhabitants, unhampered by the competition following on unrestricted Asiatic immigration, and

2. The preservation of the integrity of the Colony under European Administration, with gradual evolution into European self-government.

Only by the maintenance of these can the future of Western Civilisation in Africa be assured.

It is believed that the Colony is determined to oppose any solution, which does not offer satisfactory safeguards, that it is so united that its organised determination cannot fail to be effective, and that all concerned in the enunciation of future policy must realise the grave possibility which will lie on them, should they make a wrong decision.

Valuable work has been done by the Deputations sent to South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and London. The circle of knowledge of Kenya has been widened, friends have been gained, and the Colony is no longer alone in waging her struggle against the ambitions of India in Africa.

The position as it now stands may be summarised thus:—

The London Deputation has obtained from the Secretary of State for the Colonies three declarations, namely:—

1. That the Highlands of East Africa will be reserved exclusively for European Settlers.

2. That the future immigration of Indians should be strictly regulated.

3. That he did not contemplate any system which would prevent British East Africa from becoming a characteristically and distinctively British Colony, looking forward to the fruition of full self-government.

These declarations can now be considered as reflecting the policy of the Cabinet as a whole in view of the fact that they have been affirmed recently by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on the presentation of the Colonial Estimates to the House of Commons.

On the above declared principles the Colony intends to stand.

The Secretary of State will shortly communicate proposals as to how he intends to give effect to his declaration, to His Excellency for discussion in the Colony. Until these proposals arrive, it would seem that the duty of the Colony is to re-affirm its adherence to the principles of its policy, and its determination to insure that they are safeguarded.

When the Secretary of State's new proposals arrive, every European in the Colony will have an opportunity of expressing his views upon them. The proposals must be searched for the essential and permanent safeguards. Should these be lacking, the Colony will ask for their insertion. Should this request be refused, the Colony will be unable to accept the proposals. In this event the Colony will need to make a supreme effort to save itself, its European and African peoples, from the dominion of the Asiatic, and, with the fate which has overtaken India before its eyes, there can be no doubt as to its choice of policy.

Perhaps the above will remove any apprehension which may exist that this momentous question, so vital to the existence of the Colony, is being neglected and will further serve to answer certain criticisms appearing in the Press, that those who have been entrusted with the conduct of the movement are not guilty of "Un-British" methods, as indicated by the silence which has been observed since the last proposals were received from the Colonial Office.

Yours, etc.,
C. KENNETH ARCHER,
Chairman, Convention of Associations.

Nairobi, July 17.

A SCRAP OF PAPER.

THE MEANING OF A NEW DRAFT BILL

COLONY'S DUTY OF EMPHATIC PROTEST

A draft bill has recently been gazetted for general information and criticism, entitled "The Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Repeal Ordinance, 1922." Its effect is shown below:

What we said in 1918. (Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance, 1918.)	What we are to say in 1922. (Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Repeal Ordinance, 1922.)
Section 13.—If any money or personal property belonging to a native, or any part thereof, remains for three years undisposed of, and without any valid claim having been made, then the Central Board may apply and make over the same for the benefit of the tribe to which the native belongs in such manner as may be prescribed by any order or regulations of the Governor, and no claim in respect thereof, made subsequent to such application, shall be entertained.	Sect. 2.—The Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance, 1918, shall be and is hereby repealed without prejudice to anything done thereunder. Sec. 3.—Section 6 of the Native Trust Fund Ordinance 1921 shall be and is hereby amended by the repeal of subsection 5 thereof.

The repealed sub-section of the Native Trust Fund Ordinance, 1921, gave to that Fund the balances referred to in the 1918 Ordinance.

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A special Feature will be the offering of extended terms of payment to approved clients, but arrangements for same must be made with us prior to the sale.

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No. 10.—Newest designs in Voiles, 38ins. Shs. 2 to 3-50 per yard.

No. 11.—Tootal's Velveteen, Black, Saxe, and Crimson only 27ins. Shs. 12 per yard.

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RIGHT OF APPEAL

CONVENTION AND A RECENT UNDERTAKING.

PROPOSED PETITION.

The following is a copy of a Bill, numbered 1921, which was laid on the Table of the Legislative Council, and some to Government House:—

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to petition His Excellency Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the proper channels with a view to amending the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1921, the Statute Book of the Colony and Protectorate in that it legislates principles repugnant to the laws of England."

Below is a copy of the reply from the Colonial Secretary, dated May 23, 1922:—

"With reference to the resolution passed by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1921, I am addressed with your letter of 12th April, no petition on the subject from the Executive Committee has yet been received for transmission to the Secretary of State. I may, however, point out that the Convention appears to have been misinformed as to the law of Criminal Appeal. It is possible by means of a case stated to appeal from the decision of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction in England to the High Court. The right of appeal vested in the newly established or extended Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in the Colony by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1907, and 1909 in this Colony the right of appeal is confined to the Attorney General of Italy is a guarantee that appeals against acquittals will be "lightly" brought.

The Convention replied to the Colonial Secretary as follows:—

"My Executive is well aware of the existence of the right of appeal by way of a special case under the "Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879," to which you refer, but does not consider that this right of appeal serves in any way as a precedent for the right of appeal conferred on the Attorney General by the Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance (Kenya), 1921.

"The right of appeal by way of special case is limited to those proceedings before a Magistrate in which a question of law or of jurisdiction of the Court arises; and on the same ground, that the High Court, the Judges are entitled to file Affidavits giving their reasons, the latter practice, in this mode of appeal is confined entirely to quasi-criminal administrators.

"The right of appeal conferred by the Kenya Ordinance is of a very different nature. It gives to the Crown, through the Attorney General, an absolute right to appeal to the High Courts against any and every acquittal, whether the accused has stood his trial for a misdemeanour or a felony. Further, the accused may be re-arrested and re-committed, pending the appeal; a procedure without precedent in the British Empire, except in Italy.

"The fact that Italy has a system of appeal can be taken at the instance of the Attorney General, in no way affects the principle at issue; my Executive submits that the Crown until has, constitutionally speaking, no right of appeal and that, therefore, no powers of appeal can be delegated to the Attorney General.

"My Executive had hoped that the Convention's Resolution and letter of protest would have been sufficient to cause the Ordinance to be amended by the Statute Book; and perhaps you would be good enough to forward the Resolution to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies. If the Resolution is not forthcoming, the Executive will prepare and forward a petition."

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TICKETS, DOUBLE 15/- (Shillings.)
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Warranted made from Wheat only, and free from adulteration.
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EAST AFRICA MOUNTED RIFLES

ALL REMEMBERS of the East Africa Mounted Rifles are reminded that the Annual Dinner will be held at the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1922, at 8 p.m. in order to facilitate Catering Arrangements, Members are requested to forward their cheques (Rs. 8 Shgs. 8), and their acceptances to

It is impossible for the Committee to make suitable arrangements unless Acceptances are forwarded to the Hon. Secy., on or before the 22nd. Inst.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the New Stanley on FRIDAY, 28th. Inst. at 3.30 p.m

C/O Box 170, Nairobi. A. H. GUISELLI, Hon. Sec.

GOVERNMENT TRADING

Important Report on Placing of Contracts

HOW LOCAL MERCHANTS ARE HANDICAPPED

ASSOCIATED CHAMBER'S ACTION

Below is the report on Government imports by a sub-committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce which was considered and approved by the Association of E. A. Chambers of Commerce at the recent session at Mombasa.

The Sub-Committee consisting of Lieut.-Col East-Kingi, Mr. W. C. Mitchell, and Lieut. E. F. Trancott, desires to express its regret for the delay in submitting this Report. The Sub-Committee has had to obtain information from various firms on many matters of principle and detail and is confident that the Chamber will appreciate the consideration and collation of the facts has involved a large expenditure of time.

The Sub-Committee has had before it copies of the Government Indents which were sent out of this country during the period from April 1st to December 31st, 1921. These have been submitted to the following firms:—Messrs. J. H. Todd & Co., Ltd.; Messrs. the E. A. Standard Ltd.; Messrs. S. Jacobs, Ltd.; Messrs. A. Smith & Son Ltd.; Messrs. Hosse & Co.; Messrs. and Mrs. Newton; Ltd.; to whom the Sub-Committee wished to express its thanks for the trouble they have taken in giving it much assistance and information.

The Sub-Committee ventures to suggest that if the Chamber adopts this report it should be sent to the Executive Committee of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce for transmission to the Finance and Economic Committee now in Session with a copy to the Government for information. This course is recommended as it will be within the recollection of the Chamber that at the Session of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce held at Kisumu in December last year this question was submitted and discussed and at the previous Meeting of the same body held in Mombasa in 1920 a resolution on the same subject was passed unanimously.

The same Indents sent out were in the markets or catalogue price of the goods in England and the Continent of Europe, and not the actual cost of goods, insurance and freight. These prices do not include the costs of handling, commission or even railage from the warehouse in England to the port of shipment.

Your Sub-Committee in submitting these indents asked the following questions of the Firms mentioned above:—

1. Articles and quantities which you would have provided out of stock.

2. C.I.F. costs Mombasa.

3. Amount of purchases you would have been prepared to indent for and carry in stock with such a stock clearly specified.

4. Whether, providing Government gave you an estimate of their monthly requirements in the particular line, you would definitely undertake to carry the stocks.

5. Whether from comparison of these lists you would have been prepared to give prices which would be considered favourably with the figures disclosed.

It would perhaps add to the completeness of this Report if your Sub-Committee had consulted the Chamber that His Majesty's Trade Commissioner resident in the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce under whom narrow tender Government buying was necessarily done under the Colonial Office, and the following extract the practical effect of the regulations was summarized by the Commissioner in the following extract from a letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary:—

"The Secretary,
Nairobi.

11th January, 1921.

Sir—With reference to your letter of December 31st, 1920, on the subject of Government Contracts and Purchases, I have the honour to inform you that the Colonial Regulations lay down that "Crown orders on firms in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe may not be given unless the Local agents there is nothing to prevent a Colonial Government buying direct from local firms who have the articles required in stock, after public call has been made for tenders."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) E. D. RITTERMASTER.
For Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Secretary,
Assen. of E. A. Chambers of Commerce,
Nairobi.

It will be appreciated that in the interval which has elapsed since these indents were sent out prices have been very materially changed and it has not therefore in every instance been easy for the firms concerned to estimate what would have been their own price at the time. Every allowance has been made, however, and your Sub-Committee believe that the English prices have been made by the firms of the doubt in every instance where certainty as to their being advantageous is not obtainable.

Committee Replies.

The replies which your Sub-Committee has received to its enquiries may be summarized as follows:—

1. "Articles and quantities which you would have provided out of stock?" It is impracticable to set out complete lists of the articles we would have provided out of stock by firms in this country. The list given in paragraph 1 of the Report indicates representative articles and quantities as shown on the copies of the Government Indents also attached. In the case of printing and stationery orders it has been found simpler to mark on the Indents those items which could not have been supplied from stock, and these therefore have also been shown on the copies of the indents. The firms concerned are of opinion that they could supply the goods marked out of stock on terms either equal to or more advantageous than the prices on the Government Indents provided they were assured of the Government's willingness to give the opportunity to local firms as they do to firms in England or America.

2. C.I.F. Costs Mombasa. It has been difficult at this distance of time to ascertain these costs particularly as in most instances the actual requirements as regards type and quality are not known. Reference to the table set out in Appendix A shows that one can only give figures. H. K. Newton lost from the Report your Sub-Committee has received it late in the safe side to suggest that in the majority of cases the C.I.F. costs would be the same as the present cost to Government and in very few instances higher, e.g. motor and cycle covers and tubes.

Another point of view deserves to be considered. It is argued with justification that the question of C.I.F. costs is immaterial because in the majority of the orders since the bulk are contained in the Kisumu depot. This being the case the costs would be added to the basis on which Customs Duty and railage would be paid and in consequence a proportion of Public Funds would be reduced.

3. "Amount of purchases you would have been prepared to indent for and carry in stock with such a stock clearly specified." Firms would be prepared to stock and compete for the bulk of Government requirements provided the Government was willing to give equal opportunities to the local and Home firms.

4. "Whether, providing Government gave you an Estimate of monthly requirements in the particular line, you would definitely undertake to carry the stock?" The answer to this enquiry is in the affirmative granted the proviso laid down in paragraph 1 and 3.

5. "Whether from comparison of these lists you would have been prepared to give prices which would have compared favourably with the figures disclosed?" The answer to this enquiry is in the affirmative with regard to the figures indicated in Appendix A and those marked on the indents. In most other cases the firms concerned are confident that they would have been in a position to quote prices favourable to the Government though there are certain exceptions to this statement. The Sub-Committee desires to quote the reply to this question received from Messrs. Newton, Ltd. which in their opinion is applicable to the situation of many other firms in regard to this particular enquiry.

"The costs of the lines we deal in are not given (on the indents) and we are, therefore, unable to reply, but from experience and information that we have, the prices we could quote Government ex stocks, would, in most instances, exceed the price at which the Government buy in England and Canada, by the duty and any higher rates paid in Kenya, for railage, and a small margin of profit in accordance with the importance of the business. As far as our lines are concerned we cannot emphasise that enough the fact that Government purchases represent a very large proportion of the total of the Colony's requirements, no one firm could, in our opinion, afford to stock for the Government's requirements without some guarantee of obtaining their orders, or without doubt by purchasing through us, the Government would in fact thus surcharge as economists and with greater convenience, that is by importing direct, and would also avoid overstocking supplies that might obsolete, deteriorate, and tying up a considerable amount of capital in this particular supply to spare parts.

Purchasing locally the Government would have, of course to pay for the duty that we had already paid on the goods, and railage, I assume, this would be a matter for adjustment between one Department and another, and, in any circumstances, the tax would be the country's money in some sense.

In perusing the lists we notice that particulars are given of the lines that we do not deal in but of which we are, therefore, ignorant, and we have large stocks already in the country and now being offered in the Government Indents, which are in—as such cases by importing fresh stocks, the Government Department have added to the overstocking of these lines, and, in consequence, have, probably purchased at a higher cost than if they had purchased from stocks already in the country.

Before leaving these specific questions your Sub-Committee wishes to bring before the Chamber a few considerations, which it feels are though in themselves unimportant are in its opinion of a nature to justify a change from Messrs. Todd & Co.'s replies:—

"Many of the lines which have been sent Home are simply ridiculous, for instance we give particulars in our letter to the Inland Commission published in the Kenya Gazette of 1st April, which review there were at that date quantities of such lines, of the value, 1/6d Soldering irons 1/6d, etc., and books of such articles in small quantities.

We note, further, indents placed on the Indent "A" School for provisions in very small quantities, and, we think, it seems strange to us is the personal intervention of the Director of Education, and the Director of two firms at Home for the supply for these small orders, Messrs. A. W. Gamage, Fish monger's Hall and Messrs. James & Co., London, Bank of Bermuda Buildings, Ste de Bige at Home, they should be no reason against their doing it with regard to their requirements.

With reference to the indents for cement, lime, lead and zinc paints, we consider the price quoted on the Indents, is the lowest quoted in Home cost, Rs. 62/75 per cwt. above-mentioned high—we have sufficient for the past six months assumes, while lead in oil guaranteed 95 per cent. pigment at Rs. 60 per cwt. zinc, 55 per cwt. lime, 30 per cwt. cement, 30 per cwt. hydraulic cement, the rate would have been cheaper Genuine white zinc paint Rs. 45 per cwt at Rs. 60/- per cwt. in 25 kgs.

Your Sub-Committee wishes to place on record the following opinions also expressed by Messrs. Todd with which it is in accord.

"We consider that if the Government gives instructions to all departments that orders be placed in the Country and advise importing firms to confine their Home world stock in anticipation of orders, and, directly and indirectly, the Government would gain, immensely:—

1. Directly by saving in Customs Duty and railage, which the importer pays finally (and, on his side, of Government orders) and takes the risk of obtaining payment for the goods from the consumer.

2. Indirectly, by retaining the money representing working expenses and profit, in the Country, and, furthermore, gives an incentive to local importers and industries, who have, brought capital into the country, and who are the whole are providing the bulk of the money, in the first instance, to pay the Government expenses. Surely, therefore, the least the Government can do is to retain the bulk of this money in the country, and more especially at the present time when we have to contend with the Auditor General's Report, which represents their wages to India, and the despatch Home of Government orders and Officials' wages, which actions are bleeding the Country white, and the people who have to pay the revenue have no say in the expenditure of the money collected.

In the same connexion your Sub-Committee would like to quote a proposition from the reply received from Messrs. Newtons, with which it is in hearty agreement.

Simultaneous Calls.

"We believe that a good purpose would be served, both in the Government's interests, and in the interest of the Merchants of this Colony, if the Government in London Company these figures—and more so Government where makes a practice of purchasing every imaginable article through the Crown Agents.

This matter, we consider, should be corrected, and, instead of a long deration given to the Importer is so far as Government requirements are concerned.

The examples noted are only a few, but, we trust, Your Committee will be able to go to the matter fully, further cases of a similar kind would be forthcoming.

Your Sub-Committee has noticed with pleasure the fall in prices ruling during the period of last year already mentioned, which is in proportion to the views more shy and cautious.

"We would quite understand the attitude of the Government in importing everything through the Crown Agents if we were in receipt of a grant-in-aid, but as the expenses of the country have to be found by us, we consider that money for Government stores should be devolved in the country originates from. This course would not stop home production as some may argue, and, at least all Government contracts entered into should be for British goods.

We consider that the business community should be encouraged by the making of contracts for Government requirements, in the same way as the producer of the matter of consumption and use of locally made and grown articles. When one considers that the bulk of the revenue is on imports, it should be only natural to expect that the Government should retain the pulse of their requirements in the country where the money is collected. In our opinion it is a fallacy and false economy for certain parties to state that it is to the advantage of the Government to purchase through the Crown Agents because they obtain cheaper shipping freights, from Customs and special rates on the Railway, because Government Stores and Indents should actually be charged with the identical Customs Duty and Railage charges paid by the local merchant, in order that a correct and true statement of costs may be arrived at when estimating Department Expenditure.

South African Purchases.

Compare the South African Union's purchases for the year ended as published in the British South African Gazette. Out of a total of £13,000,000, a matter of £7,000,000 was spent locally and about £6,000,000 was spent Colony, if the Government in London Company these figures—and more so Government where makes a practice of purchasing every imaginable article through the Crown Agents.

This matter, we consider, should be corrected, and, instead of a long deration given to the Importer is so far as Government requirements are concerned.

The examples noted are only a few, but, we trust, Your Committee will be able to go to the matter fully, further cases of a similar kind would be forthcoming.

Your Sub-Committee has noticed with pleasure the fall in prices during the period of last year already mentioned, which is in

Salt Pepper Tea Pepper
And above all
BOVRIL
Add Bovril regularly to your grocery list. If "something hot" is wanted in a hurry, in sudden emergencies, whenever extra nourishment is required, a cup of hot Bovril gives quick relief you need not a moment.
In the kitchen nothing will contribute more to the success of your cooking than Bovril. A spoonful added to soups, gravies, sauces and all "made" dishes ensures rich savouriness and nourishment.
Always have
BOVRIL
in the House

[illegible] sufficient information sufficient to form a basis for its contentions, but it feels its report would be unnecessarily incomplete if it did not avail itself of the work which Messrs. Todd and Co., have done in the matter, and therefore from their correspondence it quotes the following extracts from an indent sent Home in April and May of this year, 1922:—

Uganda Railway Indent No. 58 of 21st April, 1922.

Approximate Home Value.

	£	s.	d.
12 tar brushes ...	1	6	0
24 oval paint brushes...	22	16	0

Uganda Railway Indent No. 60 of 22nd April, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
700 gals. raw linseed oil	122	17	9
100 gals. boiled linseed oil	16	5	0
1 ton red lead ...	42	0	0
20 paint pots ...	2	10	0

Uganda Railway Indent No. 64 of 22nd April, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
5 spring balances ...	16	7	0
240 bolts and nuts 1/2 in. x 1/2 in. ...	2	10	0
112 bolts and nuts ...	2	16	0
72 tower bolts ...	10	16	0
24 hammers, fitters, 2 lb.	4	16	0
144 files, 6 in. ...	1	2	6
96 files, 6 in. ...	1	5	0
114 files, 2nd cut ...	5	5	0

Etc., assorted sizes for similar quantity and prices.

Post and Telegraphs Indent No. 161 of 2-5-22.

	£	s.	d.
6 Raleigh cycles, each	7	10	0
1 Douglas Motor-cycle	90	0	0

Police Department Indent No. 120 of 5-5-22.

	£	s.	d.
450 tins leather polish...	4	1	10
450 tins metal polish...	2	16	3
2 cwt. blue mottled soap ...	12	0	0

Educational Department Indent No. 121 of 29-4-22.

	£	s.	d.
3 full sized boys cricket bats ...	4	10	0
8 cricket bats ...	7	10	0
1 doz. cricket balls ...	6	0	0
4 footballs, complete	3	0	0
6 football bladders ...			
1 tennis nets ...	2	10	0
1 doz. tennis balls uncovered ...		16	0

P. & T. O. Kar. Indent No. 180 of 4-5-22.

No. 2 Simplex fire extinguishers.

Post and Telegraph Indent No. 133 of 2-5-22.

	£	s.	d.
4 doz. hair brooms ...	6	16	0
4 doz. hair brooms ...	11	0	10
1 ton soap, blue mottled ...	28	10	0
1 doz. brass cupboard locks ...			
20 brass padlocks 1 1/2 in.	10	12	6

In conclusion your Sub-Committee considers that the foregoing statement of the position establishes in itself a strong indictment against the policy of the Government. It would appear that the Government has hovered between two extremes:—

(1) In holding vast stocks of material purchased at the top of a falling market which are depreciating both in market and in actual value through long storage, for the cost of which the country is paying in loans at high rate of interest. One Department alone is believed to hold stocks valued at nearly half a million sterling. Besides, the general principle of Government tying up vast sums of money in stores and material, [illegible] firms are doing the same, is needlessly involving the country vast sums in interest and immaterial amount in depreciation.

(2) In ordering on Home firms for small quantities of goods which could have been purchased within [illegible] locally [illegible] the Uganda Railway Indent No. [illegible] 1 doz. tennis balls, 4 footballs, [illegible] "Bechuana of Africa," Indenting on Home firms for such trifling commodities is an indication of the contemptuous disregard of the Government for the interests of local commerce and of the extent to which the Administration has made a red-tape fetish of Home indenting.

tend among local firms. In the opinion of your Sub-Committee it is the duty of the Government to give every encouragement to local firms and, in these days every encouragement to purchase [illegible] in the Colony rather than in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The Government appears to forget that the financial stability is based on the prosperity of the Community of Kenya, and that the revenue by which these purchases at Home are made is raised to a large extent out of the pockets of those whose commercial interests it flouts. The Government does not seem fully to appreciate the fact that money obtained in and spent in the country [illegible] spent and kept in the country. From its enquiry your Sub-Committee is confident that the bulk of Government purchases could be made in the Colony as far as price is concerned, advantageously to the Government. The foregoing considerations however impel your Sub-Committee to go further, and to assert that even if local prices were slightly higher than those at Home it would be to the advantage of the Government and the Community if those vast purchases were made locally.

The whole superstructure of the Government's contentions that local purchases cost more than those made overseas is based on fallacy and illusion. Government goods admitted free of custom and free on rail may be cheaper on paper but the same effect in practice would be brought about if Customs dues and railage fees were charged, though the result would probably make some purchases dearer than the local ones, while the dues and fees would under such a system constitute revenue to the country. Your Sub-Committee considers it cannot conclude its report in a better manner than by affirming the following Resolution put forward by this Chamber to the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce and passed by that body unanimously in June 1921—"That in view of the advisability of encouraging local manufacturing enterprise and development, Government be requested to instruct its various Departments to call for tenders and place contracts locally as far as possible and more especially with Producers, workshops and manufacturers established and working in the Colony and Protectorate."

(Sd.) ROY P. TRUSCOTT.
G. EAST-KING.
W. C. MITCHELL.

IN THE COURTS

A POLICE FORCE THAT IS IRREGULAR.

INTERESTING POINT

In the Supreme Court this week, before His Honour the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pickering, an appeal was heard in which a native member of the Jubaland Armed Constabulary appealed against a sentence inflicted upon him under the Police Ordinance for allowing certain cattle to stray after the cattle had been placed in his charge by the Resident Commissioner, Kismayu.

Mr. Law, Crown Counsel, said that he had made enquiries, and had found that the Jubaland Armed Constabulary did not come under the Police Ordinance, and its members were sworn in under that Ordinance.

The Bench in giving judgment held that the appellant was not attested under the regular force but was a member of an irregular body and therefore did not come under the Police Ordinance. Further that Sect. 116 I. P. C. (disobedience of an order by a public servant) did not apply.

The conviction was reversed and the accused was acquitted.

A SQUATTER CASE.

Judgment was reserved in the Supreme Court this week in a revision case from Nakuru in which the A.D.C. of Nakuru had punished four natives under the Native Residents Ordinance for failing to perform the necessary 180 days' work on the farm on which they were squatters.

It appears that some time ago Lord Delamere had taken out a permit for a number of natives to be squatters on one of his farms under the Native Residents Ordinance. Later on he sold the farm concerned to Major Conduitt and apparently the natives had gone with it to the service of the latter gentleman. After working for a period for Major Conduitt the natives concerned refused to do any more work and were charged before the A.D.C., who convicting them under the Native Residents Ordinance, ordered them to return to the Reserve.

The Court were of the opinion that the conviction was wrong as the particular Ordinance did not apply on the grounds that native squatter's could not be sold or transfered with a farm, but that the new occupier should take out another permit.

It transpired, however, that Lord Delamere had also, although irregularly, signed the natives on as employees by endorsing their "kipandis." When Major Conduitt took over, Lord Delamere signed them off and Major Conduitt re-signed them on, which action appeared to be in order, and he actually did pay them wages for work done over and above that required in return for their being allowed to live in the farm.

The point at issue was whether the natives concerned came under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, and it was on this point that judgment was reserved.

REQUEST FOR DEPORTATION OF AN INDIAN.

In the Supreme Court this week, before Acting Judge Barton, the case was concluded in which an Indian named Isher Singh was charged with cheating, in that he approached the paymaster on the Uasin Gishu railway construction works and produced what appeared to be an order by another Indian for the accused to collect his wages, which order turned out to be a false one.

The assessors on being called for their opinion were divided. One found the accused not guilty but the other two found him guilty.

His Honour convicted the accused, upon which records of four previous convictions were handed in and admitted.

One of the assessors thereupon asked the Court if the prisoner could be deported as his previous record was a bad one and he was not a credit to the Indian community. Another assessor supported the application.

The prisoner at this stage, amidst laughter, also asked that he might be deported.

His Honour said that the Court could not make such an order as that was in the hands of the Governor.

The assessors then asked His Honour to recommend the deportation to His Excellency, and added that if necessary, the Indian community would supply the funds.

A sentence of 12 months R.I. was imposed.

A TEMPLE LECTURE.

In the Magistrate's Court this week Mr. Doorly heard an application by a Sikh, Tara Singh, to have set aside an order issued against him as a result of an application by another Sikh, [illegible] Singh, restraining him from lecturing or speaking at the Sikh temple for six months.

This case arose out of the recent Sikh disturbances and the Court was crowded by members of that community.

The applicant was represented by Mr. Drescott and Mr. Figgis, and respondent by Mr. Schwartze.

Evidence was called, in the course of which it was elicited that Sikhs in this country were of two classes—artizans and agriculturists—and some points of difference existed between them.

The hearing was adjourned.

RELIABLE AGENTS IN LONDON.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS.

[illegible]

LONDON SELLING AGENTS.

[illegible]

The Management of Estates Undertaken.

KEYMER, SONS & CO.,
Whitefriars,
LONDON.

Cable: Keymer, London.
Same Address Since 1846.

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS
MUHORONI & LUMBWA.

Live Stock Auctioneers and Commission Agents
Bi-monthly sales at Muhoroni, Lumbwa, Londiani and Nakuru.

All classes of Native and grade cattle for sale by private treaty.

We are in a position to buy A.M.L.T. P., cattle for clients on particularly favourable terms.

J.D. Leonard's Auction Diary
FOR JULY.

July 27th—AT GILGIL.

Large Live Stock Sale.

Slaughter Cattle, 50 Grade Cows with calves at foot. A. M. & T. & P. I. Trained Bullocks, Implements, General Merchandise.

FOR PARTICULARS OF ALL THESE SALES SEE DAILY PAPERS.

KENYA TRADING CORPORATION LTD
MACKINNON'S BUILDINGS,
NAIROBI

WEEKLY EDITI[ON]

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, etc., 1s. per line of [illegible] with a minimum of 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Such as Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales, and Situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s. per line of six words (ordinary type) or fraction of a line; minimum 4s.

ALL THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, AND NO EXCEPTION WILL BE MADE TO THIS RULE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS:

SINGLE COLUMN PER INSERTION.

	s. c.			s. c.	
1 inch ...	10 00	...	4 inches ...	28 00	
2 inches ...	18 00	...	5 to 9 ins. ...	6 50	per inch
3 inches ...	24 00	...	10 or more ins.	6 00	"

PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS DOUBLE ORDINARY RATES

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

				Alternate weeks.
140s.	per inch up to 4 ins. for	52	insertions ...	
80s.	" " " " "	26	" ...	Plus 15%
50s.	" " " " "	13	" ...	Plus 20%
120s.	" " from 5ins. to 10ins. for	52	" ...	
70s.	" " " " "	26	" ...	Plus 15%
40s.	" " " " "	13	" ...	Plus 20%
100s.	" " for 11ins. up for	52	" ...	
60s.	" " " " "	26	" ...	Plus 15%
35s.	" " " " "	13	" ...	Plus 20%

Changes of Advertisement cannot be guaranteed unless copy is handed in on Monday previous to publication.

Fortnightly changes free of charge; further changes to be charged for.

Prospectuses 50% above Tariff Rates.

R.F.A.A.A.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TECHNICAL ADVICE.

The Hon. Secretary of the R.F.A.A.A. writes:

"In buying second-hand cars or motor cycles, it is generally very difficult to obtain absolutely unbiassed technical advice as to the condition of the vehicle, and approximate value. I am frequently receiving applications from members for such advice, so you will be pleased to know that I have arranged with certain members of the motor trade in Nairobi, to undertake these services at a standardised fee of Fls. 10/- for a motor cycle, or Fls. 20/- for a car, payable direct to the examiner. In this way the best possible outside technical advice will be obtained, and as it would be arranged that the examiners had no connection with the sellers, the advice given would be unbiassed.

"Uganda members should apply to Major Hill, Director of Transport, Kampala, who will arrange for similar services there, and it is hoped very shortly to extend the scheme to Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret."

The P.W.D.

There is reason to believe that a scheme providing for the reorganisation of the P.W.D. under a Director with a salary of not more than £800 per annum is receiving the favourable consideration of the Government.

COFFEE PLANTERS

IMPORTANT AGENDA FOR NEXT WEEK'S MEETING.

INTERESTING TOPICS.

The annual general meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya will take place in the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, on Friday, July 28, at 10 a.m., and, if necessary, the meeting will continue on the following morning.

The Council hope that members will make a special effort to attend as there are important subjects to be discussed. Members travelling on the railway can do so at half cost on making previous application to the Secretary.

Special attention is called to the publications of Mr. Trench, Senior Coffee Officer and Mr. Roger Norton of Kyambu, on the methods of Coffee preparation in Costa Rica and Guatemala. Both these gentlemen will attend the Annual Meeting. If members have any questions to ask them will they please send their questions to the Secretary so that they can be forwarded, and considered answers given at the meeting.

The Agenda includes: President's Report and Balance Sheet; To alter Rule 8a by increasing the membership of the Council from 6 full members to 10, 8a by increasing a quorum to 4, 10a That instead of July in each year the rule should read "shall be held at such time as may be fixed by the Council," and that 30 days' notice [illegible] be given instead of 21; Election of President, Vice-President and members of Council; Application for membership from a Uganda Planter; Report of sub-committee on Shade Trees; Spraying and [illegible]urial experiments; Railway Freights, Storage of Coffee in Nairobi, Coffee Trains; Report of Sub-Committee hereon; New Markets: Report of present position; Shipping Freights—Correspondence with Conference and non-conference lines; Report of Sub-Committee on Co-operation; Methods of preparation of Coffee in Costa Rica and Guatemala; Any other business (matters for discussion sent in by members will be included); Trespass on Coffee Shambas; Agricultural Show arrangements, etc.

MONEY MARKET

London, July 20.

Silver: 35 1/8.
Dollars: 44.5¼.
Francs: 52.75.

Bombay, July 20.

T.T. on London 1/3 5/8.

Defeating Finger Prints.

At 5 a.m. yesterday morning an attempt was made to enter Capt. Ward's house at Muthaiga. Col. P. Whetham who is the present occupant was awakened by the window latch being opened and by the sound of the drawing back of the curtains. The depredator struck a match and putting his arm and head through the window made a preliminary and peering examination of the interior of the room. Col. Whetham waited until the match had burnt out, and creeping out of bed took up a stand near the open window. The burglars apparently becoming aware of the manouvre hesitated some time outside the window, and then hurried off leaving behind a thin stick, some 9 feet in length, a box of matches and a pair of gloves. Were these last a mark of appreciation of the efficiency of our Finger Print Bureau?

Appointments.

The following appointments are Gazetted: G. Walsh, to be Acting Commissioner of Customs; G. D. Kinsopp, to be Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs; A. E. V. Barton, to be Acting Collector of Customs; O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Deputy Chief Native Commissioner; The Medical Officer of Health, Nairobi, to exercise also the duties of Medical Officer of Health for the Kiambu District; S. F. Deck, to be principal Labour Inspector; J. S. Halliwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, to be Acting District Locomotive Superintendent, Uganda Railway; Abdullah bin Rashid, to be Acting Liwali Takaungu; Mr. A. T. O. Deas to act, at Bombay, as Emigration Agent.

KENYA TRADE.

Below is the Customs Shipping Returns for the week ending July 8, 1922.

Exports

Per s.s. Texel sailed 2-7-22.

To London:—464 bales hides, 3,443 bags maize, 5 bales wool, 12 packages sundries, 1 bag coffee, 800 bags cotton seeds.

To Hull:—1,476 bags cotton seeds.

To Rotterdam:—2,035 bags soda ash.

Per s.s. "Roma", sailed 3-7-22.

To Zanzibar:—15 bags potatoes, 1 bale piece goods, 54 bags maize.

Per s.s. "Modasa", sailed 3-7-22.

To Khartoum:—50 bags coffee, 1 drum paint.

To Marseilles:—743 bags ground nuts, 100 bags copra, 65 bales hides, 1 pkge sundries, 50 matbags chillies.

To Havre:—86 bags coffee.

To London:—1,720 bags coffee, 98 bales hides, 43 bales zebra skins, 14 pkges sundries, 59 tusks ivory, 5 cases ivory, 14 bales wool, 299 bales sisal tow, 957 sisal fibre, 5 bales cotton, 512 bags cotton seeds, 20 bags cocoa, 306 bales kapok, 2 cases flour, 1,422 bags cotton seeds, 163 bales flax tow, 19 bales flax.

To Antwerp:—194 bales sansiveria, 8 bales flax tow, 445 bales sisal, 647 bales sisal fibre.

To Hamburg:—315 bags coffee.

Per s.s. "Taroba", sailed 7-7-22.

To Bombay:—1,281 bales cotton, 1 lot old sheeting wire, 17 pkges sundries, 150 bags potatoes, 753 tusks ivory, 5 cases rhino horns.

Per s.s. "Karachi", sailed 7-7-22.

To Tanga:—5 cases sundries, 50 cases milk, 25 bags flour, 20 bags flour.

To Zanzibar:—28 cases sundries, 3 cases Eau de Cologne, 25 bags potatoes, 14 pkges piece goods, 48 cases blue, 1 case ivory, 1 case rhino horns.

To Dar-es-Salaam:—13 pkges sundries, 10 cases milk, 12 pkges piece goods, 5 cases fez caps.

To Lindi:—1 case chain blocks, 1 crate asbestos sheet, 1 case axes, 7 cases Jembes.

Imports.

Per s.s. "Roma" from Europe arrived 2-7-22:—302 pkges merchandise, 50 cases matches, 50 cases wines and spirits, 2 cases advertising materials, 26 cases tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 2 cases stationery, 2 cases bent wood chairs, 1 case copying books, 130 pkges dates and nuts, 38 bales E. gunny bags, 11 cases piece goods, 20 pkges wheat and wheat flour.

Per s.s. "Umvolosi" from Durban, arrived 4-7-22:—1,000 tons coal in bulk.

Per s.s. "Taroba", from South, arrived 6-7-22:—2 cases lactogen, 80 cases nails, 1 case advertising matter, 70 crates steel posts, 2 cases log screws, 16 pkges auto parts and casings, 10 pkges mill parts, 1 case canned fruits, 2 cases dried fruits, 1 case soap, 1 case typewriter, 1 case duplicator, 1 case school supplies, 1 case hospital supplies, 1 case radiator, 14 pkges machinery and parts, 3 bales wool packs, 391 bags wheat flour, 2 coils Manilla ropes, 2 cases tooth paste, 4 cases plow parts, etc., 3 pkges merchandise, 60 baskets oranges, 1 bale piece goods, 4 pkges empty gunny bags, 1 bag sugar, 1 cask cement, 1 bag M. dhall, 16 cases wines and spirits, 13 cases motor cars and parts.

Per s.s. "Tuna", from South arrived 4-7-22:—9 bags bajra, 6 bales white shirting, 23 baskets oranges, 25 bales empty gunny bags, 20 cases tobacco, 2 cases drill, 5 bales Americani, 50 cases soap, 18 bags tobacco.

Per s.s. "Nairobi" from South arrived, 4-7-22:—1 case electric wire, 30 bales gunny bags, 1 case cigarettes, 10 cases milk, 675 cases soap, 2 bags tobacco leaves, 4 bags cloves, 115 baskets oranges.

Per s.s. "Randsfjord," from South, arrived 8-7-22:—90 cases tobacco, 1 pkge. galv. pails.

Per s.s. "Ranenfjord" from Europe, arrived 8-7-22:—370 pkges. tea, 100 bales gunnies, 2 cases pith hats, 27 bales cotton goods, 350 cases matches, 17 cases merchandise, 1 case rifles and cartridges, 2 cases steel hinges, 7 bales paper, 26 pkges machinery and accessories, 26 kegs of wrought nails, 18 jottas mats, 2 cases hardware, 2 cases toilet soap, 4 cases knives, 11 cases axes, 5 cases locks, 2 cases paraffin lamps, 27 cases furniture, 7 cases iron tools, 2 cases chains for watches, 4 cases ironware, 15 cases petroleum stoves 2 cases fish hooks.

Per s.s. "Zambezia" from South, arrived, 8-7-22:—10 cases lemons, 23 bags bicarbonate of soda, 10 drums sulphuric acid, 15 cases safety fuse, 5 pkges distemper, 25 cases wines and spirits, 1 bdle iron beams, 2 pkges dried fruits, 560 cases gelignite, 27 pkges Govt. goods, 13 cylinders gas, 50 cases dynamite, 7 cases detonators, 10 cases methylated spirits, 1 case bulb lamps, 3 cases machinery and parts.

Per s.s. "City of Madras" from Europe, arrived 8-7-22:—405 kegs paint, 181 c. p. goods, 109 bags bicarbonate of soda, 2,000 fire bricks, 2,055 cases wines and spirits, 4 cases motor cycles, 120 bdles steel tubes, 1 case combs, 10 rolls linoleum, 3 bales carpets, 1 case target paper, 20 cases provisions, 2 crates fireclay closets, 1,245 pkges c. i. cisterns pipes galv. sheets, 9 cases advertising matter, 1 crate epicure range, 6 crates Zulu stoves, 20 cases sulphuric acid, 29 cases machinery and parts, 392 bags bolts and nuts, 5 bags washers, 300 drums lubricating oil, 230 pkges soap, 10 drums coal tar, 300 casks cement, 190 bdles. m. s. plates, 202 bdles baling hoops, 16 kegs grease, 77 cases hurricane lanterns, 4 boxes autos and chasses, 3 bags galv. nuts and bolts, 20 cases caustic soda, 20 drums sanitary fluid, 2 cases boric acid, 6 bdles shovels, 20 drums wood preservative, 5 kegs sulphate of copper, 211 cases tobacco cigars and cigarettes, 50 drums linseed oil, 6 cases distemper, 39 pieces ingot tins, 8 cases earthenware, 3 cases cotton umbrellas, 10 cases cartridges, 2 kegs magnes sulphate, 10 drums sodium arsenite, 2 casks galv. chains, 10 bales brown paper, 274 pkges iron and steel bars 182 coils galv. i. s. wire, 13 bdles galv. baths, 21 bdles galv. buckets, 3 cases steel springs, 2 cases hardware, 5 pkges picks, 3 cases soap flake dye, 23 bags dog spikes, 3 bdles wire mattresses, 84 pkges merchandise, 3,650 steel rails, 925 bdles. fish plates, 63,360 sleepers, 423 cases keys.

Civil Uniform.

The *Official Gazette* notifies that the list of officers entitled to wear civil uniform has been revised, and is now as follows: Third Class.—Official Members of the Executive Council. Fourth Class.—Senior Commissioners, Chief of Customs, Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Lands, Director of Agriculture, and General Manager of the Uganda Railway. Fifth Class.—Postmaster-General, Commissioner of Prisons, Auditor, Conservator of Forests, Director of Education, Chief Veterinary Officer, Deputy Treasurer, Assistant Colonial Secretary, First-Grade Administrative Officers having 12 years' administrative service, Deputy Principal Medical Officer, Chief Sanitation Officer, Deputy Chief Native Commissioner, and Private Secretary to the Governor or Officer Administering the Government.

Rifle Range.

During the week the range has, on several mornings, been enveloped in thick fog and several practices have had to be postponed.

To-morrow (Sunday) shooting will commence at 9 a.m., by which hour it is hoped that the fog will have dispersed, and conditions be favourable for a good practice.

A Medical Muddle.

Having temporarily completed their interference with commercial quarters in Nairobi the medical authorities are now invading private residential premises and putting down rat poison—whether rats exist or not. No permission is asked before this unwarrantable intrusion and dangerous deposit of poison is effected, and residents are therefore warned against the real danger to domestic animals and poultry that the amazing action of the authorities involves. Protests have been made but they continue to be ignored. It is to be presumed that the medical authorities desire the co-operation of the public in rat-extermination. Their present action is excellently calculated to kill any such assistance.

The General Manager.

It is understood that the General Manager of the Uganda Railway will retire at the end of this year. It is suggested that the Government should approach the Government of the Union of South Africa to recommend an official who has had considerable experience in the operation of Colonial lines.

E. S. M. Ltd.,

TELEGRAMS "CAPCAI."
TELEPHONES 113—114.

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BUILD YOUR HOUSE OUT OF INCOME.

Have YOU considered the saving that can be effected by building your house on the sectional principle?

The small cost of the materials will surprise you, the erection costs are very low.

We invite you to visit us and allow us to give you a practical demonstration of what is destined to be

A REVOLUTION IN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT CAN BE ARRANGED.

TANGANYIKA

"NOT A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY."

SIR H. LEGGETT'S LECTURE.

A lengthy and interesting lecture on the Tanganyika Territory was delivered by Major Sir Humphrey Leggett before the members of the Royal Society of Arts recently. Sir Frederick Lugard presided over a large audience, which included several prominent members of the Stock Exchange.

Following detailed reference to the vast area covered by what was formerly German East Africa and to the measures adopted by the German Government in developing what was their greatest Colonial possession from the time of its acquisition by them up to 1914, Sir Humphrey stated that the latter had established certain main plantation industries of high technical efficiency. According to the latest official figures the production of certain permanent crops, as measured by the 1913 exports, were as follows:—Sisal hemp, 21,000 tons; coffee, 600 tons; rubber, 1,000 tons; kapok, 60 tons.

Cotton Cultivation.

By 1913, the rubber export was already falling, due to high cost of production from the small yielding ceara tree, and that industry in East Africa would probably have been dead to-day even had the war not occurred. The sisal output, though, would by now have, in normal course, probably reached 60,000 tons, for very large areas had not in 1914 reached the production stage. Coffee for the same reason would probably have reached 8,000 tons, and has perhaps suffered less than sisal from the long spell of suspended activity.

Fair progress had also been made with cotton, mainly in the coastal regions, and prior to the war it amounted to some 5,000-6,000 bales per annum. It is now reliably estimated by British experts that the country has a capacity within a few years of anything up to 100,000 bales per annum from native cotton crops producing under the Uganda system. In the last year of which statistics are available before the war the exports of German East Africa had a total value of £1,570,915.

The railway system, said the speaker, was conceived on lines which appeared to disclose a wide strategical as well as a local economic policy. The final achievement of those plans was now in other hands and the hope might be expressed that under British auspices they would not be unduly delayed. Somewhat strangely, though, little or nothing was done to improve the natural harbour at the two ocean terminals—Tanga and Dar es Salaam. At both ports deep-water berthing facilities, while practical at quite moderate capital cost, were totally neglected.

Rehabilitating the Area.

Much spade work has been done, remarked Sir Humphrey, in examining the condition of the country, more particularly in providing by means of district political officers for the control and administration of the native population. With regard to financial provisions, in 1920, the British taxpayer provided £350,000, in 1921, something like £800,000, while in the Colonial Office Estimates for the current financial year a sum exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling was asked for. These grants, so far as the speaker knew, were an out-and-out grant by the United Kingdom.

Sir Humphrey pointed out that the territory was certainly not suited, except perhaps in one or two comparatively small patches, for European settlers on colonial lines. It was low-lying, rarely exceeding 4,000 feet, essentially tropical and by no means a health resort. It was a country clearly destined for development on a carefully balanced combination of plantation development, side by side with native economic crop production.

POLO

INTERESTING FIXTURES FOR RACE WEEK.

An interesting list of polo engagements for Race week in Nairobi are published, the games being played at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Friday, Sunday and Tuesday, July 26, 27, 29, and August 1.

The cups to be played for are the Connaught, (open) Cavalry (Club) and MacMillan Junior (Handicap) for which six, five and four entries respectively have been received.

The competing teams are Njoro, (2), Makuyu, Nyeri, Nairobi, K.A.R., and Rift Valley.

Sir Northrup MacMillan's
EXPEDITIONS
and
BIG GAME HUNTING
in
Sudan, Abyssinia & East Africa.

PRICE 20/- POSTED 25/-

Cash with order.

Standard Stationery Store,
NAIROBI.

PRICE OF PETROL

IMPERIAL OIL CO. AND LOCAL RATES.

EFFECT OF TAXES.

The British Imperial Oil Co. (E.A.) Ltd., (Agents—Smith, Mackenzie & Co.), Mombasa, have issued the following letter.

"It has come to our notice that the motoring public in this Colony is under the unlikely impression that, with the existing E.P. Motor Spirit prices we are profiting. It has been the consistent policy of this Company to keep prices as the lowest possible level, hoping thereby to stimulate the demand and so the development of the Country. We think, as do the up-country districts very heavy rail charges have to be borne, if they are more anxious not to add to this heavy handicap. Unfortunately, our efforts have been largely frustrated first by the imposition of Government Taxes, secondly by the action of the Railway in allowing a site for a petrol station on the question of a site for the station, thirdly by their action in levying wharfage on our Petrol, fourthly by imposing the extraordinary Railway freight rates, fifthly by bringing bulk Petrol to Kisumu in Tanganyika Territory, and sixthly by charging on a case of motor spirit sold to Mombasa and Kisumu Rs. 13/50 per case as follows—Duty Rs. 4/50, Tax Rs. 4/, Railway freight Rs. 5/50.

Storage.

For many years past we have been retailing for adequate storage facilities at the most in stocks, and this is kept in the country supplied. It is only during the past two years that Government has provided additional storage, at the same time they have increased their storage charges from 6 cents per case per year to six cents per case per month. In addition to storage, the Railway has now taken the Petrol in charge of our Principals, and insists on ensure that when prices fluctuate advantage accrues to the Railway and not to the Petrol buyer. We are not in the Petrol business for the benefit of the Railway, and we shall continue to do what we can to protect our interests.

Our Principals are now doing their utmost to make arrangements for the supply of motor spirit in bulk. The cheapest method of bulk delivery, the cheapest and healthiest but costly method of bulk supply of Petrol, which always be available. Unfortunately, the Railway has not yet concluded negotiations with the Government for this equipment, but the question of bulk supply cannot be settled for some little time yet.

"As regards the imposition of Customs Duty and Consumption Tax, representations are being made, but our Principals must be most deplorable and would be appreciable when all concerned in endeavouring to get these charges abolished, bearing in mind the heavy handicap, but a sympathy to the Colony, and the Government realised that the Colony's development will be greatly hampered if the aforementioned impositions. It is quite true that the Colony needs revenue, this can be judged from the rapid imposition of Customs Duty and Consumption Tax, and the general increase of Import Duties, but a tax of the nature mentioned on motor spirit defeats its object. We feel sure that you will appreciate that the price retained by our Principals for their motor spirit in this country is not in excess of similar Colonial prices, and we would ask you to take into consideration the heavy charges to which our goods are subjected, viz. Customs Duty, Consumption Tax, Wharfage, Storage, Rail, and we feel sure that you will not be inclined to believe statements to the contrary circulated by rushed motor spirit. Consumers will be careful not to believe statements as to petrol being sold at a much lower price applicable to the other which are, in reality very far from the mark.

Charges.

The price of "Shell" in England is May was Rs. 2/31 per gallon—this is a bulk price, and therefore not subject to the heavy packing and other charges. Comparisons cannot be drawn between the price of motor spirit in England and this country. Motor spirit is imported into England, in bulk, in enormous quantities, whereas it is imported into this country in sealed tins, requiring expensive packing and transportation by rail in bulk, whereas we are in a minimum of the expense of packing and unloading a steamer per steamer, as size is the order of the time and the cause for transporting motor spirit in tins and cases by rail, whereas bulkage are incurred, and it must be borne in mind that, on bulk, bulkage not only is the value of the spirit but also the duty, railway freight and other charges.

Referring to the question of the charges imposed by Government, we would draw your attention to the prices of "Shell" in Naipoli as from January last year showing how the charges have affected the price.

January, 1921, Fls. 30/- per case.
February-July, 1921, Fls. 32 per case.
August, 1921, Fls. 32 (reduction of Fls. 4/- per case).
September, 1921, Fls. 32/50 per case, or Fls. 4/50 (Customs Duty imposed).
January, 1922, Fls. 40/50 (Consumption Tax imposed).
February, 1922, Fls. 40 (Increased Railway freight).
April, 1922, Fls. 40/- (Reduction of Fls. 4/- per case.

From this, it will be seen the charges imposed by Government have affected the selling price very heavily. Only the month before last, it must be remembered that all up-country Stations had to be supplied with the same, exception so far as railway freight is concerned.

We trust the foregoing will clear up any misunderstanding which may have arisen, and we would point that our Principals, although they are at present doing the sole supplies, in the interests of the consumers will be loyal and always be their endeavour to give them the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

"We are always ready to receive any complaints or suggestions which consumers may have."

THE RED BOOK

(East African Directory and Handbook)

FOR 1922-1923

IS NOW

ON SALE

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Standard Stationery Store,

Sixth Avenue, Nairobi,

Price ... Shs. 12

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ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

SAND CONTRACTOR CHARGED IN NAIROBI.

RAILWAY EVIDENCE.

Yesterday in the Magistrate's Court, the case was continued in which Thakur Dass is charged with attempting to bribe a railway servant to pass trucks of sand servicing the Railway, the minimum weight allowed for sand trucks instead of their actual weight.

The prosecution was undertaken by the police, and the defence by Mr. Harris, instructed by Mr. E. K. Pigott, K.C. and Mr. Hussain.

Charles Edward Mortimer, of the Land Survey Department was the first witness called yesterday and was examined by the Police prosecutor.

Part of his duty was to deal with concessions. He had received an application for the account of May 9 of this year for a concession of 20 acres, for sand. He also presented two others, one from Lakhamsi at mile 278/3 and from Chandi D. Hall at mile 278/1.

All these concessions were granted. The other was sent to the applicants asking for formal acceptance. The reply from accused was received on May 13. The letter granting the concession was dated May 9. The concession was delayed from that date for one year.

Cross-examined: Only the concession was granted to Thakur Dass. Other applications were between Mughal and Dhi, and near the latter point. Accused had served concessions but none were now current. This concession was the only one. Accused had served two earlier, in July February, assigned to Thakur Dass, and all the trucks were loaded. Accused could prove that their Principals, although they are at present doing the sole supplies, in the interests of the consumers will be loyal and always be their endeavour to give them the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

"We are always ready to receive any complaints or suggestions which consumers may have."

Thakur Dass, and all the trucks were loaded. Accused could prove that the trucks himself but he might have walked round at the time. The truck did not come from Thakur Dass's concession but, he believed, from a man named Dawai. He did not know whether Thakur Dass was only the purchaser.

The mileage at Dhi was 278/13. Mortimer's evidence was incorrect. If goods came from beyond mile 278/13, they would be charged from Kisi. He could not tell if any sand from Thakur Dass's concession came from Kisi.

The alleged conversation referred to sand—in the crash and not to any particular sand from any point. Witness knew the nature of the proposition made to him.

The matter was too serious for him to order accused out at once, so he turned the conversation by referring him to the Traffic Manager, so as not to give him a direct answer.

The reason Thakur Dass came to witness and not to Good was to get at the man to whom Hy. Gray had to go bribe, to the Asst. Traffic Manager.

Witness could not produce anyone who could say that Thakur Dass had attempted any bribe before May 14, but he could produce one who had an offer subsequent to that date—Mr. Elkington.

When accused had overheard the conversation in the office between witness and another officer, witness did not make any apologies with accused when the latter asked to speak to him.

His business relations with Thakur Dass, had always been quite civil and he had not been friends with him. Thakur Dass had treated civilly at witness's bungalow two or three months before on purely business matters.

Re-examined: Witness would not know, as goods stood, whether a sand contract had a road concession.

The accused then made a lengthy statement in his defence. He stated that the charge was brought against him arising out of an incident in connection with a woman who was living with complainant. Complainant had sent for accused to come and see him and had asked him to make certain statements in connection with the woman. This he refused to do.

He denied having attempted to bribe anyone in his life. He had no need to go to complainant if he wanted to bribe. He had never made any overtures to complainant, then, or at any time previously.

He put in a series of references of character chiefly from Government Departments

G. H. Cassells, P.W.D. Resident Engineer was next called. He said he had had business dealings with Thakur Dass as regards contracts and found him absolutely satisfactory. Any contractor would have opportunities of doing the P.W.D. down, but witness had found accused perfectly honest.

Lakhman Das, called, said he was a contractor. On May 13 or 14, complainant asked witnesses to ask Thakur Dass to come to his house.

C. D'Souza, a bar proprietor gave evidence concerning an unpleasant incident in his bar.

Thomas Harold Elkington, a guard on the Uganda Railway, stated in evidence that on May 16 he was a guard on a sand train loading at mile 278. There were seven trucks to be loaded. Five were fully loaded when they had almost fully loaded the sixth, when they came on to the station. Thakur Dass was on the train at the time and at Dhi Station asked for a complete load of the other train at Dhi station where he had some sand. Witness agreed.

When the way-bill was made out, he wanted the seven trucks charged as from Dhi station. Witness agreed to this, as at the time he didn't know that it made any difference. He asked the station-master, and was told that the difference was Rs. 4 per truck. Witness then again refused to book the seven trucks as from Dhi.

Accused then offered witness Rs. 10 to change from Dhi, which offer was refused.

Cross-examined: Witness reported the offer initially to the Traffic Inspector, Mr. Gould, and couldn't say if he had reported it to anyone else.

The station-master would book the trucks, but witness was in charge of the train, and if he had told the station-master to book seven trucks, he would have done so.

Witness lived at the same house as complainant. He was put in there by the authorities owing to lack of accommodation.

Gerald Hickes, Asst. Superintendent of Police, formally put in the report of conduct of Thakur Das, showing that he was discharged from the police service for misconduct.

This closed the evidence, and after Mr. Pigott had addressed the Court, at length for the accused, the Hn. Hemone reserved judgment till Monday.

WEATHER REPORT.

LIGHT RAIN IN MANY DISTRICTS.

The Department of Agriculture has supplied the following report:

Station.	Inches.
Eldama Ravine	0.14
Fort Hall	0.86
Fort Ternan	1.39
Kabete	0.04
Kachibula	0.43
Kakamega	0.62
Kericho	0.79
Kibwezi	0.94
Kisii	0.59
Kyambu	0.66
Limo	0.46
Limoru	0.25
Lumbwa	0.77
Machakos	0.07
Mombasa	1.11
Nakuru	0.02
Ruiru	0.19
Trans Nzoia	1.61
Trans Nzoia	0.13
Uasin Gishu	0.49

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
Uasin Gishu	78	50
Kericho	66	56
Uasin Gishu	71	51
Fort Hall	68	47
Kabete	66	47
Limoru	60	49
Lumbwa	78	50
Mombasa	85	68
Nairobi	66	54
Naivasha	61	45
Uasin Gishu	77	52

PRODUCE MARKET

The Products Corporation, Ltd., in their market Report of 14th July state:—

Now that we have got over the weeks holiday, we expect we are fortunated that we shall see a decided improvement in the market.

Beeswax.

Stocks of African are very low and although there is little trade passing any call offers of African arrive guaranteed first class command attention at about 70/- to 80/-.

Chillies.

Spot stocks continue to accumulate, and c.i.f. offers are practically neglected. Offers for June/July shipment c.i.f. London are nominal and have been on the market this week at 120/-, with occasional sellers at 110/-. Any contractor would have opportunities of doing the P.W.D. down, but witness had found accused perfectly honest.

Lakhman Das, called, said he was a contractor. On May 13 or 14, complainant asked witnesses to ask Thakur Dass to come to his house.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

THE GRABBING OF KENYA.

To the Editor, "East Standard."

Sir,—As regards the recent letter in offering in his measured manner the Land Settlement Scheme whereby Anglo-Indians on their retirement from service would be inclined to settle in Kenya Colony, I should like space in your columns to argue a few of these statements.

Before doing so, I wish to mention that in my humble opinion, it is a mistake and to deny the land of one's adoption, more especially when that land has repaid one's effort with a fair measure of success—to me it would appear a mean question of sokiness, obligo, and

Apart, however, from all matter of sentiment or gratitude surely it is a short sighted policy to belittle the Colony's assets as everyone with common sense must think that it is only by inducing fresh capital that the country can be saved from bankruptcy, and unless the country be overfed of what, salve will the land be to any individual settler? We might as well pack our boxes and write "Lease all" against our holdings in the country.

As for the insinuation that the scheme is merely an artifice whereby the large landowner can off load his present useless and idle land, this statement would require to be proved before it is accepted.

It seems a petty attitude to assume that the majority of the unofficial members on the Legislative Council should be rogues or knaves—surely they were elected by the electors to look after their electoral areas and considered by them to be the best men to represent the settlers interests—if they fail to do so the obvious remedy is to turn them out at the next election and find better men to replace them—if possible.

Personally I never grudge their meed of success to the men of enterprise and initiative who in the pioneering days of the Colony came and stayed there all in the hope and belief that the future of Kenya would justify the risk they took, and I maintain that fortune should smile upon them, and if in their present efforts to guide the wavering policy of the Government, they can achieve schemes which not only assist the financial problems of the country in general, but incidentally put their own affairs on a more secure footing, surely there is no harm in them, in the doing so, I say I.

In all cases, the interests of the Colony should come first and no particular individual should be weighed of at the expense of the settler as a whole; if these safeguards are observed we have no fear of the result for fault finding.

The statement I wish to contest is that an Anglo-Indian retiring with say £2,000 capital and a pension of three hundred rupees would be ill-advised to settle in Kenya. Having been actual witness of the effect of conditions in Canada and New Zealand, as well as a modding acquaintance with those of Australia, I would like to ask which of these Colonies critics would recommend to the retiring Anglo-Indian.

In all these Colonies comforts of domestic life is almost at a premium and efficient service is only possible at the instance of the wealthy classes; so that the married couples settling in any of these Colonies would be forced to knuckle down to the conditions of the average labourer—that is to say the wife would be forced to do all the domestic work and even then the income would merely cover the cost of urgent, and I might say, very urgent necessities.

As the capital of £2,000, this would need very careful investment if it is not to be lost completely, as in most of the Colonies, the Government fresh to the country is viewed with suspicion and a certain amount of contempt—in Canada he is frequently alluded to as a "Green horn," one to be easily got the better of.

My information as to South Africa is second-hand and therefore possibly not entirely reliable, but many say it is a country with its own special difficulties not the least being the possibility of being more or less at the mercy of the Dutch element at the Union Government is concerned.

The Colonies that remain are far and away the best, in my opinion, so that in comparison Kenya has many attractions to out-weigh her off-setted defects. If Anglo-Indians are prepared to forego a little of the comparative comfort on £300 to £400 a year in this country provided they had their own land and were in a small measure self supporting—there only could be carefully husbanded, and if they were sound financiers they could invest their capital on mortgage—at the present rate of interest this should enable them to increase their income by £100, and the remaining half of their capital would be free to venture in any venture that appealed to them, either dairying, pig farming or any other industry suitable to the small man.

The only difficulty that Anglo-Indians might have to face is the education of their children. This problem is a serious one, and a handicap to the country, and one which only time and an increased population can rectify.

To the Anglo-Indian untroubled by this difficulty I see many advantages in Kenya: the defect lies not with the country but with those who by their harmful criticism are lowering her prestige in the eyes of the world.

Yours, etc.,
A BELIEVER IN KENYA.
Kisumu, July 18.

TOO MUCH GOVERNED!

A CASE OF COSTLY INVERSE PROPORTION.

	EXPENDITURE £	EXPORTS £	EUROPEAN OFFICIALS
PRE WAR 1913-1914	1,115,892	1,124,312	662
WAR 1917-1918	1,490,571	1,039,164	Data not available
POST WAR 1921 (SIX MONTHS)	1,666,785	823,541	1,155

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BIRTH.

HEMSTED.—At [illegible] Farm, N'Gong, 14th inst., to Muriel and Henry Hemsted, a Daughter.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
(INCORPORATING THE ... & UGANDA ARGUS)

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1922.

THE WEEK.

Local.

The Railway announce new Rates for certain commodities for export (p. 25).

A draft bill is gazetted repealing a gift to the natives (p. 7).

Kenya is to be left out of the Imperial Wireless Chain (p. 2).

An Agricultural Show will be held at Nakuru in December (p. 27).

The President of the Convention has issued a letter on the present position of the Indian question (p. 3).

Correspondence is published on the right of appeal as affected by a recent Ordinance (p. 6).

Sport.

Britain has withdrawn from the Davis Cup competition.

The local cricket season has opened (p. 20).

Dempsey is to fight Wills (p. 20).

England won the Elcho Shield at Bisley (p. 20).

Home, Imperial and Foreign.

The Hague Conference has proved abortive (p. 4).

The war in Ireland has been marked by more National gains (p. 4).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gives an encouraging report on British finances (p. 3).

Lenin is reported to have been killed (p. 20).

THE
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	£ 11,809,995

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THE MOTIVE POWER.

The motorists, commercial men and settlers of this Colony had not really needed the indictment of the Government and Railways of Kenya that Messrs Smith Mackenzie and Co., as agents for the British Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., provide in their letter to-day in order to convince them that up to a very recent date indeed these twin inflictions had reached a very dangerous efficiency as instruments of suffocation of all the lively, struggling industries and energies of the Colony. And some appreciable measure of public response will be evoked by the Company's appeal for assistance in getting things made more easy for the importer and consumer of petrol. Almost complete silence has lately descended over the negotiations as to a petrol storage site at the Coast, and the public know little of any transactions in this connection more recent than the two equally inspired proposals to place the site either near a cotton store, or adjacent to the only wireless installation in the country. The British Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., can rely on unreserved popular support in "doing their utmost to make arrangements at the earliest possible date for the importation of motor spirit in bulk," and we do not think that an appeal under this head, addressed to the Bowring Committee, would fall on deaf ears. We trust one will be made. Similarly, we would support any reasonable agitation for the alleviation of the extravagant and altogether disproportionate rates charged for petrol freight on the Uganda Railway, and on this head, too, we would suggest to the Company itself, and to that astounding conqueror of all difficulties, the R.E.A.A.A., a strong representation to the Economic and Finance Committee on the ground that, as the Company points out and as public opinion confirms, "motor spirit is not a luxury, but a necessity to the Colony." Railway freight to Nairobi, the Company state, is more than 7/6 per case. The other impositions total some 4/6—Customs duty and consumption tax, and we must beg leave on this item, to part company with the British Imperial Oil Company. For the imperative need of the Colony at the moment is revenue and until we are confronted with very much more detailed, documented and impressive evidence than the "considered opinion"—belonging to no indicated person or group, be it noted—to which the Company refers as an evidence that the "Colony's development will be greatly hampered by the aforementioned impositions," we shall defend the taxes, which, it may be observed, fall on those businesses, such as printing works, equally with those at whose desire, in order to avoid motor taxation, the consumption duty was imposed. We would like to be furnished with statistics and data in support of this "considered opinion." The development of the Colony from the point of view of ownership and use of motor vehicles as evidenced by the constantly increasing clientele of the R.E.A.A.A. does not appear to have been gravely jeopardised by the collection, as revenue, of something like 10 per cent of the total cost of petrol in Nairobi. We regret this point of divergence from the Company. We could have wished to go all the way in that complete harmony we feel with their denunciations of Government dilatoriness, and lack of vision and the crushing, murderous rates on the railway. But our sorrow deepens. As the good intentions of the "Shell" proprietors are gradually unfolded by their agents, and we are becoming prepared to regard those wealthy monopolists as our very good friends invested with a beneficent purpose that must be all but omnipotent, we crash into didactic or *ex cathedra* statements such as "comparisons cannot be drawn between the price of motor spirit in England and this country;" "Consumers should be careful not to believe statements as to very low prices applying in other areas," "our principals .... have the interests of the consumers well to heart." These and other statements need amplification, we feel. And we recall sorrowfully that last year the "Shell" Company declared a dividend of 27½ per cent., a decline from the previous year's figures, 35 per cent. We try to assess by how much that very comforting return would be reduced by any approximating the landed price of petrol in Kenya with that obtaining in England, for instance, for just one year, and we feel almost disposed to beg that, since the difficulties of supplying Kenya are so considerable compared with conditions that attend supply in England, the losses and the gains should be roughly pooled, and this poverty-stricken, ill-equipped land be allowed to gain some additional prosperity to the eventual gain not only of itself but of the Shell Company as well. After all, 27½ per cent is a good profit even in these days. But to be serious; we are no supporters of the selfish and unthinking criticism that is so often levelled against petrol companies and their charges; we are very willing to give their fair share of heavy blame to the Government and the Railway, and we see something less than ground for unqualified self-gratulation in the large proportion that motor owners bear to the community. We believe that many of the vehicles concerned are owned or used by those who can ill-afford them and that standard of living that for some occult reason the ownership of a car is supposed to indicate, and who would be far better physically for indulgence in more primitive and calmer means of locomotion. We confess to all of those sentiments, strongly held, and we welcome Messrs. Smith Mackenzie's letter as a helpful analysis of a very cloudy and misunderstood subject. But we cannot admit yet to complete satisfaction. We could wish for a statement of the pre-landed cost of the petrol that is sold in Kenya, and data on which we could assess the fair profit price at which it might be retailed. Messrs Smith Mackenzie will not accuse us or the public of carping criticism if we suggest that public opinion is inclined to suspect that at least the full quota of Kenya is contributed to the good dividends the Petrol Monopolists pay; and Messrs Smith Mackenzie will need no information that that figure is one only to be dreamed of in commerce and production here to-day: they will understand any remaining difficulty the public share with us in accepting their interesting statement as a final disposal of the case. A document such as that for which in all earnestness we ask would be of great educative value—though we would still look wistfully and admiringly at those double figure dividends—and might do much to make more intimate and friendly a growing people and one of its most important and essential tradespeople.

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Bankers to the Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate Governments.

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ARTHUR A. LEGAT,
Manager, Nairobi Branch.

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

The E. A. Standard, July 17, 1922.

THE MALARIA MENACE. Medical opinion, we gather, is becoming seriously disturbed by the increase of malaria in all parts of the Colony. It is not that any uncertainty exists on the score of the origin of the scourge; a prolonged drought involves the death and disappearance of all but the strongest insects, mosquitoes included, while the breaking of the drought is followed by the heavy multiplication of the most virile stock. Something of this has happened now, and unusual numbers of malaria-bearing mosquitoes have invaded areas that have hitherto been comparatively, or quite, free of them. European settled districts have been badly hit, but the Reserves, we understand, have suffered far more, largely by reason of the fact that the physical stamina of the people has been greatly impaired by the long spell of dry weather. Now malaria, as most of us know to our comfort, is to some extent amenable to treatment, and its worst effects can often be averted by timely attention. An appeal to settlers to apply such preventive wisdom in the case of their labourers would appear to be opportune and of considerable value. Quinine is cheap, and we should assume that a few grains given on a sick parade on the first appearance of the malady and continued for some few days, might well avoid serious inroads upon the quantity and working ability of a settler's labour and might, in some instances, actually effect the saving of a native from death. Such a practice could of course apply equally to Nairobi, but the aspect of the case with which we are most impressed is that the fever is at present so unusually widespread, and so virulent that it demands in an unusual degree, the very active co-operation of all settlers. The appeal could be made on every ground—those of economy, of self-preservation and of humanitarianism. Not the least of the reasons for active assistance is the fact that in all probability the epidemic will not have subsided to normality before it receives a further great impetus from the coming short rains. We believe an appreciation of these facts would go far to enlist the sympathy and help of settlers in the country; at least, if the facts are less alarming than we have suggested—and our information is gleaned from many and widespread country districts where considerable anxiety is felt—it is the clear duty of the Medical authorities to give some reassuring word.

IRELAND. The friends and foes of Ireland have had cause for considerable thought and anxiety these past few weeks, and the cynic may develop Voltaire's gibe that this planet is used as a lunatic asylum by all the other heavenly bodies, by regarding Dublin as the padded cell of such an establishment. For where outside a world in which men have lost their reason or never possessed it could such a page of history be written as that which has been scored across Ireland during the past three months? A "charming" war, a loyalist army sandwiched between another loyalist force and one of rebels, a regret on account of the destruction of Sackville Street arising largely out of the difficulty of finding house room for visitors during the great social week of the year, the almost unwept passing in flames of one of the noblest buildings in Ireland, and the lurking suspicion and hate and destruction that is the almost unrelieved characteristic of the whole of Ireland and all Irish people to-day. There is heroism, doubtless—honourable as well as perverted—there is glory and self-control and infinite self-sacrifice. But much of the

heroism is qualified by the sufferings it compels others to endure. And it is of the essence of the tragedy that more than all else is the mark of the Ireland of to-day that it arises not from the fact that the Irishman never knows when he is beaten, but from the more terrible ignorance possessed by some Irishmen of when they have won a victory. From this tragic unawareness many Irishmen, we gladly acknowledge, are free, and those who are now sustaining the almost incalculable weight of the Provisional Government in an atmosphere of suspicion, disloyalty, covered friendships and great personal danger are in the front rank of those who will make their victory certain primarily through recognising it as such. For the others, and particularly for De Valera, whose successful and continued avoidance of the crown of martyrdom is at once the greatest gift he can make to his foes, and the final barrier to his being numbered with the saints of the cause of Irish freedom, there can be only pity, not untinged, we fear, with contempt, and a determination on a pursuit that shall end only with the incarceration of its objects, and the effective prohibition of their anti-Irish propaganda and activities. Ireland has many foes, mainly of her own house-hold, on both sides of the Ulster Border and of St. George's Channel: the Irish temperament is a wonderful, indefinable thing that few of us can fully comprehend, but which, comprehending, we are compelled to admire and love. It is not immune from the excesses and madnesses of all warm, generous human things; but he would be right, we think, who, seeking it now, looked for its finest flower in those who have retained through all the negotiations with a foreign power, their undimmed zeal for freedom, and who have found the path of peaceful life and reconstruction, more sure a way to noble ends than the flaming way of rapine, fire, murder and the sufferings of others instead of a position in the forefront of the battle for themselves. The hope of Ireland and the Empire lies in the Provisional Government, and in their possession of an arm adequate in strength to the nobility and purity of their aims, and the difficulty and magnitude of their task. The Ireland these men can make with a modicum of that fortune that favours the brave will be a nobler, freer, more blessed thing than that which has for some centuries given England all the anxiety of guardianship, and so few of the greater gains of victory.

* * * *

The E.A. Standard, July 18, 1922.

KENYA UNLUCKY AGAIN. Reuter's intimation, published yesterday, that Kenya is to be omitted from the Wireless Chain scheme for the present, is amplified and partially explained by the message from our South African correspondent, which we publish this morning to the effect that South Africa is proposing to effect a deal with the Marconi Company, which will render unnecessary the system of relay stations of which Cairo, Nairobi and Windhoek were stages, and will enable South Africa to communicate direct with London. We seem to remember that the first of these stations, Cairo, has already been erected, and was to have been in working order many weeks ago, while wireless experts have only lately left Kenya after a visit of inspection as to the suitability of the Thika district for the East African station. The experts' reports are generally believed to have been favourable, and the public of the Colony had been encouraged to hope that some definite steps would shortly be taken to bring East Africa into closer touch with Home. The plan before the Union Government would seem to involve, if not the "final abandonment" of the East African scheme of which our Correspondent speaks, at least its very indefinite postponement, the frustration of the purpose of the Cairo station and the gift of unproductiveness to the Experts' East African report. We regret and deplore the decision not merely because it deprives the Rumuruti or Kitale settler of the opportunity of hearing the "Ring" at Bayreuth or the latest Wall Street prices after his day's work, but because, in the first place, it takes away from this Colony, what might have been a very valuable and increasingly productive link with Home, and also that it registers again the ease with which the welfare of Crown Colonies can be made the sport of more powerful Parliaments and Dominions. We imagine that South Africa may gain from direct means of communication as against the relay system: we remain to be convinced that the Imperial loss resulting from the exclusion of Central and Eastern Africa does not substantially outweigh the Dominion's gain.

THE FATE OF KABETE. We refer in another column to a rumour that has reached us, for the purpose of drawing attention to a possible field for the satisfaction of the overseas demand for smaller holdings than those customarily offered. The rumour to which we refer is that when the Government experimental farm at Kabete is closed down—and by the way, while it is understood that this is to happen, no official announcement on the subject has been made—the land it embraces is to be offered in 50 acre blocks at an upset price of £20 per acre, exclusive of any buildings. The news has come to us from a fairly authoritative source, and there is therefore every reason for believing that the matter has been discussed and a decision come to. His Excellency the Governor is Patron, as is well known, of a local committee prepared and willing to forward news of land for disposal to a considerable number of Indian military and other men, who are making enquiries and an early official announcement is therefore desirable. A further piece of information conveyed to us in connection with the closing down of the Kabete farm is that the department of the Entomologist will be housed at the Scott Sanatorium. This news will, we feel sure, be less popular to many who, like ourselves, have been keenly interested to see what use the Government proposed making of the generous gift of Sir Northrup McMillan, and will cause general dissatisfaction, as the building and grounds of the Scott Sanatorium are ideally adapted for educational purposes. We trust that our information is incorrect and that room will be found for the Entomologist on one of the 50 acre blocks that, it is said, Government propose cutting the farm land up into. It will be remembered that at the Naivasha Government farm stock sale an announcement was made regarding the disposal of the land; later, the Department of Agriculture, in notifying the Press of the suggested terms, stated that full particulars would be advertised in the *Official Gazette*. There has been an issue of the *Gazette*, subsequent to this notification, but we have scanned its pages in vain for the advertisement in question. It has been necessary of late to criticise the delay in many actions on the part of Government, apparently almost designed to keep the public in ignorance on many matters on which they very naturally desire the fullest and earliest information, and we trust the voluntary offer of His Excellency, when he first assumed the office of Governor of Kenya, and which appears to have been forgotten or overlooked, that he would keep the public constantly in his confidence, will be recalled, and a more satisfactory course of action followed in the future.

FILLING HIGH POSTS. Mr. F. W. Major has left Kenya on leave prior to retirement, and it would not be surprising to learn that investigations by the responsible authorities are being made with a view to the appointment of a successor. Our interest in the matter lies chiefly in the area within which those enquiries are being prosecuted, and we would invite the Bowring Committee, as the people's Cabinet, to take steps to express the public view on this matter. That view, with little or no qualification at all, is that such enquiries should be exhaustive within Kenya and adjacent territories before the Colonial Office is asked to give a considerable promotion to some official in another Colony or Protectorate, whose knowledge of Kenya, is confined to school-lessons. We hold very strongly, and recent experience but strengthens the conviction, that the senior posts in this Government Service that can, appropriately, and with advantage to the Colony, be filled by men who have spent all their lives elsewhere, are very few indeed. We should regard the Governorship, the Chief Justiceship, the General Managership of the Railway, and perhaps the Directorship of Public Works, as possible examples of posts in which a wider knowledge gained elsewhere might be a credential for distinguished fulfilment of the heavy responsibilities those posts involve. But there would be few others—and of such we should not number the Commissioner of Customs. That office, we believe, can fitly be held as a prize of good service within this Service and within that Department, since it would appear to demand qualifications that may be acquired as easily in Kenya as elsewhere. We would in no sense deprecate the enlistment in the service of this Colony of men who had had experience in the Home Civil Service or in other Colonies; rather we would welcome it. But we do condemn the principle that it should be a *sine qua non* that that enlistment should be so generally resorted to in respect of the senior posts. Such officials are frequently but little adaptable to strange conditions, and so far from their experience elsewhere fitting them for local work, it not infrequently, we believe, proves an obstacle to efficiency. We are in sympathy with the idea of allowing men with experience gained elsewhere to enter the more junior posts of the service, and thus acquiring a sufficiency of local knowledge to befit them, in competition with others who have not served elsewhere, for senior posts as they become vacant. We look to the Government to assert this principle in the instance of the Commissionership of Customs—and we do not think that if they commence their investigations at Mombasa they will require to look far overseas for a fitting occupant of that high post.

Like "The Greys"
WATSON'S
SCOTCH No. 10 WHISKY
"Quality."
Change
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The E.A. Standard, July 19, 1922.

A SCRAP OF PAPER. It is with a full sense of responsibility that we give prominence to-day to the effect of a draft Ordinance published "for general information and criticism"—what irony!—relating to the disposal of unclaimed balances of pay due to the next of kin of those members of the Military Labour Corps who fought and died in the War in this country and German East Africa. We give it that prominence deliberately as it appears to us that the danger confronting the reputation of this Colony and its white people in the eyes of the native races demands drastic and decisive action on the part of the public prior to the session of the Legislative Council at which it will be discussed. We say at once that we can but believe the local Government is as opposed to the principle of the measure as the veriest negrophile would desire, and it would not be surprising to learn that the Secretary of State has urged upon the final authorities at Home the scandal and shame of this proposed breach of faith. The Colony in its own self-defence must reinforce any official protests that are made, and we appeal with all the earnestness at our command to the Reform Party, the Convention of Associations, the Church, and all those for whom a pledged word means anything at all to take action at once that shall effectually prevent this confiscation to the advantage of either the local or Imperial Government of money that never was theirs, and to which in fact they had never, until now, asserted any claim. The provision of the 1918 Ordinance devoting unclaimed moneys to the Native Trust Fund was based on the dictates of common morality, but its essential characteristic was that it was a gratuitous offer. Public opinion and justice would not have been grossly outraged by an arrangement whereby any unclaimed balances should revert at the expiry of a given period, to Revenue. But no such provision was made; we voluntarily—and incidentally rightly—dedicated that sum "for the benefit of the tribes to which the natives belong," and *the Imperial Government, through the Secretary of State, approved the Ordinance*. It is therefore the good faith of the Imperial Government that is at stake, though the public of this Colony, through past experience, will not be unprepared for the gratuitous allocation to themselves, by their very active critics in London, of a large share of the blame. That is a danger every element of self-regard will be engaged to oppose, but we base our advocacy of strong action now on the simpler and more immediate claims of elemental justice, and in this we confidently invite the co-operation of those with whom we are but seldom in accord, but who are now given an opportunity of showing how far their championship of the native is not mainly detestation of his local "exploiters." We leave entirely for the moment the political aspect of the matter—the intrusion into our Colonial affairs of authorities in England who have no right of meddling, and who exhibit in their claim to that right an entire indifference to Imperial problems that go deeper and farther than matters of money—and we invite the country to express its utter repudiation of any such principles as that embodied in this draft Bill, its refusal to have anything to do with its morality, and its determination to exhibit to London and to the natives of the land in which its white people dwell, its disdain of a policy of economy that is assumed to justify retractation of a promise not to confiscate other people's money. We do not concern ourselves with the amount of the sum involved; we assume it is sufficient to provide the authors of this Bill with a reasonable solatium for the outrage they are giving to their name and conscience; we are not concerned whether the three-year limit imposed for claims is that which obtains at Home, and if not, why this part of a scrap of paper is carefully preserved while the material part of the Ordinance is repealed; nor are we anxious as to the right of any Government to claim to confiscate not only unclaimed pay but undefined "personal property," nor as to the extent to which claims now being sent in are being met. We are not careful to enlighten those who have decreed this new measure on the difference in difficulty in tracing men in this country as compared with Home, nor do we trouble to appeal for generosity to those who have been left in varying degrees of sorrow and destitution by the death of those upon whom no

small proportion of the burden of saving this country was forcibly laid. We are interested in the monumental value of a British Government's word, and with the prestige of the British race, and we suggest to those responsible for the enforcement or withdrawal of this measure, that they are assuming a responsibility to meet the consequences of which may cost them—and us—many thousands of pounds, many valuable years, and incalculable anxiety.

* * * *

The E. A. Standard, July 20, 1922.

REDUCED FREIGHTS. We have received from the General Manager of the Railway the long-expected announcement that the freight on maize for export has been reduced to 13/6, and we are pleased to find that other cereals—barley, beans, oats, peas and wheat—benefit to the same extent, as also does maize meal. A reduction is announced on potatoes which come down to 14/30, and on cotton seed, which now stands at 22/75, from either Kenya or Uganda. We congratulate the authorities and the Bowring Committee on their decision not to confine the reduced rate to maize alone. These new rates—which come into force on Monday next—will, it may be taken for granted, give a great impetus to the growing of agricultural crops, which hitherto, owing to high freights and restricted markets, have been neglected or produced in but small quantities. There is, we understand, at times of the year, a market in South Africa for potatoes, and we look forward to seeing a steady export trade arise in this product in which Kenya excels. The primary object of the new rates, which apply to export produce exclusively, is obviously to create and foster oversea trade, but we would suggest for further consideration, applying them to local sales as well, provided the minimum ten-ton load is held to. Nairobi, we might point out, is the largest local consuming centre, and yet, under conditions as now framed, a truck load of any one of the products named in the General Manager's list, consigned, say, from Kisumu to Nairobi, costs more than it would from the same point to the coast, provided it was booked for export. To emphasise our point still further, we might illustrate the case of a truck of potatoes booked to the order, let us say, of a shipping agency at Mombasa, and another booked to Zanzibar; the one enjoys the reduced rate, the other does not. To our mind this seems not quite right, and it is probably only because the question has not been brought to notice that the differentiation has been made. The producers of the Colony have now before them an opportunity of placing their products side by side with those of other countries, on the world's markets, and, given encouragement by exporting firms, we do not hesitate to say, they will take the fullest advantage of it. We will look with interest to the Customs shipping returns in the future, though it is idle to deny that the magnitude of an export trade is, to a large extent, dependent on the erection of grain elevators at the Coast. In the meantime, and until the large oversea markets become, under the new conditions, our customers, we would especially urge the desirability of facilitating and encouraging production for local consumption, having in view, also, the fact that local employers of native labour, who include a considerable number of Government enterprises, are hit by the continued high internal freight rates.

THE WORLD OF MONEY. The restoration of financial equilibrium in a world that has lost most of its monetary standards, appears to be nearer now than it was some months ago. That, at least, is the most conservative reading of the latest messages from Europe bearing on the financial issues. The cables we published yesterday were, for the most part, of great promise, the main disappointment being the apparent deadlock on the Russian question. The Germans are reported to have paid the sum of reparations due this week, the British Government is paying off its debt to America, and France is modifying her attitude on the question of reparation. We do not think any of these circumstances can be severed and considered as a single isolated fact. Europe and America are slowly moving from politics to the problems of bread and butter. The Bankers' Conference, held between Genoa and the Hague, was evidence of this, and the possibility of its resumption is one of the most hopeful elements in world history to-day. If the Conference resumes, it will apparently take place under conditions of a less tenacious hold on the sanctity of "war debts"—that evil phantom that has stood between the world and peaceful progress with something more than merely separating effect. The indemnity—the root of all the troubles—seems, in French eyes, less desirable an object than before, though the rest of the world must realise that any reduction of Germany's liability to France is doubled on its effect on the respective Budgets and the other members of the long chain of international debtors must weigh against their sorely varied assets as represented by these and exchange fluctuations over the past seven years, against their love for their present discomfort and insecurity. How far the experience of the past three years of international finance has imparted to those who have participated lessons of permanent value, we are unable to say: it can at least be assumed that a protracted voyage of discovery is less necessary in those waters than in the stormy seas of Russian diplomacy on which Europe has but recently embarked, and from which she seems hastily to have put back to port. Europe and America appear to be re-establishing their bearings, and though a £ sterling at 4.50 dollars, and a Bank of England rate of three per cent. are no more secure than the other landmarks of the financial horizon, they are not wholly misleading indications of a clearer and more enjoyable atmosphere.

* * *

The E. A. Standard, July 21, 1922.

OUR DEFENCES. There is a serious side, we fear, to the circumstances to which reference has been made in the Courts this week, that a band of Armed Constabulary, amenable to little discipline, and answerable to no clearly-defined authority, albeit in receipt of no apparent pay from public funds, is engaged in roaming about Jubaland, ostensibly for keeping order, a task which, doubtless, they perform efficiently in their own way. They are a body for whom no one is anxious to stand sponsor, and their duties and activities have never yet been strictly defined. Members of the Bowring Committee will almost certainly take notice of this very remote line of defence that the country possesses in their dealings with the Military Vote, which is a task of considerable responsibility, complicated by numerous considerations, not the least of which is the position this Colony holds as policeman on behalf of the Imperial Government, of a large area that the latter does not yet find it convenient to hand over to another Power. And there are other circumstances that also tend to render military matters delicate ground for the decision of laymen such as those who comprise the Bowring Committee. It is so vital a matter—that of defence—that the non-military mind feels some diffidence in even criticising the advice of experts, and, though we do not suggest there is any near likelihood of such a course being taken by the experts in this instance, there is the possibility, always, of large and unnecessary expenditure being incurred on the advice of those whose own posts and powers are in danger of curtailment, but who are able to clothe their lesser, baser motives under the guise of anxiety for the welfare of their critics and the security of the State. We should not be so foolhardy as indiscriminately to cut down our present defensive apparatus, but we cannot grant for a moment the plea that the elaborate scheme appearing in the current Budget is the nearest possible reconciliation as between economy and safety. We have waited with some anxiety the development of the Territorial Force Scheme, which now has legal authority and a far from unsubstantial sum of money with which to work. We have been pleased to record the progress of the rifle practice that takes place in Nairobi regularly, under official supervision, and we have hoped for some extension of the practice to other centres, but we are not content yet that the Vote of that money by the Legislative Council was justified on the grounds on which it was submitted to that body. There are, doubtless, reasons for the delay in the energetic prosecution of the sanctioned scheme—though the delay is a significant commentary on the strong advocacy of the urgent passage of the Bill last year—and it may be assumed that if there are these reasons, of economy or of any other class, they are not likely to evaporate immediately, though they may, at a date not far distant, relax their tight hold on the progress of the Defence Scheme, and enable that only partially-examined, and lightly authorised scheme, to operate. In the meantime it appears to us that the time is extremely opportune to undertake a searching examination of our military system, and to effect any change, however radical, that may promise greater efficiency and economy. The appropriate body for this work is undoubtedly the Bowring Committee, and in any such investigation they would doubtless have the very willing co-operation of the many distinguished ex-soldier and ex-sailor settlers this Colony fortunately numbers among its people. The Government, and the public, including those newly settled ex-members of the Forces, have a more clear perception now of the necessities and possible contingencies that would decide the limits of our Army, than they had two years ago, and though the latter realise the strength of the case for progressive and more efficient protection demanded by the expansion of the country, they are not prepared to believe that the elimination of a foreign border has had no effect but enhancement on the essential and unavoidable exigencies of the situation. The Military Vote must be cut down. We do not, therefore, mean that our defences should, in any degree, be weakened. Rather would we indicate that never, from any point of view, has there been a more favourable moment than the present for the entire examination and re-organisation of the Defence Scheme, than has arrived with the coincidence of a quiescent state of the country, an imperative need of economy and a new, untapped reservoir of public self-defence that has assented, even without enthusiasm, to the legal establishment of a Force to organise it. That Force exists, at the moment, on paper, and can be called into being, on terms, but at the moment it has taken no form so fixed that it cannot easily be fitted into a wiser, and sounder, cheaper and more effective scheme than that which now endeavours and professes to secure our safety.

Direct from the Yorkshire British Mills

Buy direct from the actual Manufacturer ... long wearing fabrics at ... prices and save ...

We specialise in INDIGO AND BLACK SERGES GABERDINES FLANNELS AND SUITINGS for ... and ... for yourself.

SIMS & CLIFFE, 24, Pond Buildings, Manor St. BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Thursday Friday & Saturday. 27th, 28th & 29th July, A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

ENTITLED

THE NEW BOY

CAST

Mrs. A. Smith · Capt. A. Smith · Mr. H. F. Schwartze
Miss. M. Blackwell · Mr. F. G. Hamilton · Mr. A. N. Doorly
Miss. W. Lunn · Mr. R. E. Tugman · Mr. S. V. Adams

AND

Mr. R. H. THEO. BLUNT.

BOOKING AT THEATRE ROYAL

Box Office Now Open.

PRICES:—FLS. 4-50 & 3-50
Including Entertainment Tax.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND OUR MEAT SUPPLY. We cannot but regret the Municipal Council's decision on statistics supplied by their Veterinary Officer, but not apparently documented, to continue to allow the slaughter-houses at Mbagathi to remain. Our contention that the slaughter of cattle at Mbagathi originated, fostered and kept alive an illicit trade in stock was, we observe, not alluded to either by Councillors or Major Brassey Edwards, and yet, surely, the suggestion that such a trade exists was worthy of mention and enquiry, and perhaps more so by the Veterinary Officer, who, by virtue of his position, should be alive to the danger of disease if stock, subject to no examination, can be, and are being, brought into the Colony, even for the purpose of slaughter, not only from the Tanganyika Territory, but from areas in the Masai Reserve, where disease has run rampant for years past and where all bovines are subject to contamination. With all due respect to Major Brassey Edwards, we would venture to enquire how statistics, in any degree reliable, can be obtained of European-owned stock, at least prior to the completion of the agricultural census now in course of compilation. The figures given, and the classes into which European stock are divided, are, we submit, purely speculative, and there are those who will query, if not challenge, the accuracy of the assertions, firstly, that out of a total of 133,000 animals of all types, only one-fifth are males; and of these only some 40 per cent. available for a meat supply; and secondly, the amazing statement that Masai stock provided as good beef as could be obtained anywhere. We assert, as the result of personal observation, that, at fat stock sales of grade animals, butchers—the exclusive purchasers—have formed rings, and have not only obtained their supplies at extremely low figures, and have then, between them, not been able, or willing, to acquire anywhere approaching the number of bullocks offered. We do not pretend to speak with any knowledge, theoretical or practical, of the proportions of beef that a bullock provides for European and native trade, but those to whom we have referred the subject have expressed an opinion that differs widely—very widely—from the percentages, i.e., twenty per cent. to European consumers, and the remainder to natives, presented by Major Brassey Edwards. Very frequently have we made reference to the falling prices of cattle, and the truth of our statement can be proved by anyone caring to attend the numerous auction sales that are held, and yet we notice that Major Brassey Edwards alludes to the enhanced value of grade cattle. We would have it understood that we are not primarily advancing the claims of European stock farmers, though we consider they are entitled to far greater support than they at present receive, but we are out to prevent, by every possible means, the spread of stock diseases. We will welcome correspondence from our readers, and in particular from those, if any, who are in a position to show that our advocacy of the closing of the Mbagathi slaughter-houses is wrong.

Erecting a Pillar Box.

Yesterday morning the new P.O. Pillar Box was placed into position in front of Nairobi House. There was not a little fuss and commotion, continuing through several hours, and some score of native workers, one European and three Indian supervisors, and a curious crowd of passers-by as disinterested advisers took part in the operation. The box in front of the Court was still standing.

FOR SALE

JAGGERY. — Uncrystallised Brown Sugar at Shilling Cents 24 per lb. in 36 lb. lots, f.o.r. [illegible]

PAIR horse or mule [illegible] with [illegible] practically [illegible] Gilgil.

FOR SALE or Partnership, 160 440, or 600 acres highly developed Coffee Land. Pick of the Country, Higher Kyambu. For sale, 2,000 acres, Songhor; Coffee, Sugar, Stock.—Apply, Voucher 434, "Standard," Nairobi.

SHADE Trees for Coffee, Albizzia Moluccana Fls. 15 per pound, postage paid on 1 lb. orders and over. Order early. New Crop now on hand—Messrs. Hodson Bros., Kasenyi Estate, P.O. Mubendi, Uganda.

THREE PURE-BRED [illegible] full grown. Shgs. 75/- each or offer. [illegible] A. BURSELL, Box 420, Nairobi.

FORDSON Tractor, practically new, very little used, in perfect running order, Florins 1,200 or nearest offer.—Apply Voucher 444, "E. A. Standard."

RHODE Island Reds, a.c. Cockerels, [illegible] 7/50. Pullets, ditto [illegible] Sittings 15, 10/-. Newlaid eggs 4/- per doz.—P. O. Box 216, Nairobi.

FOR SALE, Pedigree Berkshire Boar; 14 months old. Three Cross-bred sows in pig, but unrelated to boar, also 14 young pigs; will sell separately or accept fair offer for the lot.—Apply, Voucher 450 "Standard."

COFFE PLANTS: Blue Mountain, French Mission 50,000 transplanted [illegible] well grown, seven months [illegible] Correspondence and inspection invited.—BARDWELL, Songhor.

ONION SEEDLINGS— My well-known Australian Brown Spanish, Sh. 10 per 1,000, ready to transplant middle August. Please book orders now. — COL. PATERSON, Gilgil.

B.S.A. MOTOR CYCLE, guaranteed sound in every part, good tyres; [illegible] only. Fls. 450/- [illegible] can be tried anywhere.—Voucher 446, E.A. Standard.

WELL-BRED Cocker Spaniel Pups. Fls. 60/- each.—G. Le Blanc-Smith, Gilgil.

SOMALI PONY, young, strong, gelding; Good paces, perfect mouth and manners. Good ladie's mount or for [illegible] £25 or near offer. Almost new saddle, bridle, brushes, etc. £10. Voucher No. 452, E. A. Standard, Nairobi.

SEED Wheat for Sale, K.T. No. 1. Sh. 9/- per load of 60 lbs. F.O.R., Molo. (Cash with order). The above is of excellent quality, rust resisting, and a very good yielder, 40 bushels per acre is quite common on our Keringet Farm.—Apply, Powysland, B.E.A. Ltd., Molo.

WANTED

WANTED, 8—14 N.H.P. Steam Engine, in good condition.—Apply, stating terms, P.O. Box 54, Jinja (Uganda).

TO LEASE bearing coffee shamba [illegible] or three [illegible] with option purchase [illegible] twenty miles Nairobi. Partnership might be considered. Apply Voucher No. 451, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED, 6 to 7 N.H.P. Steam Engine [illegible] Creamery, Lumbwa.

LOST

FOX TERRIER Dog, small, heavily marked with black; very short tail, answers to "Spot." Very highly prized by Mrs. Combe-Williams. Please bring to Mr. Sims' Bungalow, Muthaiga. Reward

Mails and Shipping

ARRIVALS.

s.s. "Karagola" from South Africa.

s.s. "Dundrum Castle" from Europe.

DEPARTURES.

s.s. "Karagola" for Bombay.

VESSELS IN PORT.

s.s. "Dundrum Castle".
s.s. "City of Madras."
s.s. "Zambezia."

ARRIVALS EXPECTED.

s.s. "Karoa" from Bombay July 22.
s.s. "Grantully Castle" from South Africa, July 22.
s.s. "Neuralia" from Europe July 24.
s.s. "Dumbea" from Madagascar July 24.
s.s. "Alberto Cavaletto", from Europe, July 23.
s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros" from Europe, July 26.

DEPARTURES PROJECTED.

s.s. "Karoa" for South Africa, July 23.
s.s. "City of Madras" for Beira, July 23.
s.s. "Grantully Castle" for Europe, July 23.
s.s. "Dumbea" for Europe July 24.
s.s. "Dundrum Castle" for South Africa, July 24.
s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros" for Madagascar, July 26.
s.s. "Neuralia" for Beira, July 29.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Europe, per s.s. "Dumbea", July 23.
For South Africa, per s.s. "Dundrum Castle", July 23.
For Madagascar, per s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros", July 25.
For Beira, per s.s. "Neuralia", July 28.

GENERAL INFORMATION

s.s. "Dundrum Castle" is bringing 622 bags of European mail.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EX-SOLDIER to [illegible] occupation [illegible] improvement conditions, Soldier Farm in return for share in property.—Apply Beales & Smithson, P.O. Box 320, Nairobi.

WANTED, the Services of an Experienced Water Finder.—Apply, stating qualifications and terms to Voucher No. 449, *E.A. Standard.*

A SEYCHELLES NURSE on farm, [illegible] with [illegible]—Apply to A. BURSELL, Box 420, Nairobi.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OWNERS. J. H. D. Beales, late Manager of Government Stock Farm, now on a visit to England, returning to Kenya in November, via South Africa, with breeding cattle, is prepared to undertake the purchase on commission of pure bred Stock in England or South Africa. Address enquiries to Messrs. Beales and Smithson, Ibea Buildings (P.O. Box 320, Nairobi).

MRS. LENNOX CUNINGHAME highly recommends thoroughly experienced English maid with her in England ten years; accomplished dressmaker and renovator, requires daily or weekly work; also care of children during evenings or week-ends.—M. Miles, Y.W.C.A., Nairobi.

HIGH-GRADE, GRIT FREE CLAYS.

ANYONE Interested in white, blue, [illegible] high quality clays occurring in Entebbe [illegible] invited to communicate with the Director of the Geological Survey, Uganda.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY Qualified English Governess seeks position; free July 28th.—Apply Voucher No. 7, "E.A. Standard."

BOOK-KEEPER (Lady) Typist, Correspondent; plenty of initiative, control staff, &c., seeks responsible position. Excellent references. Write now.—Apply Voucher No. [illegible] "E.A. Standard."

CHESS

BY A. H. SPENCER PALMER.

Correspondence relating to this column should be addressed to "The Chess Editor, East African Standard, Nairobi."

SOLUTIONS.

PROBLEM No. 419. (Mortimer & Langstaff.)
Key Q—K3.
If P moves, Q—B6 mate.
.. K .. Q—Kt5

This is a "Change-mate" problem, and the smallest on record. As things are originally White has a mate at B8 for any move of Black. When the key is made this mate has to be given up in exchange for the mates above.

PROBLEM No. 420. (Keshab D. Dé.)
Key-move, 1. Kt—Q5.
A. 1...K x Kt; 2. Q—B3 ch, K x Kt; 3. B—B3 mate.
If 2...K—Kt4; 3. B—K8 mate.
B. 1...K—K5; 2. Kt—Q3 ch, K x Kt; 3. B—B3 mate.
If 2...K x P; 3. Q—B6 mate.
If 2...K—Q6; 3. Q—QB3 ,,
C. 1...K—B7; 2. Kt—Q2, Any move, 3. Q—QB3 mate.

A remarkably clever and elusive composition on which we have more to say next week.

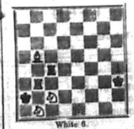
MR. ELKINGTON'S PROBLEM.
Key-move, P—B8,=Kt.
Any move, Kt (g6) mates.

Solvers' names held over till next week.

Nos. 416, 417, 418 solved by T. H. Elkington, and J. K. Forbes, Kyambu, but received too late for insertion last week. When our Solving Competition begins time will be strictly limited.

In reference to the game played in the Weston Tournament between Blake and Tregaskis, of which we publish the score and a diagram in our column of the 10th June, inviting a better 13th move than the one played by Blake, we venture to suggest 13. B—B3, offering a pretty sacrifice of the B, but winning the Q. In any event it seems certain to have led to a win in less moves than the text. White may have calculated that the Q would cost too much, but he seems to have overlooked the mate in four which he can force if Black tries to save his Q. For if 13...Kt x B; 14R—Kt, Q—B1; 15. Q x P ch, etc.! Local opinions of end-gamers, veterans and others would be welcomed.

PROBLEM No. 425. (By Sam Loyd.) Black 3.



White 6.

White mates in two moves. SOLUTION INVITED.
POSITION: White K, h3; Q, e1; R, h3; B, b5; Kts, b1, c2.
Black, K, a2; B, e4; P, b4.

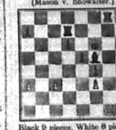
MID-GAME MATES IN MASTERS' GAMES.

We are indebted to Col. Stuart-Prince for six remarkable mating positions that occurred in Master's games while most of the pieces were still on the board. In each there is a forced mate in the stated number of moves. We shall publish one or two each week with one two-move real problem by way of suiting all tastes.

POSITION No. 1. (Steinitz v. Mongredien.)

Black 11 pieces, White 11 pieces. White to mate in 4.

POSITION No. 2. (Mason v. Showalter.)



Black 9 pieces, White 8 pieces. White to mate in 4.

Solutions should reach us by the 7th August.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"F. G. T., UGANDA": Owing to your distance from Nairobi, you are allowed one week beyond the stated time for solutions.

"PRINCEPS": We publish your letter in full. Will reply next week.

TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS: During the Chess Editor's absence from Nairobi, solutions will appear as usual, but Solvers' names will be published one week later.

END-GAMES v. PROBLEMS.

DEAR MR. CHESS EDITOR,—I am not quite sure whether the expression, "ancient veteran," used by you in your 'Notes' of the 8th of July, is applicable to me. Perhaps, as my hair is grey, and I am on the way to the sixties, I may fairly claim, at all events, to be approaching the decrepit and senile state which your expression apparently seeks to convey. But if you, Mr. Chess Editor, will kindly admit me to the order without further proof: then I will also lay claim to be one of the "few ancient veterans" who could tolerate a chess column of end-games week after week. I might go even further than this and say that personally I should take a much greater interest in the end-games than in the problems, and that it would not be at all surprising if, among the regular readers of your columns, there are not others who, while neither "ancient" nor "veterans," would also welcome a selection of end-games. I notice that the end-game study which finds place in the current number of the *Standard*, is headed "No. 1," which appears to indicate that it is the first of a series. I trust, then, that you, whom I know to be a confirmed and deliberate "problemist," are beginning to recognise that these studies have certain attractions.

It is not proposed to enter here into the respective merits of problems and end-games, their distinctive beauties and possibilities. There is no quarrel between the advocates of either department of chess. I would, however, point out that it is now generally recognised that, for the improvement of play over the board, end-games are a more profitable study than problems and that a series of well-annotated and instructive end-games would assist in raising the playing strength of your readers in that portion of the game in which amateurs are usually the weakest.

Yours, etc.,
"PRINCEPS."

Nairobi, 12th July.

GAME No. 278.

Being the first game played in the 1922 Kenya Championship, is held over until next week owing to lack of space.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER"

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON NEW BILL.

IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

With reference to the article published in the E. A. Standard on Wednesday entitled "A Scrap of Paper" dealing with the disposal of unclaimed pay due to natives of the Military Labour Corps in respect of service in the late war, the following official statement has been received. It will be observed that the responsibility appears to lie with the Army Council and the Imperial Treasury.

"Some 400,000 natives passed through the books of the Military Labour Corps during the War. In the early stages of the war no reliable system of identification of individual natives enrolled was in vogue, and until a finger print system was adopted in 1918 great difficulty was experienced in a large number of cases in identifying natives to whom military pay was due, especially owing to the fact of change of names or incorrect names given on enrolment.

"Owing to this and to the difficulty in certain cases of tracing the relatives of known deceased and missing porters, at the end of the war there were large numbers of credit balances due to native carriers outstanding. An Ordinance, No. 35 of 1918, entitled "The Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance," was passed in December, 1918, giving powers to deal with such unclaimed balances. Section 13 of this Ordinance enacted that, in the event of any such balance remaining undisposed of for three years, the money might be applied for the benefit of the tribe to which the missing native belonged.

"This provision was on the lines of the Imperial Act, the "Regimental Debts Act of 1893," which provides that arrears of pay due to a deceased soldier may be applied to funds for the benefit of the widows or children of soldiers dying on service.

"In pursuance of this arrangement it was enacted in "The Natives Trust Fund Ordinance 1921" that such unclaimed balances should be paid into the Native Trust Fund. After enactment however the Army Council and the Lords of the Treasury were unable to agree to this disposal of Imperial Funds, and instructions have been received from them, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that all such unpaid balances must be refunded to Imperial Army funds.

"A Bill will therefore be introduced at the next Session of the Legislative Council to repeal the Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance 1918, and another bill to delete the relative provision in the Natives Trust Fund Ordinance 1921."

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S, NAIROBI.

Rev. Dr. Arthur of the Church of Scotland Mission, Kikuyu will conduct the Services on Sunday first at 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. At the morning service, Dr. Arthur will give an address—with blackboard illustrations—to the children. All children connected with the Church are invited to be present.

IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND RUIRU.

(By kind permission of the Bishop and resident chaplain).

11 a.m.—Rev. James F.G. Orr, B.A., B.D.

Nakuru & District Chaplaincy.

Services:—

SUNDAY, JULY 23.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion at Molo Station.
3.0 p.m.—Evensong and Holy Communion at Mr. M. Lewis, Turi.

SUNDAY, JULY 30.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion at Lumbwa Church.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6.
10.30 a.m.—Mattins and Holy Communion at All Saints, Naivasha.
3 p.m.—Evensong at The Syndicate, Gilgil.

W. F. LOW.

Will you please mark off Saturday, August the 19th on your Calendar in red ink, as I hear from the Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. that the second Motor Gymkhana to be held in Nairobi, will come off on that day.

The Polo Association of Kenya Colony have very kindly lent the polo ground for that afternoon, the Football Association have most generously and sportingly changed an important fixture, so that the R.E.A.A.A. Gymkhana should not clash, and I also believe that Col. Fitzgerald and the officers of the K.A.R. have given permission for their band to play.

This Gymkhana is in aid of the E.A.S.P.C.A. who are urgently in need of funds, so as I can guarantee that the six events will be novel, sporting and amusing, I do hope that the whole of Nairobi will turn up, and the funds of the E.A.S.P.C.A. benefit accordingly. The entrance fee will be one florin, and children will be admitted free of charge.

Help on the Road.

If this catches the eye of Mr. Ball of Eldoret, will he please accept the best thanks of the R.E.A.A.A. for all the time and help which he gave Colonel Fagan on the Nakuru-Naivasha road this week. Colonel Fagan's car broke down, and he would have been in a serious predicament if it had not been for Mr. Ball. It is kindly help like this which makes all the difference to the stranded motorist in Kenya Colony.

Naivasha Hotel.

Passing through Naivasha last Friday, I stopped at the Rift Valley Hotel for lunch, and found that it had now changed hands, having been taken over by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, who were running Tudor House Hotel in Mombasa until recently. The Hotel has been improved greatly, the food is excellent, and the waiting good. The whole place has been painted, and white-washed, new curtains have been placed in the dining room and bed rooms, and the end room on the left has been turned into a really nice tearoom and sitting room. Mr. Alexander has just finished making a new Tennis Court, and is also helping to lay out a 9 hole Golf Course, which will be a great attraction for Naivasha when it is completed. The Rift Valley Hotel now also sports a Ford Box Body Car, for meeting trains, and for the general use of residents. The fare charged is one shilling per mile, the return fare empty being 6d. per mile, so what with Mr. Moy's Hupmobile and the Rift Valley Hotel Car, visitors to Naivasha can be assured of always getting joy rides round the district at a reasonable rate.

It may be common knowledge to many of my readers, but for the benefit of those who may be unacquainted with the latest means of transport, I would like to draw their attention to the newly-instituted motor mail service between Kisumu and Kitale, via Eldoret.

Messrs. Thos. J. O'Shea & Co., Eldoret, have been successful in securing the contract for the carriage of mails by motor between Kisumu and Eldoret, via the Kaimosi-Kapsabet Road. In addition to this, their cars will carry passengers at the following rates:—

	Shgs.
Kisumu—Eldoret	30/-
Eldoret—Soy	20/-
Soy—Hoey's Bridge	20/-
Hoey's Bridge—Kitale	10/-

This service will run twice weekly either way, as follows:—

Cars leave Kitale on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 a.m. and Kisumu on Sundays and Thursdays at mid-day.

All seats must be booked and paid for in advance.

A further innovation is a Parcels Delivery service between Eldoret—Soy—Hoey's Bridge—Kitale at a flat rate of Shgs. 2/- per parcel weighing up to but not exceeding 15lbs., and 10 cents per lb. over 15lbs., no parcel being accepted, however, unless the freight is pre-paid.

Bookings can be made at:—Kisumu Hotel, Kisumu; Thos. J. O'Shea & Co., Eldoret; Soy Estate, Soy; Hoey's Bridge Store, Hoey's Bridge; Kitale Supply & Auctioneering Co., Ltd., Kitale; Newtons Ltd., Nairobi.

This new service should supply a long felt want. The new route provides a first class motor road and passes through pleasant undulating country, the scenery being most impressive.

For the information of members who may desire to traverse this section of road at any time, I would like to mention that, despite daily rains, this route is in a fairly passable condition at present, but it includes a number of very nasty hairpin bends, which should be negotiated with the utmost caution, particularly if the road is slippy, otherwise most dangerous accidents may result.

R. E. A. A. A.

HEAVY LIST OF NEW MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members recently elected to the R.E.A.A.A.

Mrs. Margaret R. Douglas, Nakuru; R. C. Swain, Nairobi; Capt. A. H. G. Dunkerley, Ruiru; Arthur Lambert, Nairobi; A. Fenwick, Kyambu; F. J. Dent, Kyambu; C. H. Reynolds, Kisumu; F. Tate, Nairobi; Major H. Hemstead, Nairobi; C. M. Barton, Nairobi; R. P. England, Nairobi; C. V. Rawlins, Nakuru; J. Finch, Nairobi; Rev. Father Mentink, Nairobi; Capt. W. S. Rapley, O.B.E., Nairobi; J. N. Cormack, Nairobi; G. E. Overton, Nairobi; T. B. Coombe-Williams, Muthaiga; J. McBlain, London; A. F. MacRae, Nairobi; G. P. Clement, Eldoret; D. L. Baines, Bukoba; Dr. A. R. Patterson, Nairobi; O. R. Rowlands, Mombasa; R. W. V. Bunbury, Chania Bridge; A. A. Seldon, Nairobi; E. D. Rutherfoord, Chania Bridge; C. M. Methven, Kitale; Major F. C. Jack, D.S.O., M.C., Kisumu; Commander L. Hook, Nanyuki; J. W. K. Pease, Kakamega; Capt. H. E. Ryden, Sugurui, G. Taylor, Nairobi; W. McDonald, Surveys, Nairobi; Capt. A. H. Smith, Nairobi; V. A. Willey, Nairobi; H. D. Beynon, Nairobi; J. R. Orr, Nairobi; Capt. W. B. Kerr, Kikuyu; Capt. H. P. Rice, Eldoret; Rev. A. C. Vodden, Nairobi; J. W. Sparrow, Nairobi; W. L. Lewis, Nairobi; Mrs. G. H. Pickering, Nairobi; A. N. Doorly, Nairobi; R. S. Campbell, Mombasa; T. S. Campbell, Mombasa; Leonard Gilbert, Nairobi; Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood, Nairobi; K. L. Ironside, Chania Bridge; Martin Johnson, Nairobi; Major Laxford, Rumuruti; W. H. Hoey, Hoey's Bridge; L. Kaplan, Nairobi; A. S. McKendrick, Nairobi; C. E. M. Belfield, Nairobi; P. A. Raphael, Nairobi; H. C. Rayne, Nairobi; T. H. Stone, Nairobi; C. E. M. Belfield, Nairobi; Miss R. K. Sharp, Nairobi; J. B. Harris, Nairobi; Geoffrey Walsh, Mombasa; W. D. Bookingsale, Zanzibar; Major A. H. Symes-Thompson, D.S.O., Kyambu; H. A. Edbrooke, Nairobi; F. C. Dewell, Nairobi; F. J. Bicknell, Uplands; A. E. Favell, Chania Bridge; R. Douglas Hamilton, Nairobi; A. J. H. Smith, Koru; M. S. Powell, Nairobi; C. A. Bungey, Nairobi; P. E. Watcham, Nairobi; G. S. Goldsworthy, Nairobi; T. Gordon Nixon, Nairobi; S. H. Apps, Nakuru; J. W. Johnson, Nairobi; Kopperud, Kyambu; Robert Hill, Nairobi; Capt. Lennox Cunninghame, Ruiru; J. P. Heazle, Chania Bridge; Walter Neil Low, Nairobi; J. C. Evgrard, Chania Bridge; W. H. Ritchie, Ruiru; A. Cruden, Ruiru; H. Cruden, Ruiru; H. Hodge, Nairobi; K. Worgan, Fort Hall; Capt. N. Thacker, Fort Hall; Capt. R. F. Rainsford, Nakuru; W. Brown, Mombasa; Geoffrey Simpson, Limoru; Roland M. Shaw, Nairobi; W. M. Nightingale, Naivasha; George White, Nairobi; A. W. R. Bennett, Naivasha; G. C. Oakes, Njoro; M. D. D. Sullivan, Njoro; Capt. Gray Nisbet, Njoro; E. R. Peath, Nakuru; J. W. Eamer, Nakuru; G. Cooling, Gilgil; Trevor Sisson, Njoro; R. O. Stiebel, Tabora; Dr. Amy Gordon Lillingston, Limoru; Douglas Alexander, Naivasha; F. W. Humphries, Eldoret; Arthur Walker, Nairobi; H. E. Rydon, Nakuru; H. F. Murrell, Eldoret; Charles Graham Galbraith, Nakuru; I. C. F. Campbell Clause, Chania Bridge; E. J. H. Ferguson, Chania Bridge; David F. Gilroy, Jnr. Elburgon, W. J. Jenkins, Nairobi; S. Gherdi, Eldoret; W. R. B. Clarke, Eldoret; J. Shankland, Mombasa; Arthur D. le Poer Trench, Nairobi; Ven. Archdeacon W. E. Owen, Kisumu; H. G. Colquhoun, Nakuru; J. P. Cook, Mombasa; A. Wye, Londiani; J. F. Manley, Machakos; S. H. Williams, Kibwezi; W. N. Blain, Nairobi; R. W. Versturme-Bunbury, Chania Bridge; V. F. Jessel, Nairobi; I. Hamilton Twigg, Nyeri; Major R. G. Eyre, Chania Bridge; G. R. Falconer-Taylor, Naivasha; Capt. R. L. Creiz, Lumbwa; H. B. Dunman, Nairobi; A. V. Biddle, Nakuru; A. W. Down, Kisumu; R. E. Misquith, Nairobi; Malcolm G. Kidston, Kyambu; A. G. A. Leakey, Nyeri; D. P. Hickman, Gilgil; A. C. Anstey, W. Kenya; Major C. J. Caddick, Kericho; H. O. Jones, Mombasa; C. M. Armstrong, Nakuru; Theo Blunt, Nairobi; F. Roy, Nairobi; H. L. Geeson, Nairobi; H. J. May, Nairobi; Lt.-Col. Arthur Fawcus, D.S.O., M.C., Elburgon; W. H. P. Parker, Sergoit; J. E. Cockburn, Nairobi; Dr. Henry de Boer, Kisumu; F. N. Hoyt, Kisumu; C. C. Johnston, Kitale; Herbert H. Hartley, Turbo Valley; Corry F. Ferguson, Turbo Valley; T. W. Lazenby, Rumuruti; Thos. J. Anderson, Nairobi; Major E. S. Grogan, Nairobi; Miss E. Baird, Kyambu, S. F. Deck, Nairobi.

The Service Co., Ltd.,
MOTOR CARS & CYCLES. FOR SALE
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1921 Model, Artillery Wheels, £595.
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REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
FORD Self-Starter Touring Model.

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A Large Selection, including:—
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MOTOR CYCLES.
CLYNO — JAMES — B.S.A.
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WILL BE
SOLD BY AUCTION
AT OUR PREMISES
ON FRIDAY, JULY 28, AT 2-30 P.M.
Full list will be published in the daily issues on Tuesday, 25th, Wednesday, 26th, Thursday, 27th, and Friday, 28th. Cars will be on view those days.
Deferred terms of payment can be arranged for both new and used Motor Cars and Motor Cycles.
Offices and Showrooms
Sixth Avenue,
Adjoining Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Nairobi.
Telegrams: "Motoring."
P.O. Box 460. Telephone 317.

NAIROBI CHAMBER

VIEWS ON CUSTOMS DUTIES DISCUSSION.

NEW SECRETARY.

The monthly general meeting of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce was held at Mackinnon's buildings on Thursday afternoon, when some 14 members were present; Mr. Legat was in the chair.

After the minutes had been passed by the Chamber the report of action including the recommendation by the Committee of the appointment of Mr. B. W. Playfair as Secretary of the Chamber was discussed in committee, and finally adopted.

A letter was read to the meeting from the P.M.G. proposing the establishment of a cash on delivery (or value payable) system in this Colony, which would be designed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to pay for articles sent to them at the time of delivery and the requirements of traders and others who wish to obtain through the agency of the Post Office the value of goods supplied by them.

Mr. Howse emphatically urged that the suggestion contained in the letter should not be favourably considered. It was popularly regarded as sound economics to keep money circulating in the country, and this proposal to establish a cash on delivery system was absolutely and obviously detrimental to commerce.

Mr. Epstein reminded members of the heavy rates and taxes and rent of buildings commercial houses had to pay in order to carry on their business.

Mr. Barret opined that it would be advisable to reply to the letter giving as many reasons as possible against the P.M.G.'s proposal, and the appointment of a committee to do so was accordingly carried unanimously.

The Chamber decided to forward a proposal from the B.E.A. Farmers' Association regarding the public recognition of standard weights of 200 lbs. nett for maize and 180 lbs. nett for maize meal, to the Joint Standing Committee and the Produce Exchange Committee for their recommendation.

A Madagascar Show.

A letter from the Government of Madagascar to the Government of Kenya Colony was read stating that it was proposed to hold an exhibition at Antananarivo suggesting an interchange of agricultural, mineral and industrial products with a view to improving the economic relations between the Colonies, which had been forwarded to the Chamber asking for an expression of opinion.

Mr. Kemp thought it a matter for individual effort. Mr. Tannahill agreed, and felt certain that the Government of Kenya would not find the money for a stand at the exhibition. The Chamber accordingly decided to reply to this effect.

Discussion ensued on the rules for auditors under the Companies' Ordinance, and it was decided to leave the matter to the sub-committee, who would report to Government direct.

Captain Ward then read the proceedings of the recent half-yearly meeting of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce.

Customs Duties.

Capt. Ward referred to the sad and unexpected death of Mr. Hughes Davies, a Mombasa delegate, who had taken an active part in the work of the meeting of Associated Chambers, and members of the Chamber present rose from their seats for a short interval as a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Tannahill submitted that in regard to the new Customs Duties Mr. Barret in the line of action he had adopted, and as the Nairobi Chamber's delegate to the Associated Chambers had not rightly interpreted the terms of their resolution, which had been to the effect that no immediate action be taken by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, but consideration would be accorded any concrete suggestions brought before the Chamber regarding the matter.

Mr. Tannahill further enquired what action had been taken by the Executive of the Association of E.A. Chambers of Commerce in regard to the new customs duties, whereupon the Secretary read the following letter which had been forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, Nairobi: "I have the honour by direction of the Association of E.A. Chambers of Commerce, to inform you that the resolution passed by the E.A. Section of the London Chamber of Commerce (published in the *E. A. Standard* as from their own correspondent) that the [illegible] of the London Chamber had passed a resolution protesting against the imposition of the new duties in Kenya") coincides with the opinion of the commercial community. I am further instructed to ask that this may be communicated to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies by cable, the cost thereof to be charged to this Association, also that a copy of the resolution passed by this Association at its last half yearly meeting at Mombasa, on the subject of these duties, copy of which has been already sent to you, may be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the next mail."

Mr. Barret explained that the resolution had been passed after he had arrived at the coast, and at had found that it was contrary to the views of every other delegate at the meeting. Accordingly he understood his tactical position as being that of trying to temper the wind to the shorn lamb. A lengthy discussion had taken place, and the final form of the resolution was the most favourable the Chamber could have expected. He was of opinion that the resolution passed was not really contrary to the Nairobi Chambers's views.

Capt. Ward considered it their duty to do everything possible to protest effectively, as the new customs duties were daily doing a great deal of harm to the commercial community. The report of the delegates was adopted by the Chamber.

Mr. Jacobs proposed a vote of thanks to the Chamber's delegates to the half-yearly meeting of the Associated Chambers, which was carried unanimously.

The appointments of Messrs. Tyson and Jardin, and Mr. Todd (jun.) in the event of either of the foregoing gentlemen being unable to serve as members of the Committee vice Col. R. F. Truscott and Mr. S. H. Sayer were approved by the Chamber.

The Chamber decided to deal with the remaining items on the agenda on August 3.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

9-30.—Parade Service; Parklands Girl Guides and Brownies.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

6-30.—Evensong: Chaplain continues course on How we got our Bible.

IV. *The Inspiration of Daily Life.*

A. C. VODDEN, Chaplain.

ALL SAINTS', NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

9 a.m.—Sunday School.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and

5 p.m.—Children's Service Scripture Union Rally.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

Tuesday, St. James 7-30 Holy Communion.

Wed. 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

W. J. WRIGHT, (Chaplain.)

THIKA & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

Services at Magadi Lake.

JOHN BRANDRAM, Chaplain.

The E.A.M.R.

The annual dinner of the East African Mounted Rifles will be held at the New Stanley Hotel on July 26. It is to be hoped as many as possible of the members of this old and well remembered force will attend. To-day is the last day for sending notifications to the Hon. Secretary.

H.E. on Safari.

An official report on the Governor's recent visit to the Kavirondo Country has been received and will be published in due course.

White Rhino Hotel
NYERI
Under new management is being rapidly improved. Perfection expected Shortly.

HOW TO FIGHT DROUGHT

Valuable South African Recommendations.

PRICKLY PEAR A STANDBY

(From our South African Correspondent.)

Pretoria, June 22.

The Drought Commission was appointed by the Government on September 24, 1920, under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. S. David du Toit. In its interim report, now issued, there is a fund of suggestions that will be of use to Territories beyond the Union, and it is possible that the Kenya Agricultural Department may find in it much to think over.

Since the white man has been in South Africa (says the report), enormous tracts of country have been entirely or partially denuded of their original vegetation, with the result that rivers, vleis and waterholes described by old travellers have dried up or disappeared. The logical outcome of it all is "The Great South African Desert, uninhabitable by man."

Having thus peeped into the future as it might be the Commission, having estimated that the direct losses of farmers during the 1919 drought amounted to not less than £16,000,000, goes on to examine the subject with a view to suggesting means for preventing our country becoming the "Great South African Desert" so fearsomely foreshadowed above. It points out that no proof was submitted that the mean annual rainfall of the Union has altered appreciably within recent historic times. It is the erosion of the soil for which man is responsible, that has reduced the economic value of the rainfall. In this reduced utility of rainfall must be sought the secret of our droughts."

The Commission finds that:—

The kraaling of small stock, which forces the animal to lead an unnatural life, is the prevalent practice among farmers throughout the Union.

The kraaling system necessitates much driving of stock and an increased food requirement, which is particularly disadvantageous in times of drought.

Driving is detrimental to the condition of the animal and seriously endangers its life when, through the effects of a bad season, it is in a weakened state.

Apart from its action on the sheep during times of drought, kraaling as a general practice, is at all times detrimental to the health of the animal and the value of its wool.

Experience has shown that the system of running sheep day and night in suitable paddocks is attended by very small drought losses.

The retention of the old wasteful and destructive method of kraaling and herding small stock is due to several reasons, the chief of which is the presence of the jackal. The Commission emphasises that the jackal is a "dangerous menace to the State," and recommends an effective campaign for the extermination of this pest.

Other reasons are scarcity of water and want of capital.

Lack of full realisation of the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods of small stock farming also plays an important part.

The abandonment of the kraaling system is a necessary step in the reduction of drought losses.

Overstocking.

The practice of overstocking farms is very prevalent throughout the Union.

Several causes are responsible therefor among which are extreme seasonal variations and the optimism of the farmer.

Animals on overstocked farms go into drought handicapped by a low condition, as well as little food in prospect, which circumstances lessen their chance of coming through the drought.

The reserving of fodder for use in times of scarcity is a very unusual practice.

Overstocking leads to over-grazing and all its attendant evils.

Largely responsible for drought losses is the almost universal practice of overstocking the farm, and a failure to make any sort of provision for the drought, which the farmer knows will come on him sooner or later.

Water is the first essential of life, and the provision of adequate supplies of it is a prime necessity in fighting droughts; that Government should encourage farmers in every way possible to improve the water resources of the farm, and that improvement in this direction will act very materially in fighting drought.

Deterioration of Vegetation.

The kraaling and herding of stock leads to a mechanical destruction of the vegetal covering due to trampling.

The lack of sufficient number of drinking places gives rise to a similar result.

Overstocking not only leads to trampling, but also to overgrazing.

Overgrazing tends to destroy perennial fodder plants and encourages the growths of annuals and plants useless for grazing purposes. In this way the grazing yield of a season is diminished and depends more and more on frequent rains.

The effect of overgrazing is very serious when it occurs during the main growing season.

The farmer should therefore endeavour to reduce intensive grazing at this period.

This he can do if his farm is divided into paddocks, for such a sub-division permits of the best possible distribution of the stock over the farm, and allows of absolute rest for paddocks which require it.

Complete grazing control is the first essential of a system of stock farming that will prevent deterioration of the vegetal covering.

Animals in poor condition graze more destructively than if in good condition.

Reserves of fodder for use, when grazing is scarce, are very valuable, not only for keeping stock alive but also for preventing overgrazing at the critical time when vegetative growth is very active.

Even if no permanent damage is done, overgrazing at the period of active growth seriously diminishes the following yield of fodder.

Deterioration in the vegetal covering of the drier parts of the Union has been brought about mainly through the practices of kraaling, herdings and overstocking, together with an insufficient number of drinking places, and overgrazing.

Soil Erosion.

Soil erosion is extending rapidly over many parts of the Union.

Besides slooting, there is a great deal of surface erosion, both by water and wind, taking place.

The soil of the Union, our most valuable asset, irreplaceable and definitely limited in amount, is being removed in enormous quantities annually.

The greater part of this soil and valuable plant food is lost for ever, and while the remainder of the eroded material may do good in some instances, it does much harm in others.

One great damage done by the eroded material is in silting up of reservoirs, and that soil erosion causes greater irregularity in the flow of our rivers, thereby increasing the cost of irrigation works and the cost of producing feeding stuffs.

Drought Standby; The Prickly Pear.

One of the most interesting chapters in the Commission's report is the testimony as to the value of the prickly pear as a stand by for stock in a drought. In this connection the report says:

Many farmers told the Commission how valuable they had found the prickly pear in times of drought, while from information furnished by the Grootfontein School of Agriculture, it would appear that sheep have been kept alive for over 250 days on a diet of prickly pear only.

Now in many of the drier parts of the Union prickly pear is very abundant, yet is not generally used for keeping stock alive in drought times, the reason being that no cheap, simple method of dealing with the formidable spines with which the "leaves" are covered has yet been evolved. The Commission strongly recommends that the Government should investigate the singeing and other methods which are in use in Mexico and Texas with a view to introducing them into South Africa, for, not only is the prickly pear a source of food but also of water. The sheep mentioned above, for example, drank no water during the time of the experiment, and four of them, which were subsequently put on to a diet of prickly pear and lucerne hay, have now been over a year without drinking water, the water requirements of the animals having been fully met by that contained in the prickly pear.

Soil erosion is causing a marked decrease in the underground water supply of the Union, and thereby increases the difficulty of watering stock.

Essential Recommendations.

The essentials recommended by the Commission, as far as the matters of this Report go, are:

1. The organisation of the farming community.
2. The extermination of the jackal.
3. The provision of cheap fencing material.
4. The development of water supply for stock.
5. The adoption by the State of its responsibilities in the control of soil erosion.
6. The investigation by the Agricultural Department of certain grazing and fodder problems.

The Commission, fully alive to the necessity for present-day strict economy presents only these recommendations for earnest consideration, because they all deal with those aspects of the drought problem which are cumulative in their character, heaping up trouble for the future at an increasing rate, and demand therefore immediate action.

The immediate appointment of a Reclamation Officer is recommended, to be attached to the Agricultural Department and entrusted with the duties pertaining to State control of soil erosion.

Humourous Signboards.

A European passing through the Indian Bazaar or along River Road, cannot but smile at some of the Indian forms of advertisement which appear written in quaint English above the shops. For instance a hotel calling itself after a magnificent and world famed building in India but a very poor relation of the Indian edifice, informs its visitors that "A meal always ready—specials according to orders." The main trades carried on in River Road would appear to be barbering, and bicycle and watch repairing, the former customarily inditing themselves as "Perfumery merchants." But they all consider their occupation as "merchant"—it is a sort of general species, with branching orders; thus there is the "Book-binding and litho press merchant," the "Goldsmith merchant"—that order is quite prolific,—the "Oriental and Grocery merchant," the "Tinmaker merchant," the "typewriter and primus repairer merchant," and the "Bakery merchant," whose speciality according to a big and prominent signpost is "Xmas Cakes," the "Fish and Eggs merchant," and, where no else can supply the community, the "General merchants."

Kenya's Gratis Officials.

The case in the Supreme Court this week, in which the "Armed Constabulary" of Jubaland figured recalls that when the provision for this force in last year's Estimates was being discussed in the Legislative Council, considerable play was made by the unofficial members on the responsibility for and general discipline of this somewhat mysterious body of peace-makers (!) They appear to have disappeared from the current year's Estimates, but the country will learn with mixed feelings that, despite retrenchment, one body of officials at least continue to labour for love. It opens a field of possibilities that it may be assumed the [illegible] Committee will be delighted to [illegible]. There may be much [illegible] "regular" or honorary officers.

New J. P.

The appointment of [illegible] F. J. P[illegible] the Peace [illegible]

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For flavour, aroma, quality and *economy*, Brooke Bond Red Label tea is the finest money can buy.
And the famous vacuum tin ensures that this delicious tea always reaches you as fresh as the day it was packed. The Brooke Bond vacuum-packed tin is damp-proof, heat-proof, insect-proof. Mildew cannot attack Brooke Bond tea. You can keep it anywhere, in any climate, for any length of time, and be absolutely sure that when you open the tin you will get a perfect cup of tea, delicious and refreshing.
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RED LABEL IS THE BEST QUALITY.
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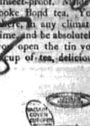

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STANDARD NOTES

Northbound Goods.

Reborns are due by the end of this month.

Lord Kitchener.

It is learned that Lord Kitchener is making a rapid recovery from his recent operation.

A Re-Union.

Attention is drawn to the K.A.R. Dance at the Mathaiga Club on July 30.

Animal Diseases.

Mr. G. F. Perry's farm on the Mbogo River, Rongai, is declared an infected area (Trypanosomiasis).

Doubtful.

R. D. Hoskins, 3rd grade Kenya Police Constable, has passed the examination required for his rank in the police.

On Circuit.

A Judge of the Supreme Court will hold sittings at Nakuru on August 14, at Eldoret on August 17, and at Kisumu on August 20.

Bonded Warehouse.

A private Bonded Warehouse licence for a godown situated near the Mombasa railway station has been granted to Messrs. Bonsiad and Clarke Ltd., up to January 1, 1926.

Legislative Council.

Mr. A. C. Ross and Sir Frederick Spedding have been elected members for the Mombasa and Kikuyu constituencies on the Legislative Council respectively. It is understood that a doubt exists as to Sir Frederick's eligibility as his name does not appear on the 1921 Voters' Roll.

A Merchant's Death.

Mr. Hughes Davies, a well-known young merchant of Mombasa, and a delegate to the recent session of the Associated Chambers, died suddenly on Tuesday at Mombasa, from cerebral malaria.

Received.

A copy of the Report of the Uganda Road and Railway Report for the year 1924 has been received.

Outward Bound.

The s.s. "Nieuw" left London for Mombasa on July 15 with the intention to arrive on or about August 15.

Arrival of Mails.

Mails despatched from Mombasa on June 20, arrived in England on July 15.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

The Bank of England Rate fell on Thursday last to the exceptionally low figure of 5 per cent., which, it is believed, has not been reached since January, 1914.

Coffee Market.

Messrs T. H. Allan & Co., reported on Saturday that the London Coffee Market was dull and prices for East African varieties being fairly steady.

For a Holiday.

The visitors to Mombasa is at present delightful, and days and nights are. Now is the time for those living in the highlands to be bounds by a holiday at the coast.

The Metropole.

It is surprising and agreeable to see the Metropole in the Metropolitan Hotel at Mombasa. The place has been renovated and kept up in a palatial style. The table is good and within the management's reach. Mr. Pugh the comfort of all visitors is assured.

Another Pioneer Dead.

The death took place during last week of Barnabas John Harrison, an old hunter of this country who died, while on safari, from fever. He was an elderly man, of about 40 years of age, and had been in Africa for many years. He appeared to be possessed of enough vitality to do a hard day's work on the safari and travelling by ox waggon, and to be game enough to keep pulling the ox-waggon. He lived out in the "Bush" and it is supposed that he was taken ill while far from help and on the 4th Friday, his boy, Kibiri, brought news into Athi River and informed the police, who went out to the body and said it is to Nairobi. He was buried yesterday.

Boxing.

During recent boxing bouts at Thika, Nairobi, spectators are advised to hold tickets and stubs in lieu of their details and to hand each ticket. Failure to adopt this precaution has led to many random theft every but attention is not an incentive to pickpockets, and tickets are easily obtainable from the Registrar of Boxing Nairobi, and the initial cost (from 10/- including registration) will more than amply repay the trouble taken.

Contract Fees.

The following notice, under the Masters and Servants' Ordinance, 1910, appears in the last *Official Gazette*: "In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 7 of the Masters and Servants' Ordinance, 1910, His Excellency the Governor hereby gives notice that the following fees shall be paid on the attestation of all contracts of service, foreign or other: (1) Where such contract includes only one employee, Sh. 1/-; (2) Where such contract includes more than one employee, for each additional employee, Sh. cl. 50."

Race Week at Widenaeyer.

Messrs. Saul Wilkeway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., are making special display of most attractive new goods in every department throughout their large store. Drapery, materials, cutlery, sports, clothes, sashes, satins, and dainty crepe de chines of the newest designs and colourings for smart frocks are in evidence, while in the millinery department there is amongst others a very attractive line of ladies' coloured felt hats, s'shapers modestly priced from Sh. 8.50. The shoe department, is showing many beautiful models in ladies' gold and silverpaid brocade shoes for evening wear, together with excellent styles of white pumps and canvas footwear, gentlemen's dress shoes and sandals and slippers for children. Agents will be found really substantial travelling trunks at astounding low prices, useful luggage, raincoats, and bedding, rugs and steel glass vacuum flasks at Sh. 11/50 stand out prominently amongst the medley of splendid goods. Mr. Hall, Fathers to his store will be welcomed and courteously attended to by a most obliging staff.

The Fate of Kabete.

There is reason to believe that on the closing down of the Experimental Farm at Kabete the land attached will by cut up into 50 acre blocks and sold at an upset price of Sh. 20 per acre. It is said that the moderate department will thereafter be housed at the Scott Laboratories.

Police and R.A.S.P.C.A.

It is understood that the Nairobi Police authorities intend actively enforcing the Township Regulations concerning owners of carts to inscribe their names thereon, as there are 1,000 carts have recently encountered difficulty in tracing the persons responsible in crushing cases.

Nairobi Coffee.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., the representatives of Messrs. John K. Gillian & Co., Ltd., send the following report received by cable from Messrs. John K. Gillian & Co., dated London, July 14: "Nairobi 1,000 bags sold during the past fortnight average 90/- per cwt. Good quality bold sold at half up to 102/-, per cwt. No change in market."—The following further information by courtesy of Nairobi Coffee received in the forgoing cable information: "Nairobi Coffee in London for the fortnight received mainly of inferior quality as to its offering towards the end of the crop. Good ripe quality, well prepared, sold full price, as is shown by the high net price paid for bold sort."

Appointments.

Following appointments are gazetted:—

Mr. Hutchinson to be Assistant District Commissioner, Port Hall, Kikuyu Province.

Mr. J. Cosgrove to be Assistant District Commissioner, Port Hall, Kikuyu Province.

Mr. J. Orbon to be Acting Officer Superintendent, Medical Department.

W. McBrierty, DFC to be Acting Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway.

Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Robertson, D.S.O., to be Chief Engineer Construction and Survey Department.

A Prospective Settler.

Mr. Ernest Brewster, and the pioneer of a new industry in Kenya, arrived in Mombasa on June 30. He is a prospective settler, and has come to Kenya to see what he can do in the way of growing tobacco. He has had experience in Rhodesia, and has come to Kenya to see if the climate and soil are more suitable than those of his former home.

Fever.

Reports come to hand of many cases in the Kisumbe district suffering from malaria, and natives are being reported to their labourers regularly on quinine. It is suggested that in order to enable farmers to attend to others than their own employees (especially the medical officers) might provide supplies of quinine either free or at a low price.

New Steamship Line.

It is understood that the Mallory Transportation Company of America have started a direct line from America to Durban, and that the first vessel will arrive at Durban on August 1. One of the managerial staff is believed to be on board this vessel, and it is probable that he will visit Mombasa with a view to entering a direct line round Africa to America.

A Local Success.

It is refreshing in these times to note the declaration of a dividend by the local Building Society, which is a local success in this home. This little concern notwithstanding the apathy of the general public has been quietly carrying on its work and in spite of its small number of shareholders has been paying out steady dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. or a little more. With a large membership it would of course be able to earn larger dividends for members and it affords a profitable means of saving money by small monthly deposits.

Malaria Epidemic.

During the past month, an epidemic of malaria has been experienced in and around Nairobi. Quite a number of Europeans have been affected, but they does not appear to have been any fatal case. Amongst the natives however, the malady has been severely felt, and the Native Hospital has been hard at work dealing with it, and during the last two or three weeks 4 deaths have occurred among adults.

To Meet Bishop Gwynne.

Mrs. Heywood was "At Home" at Bishopsbourne on Saturday afternoon last to meet a number of friends to meet the Bishop of Kenya and the Bishop of Uganda, of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood received their guests at the garden entrance, and tea was served on the lawn. H.E. the Governor and Miss Grigg were among the guests. The K.A.R. band played selections of music.

The Dagoretti Murder.

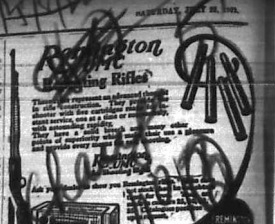
Dagoretti Corner, had one of the most important native witnesses in the case in question, the murder being charged with the murder of two Indians at Dagoretti recently, escape from the compound. It is believed that he has made for the Kikuyu reserve, and the police are making every endeavour to trace this individual and bring him back.

Grain Export.

Mr. Ross has been required from the Secretariat, relating to the exportation of grain, and the grain storage plant at the Coast to which reference was made in this paper on Saturday last. The Secretary's enquiries most of the details necessary for the proper establishment of no useful purpose at this date would be served by publication.

"Slander ate Cassar."

The Church of Christ on Sunday there was a large congregation, including a number of other members of the Government, when the Archdeacon of Kavirondo delivered the text, "Slander ate Cassar" Cassar had a claim on the loyalty and affection of those to be benefitted and the tragic history of the upheaval to recognize that slander ate Cassar. The speaker brought forward and unwanted hence the sequel to a number subjects. Archdeacon Owen urged that Britain in Africa had brought enormous advantages and civilization, and that in the further development of the country the African was essential and a vital claim on the part of the British.



Mr. A. C. Ross, M.L.C.

Mr. Angus Colonel Ross has been gazetted as an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Mombasa.

To Photographers.

Messrs A. H. Wardle & Co., have recently received a very fine selection of Kodak and Butcher Cameras including the famous Pressman Reflex and a large assortment of papers, plates and films. All photographers may discover some interesting items in this well-known and popular establishment.

Modern Buildings.

Prospective purchasers of plots on the Westlands Estate—a place where walking is still might with advantage to themselves consult Mr H. Rosers who will erect houses to any plan or owner requirements, and will also arrange terms if required.

Kamiti Testing Boma.

It is understood that the Kamiti Testing Boma for East Coast Fever, is being closed temporarily, as for some time past but few cattle have passed through and it has been decided to continue work there.

Horse-Sickness.

The outbreak of horse-sickness, which a few weeks ago was causing serious alarm to owners of racehorses in Nairobi and district, has now declined, and during the last week there do not appear to have been any cases of animals contracting this disease.

St. Mark's Church Effort.

An effort is being made at St. Mark's to reduce the debt on the Building Fund, which, up to Sunday last, amounted to something like £200. This sum, it is hoped, will have been wiped off by the time the anniversary of the dedication of the extension comes round in November next. In this endeavour, it is interesting to note that at Sunday morning's service, when the Bishop of Egypt and Sudan acquired the pulpit the collection realised £42. At the evening service the sole part from Mombasa's Kikuyu, "It is Enough, Lord, take away my life" £1 Sterling. Owing to unexpected illness, the police allowance could not be taken. Mr. A. A. White officiated at the organ.

"The New Boy."

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week Nairobi is to see that amusing Farce "The New Boy" staged at the Theatre Royal. A strong cast, which includes a number of favourites, in some new blood, is now busy at rehearsals and there is every reason to anticipate a very successful week. Seats are now being booked.

Property Sales.

The enterprising firm of Messrs. Austin & Co., held a very successful sale of properties in the Stanley Hotel Reading Room on Tuesday last, the whole proceedings being carried out with great efficiency and with an eye to the comfort of those present.

Out of the three properties offered two were disposed of which is good average for a maiden venture.

A farm of 2,000 acres at Aldo Plains formerly the property of the late Mr. John Walsh was bought by Mr. H. Cave for 1500 and a share plot at Grogsnville, realised £800 of 1,000 acre farm at Kikuyu was withdrawn at £9,000.

Before the sale Mr. R. C. S. Austin explained that it was his firm's intention to try and hold a regular property sale each month, and that they are prepared to quote an extremely nominal figure to some advertising and offering it for sale of an absolute sale. This department should be regularly patronized and if as successful as it deserves to be the Norfolk will become a rendezvous for all looking for bargains.

Civil Uniforms.

The *Official Gazette* contains a revised list of officers entitled to wear civil uniforms. Some changes in rank have been made among the senior officers. The public will appreciate the consideration of official feelings evidenced by the changes which have been removed or degraded. "The existing holders of offices which have been promoted from the previous list or transferred to a higher rank may continue to use a personal matter, to wear the class of uniform to which they have hitherto been entitled in respect of such offices." In this connection attention is drawn to Government Notice No. 298, published on page 811 of the *Official Gazette* of 1st September, 1920, regarding the wearing of the white uniform at Court in the land and on all ceremonial occasions." In relation to this, the public may be assured that none of their officials will desire to remove a Court of Law in clothes that are either beneath or very very old.

A Collective Headman.

An interesting point was raised in the Supreme Court, this week when the position of a collective body was raised. It appears that a certain clan of Masai is governed by a committee of members of the clan, no one member of which is headman, but the committee collectively is known as "Headman" called by the District Commissioner to appear before him and failed to do so. The question that arose was whether such a collective body could be punished, although no individual could be punished in himself he was not a headman, whether such a collective body could be inflicted on the whole without reference to the individuals concerned, and if so, how the punishment could be inflicted on the individuals. The Supreme Court Counsel promised to make a submission later.

Swahili Examinations.

The following have passed Lower Standard in Swahili:—

W. P. Shiskh, Labour Inspector Kakamega.

C. M. Armstrong, III Grade European Police Constable.

Hupmobile

The original purchase price of a Hupmobile should be considered only as an investment, for year after year dividends are returned in satisfactory service by this remarkable motor car.

Sole Agents & Distributors: KENYA & UGANDA

The Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd.

Box 179. *NAIROBI, KENYA.*

EGYPT AND KENYA

BISHOP GWYNE'S SERMON AT ST. MARK'S.

THE WAR'S LESSONS.

The Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan (Rt. Rev. Lt. H. Gwynne) officiated to a large congregation at St. Mark's Church, Parklands, on Sunday morning.

It was a great pleasure for him that day, he stated, to speak to those who lived in another part of Africa. It was now twenty-three years since he came out to Africa as a missionary, and his work had been among the very first not only among and the natives of the Sudan but also among his fellow-countrymen, and women. The greatest change which he had charge was very extensive. It was as large as Europe without Russia. It held 14,000,000 people of which number only one million were Christians and the remainder Mohammedans.

Having referred to the settlement in various hostilities of Arabs and Sudanese, and the re-taking of Khartoum by Sudanese troops and Kitchener's army in 1898, His Lordship said it was interesting to note that these countries—East Africa and Uganda and the whole of the Sudan—came under British administration at about the same time. The improvement in the administration of their country had been marvellous. Instead of the old tribal strife, tyranny and oppress on in the days of the Mahdi, there was contentment and happiness in the life of the native.

The war had created unrestful unrest. He knew what a splendid fight we put up in this part of Africa. But the war had brought about a great deal of trouble, and he knew we felt it also. All over the world there was unsettlement and unrest.

Dr. Gwynne then referred to his own experiences in the War, when he was Deputy Chaplain General in France. He dealt at length with the spiritual aspect of the conflict and referred to the gift of relief that passed through England on November 11, 1918, when men said to themselves—"God has allowed us to continue as a race."

He felt very much at home in talking to them that morning, because, they were just the same sort of people he had lived in Khartoum and Cairo; men and women of spirit!! (at to make the world fitter.

THE MUSEUM

NOTES ON SOME

A GROWING COLLECTION

The Museum of the Uganda Natural History Society in the centre in Kirk Road, whose grounds have opened by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday afternoon last, is well worth a visit. The museum is small but contains a number of valuable specimens of old Uganda, which should in a collection of this nature, be of interest to form the nucleus of a local museum and valuable museum.

Thus, quite a number were bids of the country, more great bulls, large bulls, are rarely seen nowadays, and an exhaustive collection holds many in drawers, waiting an opportunity to be mounted in glass cases. There is also a fine specimen of the Uganda kob, which is a number of striking illustrations of a more ornamental type of the antelope family, and a good specimen of a well mounted a number of real size manner.

Another particular feature of the museum is the rapidity with which there is a fairly representative collection. This is not so much the horns, which, although numerous, are not so rapidly acquired as the skins, which are so it is hard to make them in future.

Among the skins are those of the Waller or Giraffe, one of which is very and the other extremely rarely seen.

In the centre of the building, some more exhibits, including specimens of coral, star fish, and other specimens from the sea from Lamu. One of the specimens is a long-fish common to the coast of Africa also on Lamu.

During the dry season this fish burrows into the sand, and experiment showed that it would burrow for 12 feet in the sand.

Another coral or sponge exhibited in the museum is the flying

of the ... outs were out-

...ed to delete a clause ... last moment to the erection of native huts within the Municipal ... The M.O.H. who had brought the matter up informed the Council that it was brought to that those huts which harboured rats and could not be properly looked after, should be destroyed if they desired to prevent plague in European residential areas.

An application by the Asiatic Commercial Cemetery Estate for cemetery, was referred to the Town Planning Committee, as it was a matter concerning the treating of the portion at the junction of Queen Road and Duke Course Road.

R. A. C. COUNTRY CLUB

R.E.A.A.A. CONQUERS ANOTHER WORLD.

The Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. writes:

"The Royal Automobile Country Club is at Woodside Park, Epsom, the estate being of considerable historical interest, comprising an area of 300 acres, with a Country House of the 17th Century, converted to British requirements as a modern Club House. It contains dining, smoking, billiard and drawing rooms, and 18 bedrooms for members and their guests.

"To enable R.E.A.A.A. members to exercise the privileges of membership at Woodside Park, cards of membership, which are issued by the R.A.C. Pall Mall, must first of all be obtained on payment of the out-door games fees (January to December £3/3/-, July to December £2/1/-, any one day £1/6) these cards will be exchanged for membership passes thereon.

"Woodcote Park is 16 miles by road from Hyde Park Corner, and the Country Club Motor meets connection trains at Epsom Station.

"You can take your choice (not desirous of playing out-door games) with you, without payment, but the same must be entered in the visitors' book as introduced by you.

"The golf course of 18 holes measuring 6,300 yards, was 4 signed by one of the best of the ... tects in England, and there are also a splendid lawn tennis court, a fine swimming and hard, croquet lawns, etc."

"REASONS OF VELOT SORE.

Velot sore is a common in districts where green vegetables are scarce ... Sh. 1/- and Sh. 2/- per tin. Department of Agriculture, Nairobi.

The Velot is antiseptic and healing. It is for ... shoes, sheeting, fitting skin ... and pins.

R.A. STANDARD

(WEEKLY)

FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKETS (Sh. 20 to Sh. 1,000)

The Absolute Guarantee and Indemnity Insurance Co.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

MARKET AND KING STREETS, JOHANNESBURG.

WILL PAY

Fl. 10,000 to the right representative of the ... in the ... of the Company ... Sh. 20 ... the ... shall be killed by or accident within ... or Kenya Colony by ... or accident ... or ... or ... or

Tubes of Unusual Strength

Goodyear Tubes contain no colouring matter. They are not red or brown, but are the natural grey colour of the Pure Rubber itself.

They last long, retain their spring and livelinessover an unusual period. They function efficiently under all conditions.

They are thicker than ordinary tubes. Their thickness and unusual strength is secured by building up the tubes of layer upon layer of thin sheets of rubber, the whole being vulcanized into one long tube.

...Aunt's Death.

Mr. Hughes Davies, a well-known young merchant of Mombasa, and a delegate to the recent session of the Rosslaind Chambers, died suddenly on Tuesday at Mombasa, from cerebral malaria.

Received.

A copy of the Report of the Uganda Medical and Sanitary Department for the year 1921 has been received.

Outward Bound.

The s.s. "Somme" left London for Mombasa on July 15 and is expected to arrive on or about August 12.

Arrival of Mails.

Mails departed from Mombasa on June 28, arrived in England on July 16.

Bank Rate 3 per cent.

The Bank of England Rate fell on Thursday last to the exceptionally low figure of 3 per cent., which it is believed, has not been reached since January, 1914.

Coffee Market.

Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co. reported on Saturday that the London Coffee Market was dull and prices easy, Santos Arabica varieties being fairly steady.

For a Holiday.

The weather at Mombasa is at present delightful, cool days and cold nights. Now is the time for those living in the highlands to consider a holiday at the coast.

The Metropole.

It is surprising and agreeable to find the change in the Metropole Hotel at Mombasa. The place has been refurnished and to a high extent redecorated. The table is good and under the management of Mr. Doyle the comfort of all visitors is assured.

Another Pioneer Dead.

The death took place during last week of Reginald John Harrison, the sad member of this country who died, while on a visit from Rhodesia. He was an elderly man of about 60 years of age, and had been in East Africa for many years. He appeared to be poisoned of mania, but was known as a hobby book-worm, a violist and travelling by a waggon went in the game shooting parties of the china. He lived out in the "Bite" and it would appear that he was taken ill while far from help and of the Athi Plains, and died alone. The boys came into Kibwezi and informed the police, who managed the body and said it is to be buried on Sunday yesterday.

Appointments.

The following appointments are gazetted:

C. Tomlinson, to be Assistant District Commissioner, Ruiru, Kikuyu Province.

R. Ogilvie, to be Assistant District Commissioner, Fort Hall, Kikuyu Province.

W. Cobb, to be Acting Office Superintendent, Medical Department.

W. McHardy, O.B.E. to be Acting Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway.

Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Robertson, R.E., to be Chief Engineer, Construction and Survey Department.

Nairobi Coffee.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co. sole representatives of Messrs. John E. Gillini & Co., Ltd., send the following report received by cable from Messrs John E. Gillini & Co. dated London, July 19, 1922:—"300 bags sold during the past fortnight average 9½d per cwt. Good average demand still calling up to 10½d per cwt. No change in market." The other robustoids in the average price of Nairobi Coffee recorded in the foregoing cable indicate that the offerings in London for the fortnight amounted mainly of inferior quality as to be exported towards the end of the crop. Good quality, however, still commands full price, as is shown by the high end price paid for half sacks.

Arrival of Mails.

Mails departed from Mombasa on June 28, arrived in England on July 16.

Malaria Epidemic.

During the past month, cases of malaria has been rampant in and around Nairobi. Quite a number of Europeans have suffered from it but it does not appear to have been fatal in any case. Among the natives, however, the malady has been severely felt, and the Native Civil Hospital has been hard at work dealing with it, and during the last few days there have about 10 deaths have taken place.

To Meet Bishop Gwynne.

Mrs. Heywood was "At Home" at Mombasa on Saturday afternoon to a very large number of friends to meet the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan. The Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood received their guests at the garden entrance, and tea was served on the lawn. H.E. the Governor and Miss Northey were among the guests. The K.A.R. band played selections of music.

The Dagoretti Murder.

It is understood that one of the most important native witnesses in the case in which three natives are being charged with the murder of two Indians at Dagoretti recently has suddenly disappeared. It is believed that he has made for the Masai reserve, and the police are making every endeavour to trace this individual and bring him back.

Grain Export.

A letter has been received from the Secretariat, relating to the Grain Export, that grain elevators and cold storage plant at the Coast to which reference was made in this paper on Saturday. As the latter matter is further referred to in the accompanying of Nairobi Coffee recorded in the foregoing cable indicates that the offerings in London for the fortnight amounted mainly of inferior quality as to be exported towards the end of the crop. Good quality, however, still commands full price, as is shown by the high end price paid for half sacks.

Horse-Sickness.

The outbreak of horse-sickness in Nairobi has now been traced to the stables of the Nairobi Tramway Company, and it is hoped that the disease will be confined to the premises of the Company.

Kamili.

It is stated that Kamili Tea Estate is being closed down for a time, the plant being passed from hand to hand.

Dr. Ma...

Dr. Mack's Bulletin of the day 1 lists 40 new cases and 35 deaths.

Dr. Ma...

Dr. Mack's Bulletin of the day 1 lists 40 new cases and 35 deaths.

HORLICKS MALTED MILK

BE A SUPER-MAN!

Half-a-pint to strengthen you when tired or worried, and much your blood. Build up your body by using HORLICKS MALTED MILK. Drink it for refreshment, vigour, vitality.

In Powder of all Chemists.

HORLICKS MALTED MILKS LTD. SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENGLAND.

"The Mombasa Times"

The respective branches of the East African Standard Ltd, and the Caxton P. & P. Coy. Ltd, at Mombasa have by mutual arrangement been amalgamated into a separate Coast concern under the name of The Mombasa Times Ltd. (from the 15th July, 1922.)

All accounts due to the Mombasa Branches of the East African Standard Ltd., or the Caxton P. & P. Coy., Ltd., will be collected by the new company thus formed and to be hereafter entitled The Mombasa Times Ltd., which is now in process of registration.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (LTD)
THE CAXTON (B.E.A.) P & P CO., LTD.

"NAIROBI MEAT

SLAUGHTER HOUSE TO CONTINUE.

VETERINARY VIEWS ON M'BAGATHI.

At the Nairobi Municipal Council on Friday, several Councillors expressing a general wish to know whether meat consumers would suffer from the closing down of the Municipal Slaughter House, Major Bruce Edwards addressed the Council on the subject. He recalled the original purpose in creating a slaughter house at M'bagathi which had taken place during the war, when it was decided that if they were to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from the drive area of the Masai Reserve to the Nairobi clean area, it would not be possible to allow Masai cattle to cross the boundary.

The military and civil authorities accordingly agreed to the creation of a slaughter house at M'bagathi where the bulk of the cattle in the Masai Reserve congregated.

Continuing, Major Bruce Edwards explained that he did not wish to prejudice the opinion of the Council, and to make too definite statements, but he felt that the Members merited consideration in the matter.

From a veterinary point of view he had interested himself in the question and had collected the latest census statistics, showing that there were 183,000 animals, of all types, in the hands of Bona fide people. Of these one-fifth were male animals, and that only 60 per cent. of them were available for the meat supply. A greater number of animals were retained as trek oxen, others died from disease, and it appeared that the Masai had grade stock was, at present rather limited.

Major Bruce Edwards note referred to other sources of meat supply such as Boran stock, of which 5,000 head were brought down from the Northern Frontier district. This year a similar number were being slaughtered. There were other native reserves but the butchers were chary of purchasing from them, owing to the prevalence of disease, whilst of other reserves, he quoted the Kavirondo, Kikuyu, Elgeyo and Kamasia as definitely in quarantine. Thus, with the exception of the M'bagathi Reserve little room was left to find fields for slaughter stock.

Further Major Bruce Edwards said, he was of opinion that the only sure source of native slaughter stock was the Masai Reserve, and that as good beef as anywhere got of the Masai, adding that there could be obtained there, if at times drought adversely affected the quality of the stock, but a constant supply could always be relied upon. With the closing of M'bagathi that supply would cease.

He did not say it would be impossible to obtain supply all the year round, but it would certainly pinch the butchers during the dry months of the year, and he was inclined to think the price of meat would be greater in Nairobi. He pointed out that a butcher only sold 20 per cent. of the carcass of an animal in Europe, the remaining 80 per cent. was disposed of to natives. Natives ought to be a profitable market and if only one half a chance from the Clerk of the Weather, and if rains set anything at all decent at the harvesting, cotton-clearing in Uganda will have gained a hold on the native which will have a lasting effect.

All Saints' Church Crowded.

All Saints' Church, Kampala, was crowded to the doors on Sunday morning, the Bishop of Egypt and Sudan preach.

Arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Stallard, Sister Harriott, Messrs. House, Simpson, Simpson, Parsons, Cornish, Khambwalla.

Amongst those visitors who have left us this week we noticed Mr Swanston, of the Standard Bank. He is an old favourite in Uganda and his many friends were pleased to see him, though his time amongst us was all too short.

Scots' Dance in Kampala.

Under the auspices of the Caledonian Society a most successful Scots' Dance was held in the Masonic Hall, Kampala (kindly lent for the occasion) on Friday last. Thanks to the goodwill and generosity of all concerned the proceeds presented quite a brilliant spectacle. The ballroom was gaily decked in greenery and lit by Chinese lanterns, whilst the tables, waited "a breath o' the Hielans," thinly tartans clothed the lamps, heather was much in evidence, and even the piggy thistle was to the fore as a crown to the characteristic decorations displayed.

From the start till the finish the dances went in the true spirit, and Reels and Schottisches were danced with a zest and a "Hoosh," worthy of the old traditions. Perhaps the most inspiring event of the night was a sword dance, performed by Mrs. Small, whose art was perfectly delightful, and greatly appreciated by all, especially the Sassenach Friends, who were present. It was into the sea sweep bore the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" broke up the lively party.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

At the Municipal Council on Friday:

The Council approved the traffic notice, previously published in regard to vehicles driven by natives or men being disallowed from travelling through Government Road, except during the early and late hours of the day, with the proviso, brought forward by Councillor Cearn, that the application for permission to call in any particular destination in Government Road should be made to the Town Clerk's office. Councillor Cearn also pointed out that if the notice only applied to carts with more than two oxen, it would not prevent the stone carts from passing up Government Road. Councillor Ainsworth emphatically protested against the promulgation of the notice but his objections were outvoted.

It was decided to delete a clause giving land consent to the erection of native huts within the Municipal area. The M.O.H. who had brought the matter up informed the Council that it was necessary that these huts which harbored rats and could not be properly looked after, should be destroyed if they desired to prevent plague in Nairobi residential areas.

An application by the Asiatic community for more extensive conservancy, was referred to the Town Planning Committee, as also was a request for permission for the cutting of the corners at the junction of Quarry Road and Race Course Road.

R. A. C. COUNTRY CLUB

R.E.A.A.A. CONQUERS ANOTHER WORLD.

The Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. writes:

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"Woodcote Park is 16 miles by road from Hyde Park Corner, and the Country Club Members have convenient trains at Epsom Station.

"You can take any visitor (not desirous of playing golf or tennis) with you, without payment, but the name must be entered in the visitors' book as introduced by you.

"Golf consists of 18 holes measuring 6,300 yards, was designed by one of the best known of Ladies tests in Europe, and offers an splendid lawn tennis courts, both grass and hard, croquet lawns, etc."

TREASURE OF VELOT SORE.

Vaseline is a panacea in districts where green vegetables are scarce and tinned foods are monotonous. Dodge's Vaseline Preparation, made from pure Vaseline, is a most valuable ointment for all skin troubles, and nothing like healing. It is for bruises, cuts, abrasions, itching skin complaints and piles.

UGANDA SITTINGS

THE WEEK'S NEWS AND NOTES ACROSS THE LAKE.

THE MINING LAWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kampala, July 19.

Yet another experienced Prospector has returned from up-country to Kampala, and like most of those who have preceded him, is loud in his denunciation of the Rules and Regulations called Mining Laws which obtain in this country. Not only are they useless to anyone who knows anything of prospecting, but they are, in addition, misleading and contradictory.

From different sources we have had the same tale, and it would be interesting to know when the long-promised new Mining Laws are to be published.

Our friend of this journey has been in the country about six months, and while he confesses that he has not been lucky, or long enough in the Protectorate to give a definite opinion, as to the possibilities of what may be hidden from the naked eye, he states that from what he has seen he prefers the Western Province to any other part. There may be a good thing there, he admits, in every way there are the proper indications which point the way to the discovery of minerals, but it would take a much longer time than he was prepared to give to it to come to any definite conclusion.

Judging by his conversation, this well-educated and ready American Canadian has evidently been rubbed the wrong way by some of the Government Officials, with whom he has come into contact, and his opinion of their methods of encouraging Prospectors to this country is anything but complimentary.

The first thing, however, that is wanted in this regard is the revised Mining Laws, for the present one to a Prospector who is used to mining or mining rules, he says, it cannot fail to give a very bad impression on first acquaintance.

Government Forestry and the New Customs.

A big game hunter of some reputation asked me the day I I knew when the Government was going to open a forest for sale. He pointed out that it would be useless trying to sell with the customs duty as it stands at present. He contends that the new duty, based on the Mombasa Revenue will make shelve every sale put forward. It might be as well to point out that our Government has had no hand in fixing the increased Customs Duties.

Talking of ivory reminds me of the lack of information on the subject of the Government elephant drive which the authorities spoke of some little time ago. Applicants were asked for, and more than sufficient experienced hunters put forward their names for selection. These people are now wondering if the whole thing has been abandoned. No one seems to know anything at all about it.

Cotton Planting.

From every quarter that comes we are getting heartening reports of planting of cotton. The weather is all that it should be in the main, and the fear of cotton has not got hold of the native as never before. The pressure therefore, on the seed cure or the Medical, and if only we get half a chance from the Clerk of the Weather, and if rains set anything at all decent at the harvesting, cotton-clearing in Uganda will have gained a hold on the native which will have a lasting effect.

All Saints' Church Crowded.

All Saints' Church, Kampala, was crowded to the doors on Sunday morning, the Bishop of Egypt and Sudan preach.

Arrivals.

Mr. and Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Stallard, Sister Harriott, Messrs. House, Simpson, Simpson, Parsons, Cornish, Khambwalla.

Amongst those visitors who have left us this week we noticed Mr Swanston, of the Standard Bank. He is an old favourite in Uganda and his many friends were pleased to see him, though his time amongst us was all too short.

Scots' Dance in Kampala.

Under the auspices of the Caledonian Society a most successful Scots' Dance was held in the Masonic Hall, Kampala (kindly lent for the occasion) on Friday last. Thanks to the goodwill and generosity of all concerned the proceeds presented quite a brilliant spectacle. The ballroom was gaily decked in greenery and lit by Chinese lanterns, whilst the tables waited "a breath o' the Hielans," thinly tartans clothed the lamps, heather was much in evidence, and even the piggy thistle was to the fore as a crown to the characteristic decorations displayed.

From the start till the finish the dances went in the true spirit, and Reels and Schottisches were danced with a zest and a "Hoosh," worthy of the old traditions. Perhaps the most inspiring event of the night was a sword dance, performed by Mrs. Small, whose art was perfectly delightful, and greatly appreciated by all, especially the Sassenach Friends, who were present. It was into the sea sweep bore the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" broke up the lively party.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

At the Municipal Council on Friday:

The Council approved the traffic notice, previously published in regard to vehicles driven by natives or men being disallowed from travelling through Government Road, except during the early and late hours of the day, with the proviso, brought forward by Councillor Cearn, that the application for permission to call in any particular destination in Government Road should be made to the Town Clerk's office. Councillor Cearn also pointed out that if the notice only applied to carts with more than two oxen, it would not prevent the stone carts from passing up Government Road. Councillor Ainsworth emphatically protested against the promulgation of the notice but his objections were outvoted.

It was decided to delete a clause giving land consent to the erection of native huts within the Municipal area. The M.O.H. who had brought the matter up informed the Council that it was necessary that these huts which harbored rats and could not be properly looked after, should be destroyed if they desired to prevent plague in Nairobi residential areas.

An application by the Asiatic community for more extensive conservancy, was referred to the Town Planning Committee, as also was a request for permission for the cutting of the corners at the junction of Quarry Road and Race Course Road.

R. A. C. COUNTRY CLUB

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THERAPIO No. 1
THERAPIONT
THERAPION No. 2

100% Nourishment without waste!

They are so good—that Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

Nothing more beneficial for invalids and digestible, yet nourishing 100% nourishment.

Brown & Polson's Corn Flour

Tea Economy

Fads and fancies, untried and untested theories, startling and spasmodic advertisements CAN NEVER give the same satisfaction as sound, solid and progressive methods which have been carefully thought out and then put to exhaustive tests by acknowledged experts.

LIPTON'S popular square shaped airtight TEA tin with inner lever lid and outer cover, has successfully held the world's markets for many years and our Experts emphatically state that it is THE BEST and most effective packing to-day. It is also THE CHEAPEST thus enabling LIPTON'S to give

THE HIGHEST TEA VALUE.

J. R. STEPHENS
Successor to CEARNS Ltd.

The Quality House
FLANNEL TROUSERS
Ready to Wear.

Grey with Side and Hip Pockets, Belt Loops, Hip Straps, P.T.U. ... Sh. 29 00
Dittos, Better Quality, All Wool Flannel ... 35 00
White Flannel Tennis Trousers ... 35 00

MADE TO MEASURE.

Grey Flannel ... Sh. 35/- and 45 00
White ... 45/- and 55 00
Gabardine Double Shrunk ... 35 00

BLAZER

Blue Flannel ... Sh. 65/- and Sh. 75 00

Cearn's Buildings.
Government Road, NAIROBI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

LADY NORTHEY HOME.

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

Sir,—May I, through your paper, acknowledge with many thanks the following gifts received during March, April, and May:—

Clothes: Mrs. McIlwain, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Mackinnon, Mrs. Hole, Mrs. Hughitt, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Figgis, Lady Bowring, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Braidwood, Mrs. R. Goldberg, Mrs. D. Goldberg, Church Working Party per Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Gower, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Dent.

Fruit and Vegetables:—Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Hudson Cane (weekly), Mrs. Wilson, Major Smith, Miss Stafford, Mrs. Raphael (weekly).

Miscellaneous:—Butter (weekly) Mrs. Franklin, Commander Wareing, [illegible], Mrs. Rutherford, Col. Hon. Mrs. Bampfylde, Vegetables, Lady Northey, Capt. F. O. B. Wilson, Drugs, Messrs. Howse and McGeorge, Chocolate, [illegible], [illegible], Roy and Dawson, Cakes, Mrs. Chignall, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kinnear, Lady Northey, Mrs. Newmark, Mrs. Welch, Gowns, Mr. Campbell, Shaw, Mrs. Martin, Lady Bowring, Sweets, Mrs. Coleman, Linen, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Welch, Blankets, Mrs. R. G. Wilson, Mrs. Sodlick, Butter, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Lyall Grant, Tomatoes, Mrs. Wolfe.

One Thrio Fund. May Collection, R. O. B. Austin, Miss Armstrong, J. J. Bennett, L. Brown, Miss Bell, Miss Briggs, Miss Brunner, H. O. Backhouse, J. Coleman, H. Vallee Clark, J. de Hauff, H. P. Delany, J. Dunn, A. D. B. Davis, R. F. B. Dowdney, Mrs. J. Davies, W. Fletcher, V. Fleming, Mrs. Forbes, H. C. Forster, R. V. Harris, L. Krause, G. Kennedy, B. Lacy, F. H. Lacy, Mrs. L. Lazarus, V. McCully, E. M. Mostyn, M.M., Mrs. Massey, B. M. O'Keeffe, C. Ogilvie, L. B. Robinson, E.R.B., B. Robertson, H. Symington, Major Span, P. A. Turner, J. Tozer Mitchell, R. E. V. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot, M. M. Tait, R. S. Taylor, G. W. G. M. W. Weaver, C. N. Walter, C. Price Tunn, Mrs. Hole, Mr. R. Davis, Mrs. Kinnear, Mr. D. Newman.

Yours, etc.,
ALICE GOSLING.
Hon. Secretary,
The Lady Northey Home for Children.

Nairobi, July 11.

MAIZE.

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

Sir,—In continuation of my previous letter on the importance of the various authorities at once taking steps to organise an export maize trade, it may be pointed out that the Eldoret railway, especially if extended to Kitale, will open up the largest maize basin in East Africa; presumably also the Nyeri railway will open up fresh supplies.

Provided an organisation for export similar to that in South Africa is arranged by government and the maize associations, and the facts are at once published, the settlers in these and other maize districts will at once start doubling or trebling their cultivation under maize, if they see the prospect of a steady and permanent market; two or three teams will be employed instead of one, etc., and the usual fifty acres of maize whilst waiting for coffee to mature will become two or three hundred.

A matter of such great importance to a white colony will surely receive the urgent attention of the very able administrators who are trying to change this unfortunate Colony from a very backward and bankrupt black country—brightened by a happy official here and there—to a prosperous closely settled, progressive and wealthy, white Colony. One is therefore justified in view of the well-known zeal, push and go, etc., of our administration in subscribing oneself not merely Faith, but
HOPE.

Molo, July 15.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

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

Sir,—It takes all sorts of people to make a world, and each of us is entitled to his own opinion.

The minority report attached to any finding, or memorandum is always interesting reading, even if we are not influenced by it.

If the Land Settlement Committee were to ask Mr. J. P. Cook to state just what are his views of the prospects of an Anglo-Indian in Kenya, with £500 Capital, and an income of £200, so that they might append it to their literature, it would probably be found that Mr. Cook's views would boil down to a single sentence—

"Strict economy, coupled with hard work and strict attention to his business, will enable such an one to earn a modest livelihood," or, words to that effect.

That, also, I am sure, would be the opinion, and verdict of the Land Settlement Committee.

Anglo-Indians with a small capital are not, surely, of necessity, fools; and do not require to be told that Polo, and horsebreeding, and racing, are not for them, but for those whose more generous incomes allow them to indulge in such kingly sports.

As regards the healthiness of a country, one can generally judge of that by the growing children one sees there.

By this standard, the verdict should be that Kenya is, with ordinary care, quite healthy for white people.

Leaving these matters, in which, as has been said, every man must be entitled to his own opinion, and where even the confirmed pessimist is entitled to respect, if he confines himself to his own opinion, which nobody else need share; yet one must refer to reflections which are cast on the "bona fides" of the Land Settlement Committee.

Here Mr. J. P. Cook is certainly in the wrong, and one hopes that by more authoritative pens than that of the writer, he may be led to see his mistake, which probably arises from want of knowledge.

The inception of the Committee, which is accused by him of "land jobbing," and of laying "a carefully prepared bait" for Anglo-Indians, was due in the first instance, to a speech made by Major MacDonald at a recent session of the Convention of Associations; when members of the latter were electrified by the description of the position of things in India.

Major MacDonald gave those present, very simply, a message and asked us a question, both straight from the Anglo-Indians in India.

The letter was to the following effect—

"What prospects are there in Kenya for us? Can we make a home there? We cannot find any information about the country. If we write to the Land Department, all the reply is, 'Go away somewhere else please.' Do give us information, and a helping hand, if you can."

The response to that appeal was immediate, and a Committee was at once formed to give the required information, and to offer the helping hand.

The idea of the Anglo-Indians concerned was to come over, or send over, to investigate matters, before embarking on what, for many of them, would be a final choice.

This being the case, it is obvious that the Committee would not be so foolhardy as to invite these investigators to a certain disillusionment. That is, even if their motives were as low as those of the ordinary, and much maligned, "land shark."

But anyone who was at the meeting above mentioned, and most other people too, will say it is a shame to impute such motives as land jobbing and laying a bait, to what was done in a moment of the purest patriotism, and brotherly feeling towards those who might at any moment have been in sore straits.

And I am sure our friends across the water will be the first to realise, and acknowledge, the high ideals of those gentlemen who form the Land Settlement Committee.

Yours, etc.,—
"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."
Thika, July 13.

A LONDON COMMITTEE.

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

Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that the following has been telegraphed by the Convention to the Associated Producers in London:—

"With reference to the recent resolution of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, we authorise you on our behalf strongly to oppose interference as well as their suggestion of the establishment of a Standing Committee in England."

This is in connection with a cabled message from their own correspondent published in the *Weekly Standard* of the 1st July, to the effect that the E. A. Section of the London Chamber had passed Resolutions protesting against the imposition of the new Customs Duties in Kenya.

Yours, etc.,
B. HASLEWOOD,
Secretary, Convention of Associations.

Nairobi, July 17.

A KIBIGORI ROAD.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report of the proceedings on the last day of the recent session of the Association of E.A. Chambers of Commerce at Mombasa, which appeared in your issue of July 11, from which it would appear that a degree of misapprehension exists in regard to an alleged application for a Road of Access in the Kisumu District.

May I crave the hospitality of your columns to point out that properly elected Road Boards are appointed under the provisions of the "Access to Roads Ordinance."

The Kisumu District Road Board has received no application for a road of access in conformity with the provisions of the above Ordinance from the Victoria Nyanza Sugar Coy.

When, if ever, such application is made it will certainly receive impartial, fair and just consideration from a body of gentlemen highly qualified to arrive at reasonable decisions in the best interests of the community. They are not likely to be bluffed or bullied into improper recommendation by outside bodies obviously not au fait with all the facts of the case.

The insulting comment attributed to Mr. Howse must be intelligible only to its distinguished sponsor.

Yours, etc.,
CONWAY HARVEY,
Chairman Kisumu District Road Board.

Koru, July 13.

Twenty Years Ago.

On [illegible] September, 1900, Mrs. A. Hoare, of 120, North Street, Midhurst, said:—"After a confinement I was so rheumatic that it was as much as I could do to keep about the house. I simply could not stoop, my back was in such cruel pain. The water was disordered, scalding, and sometimes I have gone nearly a day without relief.

"The trouble went on for over nine years, in fact, until I commenced using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This remedy stopped the water trouble, and the rheumatism and made my back comfortable. I really don't know how I should have got along without Doan's Pills. (Signed) A. Hoare."

"Well to-day"

On 20th October, 1920, Mrs. Hoare said:—"Doan's Pills cured me of rheumatism and kidney complaint twenty years ago, and I am pleased to say I keep well to-day."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are obtainable of all chemists, or at 2/9 a box from Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.

NOTICE.

Shooting between Nairobi and Kasarani Rivers, to [illegible] of Fort Hall Road Strictly Prohibited. Dogs Destroyed. Trespassers Prosecuted.

HENRY TARLTON.

THE LARGEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE—

OUR CLAIMS ARE JUSTIFIED

Castings in Iron, Brass, Aluminium.

Tanks, Gutterings, and Sheet Metal Workers.

Glass Leaded Light Makers.

INCORPORATING ISHERWOODS Ltd. BARMA (E.A.) ISHERWOODS Ltd.

Phone: OFFICE 144. WORKS 64. 'Grams: ISHERWOODS. P. O. BOX 75.

THE WORLD'S MASTER WELDERS.

Lathe Work, Gear Cutting and General Machinists.

Plumbing, and Sanitary Engineers, Rams and Water Schemes.

Automobile Engineers and Repairers.

LET US SHOW YOU ON YOUR OWN WORK.

—ENGINEERING COMBINATION IN KENYA

RACES

JOCKEY CLUB OF KENYA.
GREAT JULY MEETING.
Thursday & Saturday July 27th & 29th
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON
FANCY DRESS BALL
Saturday July 29th
(PRICES REDUCED)
AT THE
NEW STANLEY HOTEL
K.A.R. BAND AND KENYA QUARTETTE
IN ATTENDANCE
Entries Close for the Above Meeting on July 11th
BY ORDER OF THE STEWARDS.
A. VINCENT,
Secretary.

OIL FUEL
—FOR—
Motor Ships.
Internal Combustion Engines.
Locomotives Steam Plant generally.
Disinfecting and Preservative Purposes
Road Spraying, etc.
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ld.
Apply to the Agents:—
Gibson, Hillcoat & Co.,
Tel. No. 155 MOMBASA P. O. Box 222

U. S. A. STRIKES

STRONG GOVERNMENT ACTION TO END DISPUTE.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Washington, July 12.

In connection with the railway strike, President Harding has issued a proclamation in which he warns all persons to refrain from interference with lawful efforts to maintain Inter-State transportation and carrying of mails and invites the co-operation of public authorities and citizens to uphold the laws and to facilitate the operations essential to life and liberty and the security of property.

The Proclamation followed numerous reports that strikers were interfering with mail trains.

Chicago, July 15.

A strike order has been issued calling out 25,000 stationary and firemen engineers and oilers throughout the Railways of the United States on July 17.

Washington, July 17.

It is understood that specific propaganda to end the coal and railway strikes was discussed at a White House Conference between President Harding, Governor Sproul and other officials of the State of Pennsylvania.

Government circles believe the administration is planning a direct opening of the mines within 48 hours under the protection of Federal troops.

French Sugar

Paris, July 13.

Last year's bad European beet crop is reacting on sugar prices which are now 80 per cent higher than nine months ago.

France is obliged to import in order to cover the deficiency in the supply.

Kenya Beer.

The Chemical Research Department recently made experiments up-country with locally grown barley and succeeded in producing a satisfactory quality of malt. The work of malting can only be undertaken in this Colony at altitudes exceeding 7,000 feet, owing to the fact that the maintaining of a temperature below 60 deg. is essential to its success.

Instant Relief for
DIZZINESS
and Specks before the Eyes.
Liver [illegible] the cause behind these [illegible] conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned discharge liver pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and wind, nausea, acidity, heart-burn and impure blood. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the [illegible] preparation to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at 1/- and 2/[illegible], or post free on receipt of price from Mr. A. Freeman, Sole Representative, Box 1291 Capetown. 2/30 size the more economical.

FOR SALE

	Fl. Cts.
Ladies' Lisle Stockings in black, white, and brown, per doz.	18 00
Envelopes, per 1,000	7 & 9 00
Writing Pads, per doz.	7 00
1lb. tins Vaseline, per doz.	12 00
Sewing Cotton, 40, in black, white, and khaki, per doz.	3 50
Gent.s & Ladies' Swift Bicycles complete	100 00
Motor cycle Tyres, each	[illegible]
1lb. tins Fresh Herrings, per doz.	[illegible] 00
1lb. tins Herrings in Tomato, per doz.	4 50
1lb. tin Findon Haddocks, per doz.	5 00
1oz. pkts. in [illegible] boxes Epsom Salts, per doz.	2 00
Toilet Soap from Fls. 1.20 to Fls. 4.50 per doz.	

J. DAREVSKY,
GOVT. ROAD

RAILWAY RATES

THE 13/62 MAIZE FREIGHT ANNOUNCED AT LAST

Heavy Reduction on Grains for Export

UGANDA COTTON ASSISTED

The following alterations in rates have been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and will take effect on and from Monday, July 24, 1922:

(a) Barley. Beans. Maize. Maize Meal. Oats. Peas. Wheat.

(in 10 ton lots and over) for export will be given a flat rate of Shs. 13-50 per ton from any station in Kenya to the Coast.

(b) Cotton Seed

(in 10 ton lots and over) for export a flat rate of Shs. 22-75 per ton from any station in Kenya or Uganda to the Coast.

(c) Potatoes.

(in 10 ton lots and over) for export a flat rate of Shs. 14-30 per ton from any station in Kenya to the Coast.

(d) Wool

pressed to 15 lbs. per cubic foot, will be in Class 1.

CABLES IN BRIEF

London, July 11.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Washington Treaties Bills.

The death is announced of the well-known showman and theatrical agent, Mr H Wieland, who made many trips to Africa to procure an male.

The Directors of the African and Eastern Trade Corporation announce that a dividend will not be paid on ordinary shares for the period ending December 31, 1921 owing to the continuance of the depression.

The Imperial Institute Advisory Committee is inquiring into the possibility of extending the use in Great Britain of timbers produced in various parts of the Overseas Empire.

The troops of Chen Chiung Ming have captured Whampoa forts and it is believed Sun Yat Sen has escaped to Shanghai aboard a cruiser.

The naval airship that arrived from England in April has exploded in the hangar in which it was housed at Yokosuka and was wrecked but there were no casualties.

30 were killed and 50 wounded in a collision between the Galician Express and a mail-train near Valencia. The passengers on the latter were mostly on holiday.

The dead include a judge, a Senator, and a Deputy.

Thirty workmen were killed and injured in an explosion at Groden Depot, near Cuxhaven.

The High Court at Akmedabadhas has acquitted Hasrat Mohani.

Twelve were killed and five injured in a fire-damp explosion at Glem Colliery Stirlingshire last night.

About 60 men were working in the pit at the time of the disaster.

The rescued are expected to recover.

Fourteen were killed and 20 seriously injured by the fall of the roof of the Abuelda Mosque, in the centre of Cairo, while the Faithful were celebrating the feast of their patron saint. Immense damage was done to the valuable antiquities of the Mosque.

The French Government have accepted in principle the British proposal for a Near East Conference at which Greeks and Kemalists will be represented.

London, July 18.

An unconfirmed Riga report states that Lenin has been killed by poisoning and his body thrown into the Don.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies. [illegible] of all Chemists and Stores throughout the World or post free 3/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ECLIPSE STAKES

GOLDEN MYTH COMES HOME AT 8/1.

London, July 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes run at Sandown Park to-day over 1¼ miles:

Sir George Bullough's GOLDEN MYTH, 4 yrs. 1
Lord Astor's TAMAR, 3 yrs. 2
Sir Henry Bird's MONARCH, 4 yrs. 3

Twelve ran. Won by a head, with three lengths between second and third.

Betting: 8/1 Golden Myth, evens Tamar, 100/8 Monarch. Place betting 6/4, 4/1 on and 5/2 respectively.

(Lord Astor's Craig an Eran won the race last year.)

Nairobi Races

WEIGHTS FOR THE DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP.

Below are the weights for the Divided Open Handicap to be run on the first day of the Nairobi Race Meeting.

Race 1 Fifth division 6 furlongs.
Banker 10st. 7lbs.
Refrigerator 10st. 7lbs.
Goblimey 10st. 7lbs.
Liberty 10st. 4lbs.
Hobson's Choice 10st. 0lb.
Help 8st. 9lbs.
Kedong 8st. 6lbs.
My Dear 7st. 7lbs.

Race 2 Second division, 5 furlongs.
Cam 10st. 7lbs.
Connemara 10st. 7lbs.
Talani Hill 10st. 4lbs.
Sinn Feiner 10st. 0lb.
Stepniak 10st. 0lb.
Simon Quick 9st. 4lbs.
Loved One 7st. 7lbs.

Race 3 First division 5 furlongs.
Wise Dove 12st. 4lbs.
Cypriana 10st. 4lbs.
Blue Bird 7st. 11lbs.
Sundial 7st. 7lbs.

Race 8 Third Division, 6 furlongs.
Rip 10st. 4lbs.
Redwing 10st. 4lbs.
Ringleader 10st. 4lbs.
Rolled Gold 9st. 10lbs.
Batswing 9st. 8lbs.
Pavilion 8st. 6lbs.

Race 9 Fourth division, 6 furlongs.
Pew 10st. 7lbs.
Camargo 9st. 6lbs.
Tinga Tinga 9st. 6lbs.
Christobel 9st. 6lbs.
Lubuda 8st. 10lbs.
Peeping Tom 8st. 6lb.
China Rose 8st. 0lb.
Myridom 7st. 7lbs.

Prospecting.

Sir Northrup McMillan has been granted a sole prospecting licence for a year from July 11 over an area of 15 square miles near Lolgorien Hill in the Masai Reserve.

KENYA SOCCER

REPORT OF FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

TRANSFERS OF PLAYERS.

The following is the report of the meeting of the Kenya Football Association Council, which was held at the Secretary's Office on Monday, July 10, 1922, at 5 p.m., when there were present: Mr. W. W. Ridout (Chairman) Messrs. Genower, Goodwin, Willey, Rev. Orr, Watson, Allchurch, Macartney, Field and the Secretary (Mr. Lester).

Mombasa Representative.

The Secretary reported that the Mombasa Club had appointed Mr. May—who was in attendance—their representative on the Council. The Chairman in welcoming Mr. May pointed out that Mr. May would not have a vote, but could speak on any matter concerning Mombasa Club.

Finance Committee.

The Report of the Finance Committee of July, 4, was submitted.

Naval Visit:—The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported the result of the interview with the General Manager, Uganda Railway, on the matter of obtaining a reduction in the charges for refreshments; to the effect that the Railway could not grant any reduction.

Girouard Cup.

Railway Fares:—The result of the interview with the General Manager in connection with this matter was that he was unable to grant any reduction in the concession fares as at present charged, but that Council could apply to the Railway Board to have the matter further considered.

After discussion it was resolved that the Secretary should write to the Railway Board, through the General Manager asking for a further reduction in concession fares for teams travelling on the Railway.

It was further resolved that Council should apply to the Railway authorities for an increase in the number of concession fares granted from 16 to 50.

Team expenses:—After discussion it was resolved that Railway fares be paid to teams as an advance against expenses, which may be incurred in travelling in connection with "Girouard" cup ties. This ruling only to apply to the present season.

Subject to the above the report was adopted.

Selection Committees.

The following motion was moved by Mr. Genower:—"That this council lays down as an instruction to future selection committees that teams shall not be handed to the press for publication until signed by each of the members of the committee present at a meeting duly convened."

Mr. Genower's Services.

A motion that the Council acknowledge the services of Mr. Genower in some tangible way was deferred for two meetings.

Press Criticism.

Correspondence was submitted from the Nairobi Railway Club in regard to certain statements which appeared in the "Critic" of July 1, in regard to the transfer of a certain player to Mombasa, and which the Railway Club characterised as most unjust and untrue.

After discussion, Mr. Goodwin moved that the letters be noted, this was defeated by 4 votes to three in favour of an amendment by Mr. Genower that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mombasa Club and also to the player concerned, and request a full statement of the facts of the case. On receipt of these statements the matter should be considered by the Executive Committee to decide as to whether any further action was necessary.

The club representatives were asked to make a point of seeing that their players were thoroughly conversant with the rules of the Association.

Transfer of Mr. Moss.

The Secretary reported that the Secretary of the Parklands Club had handed him a letter from Mr. Moss, who was already registered for the Parklands club, applying for transfer to the Nakuru Club. The letter was delivered on the July 8, on which date the Nakuru v. Callies match was being played. No Registration form was received. The Secretary reported that he immediately wired to the Referee in charge of the game (Mr. Macartney) asking him to inform Mr. Moss that his transfer was not in order. In spite of this Mr. Moss played for Nakuru.

After discussion it was resolved that Mr. Moss be suspended from playing in further Girouard Cup matches this season that the Nakuru Club also be written in regard to their action in playing Moss.

Admission Charges.

A letter was submitted from the Mombasa Club asking that they should be allowed to charge Shs. 2/- for all matches played at Mombasa.

The necessary three-quarters majority having been obtained to allow of the matter to be re-opened. It was resolved by 5 votes to 2 that the previous resolution be amended as follows "but that a charge of Shs. 2/- be charged at all matches played at Mombasa or Nakuru."

Cautioning of Players.

Mr. Genower moved that referees be requested to notify this Council in the event of any players being cautioned by them; this was defeated by 5 votes to 2 in favour of an amendment by Mr. Goodwin, that the matter be postponed until such time as a decision is arrived at by the English Association.

JOHN BOYES CUP

K.A.R. AND RAILWAY PLAY TWICE.

The second match in the series of matches for the "John Boyes" Charity Cup was played on Railway ground on Saturday when K.A.R. and Railway contested the right of entry into the semi-final, before a fairly large crowd of spectators.

The match, however, will have to be replayed, as after going the whole distance neither side could open the scoring.

It was quite an interesting and clean match to watch, although there were very few incidents which might be termed thrilling, and a draw of no score is a fair indication of the play, the teams being very evenly matched and further hardly deserving to score.

In the replay on Thursday Railway defeated K.A.R. after playing extra time by one goal to nil.

DOBBIE CUP.

A rather remarkable football match was seen at Parklands on Wednesday, when Parklands gained two points in the Dobbie Cup League by defeating Civil Service by six clear goals, which hardly demonstrates the balance of play.

Parklands deserved their victory, and, in fact, to some extent even the six goals, but it was by no means a run away victory that the score would suggest.

The victors played their finest game of the season, and could not do a thing wrong. The combination was excellent and the shooting was a treat to watch, and further Parklands played the right game by getting to work early.

Civil Service were rather unlucky. They took the field with quite a good side and played up well, and for two periods held the upper hand. But although they contested every step, they had a weak defence and were up against a stronger side and this told its tale.

Dempsey to Fight

LOWERS THE COLOUR BAR AGAINST HARRY WILLS.

New York, July 11.

Jack Dempsey, the World's Boxing Champion, and the negro, Harry Wills, have contracted to box for the World's Heavyweight Championship.

The time and place will be arranged later.

Rogues Take Their Chance.

More than a fortnight ago the Government announced their early intention of demonetising the florin ten and five cent pieces. As an incentive to them to cut short the chance for rogues that their dilatoriness affords, it may be said that the *E. A. Standard* has in its possession a shilling ten cent coin, silvered over, which has been passed on to a native and thence on to an European storekeeper in Nairobi. The appearance is entirely deceptive as to its real value, and the added metal neutralises the difference in weight as between the respective coins. What will the Government do?

HOME CRICKET.

CAMBRIDGE SEVERELY TROUNCES OXFORD.

FRESHMAN'S FINE BOWLING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, July 12.

At Lords: Cambridge University beat Oxford University by innings and 100 runs.

Cambridge scored 400 for four wickets declared. Mr. A. F. F. Chapman skored 106 not out and Mr. Hubert Ashton 99 not out.

Oxford scored 223 in the first innings (Mr. L. F. Hedges 41, Mr. G. O. Allen (Eton) 5 wickets for 40), and in the second innings scored 81 (Mr. G. O. Allen 4 wickets for 18).

County Matches.

At Tunbridge Wells: Kent beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 115 runs. For Kent, F. E. Woolley took 6 for 87 and 5 for 30 in the respective Northants's innings.

At Birmingham: Lancashire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets. For Lancashire, J. Hallows scored 60, and C. Parkin took 7 for 71 in Warwickshire's first innings.

At Gloucester: Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 93 runs. For Gloucestershire, C. Parker took 11 wickets for 80 runs.

At Hull: Yorkshire beat Sussex by an innings and 19 runs. For Yorkshire, A. Waddington took 7 for 6, and W. Rhodes 6 for 43. For Sussex, Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan took 6 for 99.

At Leicester: Hampshire beat Leicestershire on the first innings. For Hampshire, Lionel Day scored 71. For Leicestershire, Mr. Fowke scored 75 and 84 in the respective innings.

London, July 15.

At Tunbridge Wells: Kent defeated Essex by eight wickets. For Kent, A. P. Freeman took 12 wickets for 71 runs. For Essex, M. W. Tate took 8 for 67.

At Gloucester: Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 14 runs. For Lancashire, C. Parkin took 5 for 41, and E. Tyldesley 4 for 31 in the respective Gloucestershire innings.

At Cardiff: Notts defeated Glamorgan by an innings and 193 runs. For Notts, Charles Dunn scored 9 for Notts, Charles Dunn scored 9 and 7, Hardstaff 30, I. Richmond took 6 for 84, and F. Barratt 5 for 46 in the respective Glamorgan innings.

London, July 17.

At Middlesex: Kent defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 70 runs. For Kent, F. E. Woolley took 11 wickets for 61 runs and scored 68.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 100 runs.

At Southampton: Hampshire defeated Gloucestershire by nine wickets.

At Cardiff: Somerset defeated Glamorgan by nine wickets. For Somerset, Mr. A. E. R. Bippen scored 102 not out in the second innings.

Kenya Cricket Championship.

It is understood that Nairobi, Rift Valley Club (Nakuru), Nairobin, Kyambu, Nairobi and Parklands have entered for the Country Challenge Cup, and that other districts intend entering Mombasa will probably enter, but have not yet sent in any entry. It will be remembered that the finalists have to be decided before December 31 and the matches will take place between August 1 and December 31.

Local Cricket.

Gymkhana have played two cricket matches recently with the Railway Indian Institute. The first was very even and ended in a draw. The second saw the Indians beaten.

Setters vs. Officials.

The annual cricket match Setters vs. Officials will played in Nairobi on Friday and Sunday next. he played on the 16 begin in the morning and 18 in the afternoon.

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TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CLOSE OF THE WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT.

MDLLE. LENGLEN TO THE FORE

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, July 11.

In the semi-finals for the Men's Doubles, played at Wimbledon today, G. L. Patterson (Australia) and F. O'Hara Wood (Great Britain) beat E. L. O. Morton (South Africa) and H. Roper Barrett (Great Britain) 6/4, 2/6, 6/2, 6/3. Anderson (Australia) and R. Lycett (Great Britain) beat Mathey and Cazaux (America) 6/2, 6/3, 6/2.

London, July 12.

The final for the Men's Doubles was played at Wimbledon today. Anderson (Australia) and R. Lycett (Great Britain) beat G. L. Patterson (Australia) and F. O'Hara Wood (Great Britain), 2/6, 7/5, 6/4, 6/3, 11/9.

The winners of this title were Lycett and Max Woosnam. The latter, however, was injured during the first two games and did not participate in the tournament.

The game was strenuous and was a battle of tactics, characterised by powerful serving and smashes without rallies. Patterson Willing Anderson at every opportunity. Lycett played the game of his life, his magnificent generalship and resource being a predominant factor.

Ladies' Doubles.

London, July 11.

In the second semi-final for the Ladies Doubles, Mdlle. Lenglen (France) and Miss Ryan (America) beat Mrs. Gopp and Mrs. McNair 6/0, 6/1.

London, July 12.

In the final for the Ladies' Doubles, Mdlle. Lenglen (France) and Miss Ryan (America) beat Mrs. Gopp and Mrs. McNair, 6/0, 6/1.

Mixed Doubles.

In the final for the Mixed Doubles, P O'Hara Wood (Great Britain) and Mdlle. Lenglen (France) beat R. Lycett (Great Britain) and Miss Ryan (America) 6/4, 6/2.

(Lycett and Miss Ryan were the holders, having defeated Mrs. Fabian and Max Woosnam last year.)

Mixed Doubles.

In the final for the Mixed Doubles, P O'Hara Wood (Great Britain) and Mdlle. Lenglen (France) beat R. Lycett (Great Britain) and Miss Ryan (America) 6/4, 6/2.

(Lycett and Miss Ryan were the holders, having beat Mrs. Fabian and Max Woosnam and Miss F. — Hawkins.)

DAVIS CUP

GREAT BRITAIN WITHDRAWS FROM TOURNAMENT.

SPAIN AND INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, July 14.

At Bristol to-day: Spain and India are the two second round in the Davis Cup.

Count de Gomar (Spain) beat A. H. Fyzee (India) 1/6, 6/2, 6/2, 6/1.

Manuel Alonso (Spain) beat A. H. Fyzee (India 6/1, 6/2, 6/2.

The second round contest for the Davis Cup between Spain and India was continued to-day at Bristol.

In the doubles, A. A. Fyzee and Ramaswami (India) beat Count de Gomar and Pinsuge (Spain), 3/6, 7/5, 11/9, 8/10, 6/4.

In the singles Count de Gomar (Spain) beat A. A. Fyzee (India) 6/1, 6/3, 3/6, 6/3.

Manuel Alonso (Spain) beat A. A. Fyzee (India 6/3, 6/4, 0/6, 4/6, 6/4.

Spain beat India by four matches to one and now meets the British Isles in the third round.

Australia vs. Czecho-Slovakia.

London, July 14.

Australia met Czecho-Slovakia in the second round at Roehampton to-day.

G. L. Patterson (Australia) beat Rolzer (Czecho-Slovakia) 6/1, 6/1, 3/6 6/2

J. O Anderson (Australia) beat Ardelt (Czecho-Slovakia) 7/5, 6/4, 6/4.

Owing to the incessant rain both the foregoing matches were played on hard courts.

Patterson beat Ardelt 6/3, 6/3, 2/6 6/3.

Anderson beat Rolzer, 4/6, 6/4, 6/3 6/0.

In the doubles, Patterson and Anderson (Australia) beat Ardelt and Rolzer (Czecho-Slovakia) 3/7 6/0 6/2.

Australia therefore defeated Czecho-Slovakia by five matches to nil, and will meet France in the third round at Boston U S A., on September 16.

London, July 17.

Great Britain has conceded a walk-over to Spain in the Davis Cup in order to give the Spanish team a chance of going to America as Great Britain. If she defeated Spain, she would not be able to raise a representative team to go to America.

Bisley Opens

ENGLAND CAPTURES THE ELCHO SHIELD.

London, July 14.

The annual rifle shooting contests have opened at Bisley.

The Elcho Shield was won by England with 1,652 points. Scotland was second with 1,612 points, and Ireland third with 1,622.

[Scotland won the shield in the last two shoots. In 1921 with 1,626, and in 1920 with 1,604.]

Rifle Shooting

PROGRESS OF MANNING CUP PRACTICE.

During last week practices took place on Wednesday morning, Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. The Wednesday and Saturday shoots were practically confined to manning Cup" practice.

On Wednesday morning the period at ranges was—

	200 yds	500 yds
M Cullnam	39	39
A. Field	31	32
D. W. Noble	29	—
E. J. Guinness	—	29
T. Mathews	—	29

On Saturday shooting took place in the afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The private spent the afternoon of the marksmen at the long range and played heavy with the scores.

On Sunday morning the weather was delightful and there was a full attendance when shooting started. The best scores made during the morning were—

	200 yds	500 yds
A. Field	32	—
M. Cullnam	32	32
E. Frederickson	30	—
E. J. Guinness	29	29
F. B. Blacktaw.	29	27
J. C. Lewin.	—	27

Mr. P. W. E. First has completed the measurement of courses from the new Tees which will come into use for the Club grounds on Saturday July 23rd. These measurements are as follows:

No. 1.	506 yards.	Bogey	5
" 2.	300	"	4
" 3.	471	"	5
" 4.	176	"	3
" 5.	387	"	4
" 6.	305	"	4
" 7.	497	"	5
" 8.	127	"	3
" 9.	345	"	4
Total	3,102	"	37

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303. B. S. A. Rifle	£ 16 1 0
Ammunition per 100	£ 1 16 0
8. M/M B. S. A. Rifle	£ 16 1 0
Ammunition per 100	£ 1 16 0

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The East African Golf Championship.

The committee of the Nairobi Golf Club does it to be made known that the courtesy of the Green and the privileges of the Club are given to all entrants for the Championship during the Championship.

The qualifying round 36 holes will be played to-day. 18 holes begin in the morning and 18 holes in the afternoon.

This competition for Major Leonard's prize finished on October and the holder in the last month is at least relaxed. The winner is Mr. R. A. Shaw with a score 36 and he thoroughly deserve a his win. It cost him 89ps. 1/10d. gross but it is understood that by manipulations in high finance which, of course, were not made to him, his net cost is only 3s. 6d and the prize.

There were 45 entries and after golfer 314 cards were taken out. 23 of the entrants scored a net of 36 or better.

LINGERIE NOTES

FASHIONS

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Materials used in making up these dresses are so multitude of shades make a choice exceedingly difficult, but I think you will find this cloth a matter for personal taste that I only mark point by you that equally lovely and the most drapable of fashionable materials. Naturally one finds it all round and will meet France in the third round at Boston U S A., on September 16.

London, July 17.

Great Britain has conceded a walk-over to Spain in the Davis Cup in order to give the Spanish team a chance of going to America as Great Britain. If she defeated Spain, she would not be able to raise a representative team to go to America.

Latest London Fashion Gossip.

Just the sweetest little cushions are being fashioned before our eyes now, trimmed with fur and stuffed with gold! Bind them have to be made, frames made high and the sylphs and banded with down for after a month beauty has spent to the full woman who can carry off the straight line and the dress that follows than a short plump person who has taken advantage of the slimming fashions ladies have worn of late.

Artichokes outlined with fur have arrived, sensational effect and are sons together with bodices that are cross into a point at the front banded in the same way. Can you imagine this combination on an evening dress with a cosmos ballon of glittering jet and steel beads, and that the bands are of fur only for, as usual the skin out of them all.

Ribbons are to have no rest; this year they are to play an important part in the trimming of hats, gowns, dresses and even parasols, especially metallic and shining one from ribbons that wear so well. The old ribbon hat is dead, but petersham lines allow to wear ribbons yet one from strength to strength, with ribbon cockades charming indeed.

Your fur, madame, can be of feathers even if you have tired of the fashion. Masses of plumes are arranged by skilled French hands that wear so well. The wings of a pelican, pheasants and the tail of the lyre bird can obtain effects that are so delicate, shiny effects. As for a fan of a Hundred Eyes, that is the thing need be in vogue to carry a peacock fan?

Go back to the days of the Third Empire and wear a sabaton. A peculiar pelmetin, silver green a tinted velvet, giving reminiscences of a gay Paris, reserves and purples are all to be fashionable. Lace is the fashionable stuffs although, unfortunately, I cannot wear it.

Hints for the Home.

Grasses will sometimes fall on soft goods that can cannot wash. Potash should spread over the spot and a hot iron held over will probably do the trick. As for stains on silk, ask which shades it and the two can be brushed away together. A very good method for stains may be removed by rubbing with the soft part of a soft sand; this is extraordinary absorbent, and seems to do harm.

Ironing coloured articles with too hot an iron will cause the shade and rain it entirely so be careful. It is always a good thing to hang such garments with the wrong side out, and to iron them when they are damp.

Mildew is a very difficult thing to work in woolen or artificial silk. Mildew is very, very hard to remove. Mildew is very difficult to remove. Mildew is very difficult to remove. Mildew is very difficult

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The E.A. Standard, July 29, 1922

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African Standard

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250 pairs only Men's Khaki Drill Shorts. Cut by our European Cutter and tailored under his supervision our workshops, best lining to trimmings and our guaranteed workmanship. Sale Price Shs. 10

Check Zephyr Dresses. Plain Slip on Style, belt in contrast shades, short Sleeves, round neck. Price Shs. 20-00.

16,000 "BLUE BIRD" Manilla Envelopes 7½ x 3 in. Strong Well Gummed Flaps. Shs. etc. Sale Price 50 per packet of 50

JAMA CLOTH. For Pyjama Suits. Strong Smart and Reliable. Similar to Ceylon, width 27 in 21 PER YARD Sale Price Shs. 1-50 PER YARD

THE DUB-L-WEAR. Remarkable value in India Gauze Vests with half sleeves, also in Fyna with the non-tearing neck. Sizes 32 to 44 bust only. Usual Price Shs. 5-50 each. Sale Price Shs. 3 each.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

Geo. BLOWERS.

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BUILDING AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR,

DIRECT IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

WHY NOT BUY DIRECT?

Single Sash and Frame [illegible] glass 16in. x 12in., [illegible] and Hinges [illegible] over all, [illegible]

[illegible] with Mullion frame; size over all, [illegible] Shs. 32.00

[illegible] Shs. 65.

If not satisfied, Money Returned.

DOORS.

	Cedar.	Podo.	Deal.
[illegible] 2 2ft. 6ins., 6in.m., 5-ply panels ...	67s. ...	61s. ...	54s.
[illegible] 2ft. 6ins.	60s. ...	56s. ...	47s.
[illegible] 2ft. 6ins.	55s. ...	50s. ...	45s.

Note—All doors with Deal wood panels [illegible]

The [illegible] but with 6 m.m. 5-ply panels [illegible] less Shs. 1-50 [illegible]. Doors as quoted are double moulded.

[illegible] Shs. 1-50 per door less.

Door frames, [illegible] rebated and moulded, Shs. 14-50.

Ledge and Brace Doors from 23s.

[illegible] Concrete Blocks, covering 2 sq. feet of wall, 6ins. thick, Shs. 1.50 each.

WHY PAY RENT? Build yourself a house; I will direct you.

[illegible] cattle dips, and any work [illegible]

Sign Writing by European—cheaper than Indian.

[illegible] Planing, Moulding, Timber cut, machined and moulded to your requirements.

Wood Block Floors a Speciality; Motor Car Painting Special; Portable Buildings; Plywood; Asbestos Sheets; Picture Frames and Mouldings; Furniture of all Descriptions made to Order; Plaster of Paris and Keen's Cement; Wood Sinks, W.C. Seats; Portland

Green and Brown, Both Don't Blow Neither Do they make a [illegible], so study my prices as Advertised and you will come to Blowers every time.

Cash must be sent with order

All Prices Quoted in Shillings.

"The Native"

A refutation to Archdeacon Owen's address and essays has been written by Dr. Burkitt.

It, of necessity, is rather long to put in the columns of a daily paper. It is printed pamphlet form and can be had at the Standard [illegible] Store.

[illegible] by [illegible] the fallacy of listening to [illegible]

[illegible]

C. E. BROWNE, Ltd.

TRUST CHAMBERS.

[illegible] and Buildings designed and erected.

No charge for plans and estimates.

Irrigation and Water Schemes.

FURNITURE—Any kind—any Price. Bed Linen, Wire Mattresses.

GOLF CLUBS.—From ... Shs. 16.00

New Shafts or Repairs.

[illegible] Triumph Motor Cycle ... Shs. 650.00

Motor Cycles and Push Bykes.

New Singers Sewing Machine, Latest Model ... 160.00

Sales Attended on Commission.

MIRRLEES' OIL MILLS.

Complete Plants suitable for Linseed, Rape Sesame Mustard, Hemp, Cotton Seed, Castor Seed, Copra, Palm Kernels, etc. etc.

Capacity from 1½cwt. per hour.

Plans, Specifications and price may be obtained from,—

BEALES & SMITHSON,

Agents

THE MIRRLEES WATSON CO. LTD.

Nairobi

P. [illegible]

Telegrams "adaptable."

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LONDON BUYING AGENTS.

[illegible] Separate department for buying every class of goods, [illegible] Department for buying Machinery.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS.

[illegible] Coffee, [illegible] are being regularly dealt in [illegible] Selling Agents for Estates [illegible]

Samples Valued. Best Ports for Shipment Indicated.

The Management of Estates Undertaken.

KEYNES, SONS & CO.,

Whitefriars,

LONDON.

Cable: Estates, London. Same Address Since 1820.

TIMBER CONTRACT

The Municipal Council of Nairobi invite Tenders for the supply of [illegible] local Timber for a period of six months. Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Municipal Engineer, Nairobi, with whom sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Timber" must be lodged not later than Wednesday 2nd. August, 1922.

The lowest or any tender or any part thereof may not be accepted.

W. [illegible] MAXWELL,

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

NAIROBI.

MAIZE and POSHO AND CRUSHED MAIZE

Insurance & Economy.

Provide against Market fluctuations; make forward contracts; and buy direct from the producers.

For all quotations and other particulars, apply—

The Secretary,

S. E. A. Farmers' Association Limited.

NAKURU.

Telegraphic Address: "Associated".

TUDOR HOUSE, MOMBASA.

The only Hotel in Mombasa overlooking the water. Spacious new Dining Hall and Comfortable Lounge, and Covered Open-Air Dancing Floor. The Hotel stands in four acres of well-shaded grounds and has its own sandy beach for bathing, within easy reach of the bedrooms. The Coolest and Most Restful spot in Mombasa for anyone wanting a holiday or waiting for a boat.—Fully licensed with the management under the Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bickman.

AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT TOOTH PASTE

PEPSODENT

THE NEW DAY DENTIFRICE

LARGE TUBES - - Shs. 2 each

[illegible]

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Picks—Universal No. 2-7lbs.

Shovels—Brades-Round and Square Mouth.

Mattocks—All weights.

Hoes—Native and Round Prong.

Buckets and Baths | Galvanized Rivited and Seamed sides.

Padlocks—Heavy Galvanised.

Door and Gate Bolts—Heavy Pattern

PRICES VERY LOW.

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General Merchants,

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Sadler Street: NAIROBI.

J. R. STEPHENS

Successor to CEARNS Ltd.

The Quality House

FLANNEL TROUSERS

Ready to Wear.

Grey with Side and Hip Pockets, Belt Loops, Hip Straps, P.T.U.	...	Sh. 29	00
Ditto, Better Quality. All Wool Flannel	...	" 35	00
White Flannel Tennis Trousers ...	...	" 35	00

MADE TO MEASURE.

Grey Flannel ...	... Sh. 35/- and	" 45	00
White " ...	... " 45/- and	" 50	00
" Gabardine Double Shrunk ...	...	55	00

BLAZERS.

Blue Flannel ...	... Sh. 65/- and Sh.	75	00

Cearn's Buildings.

Government Road, NAIROBI.

Pure Flour.

Warranted made from Wheat only, and free from adulteration. Our flour is sold by the following Nairobi Stores:—

Messrs:—

M. S. ELLIOT & CO.

MACKINNON BROS.

A. JACOBS, LTD.

R. B. DUNCAN.

G. FOSTER & CO.

Be sure to ask for Unga Ltd., flour. If your storekeeper has been in the habit of supplying you with imported flour he may not feel justified in supplying something different unless you ask for it. Our flour is different—it is better.

UNGA Ltd., NJORO.

FOR CATTLE DIPPING

ARSENITE of SODA (80 per cent strong.)

in drums of 100 lbs. nett at Fls. 75

SOFT SOAP

in drums of 112 lbs. nett at Fls. 50.

SIMPSON & WHITELAW, Ltd

NAIROBI.

STATIONERY

AT THE

STANDARD OFFICE.

Fls. 10,000 FREE INSURANCE

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co.

(See Advertisement on Page 27)

THE EAST

African Standard

WEEKLY EDITION.

PRICE 50 Cents.

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS.

No. 1065 — REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. — NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922. — Price: 50 CENTS. — Price [illegible] per annum. Posted locally [illegible]; posted overseas [illegible].

Summary of Week and Index on Page 14.

THE MANDATES

PROHIBITION IN AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

LEAGUE ENACTMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 18.

The Council of the League of Nations has confirmed the British, French and Belgian mandates in East and West Africa, which were slightly modified.

The Mandates differed very slightly from the text considered by the Council in February, and the changes aimed at greater precision in the obligation of the Mandatories in regard to the grant of concessions, freedom of conscience, and equality of commercial opportunity.

The Earl of Balfour stated that the United States and Great Britain completely agreed in regard to the Palestine Mandate, but not in regard to the Mesopotamia Mandate, which will not be considered at this meeting.

The Council unanimously passed a resolution proposed by Japan dealing with regulations in the traffic in alcohol in the mandated African territories. Viscount Ishii mentioned that prohibition was complete in the territories assigned to Japan.

London, July 19.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations yesterday expresses the wish that the Mandatory powers should do their utmost to protect the native populations from damage by the liquor traffic.

Commentators on this subject point out that while the Covenant refers to prohibition, this is not mentioned in the "B" Mandates, though besides the Japanese areas prohibition is enforced in African "C" Areas.

The question whether agriculture comes within the scope of the International Labour Bureau was referred to the International Court at the Hague after a lively discussion between the French representatives, Messrs. Albert Thomas and Viviani.

Home Bye-Election

LABOUR INCREASES ITS MAJORITY AT GOWER.

London, July 21.

The following is the result of the bye-election for the Gower division of Glamorgan, caused by the death of Mr. John Williams (Labour) who had represented the constituency since 1906.

Dr. Grenfell (Lab.-	13,296
Mr. D. H. Williams (Co. Lib.)	9,841
Labour majority	3,455

(Mr. D. H. Williams the defeated Liberal candidate stood against the late Mr. John Williams in 1918, when he was defeated by 1,786 votes.)

Lord Northcliffe

WITHDRAWAL OF TWO LIBEL ACTIONS.

London, July 21.

Owing to the serious illness of Lord Northcliffe the libel actions by Sir Andrew Caird and Mr. Fish have been withdrawn.

RHODESIA

CHARTERED COMPANY ON TERMS WITH SMUTS.

FEE OF £6,500,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 20.

Following on negotiations in Capetown between the Directors of the Chartered Company and the Union Government regarding the terms acceptable to the Chartered Company in the event of Southern Rhodesia deciding to enter the Union on the forthcoming referendum, the Chartered Company has called a special meeting for July 28, to confirm the arrangement made with General Smuts.

This arrangement provides that in return for the surrender of its rights, unalienated land, railways, public buildings, etc., the Chartered Company shall receive a sum of £6,836,500.

The Chartered Company, however, will retain the whole of its mineral and commercial rights and interests and the whole of its investments other than railways.

The Crown has waived all claim against the Chartered Company, in respect of extraordinary and military expenditure incurred in the war without prejudice to its claim if by incorporation Southern Rhodesia is actually forming part of the Union not later than March 31, 1924.

The Dover Patrol

MEMORIAL UNVEILED NEAR CALAIS.

Calais, July 20.

At the unveiling of the Dover Patrol Memorial at Sangatte the French Minister of Marine said there was nothing in naval history equalling the self-sacrifice of the Dover Patrol, the monument to whom would ever remain an eloquent and pathetic symbol of Anglo-French brotherhood in arms.

U.S.A. Trade

HEAVY DECLINE REPORTED FOR LAST YEAR.

Washington, July 18.

The Department of Commerce announces that the foreign trade of the United States for the financial year ending June 30, showed a favourable balance of 1,162,000,000 dollars which is a decline of nearly 2,000,000,000 dollars from the previous year.

Exports totalled 3,770,000,000 dollars and imports 2,608,000,000 compared with 6,516,000,000 and 3,654,000,000 dollars respectively for the previous year.

Italy

FACTA CABINET RESIGNS AFTER DEFEAT.

Rome, July 19.

The Cabinet has resigned following the Chamber adopting by 288 votes to 103 a motion of censure, on the Government, for failing to secure domestic peace.

Rome, July 28.

Signor Orlando is forming a Cabinet.

S.S. "EGYPT"

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY OPENS.

CAPTAINS & LASCARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 24.

The Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the s.s. "Egypt" opened at the Royal Courts of Justice today. Mr. Aspinall, K.C., the Wreck Commissioner, presided and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Leslie Scott, representing the Board of Trade, pointed out that the colliding French steamer "Seine" was not represented. He would not ask the Court to decide responsibility for the collision so far as the "Seine" was concerned.

He added that the gravest task of the Court would be to consider how with such large boat accommodation and so few passengers such serious loss of life occurred.

It was also important to ascertain the "Egypt's" speed at the time of the collision and whether precautions were taken to prevent confusion.

Boats Ample.

Mr. Leslie Scott declared that the six boats which got away were more than enough to have taken off everybody if there had been time to get them proper boats. It was clear that some, perhaps many of the Indian crew who early crowded the boats were in a state of terror.

He suggested that the Court should investigate the truth of the Indians' allegation that they were unaware where to find life-jackets and also whether there were any difficulties of language in transmitting orders.

He concluded that his chief function would be to ascertain why particular men did not seem to have gone each to his particular boat at the time of collision.

The President intimated that the enquiry would be completed by July 29.

Captain Sir Frank Notley Peninsular Marine Superintendent, testified that life-jackets on the s.s. "Egypt" were always kept in passengers' cabins and those for the crew were kept near their bunks. All were easily accessible.

He himself and other officials inspected the "Egypt" before her last voyage and found the boats and everything satisfactory. The crew were mustered and sent to the fire-boat stations.

Tributes to Lascars.

Replying to questions on behalf of the Amalgamated Marine Workers Union, Captain Notley said Goanese Lascars were not submitted to the language test, most of them understood orders and most of the officers had knowledge of Hindustani.

He contended that they were quite as good as British sailors. He had been in many tight corners and would not wish for better men than Goanese Lascars.

He had rarely, if ever, heard of Lascars showing funk.

The enquiry was adjourned and on resumption Captain Ramm, Peninsular Docks Superintendent, said the crew knew their places in the boats but it was probable, owing to the sudden list, the men were unable to get to their proper boats.

The native crew were paid almost as much as whites.

Captain Ramm refused to say British sailors were best for the responsible position of manning boats.

Mr. Bucknill, K.C., informed the Court in the afternoon that the India Office had instructed him to represent the native crew.

Captain Ramm, re-examined, said he fancied the main reason for the employment of natives was that they were better suited to Eastern trade and worked better than Britishers.

Ship's Captain's Evidence.

Captain Collier, who has been ill since the collision was allowed to testify seated, and said he first saw the "Seine" blurred by mist when she was 200 feet distant. At the time of the impact the "Egypt" was making three knots.

ROYAL WEDDING

LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN—MISS ASHLEY.

BRILLIANT PAGEANT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 18.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra, with the Prince of Wales, who was best man, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles, received an ovation from the thousands who flocked to St. Margaret's, Westminster to witness the brilliant pageant at the marriage of Lord Louis Mountbatten and Miss Edwina Ashley, granddaughter of the late Sir Ernest Cassel.

The Marquis of Milford Haven and Canon Carnegie greeted the royal guests.

The King wore morning clothes, and the Queen a blue dress with gold embroideries. All society was present, and there was a wonderful show of dresses.

Thirty sailors from H.M.S. "Renown" formed a Guard of Honour, while officers of H.M.S. "Renown" and H.M.S. "Repulse" acted as ushers inside the church.

The presence of Indian Princes added a picturesque touch to the scene.

There were seven bridesmaids, including the four daughters of Princess Andrew of Greece.

After the marriage, blue-jackets pulled the bridal car from the church to Brook House, Park Lane, where the reception was held.

Thousands lined the route despite the rain.

It is announced that Lord Louis Mountbatten has been promoted K.C.V.O.

The "Laurentic"

£1,000,000 WORTH OF GOLD SALVED.

London, July 19.

The Admiralty salvage steamer has arrived in Londonderry after successful operations on the hull of the s.s. *Laurentic*, which was mined in the war off the coast of Donegal.

Divers in the first two months recovered bars of gold worth a million sterling.

The steamer is returning to work.

A COLLISION

THE "REMUERA" AND "MERENGO" IN A FOG.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 21.

An S.O.S. has been flashed by the New Zealand Liner "Remuera" in collision with an unknown steamer, 12 miles south of Bolt Tail. The "Remuera" later wirelessed that lifeboats were at present not required, she was heading slowly towards Plymouth. The steamers "Goodwin" and "Minnedosa" in the vicinity are proceeding to her assistance.

Responding to the summons from the "Remuera" tugs despatched from Weymouth and Portland, found the "Remuera" outward bound 20 miles off Portland Bill, she was damaged in three holds and her pumps were going.

The "Remuera" reached Portland under her own steam, her passengers landing at Weymouth. The collision occurred in a fog.

The "Remuera" with 544 passengers, including "Pussyfoot" Johnson, collided with the Ellerman Wilson 6,000 ton cargo boat "Marengo" from New York, which proceeded to Hull damaged.

The passengers were in bed at the time of the collision. The sea was calm and there was no panic. The liner, when she reached Portland was down by the bows and had a heavy list to starboard.

Naval Planes

London, July 19.

In the House of Commons, in replying to an assertion by Viscount Curzon that there were only nine fighting aeroplanes in the Navy, Capt. F. Guest said there were altogether 359 aeroplanes at the disposal of the Navy, including 127 in active commission, and excluding two reserve squadrons of 96 machines.

Round the World

Karachi, July 19.

Major Blake has arrived.

Polar Flight

Seattle, July 21.

The departure of Amundsen's aeroplane for Point Barrow has been delayed owing to Amundsen's ship the "Maud" being held up by ice en route to Point Barrow from Nome, a port in Alaska.

Aerial Commission

INTERNATIONAL BODY MEETING IN PARIS.

Paris, July 19.

The International Commission on Aerial Navigation, which is meeting here has decided that 15 States shall be represented on the Commission each year, including Great Britain, the Dominions and India.

The permanent Secretariat will be domiciled in Paris, and the Commission will be under the authority of the League of Nations.

Six sub-commissions will be formed to deal respectively with exploitation and material, wireless telegraphy, meteorology, medical questions, juridical questions and maps.

IRELAND

REBELS DRIVEN FROM WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

WAR TO GO ON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 19.

The silence of Limerick has been broken by a despatch from a correspondent, received in Dublin via Ballinasloe.

This confirms that heavy fighting took place in the week-end; the National troops succeeded in surrounding the Irregulars' strongholds, Strand Barracks, and King John Castle. Capitulation is momentarily expected.

An unconfirmed report from Dublin says the Republicans in Cork have sent delegates to the Free State headquarters in the South to discuss peace.

Dublin, Later.

The Irregular Strand Barracks, and King John's Castle, Limerick, are believed to have surrendered, but there is no definite information.

Three Irregulars' outposts in the City have been evacuated.

It is stated that the Irregulars are deserting and are joining the National forces.

General Brennan is arranging to feed the homeless citizens, and supplies will be taken to the city by aeroplanes.

The total week-end casualties are 15 killed and many wounded. National forces are rounding up the Irregulars north and west of Limerick prior to a big offensive.

London, July 20.

The Irish Government in a statement declares that the National forces are supreme over the whole of Leinster but have still to meet opposition in Donegal and Sligo and harder work in Galway, Limerick and Tipperary while Waterford, Cork, Kerry and Mayo are suffering from subjection to the Irregulars.

No Peace by Compromise.

The Irish government explain that the statement is issued in view of suggestions of peace based on compromise.

They say that the safety and welfare of the nation depend on breaking the power of the Irregulars.

The statement adds that the National forces are supreme also in Monaghan, Cavan, Roscommon, Leitrim and Clare.

Reports received from Dublin show that the attack by the National forces is developing at each extremity of the Irregular line, extending from Limerick to Waterford.

Troops from Kilkenny reached the environs of Waterford on Tuesday evening. Approach to the centre of the city was barred by the river whose bridges were impassable.

They bombarded the Irregulars' positions in the barracks and the jail, and the response was feeble.

Fighting was still in progress in Limerick last night the casualties in Limerick so far being 20 killed and 40 wounded largely civilians.

London, July 21.

The National troops have entered Waterford city and have occupied the barracks and post office. The Irregulars are retreating southwards; so far 50 have been taken prisoners.

It is officially announced that the nationals have captured the Strand Barracks in Limerick and are investing the Castle Barracks. The Irregulars set fire to several business houses, and sniped at the fire brigade which the troops had to protect.

Limerick has fallen and the Nationals are now in supreme control of the city. A general attack on the remaining Irregulars has begun.

The National troops were attacked in different parts of Dublin last night by rebels concealed in the roofs of houses. A young woman was killed and other non-combatants were wounded.

With the rout of the Irregulars in Waterford and Limerick both flanks of the rebels have been turned. The next stand is expected to be at Cork. The strength of the rebels in Munster is estimated at some thousands but they are scattered throughout the province.

One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken at Waterford. The Nationals lost 4 killed and 11 wounded.

There was little damage to property owing to the swiftness of the Nationals in preventing the rebels from exploding mines that had been laid under occupied buildings.

This is a different story to Limerick, where the new barracks, the Ordnance barracks and other important buildings are a mass of ruins from fires due to the explosion of many rebel mines.

The Nationals were welcomed with wild scenes of joy.

Many of the inhabitants were on the verge of starvation, yet the Irregulars used tons of flour made up in sacks in place of sandbags to defend their strongholds.

London, July 23.

Throughout the week there has been fighting in Limerick.

The Nationals were outnumbered by 700 against 1,000 Irregulars.

The latter retreated when they were threatened by encirclement and after an artillery bombardment.

Only 100 prisoners were taken.

Four barracks occupied by rebels were burned down and only the 13th century tower of King John's Castle which has defied destruction since the days of Cromwell emerged unscathed dominating the ruins of the castle barracks.

EASTERN CABLES

JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE COMPANY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 20.

The Jubilee of the Eastern and Associated Cable Companies was celebrated by a most elaborate programme of festivities in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, including a banquet at which Sir John Denison Pender presided.

A company of 700 amongst whom were the Duke of York, Sir Robert Horne, representing the Government, and Ambassadors of countries covered by the Eastern system.

The Duke of York proposing the toast of "submarine telegraphy" described the companies as a prodigious tribute to the faith and courage and business ability of the founders.

Referring to the growth of the Company under the present Chairman the Duke mentioned as an astounding fact that despite the uncertainty of the times 20,000 miles of new cable had been laid since the Armistice. He recalled as a demonstration of the possibilities of speed-transmission the fact that the result of the Derby reached Sydney and Lima 2½ minutes after the conclusion of the race.

His Royal Highness, paying a tribute to the services of the Eastern Company during the war said the spirit of loyal co-operation which permeated the whole organisation whether the staff at home or exiles abroad (cheers) justified the belief that the Companies could celebrate their jubilee in unqualified confidence.

Sir J. Denison Pender, responding emphasised the part played by cables in the development of trade and social intercourse.

Although the Associated Companies were supported by British capital they regarded themselves as international in character. He stated that the cable laid since the Armistice was only part of an even larger programme in contemplation, involving an expenditure of nearly £12,000,000.

The total mileage of the Associated Companies' cables now was over 150,000. He declared the Companies were ever ready to meet the world's trade demands whenever necessity arose and were prepared to wait a considerable time for a prospect of fair recompense.

They were willing to take certain risks but they were not a benevolent institution.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking later, referred to the great record of the Associated Companies in that they never failed the country on a single occasion throughout the war when communication with the East was so vital. He paid a tribute to the work of the cable fleet in picking up and repairing cables during the war in face of special difficulty and danger.

NORFOLK HOTEL.

The following stayed at the Norfolk Hotel during the week:

Mr. & Mrs. Marcus, Mr. P. List, Mr. A. McKendrick, Mrs. Fleary, Mr. S. Cullen Ward, Mr. L. Barbosat, Capt. and Mrs. Munday, Lieut.-Col. G. Knowles, Major and Mrs. O'Brian Twohig, Mr. Vidal, Mr. R. O. Ney, Countess Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Barradell, Capt. and Mrs. Charlesworth, Mr. Horst, Mr. J. H. Baxter, Dr. Doering, Major H. D. White.

REPARATIONS

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

SOVEREIGNTY UNIMPAIRED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 19.

A German Note to the Allies requests that monthly reparation payments shall be reduced from £2,000,000 to £500,000 for the period ending December 31, 1924, and also that cash compensation for damage to Allied property in Germany should be suspended for the same period.

Paris, July 21.

Writing to M. Dubois, the French representative on the Reparations Commission, M. Poincare requests the Commission to claim fresh guarantees from Germany and to grant Germany a moratorium not exceeding five or six weeks in respect of the payments of specie.

Berlin, July 1.

The Committee of Guarantees which has been despatched to Germany to make investigations on behalf of the Reparations Commission has formed sub-Commissions dealing with revenue expenditure, flight of capital and statistics and has also stipulated that Germany henceforth shall supply regular information regarding the revenue and expenditure while the Ministry of Finance must establish a central mobile control serving the working of which will be supervised by the committee. The German Government has signified its acceptance of the measures as not infringing German sovereignty.

London, July 23.

The delay in the Anglo-French conversations in regard to reparations has been terminated by the French Government officially intimating that it will place itself at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George for an interview as from August 1.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons in reply to questions Sir Robert Horne said the Government had not offered to excuse France from her debt to Great Britain provided her German reparations claims were reduced.

Berlin, July 22.

Replying to the President of the Guarantees Committee the Imperial Chancellor says that despite the heavy burdens imposed on Germany the German Government will undertake to carry out the measures mentioned in the Committee's memorandum for the duration of the moratorium.

The German Government assumes the sovereignty of the Reich would be preserved, the course of administration not disturbed, and secrets connected with taxation and business protected.

As regards the prevention of the flight of capital the German Government insists that the resolution of the Supreme Council of the Allies, August 13, 1921, referring to the raising of military and economic sanctions will now be carried out.

German legislation in regard to the export of capital will be strengthened.

BULGARIA REFUSES THE COMMISSION'S DEMANDS.

Sofia, July 21.

Bulgaria has rejected the Inter-Allied Commission's demands for a settlement of Bulgaria's reparations including the assignment of the Bulgarian Customs and mines revenues to the Reparations account.

The Commission has referred the matter to the Reparations Commission.

Herr Rathenau

SUSPECTED MURDERERS COMMIT SUICIDE.

Berlin, July 18.

The men suspected of the murder of Herr Walter Rathenau, Fischer and Kern, whom the police, in motors and with dogs, were hunting throughout Germany, were tracked yesterday to Saaleck Castle, near Badkosen, Saxony; they shot themselves before they could be captured.

GERMANY

REICHSTAG AND DEFENCE OF REPUBLIC.

A COMPULSORY LOAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 18.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of a Bill providing for a compulsory loan and fixing the maximum of private wealth liable to a levy.

The 3,000,000 marks loan operates simultaneously with new Bills on legacies and income-tax, which also passed third reading.

The Coalition Government has secured a fresh lease of life as a result of the Independent Socialists' decision to support legislation for the defence of the Republic and deferring the question of the reconstruction of the Government till the autumn.

The Centre Party of Democrats, following the lead of the two sections of Socialists are endeavouring to form a working alliance with the Peoples' Party.

The Reichstag by 303 votes to 102 passed the third reading of the Bill for the Defence of the Republic. The minority was composed of members of the German National Party, the Bavarian Peoples' Party, the Bavarian Farmers' League, and the Communist Party.

Unquiet Silesia

REVIVAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEUDS.

Warsaw, July 20.

A political crisis which had been simmering since the Diet recently elected to the Premiership M. Korfanty, the notorious anti-German agitator in Upper Silesia boiled over when Korfanty submitted his Cabinet to the President, Marshal Pilsudski. The latter immediately abdicated. The crisis is serious because it destroys the hopes of peace and the settling down of Poland and generally re-inflames Polish-German enmity in Silesia.

U.S.A. Strike

PRESIDENT HARDING'S ORDERS TO WORKERS.

Washington, July 18.

It is announced that President Harding is sending telegrams directing operators of all the bituminous mines that are shut down owing to the strike to resume operations immediately, and requesting the Governors of States in which the mines are located, to furnish military protection. Federal troops will be employed if State troops are unable to cope with the situation.

New York, July 19.

The Federation of Labour has appealed to all Labour organisations in the United States for support of the railroad strikers and to refrain from doing work formerly done by the strikers.

It also urges the strikers to conduct themselves in a law-abiding manner.

Washington, July 21.

The Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio have called out troops for duty on the coalfields; the former has issued a proclamation calling on all citizens to co-operate in the effort to produce coal to tide over the national disaster and to preserve law and order.

The Governor of Ohio has ordered the troops already mobilised to proceed immediately to the mining districts.

Troops are already entraining for Cadiz, where it is reported hundreds of miners are gathering preparatory to marching to the mines.

Nakuru to Eldoret.

The Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A. announces that the road from Nakuru to Ravine is fair, but that from Ravine to Londiani and Eldoret it is extremely bad, owing to heavy rains which have been falling continuously since July 19.

THE HAGUE

FAILURE OF LATEST ENDEAVOUR TO CONTINUE.

GOVERNMENTS' PLEDGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Hague, July 18.

The Russian delegation has not accepted the invitation to meet the Private Property Sub-Commission this morning.

M. Litvinoff has sent a letter to the President asking for a meeting of the whole Commissions, not the Sub-Commissions as the matter to be decided is outside the competence of one Sub-Commission and both Commissions came to the Hague on a basis of equality of rights, so he cannot admit that one of them should impose preliminary conditions for meeting the other.

At a plenary session of the non-Russian Commission this afternoon, it was decided to accept M. Litvinoff's proposal to summon a plenary session of the Conference with the Russians to-morrow, but only for the purpose of considering new facts or new proposals.

London, July 19

At the primary meeting of the Conference M. Litvinoff said he proposed to ask the Moscow Government whether it was prepared to acknowledge the debts of itself and its predecessors and to agree to compensate foreigners for property which had been nationalised provided terms of payment of debts and compensation were left for agreement between the Russian Government and the persons concerned within two years, and provided the other delegates at the Hague referred the proposal to their Governments.

The non-Russian Commission has unanimously declared that the acceptance and loyal carrying out by the Russian Government of the line of conduct indicated in the declaration suggested by M. Litvinoff would help to create a favourable atmosphere for negotiations.

The Hague, July 21.

The final act of the Conference was the adoption of a resolution by all Governments agreeing not to assist their nationals to acquire properties in Russia which had been confiscated from nationals of other countries without the latters' consent.

The American representative subscribed to this.

Notwithstanding the resolution designed to leave the door open to the Russian Government to resume negotiations elsewhere, M. Litvinoff, in an interview said he thought it was no longer necessary to transmit to Moscow the proposals mentioned on Wednesday since there would be nobody left at the Hague to receive a reply.

The Hague, July 21.

The report of the Russian delegation to the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries on the Conference alleges the breakdown was due to certain members of the Non-Russian Commission who wished to break up the conference as soon as possible fearing the dissolution of their anti-Russian front if it lasted much longer. They are chiefly interested in continuing the financial and economic blockade of Russia and are the main obstacle to the economic reconstruction of Europe but the Russian delegation is firmly persuaded that the problems raised will shortly be solved through a channel just as favourable, if not more so, for Soviet Russia.

Items from France

London, July 25.

M. Poincare in a speech said it was impossible to withdraw from Syria but economy was essential.

The army of occupation had recently been reduced from 70,000 to 35,000 and would shortly be further reduced to 10,000.

M. Barthou has been elected Senator for the Basses Pyrenees.

Inaugurating a hydro-electric installation, the Minister, M. Le Trocquer, said he anticipated that in 1942 all railways south of the Loire would be run by hydro-electric power.

Lenin

The Hague, July 21.

M. Litvinoff has denied that Lenin has been poisoned.

—ASK FOR—
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
THE POWDERED ENERGISER.

THE GOVERNOR ON SAFARI

VISIT TO THE KAVIRONDO COUNTRY

Barazas and Investitures

THE QUESTION OF TAXES

The following official account of His Excellency's recent tour in Nyanza has been issued:—

The Governor's visit to the Districts of North Central and South Kavirondo, Nandi and South Lumbwa which was unavoidably postponed from the end of May owing to the Special Session of the Legislative Council took place during the first week of this month. His Excellency who was accompanied on his tour by Miss Northey reached Lumbwa by train on the morning of July 2 and was met by the Senior Commissioner, Nyanza. The journey through South Lumbwa and thence to Kisii Station and Kendu Bay was made by car.

Kericho.

The Governor was met at Kericho by the Acting District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner and on arrival addressed a meeting of Headmen, Presidents of Councils and Elders of the Lumbwa tribe representing all 17 locations of the Belgut, Buret, and Sotik Divisions of the Lumbwa Reserve. He explained to those present that the high rate of taxation which had prevailed during the last two years was the result of heavy cost of the war during the course of which enormous expenditure in costly munitions has been necessary. Following on the conclusion of hostilities the impoverished condition of those nations who had participated resulted in the price of raw material falling to a very low figure which accounted for the poor price which the economic products of this country had been fetching recently. The tax had been reduced from sixteen to twelve shillings and without making any promise he could say that it was the object of Government if possible to reduce it further later on by another two shillings.

In connection with recent outbreaks of pleuro pneumonia in the Reserve it was his desire to help the Lumbwa and this would be done by detailing officers of the Veterinary Department to inoculate native-owned stock in the Reserves after inoculation had taken place on the Sotik farms. As some natives were apprehensive of the mortality resultant on inoculation Government owned stock in Kericho and Sotik would first be vaccinated as an object lesson. By the results they could judge of its effects on the health of the animals.

His Excellency warned those present that stock thefts had been far too frequent in the past in Lumbwa and of late had been conspicuous on the part of natives of Location 8, Headman Arap Terer. Such crimes would be severely punished and if the offenders could not be detected and brought to justice other means would be used by Government to hold responsible those who connived at such offences and shielded the offenders.

A deputation of Somalis was received by the Governor to whom they referred the question of the rent of town plots as well as that of trading in the Reserve.

In the afternoon His Excellency met at the District Commissioner's house several members of the B.E.A. Disabled Officers' Colony and local residents. The night was spent at Kericho.

The route to Kisii Station which was followed by car on the next day, the 3rd, ran westward to Kapsamongot Trading Centre and south-westward over the Lumbwa highlands through Locations 2, 5, and 1 to Sondu River (25 miles). The South Kavirondo District lies south-westward of the Sondu and the track followed runs over rolling country which lies between the Sondu and Wire Hill at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. Oyugi's Trading Centre (30 miles) and Kisii Station (15 miles) south-westward were reached after a good run. The Locations of Kabondo, Mumbo and Muk'seru and Kitutu were traversed en route. At Oyugi's Trading Centre the Asiatic shopkeepers who had decorated the bazaar paid their respects to the Governor who thanked them and discussed trade matters with them for a few minutes.

Kisii.

His Excellency was met at Kisii Station by the Acting District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioners, and Drs. Dakers and Harley-Mason.

In the evening the Government Native Hospital was inspected. This building which is of concrete cost approximately £7,300 including the quarters of the Medical Officer in charge. The Medical Unit consists of an Administration Block containing offices, operating theatre and covered way, infectious diseases ward, general ward, female ward, kitchen, 6 Dressers' huts, latrine and septic tank, fumigating shed and incinerator. The whole comprises the most complete and up-to-date medical unit for natives in the Colony.

The following particulars were furnished by the Medical Officer in charge. During the period October, 1920, to May, 1922, approximately 5,500 Yaws cases have received treatment (injections) at the Hospital; of these approximately 4,300 came from seven locations inhabited by Nilotic tribes, 800 from other Locations half of which were Luo and half Kisii. A negligible few came from other areas. The Mumbo Location whose northern boundary is the Lake shore east of Kendu Bay supplied the largest number of patients suffering from this disease.

On July 4th, 1922, His Excellency held a baraza or public audience of Chiefs, Headmen, and Elders of the natives of South Kavirondo District at which representatives from all the 35 Locations were present, some of whom had come over 60 miles on foot to meet the King's Representative. Full uniform with medals and decorations was worn at this and all subsequent barazas, and the scene was a brilliant one, over 2,000 natives being present.

After the baraza had been opened Chiefs Makanga, Nsungu and Chacha Osinda were presented by the Governor, on behalf of His Majesty, the King's medal for Native Chiefs. Chief Makanga whose Location lies along the old German border was alone awarded the coveted silver-gilt medal "in recognition of gallantry in the field and conspicuous loyalty during the war." Chief Nsungu was given the King's silver medal "in recognition of marked activity continuously exhibited in obtaining carriers and labourers for military purposes and in collecting live stock for transport and supplies;" Chacha Osinda's "in recognition of the information furnished and aid given by him in suppressing internal trouble as well as in defence against hostile aggression."

A full report of His Excellency's address and the subsequent proceedings were taken down by an officer present.

During his stay in Kisii interviews were given by the Governor to European residents of the District, British Indian shopkeepers and traders and Swahili and Sudanese natives of Kisii township.

Kisii was left on Wednesday morning the 5th. for Kisumu, the route followed being that of the previous Monday as far as Oyugi's Trading Centre whence Kendu Port (30 miles from Kisii) was reached in just over an hour.

Outside the Seventh Day Adventists' Mission at Ngondia the Missionaries of the Society headed by Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent, who were in conference at the time, had waited to pay their respects to the Head of the Government and accompanied the Governor's party down to the pier to say good-bye.

At Kisumu.

The voyage across the end of the Gulf to Kisumu was made in the Uganda Railway Lake Tug "Kavirondo" Lieut. Marsh, the 2 box cars being lashed alongside on a pontoon.

Kisumu was reached about 4 p.m. His Excellency was received on the pier by the Acting Marine Superintendent and Senior Officers of the Marine Department, the District Commissioner Central Kavirondo, the Acting Resident Commissioner, Kisumu, and Senior Officers of Departments represented in Nyanza. Representatives of the European, British Indian, and Goan Communities in Kisumu were present.

The Right Rev. Bishop Biermans, Mill Hill Mission, Uganda; and the Rev. F. H. Wright, C.M.S. Kisumu, were also present.

A guard of honour in charge of Superintendent of Police Anderson was present.

Wednesday and Thursday nights were spent at Kisumu.

On the morning of the 6th. His Excellency who was accompanied by the Senior Medical Officer, Nyanza, was shown by the Medical Officer of Health, Kisumu, the swamp reclamation work which is being carried out in the N. E. corner of the Kavirondo Gulf. Kisumu is regarded as a malarial station, possessing all the conditions favourable to the disease, viz: anopheles mosquitoes, suitable breeding grounds and an infected native population. Mosquito nets and gauze doors and windows protect a small part only of the population. Systematic draining, filling in or canalising of all marshes, pools or streams has been the policy followed in Panama and the Straits Settlements and the system is followed in and around Kisumu. The areas controlled or under process of being brought under control in Kisumu are the foreshore of the Lake, the swamp between the N. E. corner of the Gulf and the end of the Nandi Escarpment and the swamp contiguous to the Rifle Butts. His Excellency inspected the swamp-clearing gang, removing papyrus from the foreshore and the drains and channels drawing off seepage water from the hill on which Kisumu is built and complimented the African Staff on the useful work being carried out. The Medical Officer of Health drew attention to the fact that since the anti-malarial scheme had been started large areas which before were useless for economic purposes were now under cultivation and producing very heavy crops. The extension of the existing scheme promises to bring further areas under the hoe.

The Railway workshops, dry dock, and pier were afterwards visited, the Marine Superintendent and Superintending Engineer Marine acting as guides. The Governor boarded the s.s. "Clement Hill" which was berthed at the pier and after inspection with Commander Blencowe of the first and second class cabins, galley and crew, proceeded to the bridge where the Royal Naval Reserve Officers decoration was presented to Lieut. Marshall.

In the afternoon, His Excellency gave interviews to representatives of the Kisumu Chamber of Commerce, deputations from the Indian Association, Kisumu, the Nyanza Indian Farmers' Association and the Shia Imami Ismailia Council.

In the evening His Excellency visited the Native Civil Hospital and was shown over the new Jamat Khana by the representatives of the Khoja Community.

Nyaihera.

At the baraza held at Nyaihera on the morning of the 7th. the representatives of the natives of Central Kavirondo met His Excellency at the standing camp, which was gaily beflagged for the occasion. Chiefs, Headmen, Presidents of Council and Elders from all Locations were present, and the attendance was a large and appreciative one. The Governor was met on arrival by the District Commissioner, the Assistant District Commissioners and the Medical Officer, Central Kavirondo.

After His Excellency had expressed his pleasure at being present he presented the King's medal to Chiefs Amimo and Ndeda "in recognition of marked activity continuously exhibited in obtaining carriers and labourers for military purposes and in collecting live stock for transport and supplies."

The subsequent baraza lasted from 10 a.m. to past one o'clock and the proceedings were taken down in extenso by an Administrative Officer present.

After lunch at the Rest House the Governor left by car for Kapsabet, the District Headquarters of the Nandi District, about 45 miles distant, which was reached shortly before sundown.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

CHEAPER BREAD.

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

Sir,—To say that the heavier the import duty on wheat and flour the cheaper it will be in this country may sound peculiar but it is a fact.

Last season I pulled my wheat by hand and threshed it out with sticks by hand. Why? because I couldn't sell it and it wouldn't have paid me to purchase a *reaper* and threshing machine.

If we can get a sale for our wheat it will pay to get modern machinery to deal with it, thus cheapening production; it will be grown on a larger scale, there will be local competition and we shall soon be looking for an export trade.

Scores of thousands of pounds are going out of this country *every year* to buy flour from abroad, yet the local settlers cannot sell their wheat.

We don't want an *excessive* price for our wheat but do want to be able to sell what we grow.

The price (when we can get a sale) has fallen *from Fls. 6/- to Fls. 3/50* per load.

Of course some districts are not suitable for wheat growing but others, particularly the Nandi district, produce a very good first class milling wheat and can produce much more than can be consumed in this colony.

Had the Legislative Council prohibited the import of wheat and flour it would have been a blessing to everyone in this Colony, with the possible exception of a few Indian importers.

Unga, Ltd., now produces very good flour, wholesome and nutritious, which makes excellent bread and cakes. Let everyone try the local flour (they will then use nothing else) and so help the settler and the Colony and themselves.

Yours, etc.,
A SETTLER.

Kibigori, July 15.

MASENO, LTD.

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

Sir,—A letter, from your own correspondent in Kisumu, in your issue of July 7, under the heading of "Maseno Ltd.," asks certain specific questions with regard to the relation of the company to the Mission at Maseno.

Not having access to exact figures, I am not in a position to give a complete reply, but the following may help to make the position clearer.

1. **In what way did "Maseno Ltd." differ from any other sisal company in Kenya?**

The Company set out with the avowed intention of giving industrial training to the natives. The original plan of a model farm, on which natives might be taught agriculture, etc., only gave place to that of a sisal plantation, when it was proved to be financially impossible. Under the charter of the Company dividends were limited to 5 per cent. on all shares except those presented to the C.M.S. The idea of the Company was not money-making but native development. The manager had been for many years an industrial Missionary, and only resigned from the Mission because the society could not itself afford to undertake the larger industrial training which he had in view.

2. **Was not the grant of land (1,000 acres) at Maseno made to the Company under the impression that it was to be a training school for natives?**

Probably, it was, for this was the purpose of the Company, but it does not follow that the grant would not have been made otherwise, for, about the same time, I believe a few months later, a grant of one square mile known as "The Mumia's Sand Estate," was made to the B.E.A. Corporation for purely commercial purposes, for cotton growing.

3. **Were not large profits made during the war? How much of these was devoted to dividends for shareholders? How much to Missionary work of a technical character?**

"Maseno Ltd." was a daughter Company of the East African Industrial Company. The Parent Company held all the ordinary shares, only issuing debentures to individuals in connexion with Maseno Ltd. The Parent Company was at the time heavily in debt. Any profits made by Maseno Ltd., were properly due to the Parent Committee, whose first responsibility was to pay off its debts. The total profits made by Maseno Ltd., were absorbed in this payment, no dividend could be paid to the ordinary shareholders, still less was any money available for missionary work.

4. **How far has the Company actually helped the Mission?**

In the early days of the Mission the Company supplied a regular congregation, as a field for missionary activity. The whole body of employees was mustered for religious instruction from 1 to 2 p.m. daily in working hours, at the Company's expense.

Most of the mission buildings at Maseno, the Church, the school rooms dormitories, etc., were put up under the supervision of the Company's agents.

Boys apprenticed to the Mission for bricklaying, masonry, etc., were trained by the Company, the Mission receiving the whole grant. Until the arrival of a trained carpenter in the Mission the same was true of carpenter apprentices.

The Company fitted out, and very generously placed at the disposal of the mission, one of its buildings, to be used as a Dispensary with two small wards attached, and provided also part of the equipment.

The teacher of the Mission school built near Maseno was supported by the Company, the Company's staff conducting the Sunday Services.

In a time of epidemic in the Maseno school, large isolation quarters were put up for the School by the Company, without charge to the Mission.

The occasional services rendered, (as supply of labour, help in transport, co-operation in preaching, etc.) cannot be recorded in detail but few days passed in which, in one way or another, the Company did not help the Mission, and the Mission the Company.

5. **Is it true that "in the famine the Company refused to help the Mission by supplying posho, except at the top price allowed by the Government?"**

No, it is not true. In 1917, at the time when Government price per load was fixed, I believe, at Rs. 5.85 delivered at Maseno, (plus 10 per cent commission allowed on sale), the Company was selling to the Mission Government maize at cost price, charging no commission, and its own growing at Rs. 2.00. Some 2,300 women and children were being fed daily by the Company, and several of the gangs working regularly for the Mission. A grant of £500 was made by the Company for famine relief, rather more than that amount being actually expended, even after reckoning the value of the work done.

6. **With regard to the alleged proposal of the Company to sell the estate in the open market, the following extracts from a letter received from the Chairman of the Company, dated June 7, 1922, will be of interest:**

"Indirectly I have heard of the bitterness of feeling against the Maseno Company for trying to sell its property, but you are the first to write to me on the subject. . . . Far from trying to sell in the open market we have for long past been trying to get the Mission to make us any offer but without success. We continued working at a loss to give time for negotiations but at last we decided to close down for none of us could afford the continued losses . . . . there has as yet been no attempt at open sale. We instructed Swinburn (Manager) to report offers received, and we have repeatedly said, "that we want to ensure such a sale as will not injure Mission interests."

The interesting point in the above is that it was written some time after it had come to be generally assumed that the Maseno Estate was put up for open sale. The Company, it seems, was prepared to consider any offer made, but had not gone further than to offer it to the C.M.S. and through the Colonial Secretary to the Government.

Yours, etc.,
J. J. UGANDA.

Bishop's House, Kampala,
July 11.

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MAJOR MACDONALD.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir, It has been suggested to me that my reference to the fact that the cost of Major Macdonald's tour had involved a considerable call on the Convention's funds might lead people to infer that Major Macdonald was receiving some consideration for placing his time and services at the disposal of the Convention. In case such an impression has been given, I hasten to correct it. Major Macdonald is receiving his bare travelling expenses, and nothing further, but the cost of visiting the uttermost parts of Kenya is not inconsiderable.

Yours faithfully,
C. KENNETH ARCHER.
Chairman, Convention of Associations.

Nairobi, July 24.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—I notice that "a Bill Intituled an Ordinance to repeal the Military Labour Corps Distribution of Pay and Personal Property Ordinance, 1918, and to make a consequential Amendment in the Native Trust Fund Ordinance 1921" has been published for general information and criticism.

2. It is a pity that no explanation or reason is forthcoming for the introduction of such infamous proposals.

3. The effect of the Bill—which can hardly become Law in a country claiming even a modicum of civilisation, would be to deprive the tribal dependents of a gallant carrier killed during the war, of the pay earned at the cost of his life by the individual concerned.

4. According to the Bill in its present form, this would cause a sum of no less than £8,000 due to Nyanza Natives alone to be escheated to the Home Treasury by a process of most immoral and indefensible confiscation.

5. May I express the hope that the European inhabitants of Kenya will express their views on this monstrous wrong in contemplation, in no uncertain voice through the media of the Convention of Associations, the Missionary Alliance, the Civil Service Association, and other bodies which voice public opinion.

Yours, etc.,
CONWAY HARVEY.

Kuru, July 21.

(We publish this letter as received, yesterday. Our correspondent will, we imagine, be no more content than ourselves with the official explanation published on July 22.—Ed.)

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
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KENYA HIGHLANDS

Some New Views on the Climate Problem

LAYING SOME ANCIENT BOGIES

A COMPARISON WITH OLDER LANDS

(by W. S. Bromhead.)

Below appears the first of the articles on the Highlands of Kenya that Mr. W. S. Bromhead, as intimated in a recent issue is writing for the "*E. A Standard*," with a view to eventual publication in book form. The first of the series deals with the climate conditions and repudiates a number of old and tenaciously held beliefs as to the conditions of this new country, contrasting them favourably with those obtaining in lands geographically much more temperately situated.

Familiarity and, in many instances, paucity of previous experience of overseas countries, can alone explain the lack of appreciation that quite a proportion of their white inhabitants exhibit towards the marvellous Highlands of British East Africa. But there is fortunately an ever-growing number that does realise the superlatively claims, if not unrivalled, qualities of its adopted home.

The Homeborn.

On one hand is to be met a strong, but, I believe, a decreasing section of the European community, usually consisting of people coming straight out from urban Britain, which is handicapped by preconceived notions that it has reached a fiercely tropical land, and maintains the illusion that it is immured in a death trap. Life is a perpetual romance of hair-breadth escapes to these folk. They believe that they move amidst the continually imminent dangers of deadly disease, giant carnivorous animals ready to pop out on the exotic resident or traveller from behind every bush, a plague of indescribably obnoxious insects, blood-thirsty and menacing natives anxiously waiting for an opportunity to annihilate them, and a malevolent sun that simply bludgeons to the grave anyone who dares to undertake useful or remunerative physical work.

In their opinion luckily exists, however, by the mercy of Providence, a miraculous amnesty towards all white people who will exclusively confine their more strenuous exertions to useless and uneconomic forms of labour. Tennis, football, polo, golf and cricket are admitted to be harmless and indeed necessary to health; or one may traipse over the veldt, even carrying a gun, day after day, and no harm result.

But don't let old Sol catch you bending your back to spadework in your garden, pruning your fruit and coffee trees, rounding up your stock on horseback, milking your own cows, or assisting to sow and harvest your own crops; or an order for a box, ornamented with brass tacks and a metal inscription plate, is likely to be placed on your behalf with the Nairobi Municipality at an early date.

The Colonial.

On the other hand, is to be found rather more than a sprinkling of men who have spent years of their lives in other new and more strenuous countries; and who cannot praise the natural advantages of Kenya sufficiently. It includes all the leading Anglo-Saxon varieties e.g., Australians, New Zealanders, South Africans, Canadians and Americans; or men familiar by long residence with the countries of those people And it is but the bare truth to say that the main attractions that the Colony exerts on them are the surprising temperateness of its climate, the general easiness and healthfulness of its life, the greenness and fertility of its countryside and the mild, friendly beauty and ever-changing diversity of its landscapes. There is in addition a small proportion of men from the old Country, composed of persons who have either been trained to physical toil before they migrated or are unusually adaptable, that finds little difficulty in accommodating itself to the change in environment and working steadily in it.

The Return.

Others, having once or twice shaken the dust of their feet off against Kenya, loudly declaiming their intention to favour some other part of the earth with their presence and never return to so abominable a place, have, to the surprise of their friends, suddenly appeared again in the course of a few months. These are as a rule sudden, wise and very tolerant individuals; and it is difficult to get at the causes of their disillusionment, though it seems generally primarily to concern the absence of "Jeroge" in other lands. Whatever the reason for their *volte face*, their minds have become definitely fixed to the view that Kenya is good enough for them to spend the rest of their lives in.

An interesting and informative study is to note the attitude of veterans with years of practical life behind them in one or other of the great Dominions, yet who have made their homes in Kenya; because they, of all men, are the best judges of colonial conditions. There is probably no exaggeration in saying that they are unanimous in considering the Colony an improvement on the places where they spent their earlier life. And certainly one never hears of a Kenyan going to and staying contentedly in any other colony.

The colonials may not do a vast amount of physical work themselves in Kenya, for they are usually old enough to be supervising labour even in a white country. Also there are really few exceptions to the rule that men do not toil unduly themselves if they can get others to work for them. Yet they are invariably active men; they are steady, reliable and persistent progressives also, who glory in utilitarian activity and regard it as the secret of their health under the Equator. And they do know, from a thorough grounding in practical life, what work is and how to do it. In consequence, they are better masters and more efficiently served by their natives than the bulk of men, not having had their training, can hope to be. To these acclimatised, worldly-wise colonists who, with a proportion of naturally adaptable, land-loving and industrious men from Britain, form the salt of Kenya's white population, there is no drawback, whether of climate, insect pests, labour sickness or physical disabilities that cannot be matched and surpassed by the same or equivalent hardships on a greater scale in the lands they have deserted.

A Better Land.

To them the *sine qua non* to the adequate appreciation of this rich country is a minimum of three to five years for every young man intending to settle here of strenuous, unprivileged livelihood-earning on the soil in one of our white Dominions; and preferably a subtropical one—in which the convenient coloured man is absent—such as Queensland or North Island, New Zealand.

But even if an intending settler has only put in a season or two in Western Canada he will be in a better position for comparison than the Home man. He will, for instance, have had to work under a mosquito net to keep off the annual inundation of these insect songsters, which emerge in the spring in such multitudes as to change the very colour of the local horses when they settle on them; and to drive the cattle in their madness right through the smoke fires that have been lit for their protection.

That experience will enable him to appreciate the wonderful immunity of Kenyan highlands from similar penances; even as the newcomer from Australia's pastoral areas, where the menace of the common housefly, in his millions, looms larger than an invasion of carnivorous man-eating creatures in East Africa, will at once note the scarcity of that human enemy, not to mention scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas and poisonous snakes, which are fifty-fold more numerous and troublesome in many settled parts of the Commonwealth. Then there is the Barcoo rot, a complaint that eats the flesh off men's hands and legs in the dry inland plains of Australia, like a rodent cancer, with a virulence surpassing Kenya's most persevering veldt sores. Such comparisons are sometimes unavoidable; but they are unpleasant, for many white men love all these lands and thank God for their spaciousness, their freedom and their illimitable opportunities.

What is Reputation?

Some half-a-dozen times, as thousands of others have done, I passed in the pre-war era, through the Red Sea and Indian Ocean backwards and forwards to the Antipodes; and it required the great upheaval of 1914 to bring me to the shores of East Africa and from thence to the Highlands proper. Though all my life I have been consumed with an insatiable desire to investigate new and especially undeveloped lands, it had never occurred to me that somewhere behind the sun-dried forbidding igneous cliffs of Somaliland and the coral, coconut or mangrove clad coast of Eastern Africa, lay a serene, healthy, temperate and remarkably beautiful whiteman's country.

Like the bulk of other restless mortals whose destiny has led them for their sins to roam around the earth, I firmly believed in the general maxim that the nearer one approached the Equator the hotter and more unhealthy are, of necessity, the conditions of life and climate; even as the general belief has always been that the closer one goes to the North Pole the colder and more inhospitable must be the icy wilderness.

Yet I know better than many that pioneering humanity, drifting ever further north in the great lone land of Western Canada, has made remarkable discoveries, disconcertingly disturbing all sweeping conventional views on the subject of climate. Since I first knew Canada the wheat line has been moved north a thousand miles; for the length of the summer day in higher latitudes seems to compensate for the shorter growing season. And now has arisen an original thinker and practical explorer, one Steffansson by name, who tells us that the uninhabitable arctic is all a myth; that in Montana, Manitoba and Dakota men and women are to-day already living unconcernedly, and children going to school, in a winter temperature many degrees colder than that to be found at the North Pole. That both for residential purposes and food production, Canada's barren lands—give a dog a bad name and hang him—will excel Argentina; and that human settlement is going to spread in the next fifty years to the utmost territorial limits of that hitherto condemned country. The Pole itself, unfortunately, is, however, unlikely to form an eligible site for an important city as it happens to be situate on drifting ice.

As to the Equator.

The relevancy to the Equator of Steffansson's discoveries and theories concerning the North is, it seems to me, apparent. For years my mind has been groping after some reasonable explanation of certain confusing climatic conditions of the earth; and this clever Canadian gives the cue and partially clears up my difficulties. On one occasion only I reached the edge of the barren lands north-east of Edmonton. The time of the year was towards the end of July; and instead of the frozen lichen and stunted bog moss that one expects there lay an expanse of rolling grasslands indistinguishable from the prairies of the south, interspersed with flowers of which my memory recalls vividly a wonderful red tulip.

But—and this is the important point—I have been in both Winnipeg and Calgary when the thermometer, had sunk to well below seventy degrees of freezing point, Fahrenheit; though a Chinook wind from the West in the latter place rolling the frozen air back like a wave, replaced it with the mild air of the Pacific at a temperature of 30 or 40 above zero; causing a rise of about 100 degrees in a few hours.

So it seems my experiences in these two cities justifies a claim to having endured the inhospitalities of a climate severer than the North Pole. This in turn leads one to the conclusion that if the arrangements of Nature in her delicately adjusted scheme of terrestrial physical, and climatic compensation, (resembling by-the-bye that of the seasons, for the year's official longest and shortest days always precede respectively the sultriest and most wintry month) fixes the greatest extremes of cold around the sixtieth degree of latitude instead of where ill-informed humanity has always believed it to be, it may be logically calculated that the earth's greatest heat will be found along the twentieth line or between that and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Look up the map and you will find that this imaginary division passes through some of the most noted of hot places outside of Hades. They include the Sahara desert, the Kalahari, Southern Nigeria, the Deccan, Iquique and much of Central Australia.

Un-Equatorial Africa.

In my early days of travel, especially after a summer or two in Australian harvest fields, I shrank from the idea of the Equator—even as a lad fresh from home to the lumber camps of Manitoba might picture to himself shudderingly the awfulness of Polar cold. Yet I had already sun and heat surpassing in intensity any truly tropical place and certainly anything the Kenyan Highlands can produce. I remember one particular Australian summer, when even the Test matches had to be postponed; for it created a chronic, semi-delirious effect on me that lasted off and on, for months. Crops to the area of several hundred acres had to be cut. Though sown to come in at different times the appalling heat brought them along quicker than was expected; and for weeks I sat my reaper and binder on a treeless plain, lunching on my machine, and bringing down my 15 to 20 acres daily from dawn often into the moonlit night, bathed in a sun temperature that was for hours constantly in the neighbourhood of 168 deg., but reaching a maximum of 175 deg. in the hottest day of that year. I also know something of Bourke and the South Queensland border, where 120 deg. in the shade is often registered; of Marble Bar in Western Australia, where the average daily maximum shade temperature is about 110 deg. for the year; and I have walked down the streets of both Melbourne and Sydney when brickfielders from the interior were blowing; and though in hard physical training at the flower of manhood's vigorous strength and health, have wondered whether I could hold out for a few more minutes without collapsing.

The Bogies.

That the tropics have their peculiarities requiring study; their dangers that must be respectfully handled; their diseases that must be warded off or grappled by a combination of scientific treatment and commonsense; will be frankly admitted. But great heat, such as white people, including women and children, have become acclimatised to in places much further away from the Equator than Kenya, is not the supreme difficulty that imagination and conventional report would have it, even at sea level. The near future is going to clear the mental foaminess of civilised mankind on the matter and facilitate human expansion by eliminating two traditional bogies which, like spells, have scared and held back humanity for centuries. One is the unwarranted and uninhabitable character of the Arctic regions, and the other is the deadly forbidding of all areas within the geographical tropics.

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History, unfortunately not intelligible to the ordinary reader, is full of the rise and fall of empires, of the ebb and flow of civilisation, made as it are on the battlefield. Nations, like individuals, have their ups and downs, their times when they wield a mental force worthy of a higher course, we have confirmed so far as we can see, the maxim of Christ, "and has now at last drawn back the curtain, showing the actual forces which have been active in all things, protection from outside attacks, exercise, or rather necessity of an unremunerative work, regular sleep, cheerfulness, a cheerful mind and outside food. These are the things that make or mar climates, and more than half diseases and before generations will reform them to the short-cut formulae.

Meanwhile, man has at length made the discovery that two apparent factors profoundly modify the conditions of climate anywhere and they are, firstly, altitude and, secondly, proximity to the influence of the sun and broader strong Gulf-Stream.

Certainly the remarkably mild, healthy and pleasant climate of Kenya Colony depends, especially from around Nairobi to Yatom, Nyanza, hasta and the region, and these factors are all important, being quite able to modify, ameliorate, or minimise the evil powers of concentrated sun strength, whether at the North Pole or at the Equator. And so we come to the fact that Mombasa, the vertical rays beat direct on one's head at noonday, while Nairobi is shielded 5,000 feet, necessitating a strong hat, the maximum sun temperature is 100deg. and the mean sun about 80 deg.; the minimum being 110 deg and about 40 deg. respectively.

"THE RED BOOK."

AN UP-TO-DATE GUIDE TO EAST AFRICA.

THE FOUR TERRITORIES.

The "East African Red Book" for 1922-23, which has just been published by the E.A. Standard Ltd., aims to give reliable and necessary information concerning British Eastern Africa. The general consensus of opinion will most probably be that the aim is achieved.

Divided into sections dealing with Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, the Red Book opens with a lengthy and informative history of Eastern Africa, although the many ancient facts that have revealed the British on their arrival and asserting, in the interest of the inhabitants of Europe, the main feature of war and post-war history.

Each of the territories is the subject of detailed description by distinguished authorities, of Government publications, of planters, of native communications and the like, while under the "Commercial Section appear sketches of the various industries, including that of the Plateau, Postal, Customs, commercial, social, medical, and other information, so necessary to all are included in this section as well as a complete directory, including a list of the principal business houses, residential directory, and a directory of the number of 8,000 European residents in the various centres, a bibliography, a glossary, and an interesting "Who's Who," covering the Colony and giving biographical details of the leading residents.

An interesting feature is the inclusion of the Government Gazette of the holders of P.O. boxes, an item that adds materially to the convenience of the public, and, incidentally, of the Postal officials.

The tribes that inhabit East Africa are detailed and described, and a map showing where each of each country are detailed; while the various public bodies in East Africa, and those representing East Africa in London, receive full and satisfactory mention.

The Red Book contains photographs of Lord Excellencies the Governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the British Resident in Zanzibar, the Sultan of Zanzibar and his Kabaka of Uganda.

The Handbook of Tanganyika, in short, an indispensable guide to those, in Africa, who desire to know their Eastern Africa, its history, its people, its progress, and its possibilities, and there is every reason to anticipate for it a ready welcome and an extensive sale.

Individually, the book, with its 400 pages is the largest book yet published in East Africa.

TANGANYIKA GOLD

DEPOSITS FOUND IN UHAYA

"CORNER house" INTEREST.

The "Dar-es-Salaam Times" has a new prospectus of the Tanganyika Gold Mines, Limited, which has been issued in London. It appears that a company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring a fair proportion of the claims, which, it is stated, have been found to be of a very valuable character. The prospectus states that the company has about 110 acres of rough gold produced by the crude methods of local tribesmen, and the prospectus in the year. A test by the same method of 100 tons of ore at the Government Mines Inspector, half a ton of the rest being sent to London for assay, showed an average of the first 50 tons, which was 2 ounces of gold to the ton, which is a very high value. Prospecting trenches have opened outcrops of valuable gold.

We look forward keenly to further news from this side.

We learn that other prospectors have already pegged out claims, similar to those mentioned, of about 40 acres, of gold.

A Re-discovery.

While perhaps the amount of rest

10-health never comes without a reason. If people over-work, over-worry, over-play, take alcoholic drinks to excess, keep late hours and live a healthy out-door existence, they must expect ill-health.

Bad habits lead to bad health. The poisons which should be eliminated by the kidneys, the bowels, the lungs, the skin, are not properly eliminated, the kidneys are not healthy they filter impurities from the blood, but they cannot be overtoned. Weak kidneys mean weak filtering when the kidneys are not strong and well back into the system. This is the cause of backache, headaches, dizziness, lack of energy, nervousness, loss of flesh, sleeplessness, and the mechanism of the kidneys, and of bladder, rheumatic pains, and the

[illegible] health by taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. In this respect, they stand out in a class by themselves. They not only regulate the bladder; they proceed even to strengthen the weakness of lumbago, rheumatism, pains, and similar uric-acid troubles. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, when needed, will heal a weak back, and will not make a wiser start than with this special kidney medicine.

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The World's Most Popular Beverage.

CHESS

By A. H. Sussex Talbot.

Correspondence relative to this column should be addressed to "The Chess Editor, East African Standard, Nairobi."

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 421.
(W. Hanbury).

Key, Q—Q8b

If P x Q, K—B5 mate.
If Kt (at) moves K1—B3, or
If K1—K4, B—B8 or
Kt elsewhere, Q—B8 or
K x Kt, B—B5 ,, for the Black Kt is pinned, and cannot interpose.

This clever conception caught four out of best solvers, who played K—B6, Q—K3, Q—K12, and B—K7 respectively. This would have been good, but for the competition! We leave it to them to discover Black's reply to their key. Even in this artistic, "which are ingenious but inelegant."

Problem No. 422.
(B. Lepel).

Key, 1. R—R1?
A. If 1... B x R, 2. Q—B8 ch, etc.

The necessary provision for this reply of Black's is the sine qua non of the solution. The Q must be enabled to attack simultaneously the two Bishops on the King's file. Hence the Key-move of the Black Rook is made to pass on the 2nd move to B8 to attack diagonally the restrictive functions of the R.

B. If 1... B—K4 1. Q x Q—Q8 ch, etc.

There are some other variations according to Black's choice of Q, B, but the idea is the same in each, namely that the Queen must attack two Bishops at the same time. Check and threaten a Bishop.

A good title for the problem would be "The Haunted Bishop."

End-Game No. 1.
(Harwitz).

The Composer's solution is 1. K1—Q2, K—Q8; 2. K—B2, K—K5, K—B6; 3. K—K4, K—K8; 4. K—B3, K—B6; 5. K1—B4, K—K8; 6. K—B4, K—B6; 7. K—B3, K—K5; 8. K—K4, K—K8; 9. K1—B4 mate.

"Princeps" in addition to the above method gives a shorter solution in 6, which would give the top mention. Elip in the opening up of pawn mate, which is not to be doubled. The German mines and pawns are not to be exploited. The German mines are the property reported at the head of this column, and are of considerable interest. That 110 ounces of gold should be produced by an individual within a comparatively short period, by the very primitive methods of tribesmen, of hand-crushing and pan amalgamation, is a fact that is of the highest importance to explore them. The amount of gold is not just in a small pocket, but in a proper reef, which may continue to depth.

Mica.

The most important mineral produced in Kenya Colony, namely mica, has been. Mica. In the Dagoretti district, Mr. Thomas Harris, has worked the product extensively before the war, and the value of the output from the mines was £1,000 at the commencement. The mica is of a very high class, and is well suited for electrical purposes, and fairly large plates are found. In the matter of economic value, the Government is taking equally with that of the Germans, the mica deposits, and has seen prominently in the form. That is why our administrative mining of the Colony the war of 1914 as this is a profit. But war production then has of some more than profit.

The mica of this country, for its size and quality, is well worth looking after, and the Government certainly claims now in the Dagoretti Mountains, and we understand have been reported a much superior and good mica.

The attraction of capital for the mining exploitation of this country is a necessity, and it is to be hoped that every facility will be given to mining houses interested in opening up here.

PROBLEM No. 423.
By Alan C. White.
(From "The Western Mercury.")

Black. 6

White. 11.

White mates in two moves.

Position: White K, h1; Q, d3; Rs, d5, g1; Bs, f3, g3; Kts, e2; Ps, a3, c6, e5, f5.

Black K, e6; Q, h1; R, d1; B, a1; Ps, c7, f4.

This will be found a most amusing position, the main play is probably more central and interesting than anything in the whole range of problem. We commend it to the attention of every "End-gamer" taken with their last pawns!

MID-GAME MATES FROM MASTERS' GAMES.
Position No. 8.

Réti v. Tartakower.
Black.

White.

Black 14 pieces. White 13 pieces
White to mate in 8

END-GAME STUDY NO. 8.
Black. 2.

White. 2.

White to play and draw.

Solutions cordially invited. They should reach the office of this paper by 14th August. Some delay in the publication of solvers' names may ensue owing to the Chess Editor being out of town.

CORRESPONDENCE.

H. E. Hanks: We value your opinion on the Chess Column, Problems question, and will publish your letter shortly.

S. Meekin and others: We understand that communications to the Secretary of the Chess Club upon tournament matters, should be addressed to Col. C. Stuart-Prince, at P.O. Box 53, Nairobi, who is very kindly undertaking the duties of Secretary while Mr. Spencer Palmer is at the Coast.

F. Tomlinson: Pleased to welcome you among the solvers. Rs. Kt1 4 takes Q, 2. Q—Q8 ch, because of Black's reply Kt—B7.

Dour "Princeps."—

Do you know of any chess column in the whole world that thrives substantially entirely on end-games? Yet, for which every effort is made to take the O to P with his Kt.

Q—Q8 ch, because of Black's reply Kt—B7.

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Q—Q8 ch, because of Black's reply Kt—B7.

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Never risk the loss of a Bovril. Buy two bottles and always keep one in reserve.

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for every dish, Bovril is the best of all flavourings. It is the essence of good beef, and a little goes a long way. Bovril is always wholesome, always ready, and should be kept always in stock.

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A UGANDA CASE

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW IN KAMPALA.

THE KABAKA'S GENEROSITY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kampala, July 19.

It's not unusual nowadays for Kampala Courthouse to be crowded, and it's not unusual either for the Courthouse to be divided in two ways, but there was an exceptional crowd of natives, and on Friday when the Chief Justice, was present to revise a sentence of 7 years imposed by the Lukiko on three natives who were charged with writing a seditious letter to the His Highness the Kabaka some little time back.

Inside the Courthouse itself there was an extra supply of chairs to provide seating accommodation for the Ministerial people who had come to hear the case. Amongst those were noticed—The Bishop of Kampala, Yet, the Attorney-General Ekelding, Dr. Ernest Cook, Canon Blackledge, Rev. Ladbury, Pilkington, Mr. Holden, Mr. Hunt etc.

The case was tried before Judge Ireland, before the first of the kind to be heard in the Buganda Court. In the Judge's opinion, the crime of this nature would be punishable by a certain sum of money, and so these natives found themselves in penal servitude.

The Attorney-General appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pilcoyle for the defence.

The Case.

The facts of the case are generally as follows: The three natives concerned, Yusuf Kabala, Jonas Makuna, and Joseph Makuna, wrote a letter making certain accusations against the Kabaka, drawing attention to the father's moral conduct, which they alleged was not to the advantage of the natives, and giving certain specific instances of this. The letter was sent to the Young Buganda Association, the Ashiba, the Lukiko, and the Heads of the Minister. The matter was arrested by the native authorities, and brought before the Lukiko and charged with the contents of the Kabaka's person. It was found, however, that there was no offence in no law under which a charge could be framed then, and the accused were released.

It is said that there was a great deal of excitement among the people at the natives concerned punished, and after the Lukiko had been released many Chiefs took the matter up and pressed for a trial.

The next step in this case about was supposed to come from the P.C., who in a sort of a manner the passing of a law to deal with such cases, but at the same time, the Government of not non-interference in tribal matters.

Suddenly the accused were again arrested by the native authorities, acting under instructions from the P.C., and under Sec. 124a of the I.P.C. were charged with sedition.

They were then tried by the Native Judge, and, it is alleged, without sufficient evidence, and a sentence of 7 years imprisonment was passed upon them. To Lukiko, it was just, and no more over given, except the reading of the letter, which they seemed admitted that they had written, stated that their motive was for the good of the country.

It can be safely said that a case of exceptional interest was before the Courthouse, and the accused natives had taken the part of the accused tried to the Government, to have a retrial. The case was then publicly revised in the High Court, Kampala, before the Chief Justice.

Kabaka Intervenes.

After the Court had been adjourned for the preparation of the defence His Honour adjourned the proceedings and gave his judgment after lunch.

He upheld the conviction, but stated that a letter had been received from His Highness the Kabaka asking that the second the Kabaka further punished.

In deference to the wishes of the Kabaka, he decided to reduce the sentence, as from the date of the conviction by the Native Judge to the rising of the present Court. Which, therefore, the Court now rose the accused were free. His Honour said he hoped the accused would show their gratitude to the Kabaka by willing to him and expressing regret for having written this very foolish letter. The accused were the recipients of many congratulations on their release.

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Domestic skin treatment has been revolutionised by the introduction of Antiseptic Ointment, the best antiseptic skin dressing, which has caused wonderful results in cases of varicose ulcers, and has proved to be a great help in cases of eczema, bad legs, and other skin troubles. Varicose ulcers have been healed by the first application of this ointment, and in many cases the sufferers have been able to resume their occupations after years of suffering. Antiseptic Ointment is a powerful remedy for all skin troubles, and should be kept in every household. It is a most valuable ointment for cuts, bruises, burns, and scalds, and should be used in case of any injury to the skin, as it prevents blood poisoning. Antiseptic Ointment is sold by all chemists, price 1/- and 2/-, and may be had in the following forms: Ordinary Ointment, Medicated Ointment, Ointment with Boric Acid, Ointment with Tannic Acid, Ointment with Ichthyol, Ointment with Iodoform, Ointment with Sulphur, Ointment with Tar, Ointment with Zinc, Ointment with Zinc and Ichthyol, Ointment with Zinc and Tar, Ointment with Zinc and Sulphur, Ointment with Zinc and Iodoform, Ointment with Zinc and Boric Acid, Ointment with Zinc and Tannic Acid, Ointment with Zinc and Ichthyol, Ointment with Zinc and Iodoform, Ointment with Zinc and Sulphur, Ointment with Zinc and Tar

PLATEAU GLEANINGS

BAD MADE FOR MOTORISTS AND R. H. MAILS.

SPATHETIC SPORTSMEN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mau Summit, July 27.

Many complaints are made nowadays about the roads and bridges between Kisumu and Kericho, some people are of opinion that motorists are the cause of the trouble, but I think the extra sinking sale drop in the price and they have to suffer the services of the natives who demand the cash pay one before giving their help.

It is absolutely hoped that the F. W. 11 will do something towards alleviating the troubles.

There are three or four only spots on the Road, rivers, those are waterways made up of loose sand and during the rains and dry weather hard material is put down the trouble is tried to continue and it is quite likely that the road will have to be rerouted to Kericho and Hoey's Bridge which will mean delay and inconvenience to residents in this part of the Plateau.

Sport.

Since the match with Nakuru the Plateau soccer team seems to have been sinking on the earth, so much so that it is almost impossible to raise an eleven players to form a team for the match. Let us hope that this spirit will not last, it is quite likely that the match will have to be postponed to Kericho and Hoey's Bridge which will mean delay and inconvenience to residents in this part of the Plateau.

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CATTLE DISEASES

Below is the Veterinary Report for the month of June, 1932:—

Rinderpest.

No outbreak was reported from the Londiani District. The quarantine has been revoked in the Kericho area. A previous outbreak is still in quarantine in the Eldoret district.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

In the Eldoret district two farms remain in quarantine and one quarantine has been revoked. In the Londiani district one quarantine has been revoked.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

One fresh outbreak reported from Nakuru district. A previous outbreak remains in quarantine in the Rumwenji District. The quarantine has been revoked for a previous outbreak in the Naivasha district.

Horse Sickness.

Two outbreaks have been reported from the Nakuru district, causing a mortality of twenty-four animals. In the Naivasha district thirty-eight animals were reported, one outbreak was reported from the Kericho area and three from Kisumu.

East Coast Fever.

Fresh outbreaks have been reported in the districts of Nairobi, Kericho (2), Kisumu (3), Naivasha (2) and Nyeri (1).

Contagious Abortion.

One outbreak reported.

Infectious Lymphangitis.

Nairobi district reports two fresh outbreaks. Kericho has shown four fresh outbreaks, Nakuru four fresh outbreaks, Kisumu two and Naivasha one fresh outbreak from Londiani.

Anthrax.

One fresh outbreak in Nakuru district causing three deaths. In Kericho district four fresh outbreaks causing one death in each.

Trypanosomiasis.

Nairobi district free from outbreaks. Seven previous outbreaks in quarantine. Three quarantines revoked. In the Kericho district, one fresh outbreak.

Blackquarter.

In the Nakuru district one out break causing eight deaths.

Swine Fever.

One outbreak in the Nakuru district, causing fourteen deaths.

Water Buck.

One outbreak in the Nakuru and Rumwenji Districts.

Sheep Pox.

Eldoret, one outbreak with a mortality of eight animals. One outbreak in the Nyeri District.

Sheep Scab.

Two fresh outbreaks in the Rumwenji District in a flock of Grade Merino Sheep.

Fowl plasmosis.

Two outbreaks have been reported from the Naivasha and Nakuru Districts. One outbreak in the Eldoret District.

Three Days Sickness.

Nakuru district one outbreak causing two deaths.

Ethuga Foot Disease.

Nairobi District one outbreak.

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P.O. Box 174 NAIROBI.

COLONIAL FINANCE

THE POSITION IN EAST AND WEST AFRICA THIS YEAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

In the House of Commons on July 4, Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what is the estimated revenue and expenditure respectively, for the current financial year for Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Kenya Colony.

Mr. Wood: The original estimate for the current financial year in the case of Nigeria was £2,794,400. Recently some revision of customs duties has been approved, which should bring the revenue up to about £4,870,000. The recurrent expenditure is estimated at £5,821,002, and the special and extraordinary expenditure at £671,863.

For the Gold Coast the Revenue is estimated at £2,830,810 the ordinary expenditure at £2,797,222, and the extraordinary expenditure at £380,000. In both Colonies the apparent deficit will be met from the accumulated surpluses of previous years.

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure for Kenya, according to the original estimates, balance at £1,959,507. It is now known that this revenue will fall considerably short of the original estimate, but on the other hand steps are being taken to effect a drastic reduction of expenditure. Exact figures are not yet available, but it is intended the revised Budget will balance.

The Royal Arms.

H.E. the Governor has prohibited the importation of any article marked without the authority of His Majesty with the Royal Arms or monogram, or arms or monogram so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

TREATMENT OF VELVET SORE.

Dennis Ointment prevents a Velvet sore, speeds up healing, antiseptic, soothing and healing. Invaluable for other skin complaints and pains.

Rough Demonstration Tractors, Stockholm, Sweden.

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Year after year the quality of Goodyear Tyres has been going up and up.

Veteran users say Goodyear Tyres to day give more than twice the mileage they did ten years ago. The new Goodyear Tyres which are arriving in August are the strongest, toughest tyres that have ever been placed upon the market. Have you made reservations with your dealer?

GOODYEAR

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In connection with the report of questions asked and answers in the House of Commons, it would be interesting to know if there is any objection for the defence of the money issues individual who is stated to have made an attack at Nakuru railway station in the European delegate from Nairobi. Ordinary It is a fact curious that no name is mentioned, because practically everybody knows it and knows his personality. It seems a pity that the pitiful incident has again been given publicity, since it leads to deep resentment on any of the parties concerned. The Nairobi delegate, we are told "particularly desired that no subtle action should be taken." What, one is impelled to ask, could be more public than a question in the House of Commons?

* * *

It is satisfactory to learn that there is apparently no scarcity of native labour on the Uganda Railway. According to the published report, it appears that quite a large number of Europeans have found employment also, and this should have its effect on unemployment in Nairobi. One is glad to see these adjustments made on authority as there were rumours in town that most of the work had been given to Indians. When the question of the railway was first mooted, it was claimed high wages only that one of the minor reasons why the work should be passed was that the scheme would provide work for unemployed whites. Public opinion is certainly in favour of using, as far as possible, the services of men on the spot.

* * *

The report concerning the discovery of gold in payable quantities in Tanganyika is certainly very encouraging, specially when one sample of rock is said to return three and a half ounces to the ton. No doubt the figure is entirely exceptional, and certainly no one would expect it to be anything else, but one remembers that a good many prospectors in South Africa were regarded as payable which only yielded eight or ten pennyweights. I do not know anything about the conformation of the gold-bearing territory, but from latest report should give hope to great deal more than Tanganyika for prospecting in Kenya.

* * *

The election of Mr. A. C. Boss as member of the Legislative Council representing Mombasa on both he and the Council are to be congratulated—vice the Honourable Mr. Ormsby-Gore, now Little Parliament is five. There are Messrs. Schwartze, Pheloth and Ross on the unofficial benches and the Attorney General and Sir Gerry Gosset on the Official side.

Under the circumstances our legislators need have no fear of ship-jogging on questions of law.

As we are debarred from attending at present in the Imperial Wonderhouse, the idea of wireless telephony within the Colony must apparently also be left out of consideration. From reports which reach me it appears that South Africa is simply revelling in an orgie of wireless telephone. Long speeches made at Johannesburg are heard quite clearly at Cape Town, and, of course, intermediate centres.

I cannot see why we cannot do in Kenya what people are doing in the Union. Imagine, men over, the joy of listening to Mosley in the Debate Chamber of the magnificent Mombasa, or on the other hand the glee of Mombasans in hearing the debates in our Legislative Council or our Chamber of Commerce!

I hope some of our Kenya financiers will be led astray by the statement of Mr. Ormsby Lee Brown that "the alleged fabrication of the big-ness sheets was an ordinary window-dressing operation."

* * *

A prominent up-country settler said "Editing at that, put a bit of a shock when he saw the headline in this paper: "How to Fight Drought."

T. IE ECHO.

The Appeal Court.

It is officially announced that the Special Session of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, stated to take place in Nairobi on August 2, will be held in Kisumu on Monday next, July 31.

Nairobi & District Chaplaincy.

Services:—

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

10.30 a.m. Matins. R. C. Cathedral.

6.30 p.m. Holy Communion at All Saints, Nairobi.

7.30 p.m. Evensong. Dagoretti.

The Syndicate, Gilgil.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7.

AT NAKURU CHURCH.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

AT RONGAI BRIDGE.

30.30 p.m.—Evensong and Holy Communion.

W. P. LOW.
W. P. LOW.

TIVIA & DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

There will be a General Committee Meeting of the Tikka Chaplaincy at the New Stanley Hotel, on July 31st, at 12 noon.

JOHN BRANDRAM,
Chaplain.

Retribution.

At the recent sitting of the D.C.'s Court at Kyambu, a native, who had written red down 600 pulpe trees on Mr. J. Muir's farm, previously reported in the E.A. Standard, was sentenced to 18 months H.L., and to pay a fine of Sh. 2,000 Sh. 1,000 to be used to compensate the part and in default of payment of this sum to undergo six months imprisonment. The prisoner was also ordered to receive 12 lashes. It will be remembered that a native entered the shamba and commenting at the fifth row, deliberately cut down with a pruning knife, row after row of these valuable trees. The prisoner, as stated, in the evidence given in Court, appears to have had no compunction in consequence of the bursting of a dam built by Mr. Muir, which caused the river to overflow on to accused's shamba.

Omitted

Pressure on space prevents the publication this week of the Report on the Chemosit Debate on the Co-ordinate Offices. It will appear next week.

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SOCIAL LONDON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 24.

There were gala dinners at all the fashionable hotels and restaurants on the night of the Derby, some coming and many establishments were back during the court. Amongst attending the court, Amongst revellers at Claridges were Sir Ernest and Lady de Cerjat, who having the entire were amongst the last to leave the ballroom. Sir Ernest Cloud, I will be remembered, caused some embarrassment by his attitude at the challenge Sir Harry Kenyon to take a dual duel, but it was merely. He it was, also, who had the Royal Pond in Kensington Gardens dragged to remove the hundreds of little sailing boats that had, ever, to bottom. His wife Brigadier-General de Cerjat, is at present on his second visit to East Africa big game shooting.

Aunt Sunday in the Park was remarkable only for the great number of badly dressed people to be seen there. Most of the Aunt Sunday had been ruined by the pouring rain and mud which were accided for four days by the proud possessors of Royal Enclosure tickets. The only really noticeable dress was the famous authoress Ethel M. Dell (Mrs. Savage) who has fair skin and red hair set off to perfection by a black and white frock and hat trimmed with the most wonderful ospreys.

French day at Ranelagh was a delightful affair though very crowded and the Anglo French pools well worth seeing. The waiting having completed many pretty scenes were there and beautiful dresses and numbers of frontier faces. Amongst them were Mr. Mrs. and Miss Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Gwynedd Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Fielden—the latter have lately arrived from Kenya and are shortly to a private suite at Duke Hotel, Jermyn St.

De Mine—who has retired after twenty-three years in East Africa, is now living in London but the fabric of almost a lifetime are yet nearly broken and he still sees, for preference, the camp bed which has travelled with him on so many safaris.

Miss Sybil Forbat, who has already had some years' experience of nursing in Kenya and at the military hospital in Dar-es-Salaam, is now doing a three years' course at Guy's.

Mrs. Charles Day of Kyambu who has been in London for some time, is returning to Kenya in September.

A remarkably cunning fraud is very reliable source says that the Prince of Wales will visit East Africa next year and is looking forward to some big game hunting. No other country has been made a subject of speculation in this question of honourem.

WEATHER REPORT.

Below is the weekly weather report ending Saturday, July 30, 1932, at certain stations in the Colony, furnished by the Departments of Agriculture.

Rainfall.

Station	Inches
Athi River	0.15
Kisumu Having	0.01
Fort Hall	0.00
Kabete	0.05
Kakamega	0.00
Kericho	0.20
Eldoret	0.00
Kisumu	0.00
Kisii	0.10
Kisumu	0.00
Kitale	0.00
Kericho	0.10
Kisumu	0.00
Lumbwa	0.00
Machakos	0.00
Naivasha	0.00
Nakuru	0.00
Nairobi	0.00
Rumwenji	0.00
Solio	0.00
Trans Nzoia	0.00
Eldoret	0.00
Kericho	0.00
Nyeri	0.00
Voi	0.00
Voi	0.00
West Kenya	0.00

Temperature.

Station	Max.	Min.
Fort Hall	80	57
Kabete Expe. Farm	79	49
Kisumu Kericho	82	65
Londiani Park	80	45
Kericho Kipkelion	78	45
Mombasa	89	69
Nairobi Ag. Dept.	77	47
Naivasha, Sheridale	87	44
Voi	86	65

MONEY MARKET

London, July 27.

Silver: 25 1/16.
Dollars: 4.44 7/16.
Francs: 3.10.

Bombay, July 27.

T.T. on London: 1 2 9/32.

Gudes Plantetes.

At the annual meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union yesterday the following officers were elected to the Council: Mr. McLachlan Wilson (president), Mr. G. F. Archer (vice-president), Sir F. Hyde-Hallowes, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Harper, Grahame-Bell, Capt. Sayer, Messrs. Day, Monckton, Major Gubbins and Commander Cobb and Worsley.

A Tennis Championship.

Tanganyika is arranging an open lawn tennis championship, to be played off at Dar-es-Salaam on August 2nd, and subsequent days. The chief East African competitors will watch with interest the progress of this new tennis centre in the Mandated Territory.

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THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

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FOR SALE

FOR SALE or Part Exchange, [illegible] Car, [illegible] Apply, Nairobi.

SHADE Trees for [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] per pound, Gum [illegible] Cedar, Cypress, [illegible] Coffee Seedlings, [illegible] Apply, Coffee Expert, P.O. Nakuru, Uganda.

GORDON Tractor, [illegible] price [illegible] Apply, [illegible] Nairobi.

FOR SALE, Pedigree Berkshire Boar, 14 months old. Three Cows and cows in calf, [illegible] Apply, Vendor, [illegible]

FOR SALE, Pedigree Berkshire Boar, 14 months old. Three Cows and cows in calf, [illegible] Apply, Vendor, [illegible]

FOR SALE, Gorbor Seedlings, [illegible] Apply, [illegible]

FOR SALE, Wheat for Sale, K.V. No. 1 [illegible] Apply, [illegible]

FOR SALE, Pure Bred Ayrshire Bull, [illegible] Apply, [illegible]

WANTED

WANTED, [illegible] Apply, [illegible]

WANTED, the Service of a Pianoforte Tuner, [illegible] Pianoforte, [illegible]

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SPOOK OWNERS! J. H. H. Bear, late Manager, [illegible] Stock Farm, Kenya Colony, [illegible] Kenya is [illegible] Africa, with [illegible] the past [illegible] Kenya [illegible] East Africa. [illegible] Apply, Manager, [illegible] Stock Farm, Kenya Colony. (P.O. Box 300, Nairobi).

WANTED the address of [illegible] Nairobi.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

BAND CONTRACTOR SENTENCED IN NAIROBI.

AN APPEAL.

In the Magistrate's Court yesterday, Mr. A. C. Dowdy was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for attempting to bribe a Government official.

After delivering the evidence, the Magistrate said that he was satisfied that Government did visit complainant's house on the day in question and that a woman in the compound was drunk. Complainant made a complaint to the Band Master and left the compound.

The Band Master was a district of the complainant. The accused admitted having visited the house but stated that he went there on the invitation of the complainant. The former also maintained that the charges were false and was brought out of spite because of a woman in the compound. Mr. Dowdy did not believe accused's allegations as to what the complainant was about, and he said it is impossible that an official of the Government would bring such a charge against himself by accusing.

In regard to the accusation that he had accused wanted to bribe, he said to the man who did the evidence, Mr. did not his opposition. Mr. Dowdy said that by bribing a subordinate it would be more dangerous than if the superiors were bribed.

In reviewing the evidence of complaint, Mr. Dowdy said that he had little accused's good reference into account, but he also pointed out that although accused had been discharged from the police for cause unknown, yet there was a tolerable amount of evidence against him. Signed by the Band Master stating that accused was leaving on his own accord; this fact appeared to be corroborated by Mr. Foster who stated that he was leaving on his own accord. Mr. Foster said that accused had told him that he was discharged from the police. There was also evidence of Elkington, who stated that accused had tried to bribe him. He was not prepared to say that his evidence was untrue.

He, therefore, accepted the complainant's evidence and found accused guilty of the charge and sentenced him to two months' R.I. and a fine of Sh. 1,000/- or a further two months.

An appeal was lodged, accused being allowed bail on a personal bond of Sh. 500/- and another surety of a like amount.

HARRY THUKU

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 4.

The following questions were asked and answered in the House of Commons during the past week:—

Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has any information to the allegations made that Harry Thuku had formally been found guilty of foreign land fraud; and, if not, will he make enquiries on the matter from the Chief Native Commissioner of Kenya, seeing that information as to Thuku's good conduct by Thuku has been circulated in Kenya. Press in this country.

Mr. Wood: In a despatch received from the Governor of Kenya in November 1937, he stated that Harry Thuku at one time served a sentence of two years imprisonment for forgery. I have no other information of the circumstances.

Colonel Wedgwood: Has the Hon. Gentleman not received information from Kenya? Press.

Mr. Wood: The information I have received is that at one time Thuku was convicted of forgery.

Colonel Wedgwood: Does either of the Hon. Gentlemen not know that the Governor is November 1937, as I have stated?

THE HOCKLEY CASE.

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

Sir,—I have read with much interest the letters and articles which have appeared in the press in connection with the Hockley case, and I think it may perhaps prove not any harm, although that Mr. Chamberlain will be able to quote, under his profession, if I quote you, lady, the Mr. Hockley's case had not been so.

LEONARD B. COOKE.

Kisumu Farm, Gogo, July 27.

I see that "Pussfoot" Johnson has just arrived in England, to be at a sweeping prohibition campaign. If he only came to Kenya Colony, and appealed to our people, he would have a great victory here.

As a matter of curiosity I have just been working out what our various drinks cost us in pounds sterling per annum, and it "gives one furiously to think," as our French cousins say.

One Whisky and Soda per day costs £40 per annum.

One Brandy and Soda per day costs £40 per annum.

Six Vermouths and Gin per day costs £40 per annum.

One Glass of Port per day costs £40 per annum.

Cheerio for the finance of the proposition. Now I repeat the Hon. Jackson advice, with a beer, who likes half a dozen whisky pegs a day!!

Bust.

Last Sunday I went for a trip in the Solai Valley, which, just at present, is beautifully green, and I continued to the top of Subukia district, which is lately parched and dried up. While on my way I passed two new roads which have recently been built, and are now in use, and I was glad to find that the old road from Elementaita Station to Subukia was always in good condition, irrespective of the season of the year. The new roads had a good number of turns in it, but one could escape likely enough by using the old road ruts parallel to the old one on the other side of the railway, and in reality it was a pleasant piece of work, as the surface is good, and it is well constructed and drained. The question, however, arises, why was the road built at present? Is it to be a short cut to Nakuru? Is it to be a short cut to Nakuru? Is it to be a short cut to Nakuru

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ARTHUR A. LEGAT,
Manager, Nairobi Branch.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
MOMBASA TIMES AND UGANDA ARGUS

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1922.

THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

H.E. the Governor recently [illegible] by the Reverend [illegible] (p. [illegible]).

A new draft Bill dealing with [illegible] is gazetted (p. [illegible]).

Gold is reported near Mwanza (p. [illegible]).

A despatch from Mr. Churchill on the assault on Mr. Andrews at Nairobi is published (p. 24).

"The New Boy" scored a success at the Theatre Royal.

SPORT.

The Nairobi July race meeting is reported (p. [illegible]).

A tie for the King's Prize at Bisley is reported (p. [illegible]).

The E.A. Golf Championship has been played off.

HOME, IMPERIAL & FOREIGN.

Lord Louis Mountbatten has been married to Miss Edwina Ashley (p. [illegible]).

The Mandates have been considered by the League of Nations (p. [illegible]).

The War in Ireland is still to go (p. [illegible]).

The House of Commons has [illegible]

A VERY DOUBTFUL DOMINIE.

The House of Commons is an institution that embraces among its members, men of infinitely diverse qualities of body, mind and soul. It has listened to oratory that has changed the fate of Empires, to language which if heeded would wreck many more, and to expressions of folly to which it has given an ear only because the collective ignorance of the whole body was deeper, albeit less dangerous, than the little knowledge held by the speaker of the moment. We do not know what distinguished East Africans, if any, were in the Public Gallery when the Colonial Office Vote was under discussion and when Colonel Wedgwood having "caught the Speaker's eye" rose to enlighten the House in general, and the Treasury Bench, and the great British public in particular, on the sinister inwardness of the present state of Kenya. We reprint from Hansard his references to this Colony, and we submit them for the week-end delectation of the Kenya public. The "independent" character of our Government, the futility of development, the imperfection of our timber, and the fact that at least one man in Kenya ("Captain Grogan) is to make £20,000 a year out of this much distressed country are points in a speech that was dismissed by The Times in about six lines. We are grateful for the kindliness of Hansard that records the pronouncements of Colonel Wedgwood as faithfully and dispassionately as it has reported Gladstone, Redmond, Balfour, Grey and others. But we could wish that that valuable publication would annotate and correct, for the information of the speakers themselves, and of the wider public that reads them, the speeches that are made. Such annotation in regard to Colonel Wedgwood's speech would demand an extensive vocabulary giving to single words as "cattle," "hard wood," "valuation," "£20,000" "independence," [illegible] effected payment of a stated royalty, "concession" would merely mean little more than the transfer of a saleable property by a former holder from the Crown. "Local timber is of very little value indeed" would become a statement that East African podocarpus is saleable in London or Hamburg for cheaper than Baltic timbers, and is proving in Kenya now a very useful timber indeed. The revelation that "you put a 50 per cent. tax on in order to put £25,000 a year into the pocket of Captain Grogan" would be something on the lines that "by putting on this tax, you have reduced the cost of local timber 50 per cent and have kept Englishmen and African natives, instead of Scandinavians, in employment." And so on. And does the gallant member, who is so concerned with the cost of living for poor soldier settlers, regard "hard wood houses" as essentials in Africa? In matters less technical, however, Colonel Wedgwood, who though a way faring man is not a fool, errs with the most erratic of his kind. "It appears to me that the Government of Kenya is strangely independent of the Colonial Office itself." "The Colonial Office must be perfectly well aware that when a European is asked to find £50 on entrance, dummying is the easiest thing in the world." "The Europeans in the Colony paid practically no taxes at all." A land so much after the heart of the average Englishman would seem not to be without its attraction even for Colonel Wedgwood, and though from quite selfish considerations of comfort we do not press our invitation, we could wish that Colonel Wedgwood would renew his very scant acquaintance with Kenya, the while that his gallant but unsuccessful opponent in the fight for the seat he now holds taught the House of Commons some facts, and aided in restoring not only the charitableness and sweet reasonableness of the proceedings of that Chamber, but a little reliability and educative value to the lectures on Colonial topics that from time to time are delivered within its walls.

THE NATIVE LOCATION.

The Nairobi Native Location is reaching a point in its development [illegible] at which it [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] that its [illegible] within steps that have already been taken and those that are still susceptible to modification or diversion. Our attitude to the principle of a location has all along been one of considerable sympathy and we retain that attitude in the remarks we are about to make. The public, we fear, has kept but partially up-to-date with the various changes that the original scheme has undergone since its inception, and a restatement of the scheme, its plan, safeguards, and ideals and the practicability of their realisation as they are all conceived at the present time would meet a real need, and revive a helpful public interest in the matter. We have said that we sympathise with the principle of the Location; we incline to fear that that principle may be in some danger from the methods by which it is put in practice. The scheme, as it is being worked out, appears to suffer from a serious absence of imaginative vision and from inadequate appreciation of fundamental facts. We refer particularly to the apparent absence of any sort of segregation as between classes, creeds, and groups of natives, and to the sanitary arrangements which do not appear in any way to take into account either the natural distaste of the civilised native for compulsory association with raw, uncleanly visitors from the Reserves, or the strict observances and prohibitions that are imposed by the very various religions that the eventual population of the Location—some 30,000 in all, we gather—will profess. The originators of the scheme and those who now have charge of it, exhibit an unconsciousness of the very radical and heterogeneous variations of human traits, ideals and customs that are comprised in the one word "native." It is a fault they share with more exalted bodies, but in the case under consideration it is an unconsciousness that is going to cost much time and money, to say nothing of anxiety and worse, to remove, unless it is educated now. All the arguments that the Town Council and other bodies here applied to the case for segregation as between Indians and Europeans, are of force and value in regard to natives in the Location, where men—and women—of dissimilar creeds, wholly unrelated antecedents, prospects and vocations are presumably to be herded and merged into one blessed, but dangerous congeries, "native." It is an easy generalisation, which however, has the [illegible] undertaken [illegible] being considered by Native [illegible] Council, and to the Native Location Committee, to pause in their work, to educate themselves, if need be, in native psychology, to revise the methods of filling up the Location and to re-arrange, before it is too late, the sanitary arrangements that defy deeply-held religious scruples and prejudices, and then to continue their work on the principle that Africans are as variegated a community as Europeans, as rigorously classified, and, we fear, as class-conscious and as snobbish, as the white denizens of, say, Muthaiga and the vicinity of River Road respectively. We shall return to other evidence of inadequate imagination in the scheme as it gradually unfolds itself. We shall do so in the spirit and desire of helpfulness, and with the purpose of assisting in avoiding conflicts and expense and loss of municipal prestige in the future.

THE WEEK'S REVIEW.

The E. A. Standard, July 24, 1922.

"A SCRAP OF PAPER."

The official statement published on Saturday as to the new draft Ordinance dealing with the Distribution of Pay and Personal Property of the Military Labour Corps serves only to attach responsibility for the measure, and to make, if possible, the public duty more clear than before. The Bill must not be permitted to pass and the exercise of the official vote must be shown, by the moral vigour of official members of the Council in this case, to be the unworkable, immoral thing that it is. The statement issued by the Secretariat implies that the Army Council and the Imperial Treasury would have had little to say had the Native Trust Fund Ordinance 1921, which merely defines the method of the previously sanctioned disposal of the balance of pay remaining unclaimed under the 1918 Ordinance not been passed. Their hesitation to intervene in connection with the 1918 law is explicable only by their ignorance of its enactment, which is difficult to believe, or by the more probable perception that the 1918 provision was on similar lines to the British Act of 1893, and was therefore valid and right. But having the opportunity to consider the matter under the new Ordinance, the Army Council and the Treasury not only are not able to agree to the disposal of Imperial Funds to a Native Trust Fund, but decide to retract that provision of a law more than three years old to which in any way they may be assumed to have assented. It is nothing to the point that this money may or may not be "Imperial Army Funds;" the niceties of book-keeping, as between this Colony, the War Office and the Imperial Treasury are a field that to the eyes of the tax-paying layman afford as many opportunities for folly as for knavery, and his previous experience leads him to believe that both qualities enter at times into the disposal of his money. He may be quite ready to agree that there is some record to reason, some undisclosed fact that invalidates the 1918 disposal of funds. He may be assured that the failure to defend that condition lies with the responsible authorities here, and that the present action of the Army Council is merely a tardy rehabilitation of strict law and procedure. It will not be easy to convince him of this since his reason and conscience tell him that the 1918 provision is right in principle, is in accord with the tradition of the British Army, and is not to be called in question without very clear evidence that other authorities have a weight and force that override those clear and [illegible] facts. And he will have [illegible] desperate difficulty of the fact of [illegible] on the matter. No such evidence has yet been put forward publicly. But this consideration is a minor one. The essential and crucial fact is that the good faith of the settlers of this Colony, of its Government and the Imperial Government is at stake and must be defended at all costs in the public bodies and Legislative Council of this Colony and in the Imperial Parliament. Whoever were the original holders of this money, *it has now passed from their possession, and is now in their charge only as trustees of those to whom by an Act of His Majesty the King it has been dedicated.* They have no control of it. They cannot retract that dedication, which, be it observed, is not the new Native Trust Fund Ordinance, but the 1918 law which is drawn up on British lines, and has been operating with the approval of the British Government for more than three years. That is what is at stake, with all its dangerous repercussion on the comfort, safety and good name of those whose homes are here. We warn the public of this Colony that they have before them a fight against great odds if they are to avert this shame and its calamity. The Army Council and the Treasury are well fortified Departments, and nothing short of a roused public opinion at Home, and its representation in the House of Commons will avail to subordinate the views or regulation of those offices to the dictates of morality and the safety, honour and welfare of this country. We have reason to believe that Parliamentary pressure will be brought to bear in this matter, and that public opinion at Home will receive sound guidance, but it must be reinforced from here. We in Kenya can imagine and assess the consequences of this breach of faith on all our future relation to the African, *who is aware of the existence of this law.* Our clear duty is to get that imagination on our own part translated into action here, and thoroughly and decisively disseminated and applied at Home. Let the Convention see to it.

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.

We gather that the Legal and Judicial Departments of the Administration have been considered by the Economic and Finance Committee, though the details of their recommendations and of their reception in higher quarters are not available. We believe that very extensive reorganisation is needed in these branches of the Service, and though we do not at the moment propose to explore the subject fully, we would observe that an incident in the Lower Court last week points the need of one item of such reform. A police officer entered a case at its second hearing,—a private complainant had carried out the first hearing—and it transpired in evidence that the Attorney-General had been informed of the nature of the case and his advice had been sought. The public are naturally concerned to learn why in these circumstances, the Attorney-General found it preferable or possible to leave the prosecution to a zealous, clever, but, in this case, uninstructed, police officer as against eminent counsel for the defence. Matters of public interest are not of infrequent occurrence in lower courts, and in view of the material expansion that within recent years has taken place in the Legal Department, there is a growing sense that that Department should take more intimate and personal concern in cases that are heard elsewhere than in the Supreme Court. We trust that point of view has been considered by the Bowring Committee, and that the retention of the large and pretentious Department that has succeeded the Crown Advocate's Office will be permitted to retain its present strength only in proportion as it serves the country in lower as well as higher courts. If the Police are capable of carrying cases almost unaided there is a strong argument for reducing official lawyers. The Judiciary may also have been considered by the Bowring Committee and here, too, we trust that general principles as well as immediate necessities have been regarded. One such principle we hold to be that it is no part of the essential functions of the Chief Justice of a Colony such as this to take any part in Commissions that are appointed to make many and diverse enquiries; the present Chief Justice is, we believe, at present engaged on two important Commissions, and it will be recalled that he was originally proposed as Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee. The principle is radically wrong and cannot, in safety to the adequate dispensation of Justice here, be permitted. We do not know at the moment whether a reduction in the number of Judges is desirable or has been recommended: the abrogation of the system to which we have referred would go far to meet the pressure on the present Bench, and we would not lightly reduce the personnel of the Supreme Court. This however, is a matter for the Committee in whose discretion the public will rely in a matter that is not easy of elucidation. There is a further principle we would wish to have laid down. We are apprehensive lest it should become an unwritten law that there is a natural and appropriate succession from the post of Attorney-General to that of Chief Justice. We do not think such a tradition is sound, economical or desirable. We would much prefer, and we believe legal opinion supports us, to see men from other Colonies enter the magistracy or Judiciary, and rise thence to the Chief Justiceship. We cannot at present afford the most brilliant stars of the judicial firmament, but we are happy to believe that the present Bench of Kenya is so occupied as to make possible and advantageous the application of the principle we have laid down as to succession, failing an unexpected ability to secure a front rank Judge from a greater Colony. We have named but three points of a large problem. We trust it has been or is being adequately and courageously faced, and that the fundamental question of all has not been shelved—a permanent and early establishment of the Indian Penal Code.

* * * *

The E. A. Standard, July 25, 1922.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CLIMBER.

Nairobi is to "let itself go" this week in what may seem to the killjoy almost a saturnalia. Races, dances, polo, reunions, cricket festivals, amateur theatricals are to close July for those who have had some reason to contrast unfavourably the normal routine of life here with the flashing brilliance of the London Season, or the calm loveliness of English summer country life of which every mail that now arrives tells us. Nairobi is not likely successfully to delude itself that its racecourse is Goodwood, its Clubs the Savage or Athenaeum or its people the *creme de la creme.* Such pleasant self-deception which might appear to the onlooker to form the essential attitude of some, always collapses, even in its most ardent exponents, on its encounter with inconvenient reminders of our real and but slowly diminishing remoteness from the world in which they like to believe they strut and posture or of the great chasm that separates their imagined prestige from that to which [illegible] Hypocrisy is a costly and [illegible] pastime [illegible] East African, and particularly in Nairobi, life, and we have observed with satisfaction the gradual reconciliation to reality that has characterised in recent months the attitude and manner of many who, decked in a little brief prosperity, had concluded that they had safely arrived at permanent affluence, were secure in social eminence and had won, purchased, or otherwise acquired a right to sit always with the elect of birth, intellect, saintliness or wealth. We are losing that hallucination, are repudiating that masque of democracy, and are returning to the simpler, more elemental standards of excellence. Kenya, like every other country or section of human society, must have an aristocracy, and we have arrived at the point at which we realise that, for us, as for every sturdy virile race, it must and will be an actual aristocracy of worth, of claims that have been criticised, sifted, analysed, and admitted by exact and unwavering methods. We are freeing ourselves of the tyranny of self-appraisement, the assertion of personal assessment, and from the hard and difficult necessity of convincing candidates for our esteem and regard that they merit only our pity and contempt. We have had too many shocks, we have leaned on too many reeds that have concealed the break in their characters and cultures by a veneer that covers but does not change actuality and our Society has been leavened by too many of those who have felt the perilous insecurity that all humanised institutions have so narrowly survived ever again to accord full submission to face values. Shams and social pretence have cost our Society heavier fee than we can estimate, but we can not wholly blame their agents. Men—and women—who, from narrow, circumscribed social circles, or with temperaments and characters that inflict defeat on even the finest influences of public school life, come to a pioneer country, associate with men and women of a social circle into which in England they would never have entered, and are intoxicated by the contact, merchants and clerks and royalty and jobbers and peers, mix and argue and dance and gamble and trade together—and almost to the highest tend to prove themselves on that casual or common intercourse, with the next highest rank and to take that incident as affirming their promotion and dictating their attitude and bearing and standard of living for the future. The glamour envelops them and deprives them of their sense of proportion. They see all life from a temporarily exalted standpoint, but they fail to realise that the change is utterly external; their essential selves have not altered: and, often, the dissimilarity between the suddenly acquired new appearance and the old abiding internal self becomes so sharp and painful that they relinquish the effort of reconciliation to take with sorrowful wisdom a lower room. It is but seldom that the response to the external stimulus effects the radical essential change necessary to bridge the gulf. It succeeds in some cases, and there, where the effort of climbing is frankly admitted and honestly, and deliberately pursued, and is not accompanied by too extravagant pretensions of success already achieved, have hope. Kenya numbers some of these among her people, and they are not undeserving of encouragement. But the most satisfactory feature of life here at the moment is, we venture to say, the numbers who have realised the value of actuality, as against pretence, and who have discovered that tinsel in material possessions or in the higher values of character not only tends to apprehension of discovery and imposes a permanent and artificial preoccupation on mind and interest, but makes definitely more difficult the acquisition of the genuine qualities of wealth or intellect or soul that shall befit them for citizenship of those Olympian regions, of the full comfort and solace of which their insecure and unreal assumptions deprive them, and replace only with discomfort. The social process is not complete; but it is operating: and we shall look for evidence of its purifying effect during the forthcoming week.

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The E. A. Standard, July 26, 1922.

ENCOURAGING SETTLEMENT.

We have purposely refrained hitherto from expressing any opinion on the controversy regarding the suitability or otherwise of Kenya as a future home for retiring officials of the Indian Services, either as farmers or as landlords in the various towns and their suburbs as we opined there would have been more correspondence on the subject than that received from Mr. Cook, of Kyambu, and the Secretary of the Land Settlement Advisory Board. We are even now by no means desirous of taking sides, even though our opinions may be very decided, but there are aspects of the case, for and against, that might well be set forth for the guidance of those who might have in contemplation settlement in the Colony. That the limit of hard times is almost over; that the tide is turning and that there is every indication of a long-delayed boom are facts we are ready to admit, but it is idle to deny that Kenya at present is not an absolutely ideal place for the man of small means, though he may decide that relatively it is the best. Such a one, if he starts to farm, may be called on to invest practically his all in the purchase of land, and the primary needs of the farm, oxen, ploughs and so on, and then to wait for—to quote Major Grogan—the "sun beam period," the advent of which may be long delayed by circumstances uncontrollable or unforeseen. With no desire to disparage the land we live in, but, on the contrary, to do all in our power to assist the future settlement, we incline to the belief that it is not in the best interests of [illegible] whom we may invite to settle among us to point primarily to [illegible] aspects of sport and to suggest that these are open to the many, rather than to the very few who may be in possession of rather more capital than is the lot of the average settler and who may secure land in a district where sport is obtainable. Rather than any allusion to social amenities of any kind, we would tell the new-comer that residence in Kenya for those seeking their living out of the soil, implies and necessitates work, hard work, and, for some time to come, nothing but work. We cannot see why so honest a statement should deter any man who genuinely means to use his best efforts to make his future operations a success, from selecting the Colony to start in. There are many farmers among us to-day, the vast majority we venture to assert, who are content to forgo sport and the pleasantness of social life on their farms, and to devote their energies to the duties they have taken on themselves and, from them, [illegible] any, complaints are heard of the lonely life they live or the hard and the unceasing work they are compelled to do. This, then, is the class of man we would like to see invited to Kenya; he would battle through the inevitable handicaps of a pioneer's lot; he would cheerfully face an isolated life; he would be more than content to look to the future for his pleasures and pastimes when success has rewarded his grit and determination. On the other side of the picture is the wonderful productiveness of the soil, the glorious climate, the many branches of farming that, in its various districts, the Colony offers, and, to those in the country areas who are [illegible] to exclude luxuries, the modest cost of living.

BOWLS AND ARMADAS.

Those who foregather in Nairobi this week [illegible] and for sport [illegible] relaxation will [illegible] be in a spirit that [illegible] in a similar sports festival a year ago. Writing then on "Bowls and Armadas" we suggested that it would be [illegible] English to regard [illegible] den pleasure in the [illegible] as something [illegible] [illegible]

Public Notice

EXTRACT FROM LETTER RECEIVED BY SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., ON THE 19th JUNE, FROM MESSRS. JAMES WATSON & CO., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND. IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

"The question of price must, as in the past, be based on quality. We could, as you can understand, ship cheaper Whisky, but there does not seem any ultimate advantage, either to our customers, or to ourselves in doing so; besides, we could not associate our name with the re-sale of Scotch Whisky three years old. There is also the wider question of policy: whether we are to come down to compete with the cheapest, or whether we are to STAND ON QUALITY AT OUR PRICE. We believe we will gain prestige by the latter course."

Watson's No. 10 Whisky
Now as ever, SUPREME.

[illegible] ... and there are those who ... [illegible] ... the Civil Service is an abdication ... [illegible] ... the Colony's ... [illegible] ... The E.A. Standard, July 27, 1922 ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... to the desirability of ascertaining ... [illegible] ... Lord Delamere moved in the Legislative Council ... [illegible] ... the Rift Valley constituency ... [illegible] ... Council. We cannot admit that any of these arguments convince us ... [illegible]

Nairobi. We can but believe that the Deputation that will wait on His Excellency ... [illegible] ... legislation.

STOCK DISEASES. The return of cattle diseases for the month of June supplied by the Veterinary Department gives one seriously to think ... [illegible] ... The E. A. Standard, July 27, 1922 ... [illegible]

... control of natives in townships is at present a matter of indefinite regulations inadequately enforced and a division of responsibility that leads almost to its entire dissipation. The public will demand to know what are the regulations that are supposed to ensure the safety and amenity of the races of the Township, and by whom they are enforced; they will rapidly reach the limit of their endurance of the timid and ineffective control of town affairs under which they live at the moment and authorities that are either too lethargic to enforce the rules they have or too nervous and invertebrate to ask for more are in imminent danger of being asked by an annoyed and jeopardised public for an account of their stewardship. We are compelled to believe that an incident that occurred this week in Nairobi is typical of the spirit that animates our municipal rulers and that has to cease if Nairobi is to approach not only security but progress. A citizen discovered what he believed and what proved to be a breach of the township regulations by a native government official. He reported the matter to a senior municipal officer who expressed his gratification and said he hoped the matter would go to the police "as that will help us to enforce our bye-laws." The citizen accordingly crossed the road to the police, reported the circumstance and received more expressions of satisfaction with action of this sort "as this enables us to get new bye-laws." How far the rules relating to the carrying of lights and sticks and to vagrancy and other matters become dead letters through this cloudy and disagreed interpretation we are unable to say: but the public will shortly demand that their servants shall either prove the inadequacy of the laws they are set to administer or state an agreed case for their failure to enforce them. Lawlessness in a young community such as this must be stayed, and if the public are to be prevented—rightly, in principle, as we grant—from taking the law into their own hands, they must be enabled to feel that their welfare is safe in the hands they employ to protect them. The periodical outbreaks of this sort of thing to which Nairobi and its people are subjected may be explicable by some formula such as the periodical release from gaol of certain miscreants or they may be determined by some other cause of which the authorities have, and seek to have, no previous intimation. We are concerned with this aspect, but we are mostly interested at the moment in the difficulty of attaching responsibility, in the inoperativeness of certain protective laws, and in the paramount necessity of getting whatever is wrong righted. We write not in alarm, though with some considerable feeling. We are not doubtful of the ability of this people to take care of itself; we merely demand light and leading as to the present position and its need for reform. On the other aspect of the case, the slow progress of the native from tribal animism to a disdain of highway attacks on defenceless persons we say little. It is exceedingly regrettable but it causes no surprise to those who recall the slow march of the white races from the dark ages till now: and incidents such as this, and that reported in our columns by Major Kirton this week of the leaving of a native toto to die by his people, are evidence that barbarism is not dead and is far, at present, from dying, but they serve also to emphasise the fact that where the evidences of that primitive ferocity are amenable to restraint, in any form whatsoever, it is our duty to the native as to ourselves to see that those means of restraint are fully employed.

SELF HELP. The open letter addressed by "a lover of Kenya" to the women of Kenya, that appeared in our issue of yesterday comes at an opportune time. The Bowring Committee is giving protracted attention to the reduction of public expenditure, the individual, faced as he has been for no inconsiderable time, with the diminishing buying power of money, has had to reduce his ordinary outlay, in which direction we are confident he has been loyally aided to no small extent by his womenfolk, but a further opportunity for restricting their expenses and assisting the Colony's progress at the same time, lies before the women of Kenya in the direction pointed out, and in the very sound advice given by our correspondent. It is unfortunately only too true that considerable quantities of imported goods, many of them far inferior to, and certainly far more expensive than, local productions, are in regular use, chiefly, we believe, for want of thought, but also because in several cases the Colony's manufactures are not sufficiently, if at all, advertised, and are therefore not known. As "A lover of Kenya" points out, money spent among ourselves will later come back to our own pockets in the form of reduced taxation. To those who have made Kenya their home it is something to look forward to, that by their own sensible actions they are hastening forward the day when their success will be a by-word; their individual lives happier, brighter, contented; when there will be in the cash box the wherewithal to take that holiday to the Old Country of which, at present, they can too often but dream. "A lover of Kenya" puts a strong appeal for the producer; "It is your duty to do your little towards the success of those who directly or indirectly are the cause of your living comfortably here." We heartily endorse this, and trust the words and advice will not fall on deaf ears. We publish to-day a eulogy of a Kenya ham sampled by members of the House of Commons; those who, following the golden rule, have likewise purchased their hams and bacon produced locally, will know that there is no praise too high for these products, and we are honestly convinced that the same remark applies to many other local industries. We would appeal for the largest measure of support for local flour, not because of any desire to push the interests of any individual, or body of persons, nor yet any milling combine, but solely because firstly wheat growing is an industry that is going to assist our Colony to a very large extent, and secondly for the very sound reason that locally produced flour is, in every respect, superior to, and more nourishing than, the imported article, and certainly cleaner and purer. We extend this appeal to the Indian Community, many of whose leaders have stated publicly that they look on Kenya as their home. We ask these leaders to exert to the utmost their influence to overcome the foolish fallacy that local flour is in any way inferior to that which comes from India or elsewhere and to bear down, by example, the insincere prejudice that exists against it. Our opportunity is to-day: where, how and to what extent we can show our patriotism and affection for the country of our adoption is for each to think out: it is a duty that insures its own immediate reward.

Language.

Major F. C. Jack, D.S.O., M.C., a District Commissioner, has passed the Lower Standard examination in Swahili.

RACE HORSE IMPALED

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT TO "SUNDIAL."

A most distressing accident occurred at the Nairobi Race Course yesterday, when terrible injuries were received by the well-known horse "Sundial," owned by that extremely popular, but unlucky sportsman, Major B. F. Webb.

It appears that at about seven o'clock yesterday morning, the horse was taken out alone for exercise and was being ridden round the course at half speed by the jockey, Daniels. When proceeding along the far stretch the rider reached a place where there is a gap in the fence to allow horses to enter the course, after crossing the grass, near the seven furlong starting post.

For some unknown reason, but most probably owing to the horse seeing the gap in the fence towards his stable, it suddenly swerved in and the rider instinctively pulled it round back on to the course. Whatever the cause may have been, the horse met the upright end of the fence full on.

The end of the fence—a six by four plank—was sharpened so as to fit on to its continuation, and was nailed to the support with a number of long nails. It was this end that the horse ran into. The sharp point struck the horse in the chest to the off side. It entered the flesh along with the nails and deeply lacerating the unfortunate beast's body, ran round to the off plank, where it came out. It continued to tear along the flank, splinters and nails doing terrible damage, and re-entered the flank further down.

Veterinary aid was summoned and came to the assistance of the animal within a very short space of time. The bar of the fence was found still sticking into the horse's flank when the first aid arrived, and the owner had to pull out the piece of wood, through which nails were protruding, thereby tearing more of the flesh of the poor animal.

The horse, it is understood, is suffering badly, but the Veterinary authorities express the opinion that there is a possible chance of saving its life.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK

A NATIVE AND TWO EUROPEAN LADIES.

In Nairobi on Wednesday a dastardly deed was perpetrated at about dusk, a few yards distant from the homes of the two ladies, whose husbands had only a few minutes previously left them for an evening stroll before dinner. These two ladies were just crossing the plain between Swamp Road and Fort Hall Road, when a tall, well-dressed Kikuyu accosted them, demanding to be directed to the District Commissioner's Office.

He was instructed to make off towards the right, but disregarding these directions he continued following behind the ladies. They proceeded a little further when the native grabbed and wrenched away a bag containing watches and watch repairing tools carried in the hand of one of the ladies.

Then, upon the lady endeavouring to snatch back the bag, she was hit twice violently over the head with a stout walking stick, and the native successfully made off with the bag.

The wounded lady, with the assistance of her companion, bravely struggled on towards the nearest house, but after a short distance, collapsed on the ground, her scalp bleeding profusely. Other help was obtained and the Police were informed and investigations were immediately instituted.

The Inspector, it is understood, thoroughly searched the district in the hope that with the aid of a little information he had obtained, he could straight away lay the thief by the heels, and an inspection of likely quarters in the surrounding native villages was carried on until a late hour that night, but with [illegible] success.

Shipping News.

s.s. "Alberto Cavaletto" and s.s. "Aviateur Roland Garros" have arrived at the Coast from Europe, and the latter ship has sailed for Madagascar, and ss. "Nevasa" [illegible] Beira.

COFFEE PLANTERS

President's Review of Past Year's Work

QUESTIONS OF FREIGHTS AND NEW MARKETS

THE NEED OF CO-OPERATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya was held in the New Stanley Hotel commencing at 10 p.m. on Friday.

A letter from Mr. G. K. Archer, Vice-President of the Union was read expressing regret that owing to throat trouble he was unable to attend the meeting. An appreciation of the zeal and enterprise of the Secretary was contained in the letter and a hope expressed that the Union would become an increasingly useful body to coffee planters.

President's Report.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and adopted, the President, Mr. McLellan Wilson read his annual report as follows:—

In presenting a report of the work of the Coffee Planters' Union during the previous year it will be my purpose to make it as brief and concise as possible.

The period under review will be remembered as one during which the most stringent economy has been found necessary. This has proceeded along three distinct lines, personal, estate, and marketing economy, having reference particularly to freight rates and handling charges.

The first, personal economy, is outside the purview of this Union. Estate economy has resolved itself into an adjustment of native wages on the old basis relative to sterling value. The enquiry into, and the action taken in connection with this matter, has exposed various anomalies in rates paid for the same class of work, which has served to bring us more into line. The period of stress has also led to a conservation of labour, with the introduction of better methods in the utilisation of machinery, which should put us into a stronger position to compete in the world's markets. The second issue, to which I have referred shortly, has been more of an individual matter and much of it has been effected by District Associations, of which we are all probably members.

In the question of marketing economy, your Executive has been most indefatigable in its efforts to secure the best possible terms. As a concrete body in being, your Union has actually been approached by firms ready to consider the reduction in "handling charges." Correspondence has ensued with these, and you will remember that some months ago, members were notified by a circular, of favourable terms from a certain firm at Mombasa, through which it was thought advisable that members should ship. Since that date, however, correspondence with other Coast firms has resulted in still further reduced charges and I am now in a position to inform you that Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. will undertake all handling of your coffee including two weeks free storage for the small amount of Shillings 13 cents 40 per Bill of Lading ton. Two other firms at the Coast are willing to undertake the work at Shillings 15 per ton. I would remind you that our only hope of obtaining the very lowest quotations for work done, handling, freight and other charges, can be assured if bulk is forthcoming. This could be dealt with by a co-operative scheme.

Freight Rates.

The recent reduction of steamship freights has been due mainly to competition by a line of steamers outside the Conference Lines. It has been the purpose of your Executive to consolidate the position and ensure for the immediate future, that our coffee will be shipped at reasonable charges. We can hardly hope for such competition to continue in the far future. Either the competing line will be squeezed out or it will join in the Conference, and freight rates would be again advanced. There will be placed before you during this Session of the Union certain terms which we have been able to get from the different shipping firms for your consideration. But here again, I would venture to remind you that it is only by bulk shipments, that we can hope to get lowest reduction. For this purpose fairly large storage capacity is required. This is available at the Coast port, but it has been shown clearly that any lengthy storage at Mombasa depreciates the value of the coffee. Therefore your Executive has been endeavouring, and with some measure of success to arrange for special coffee trains during the season, and for storage at Nairobi. You will have laid before you a report of a Sub-Committee on this subject and our thanks are due to them for their work.

New Markets.

Following on information from Mr. Trench, the Senior Coffee Officer, that Australia purchased coffee in the London Market your Council sent samples to Australia, through H.M.'s Trade Commissioner. As a result enquiries have already been received from the Commonwealth, and your Executive has the matter in hand. Our very best thanks are due to those members of the Union who handed over their samples of coffee which were exhibited at the recent Agricultural Show, to be used for this purpose. Other markets, which it is hoped to exploit are France, the United States of America (which has been buying our coffee in the London Market), Sweden, Holland, South Africa, and Aden, the latter being an entrepot to the ports in the Persian Gulf. Col. Franklin, H.M. Trade Commissioner, called our attention to this opening and Sir Northrup McMillan to the American Market. To both of these gentlemen I should like to record our indebtedness for the help which they have so kindly given. A further opportunity of making our wares known is afforded by the World's Farm Exhibition, to be held in La Grange, Indiana, U.S.A. in October of this year. Your Executive has arranged to send samples through the American Consul, from whom our information was received, and to whom our thanks are due. I would just add that an old Settler of this country now living in California has asked your Union to send him a sample of coffee and anticipates being able to send an order per return post.

Other matters dealt with by the Council of your Union, include an endeavour to minimise the deleterious effects of the change of currency by holding up the issue of the shilling, until the shilling cents were available. I would add that natives still persist in regarding the shilling as a "noso."

Steps were also taken to advise the retention of the Registration of Natives Department, in view of the necessity of cutting down, or cutting out, the expenditure of certain activities of the Government Service.

Suggestions were made to the Agricultural Show authorities that one of the Judges of the Coffee Section at future shows should be a Coffee Planter and you will be asked during this meeting to suggest the names of three gentlemen to act as Judges of Coffee. You will also be asked to suggest that one member of the Council of the Society should be a member of this Union. At present there is a Coffee Planter on the Council but he is not a member of the Union. Our views with reference to the staging of coffee exhibits and other matters were accorded attention.

We have this year taken part in the Joint Standing Committee of Commercial men and Producers, upon which you are represented by your President. One of the main features of the work of this Committee has been the Institution of a Produce Exchange, where buyers and sellers may meet and transact business. I should like to express my personal opinion that this exchange deserves the most whole-hearted support of all producers. For either buying imported and local goods, or selling odd parcels or even whole crops of Coffee, I believe it will be found to be advantageous.

Voluminous correspondence and interviews, have been carried on by your Secretary and Council, with reference to Estate and Shipping Marks on Coffee bags, Manurial experiments with coffee, initiated (but I fear not to be completed) by the Agricultural Department, the Mbaraki Pier Co-operative Scheme which has been referred to the Joint Standing Committee, and labour recruiters for reduced recruiting fees. Personally I should like to say a few words. We have come, gentlemen, to the parting of the ways. If we do not progress we go back. Individualism may be, and is, all right for carving a home out of the wilderness, but it will not carry us very far in other lines. Combination is an essential principle to guide us in reaching markets with the highest available benefits to ourselves. I have already said that in our endeavour to secure for you the lowest rates and freights in handling and shipping coffee, we are up against the query "what bulk can you guarantee?" As an advisory body to our members your Council can guarantee nothing. It is essential, therefore, that the business of members should be engaged by a body of the Union with concrete business powers. The general welfare of the planters in their productive efforts in all avenues of activity would become more and more the prerogative of your Union.

Gentlemen, I beg of you to listen to the scheme when it is ultimately put before you. Consider it with a serious intent to make it a success. That success is resting entirely upon you as individual members.

On this occasion the other side of the work of the Union will be well fostered in a consideration of the methods of Coffee growing in Costa Rica and Guatemala is to be presented by Mr. R. E. Norton, whom I am sure you will be delighted to hear.

Before closing this report I should like to take the opportunity of according my most hearty appreciation of the work done by the Members of your Council. Seldom was there an absence from our meetings. The wealth of experience and patient consideration brought to bear upon every subject dealt with, made my Chairmanship pleasurable and easy.

To your Vice-President, Mr. Kenneth Archer, my sincere thanks are due, particularly for carrying on this work during my absence at the Coast for three months.

Gentlemen, I cannot conclude without telling you that the bulk of the work is performed by your Secretary, Mr. Donnelly. At great inconvenience to himself he took over the Secretaryship last year. Your Union had been reconstituted, and it took many months for Mr. Donnelly to clear up the work of much of the previous year. That he has succeeded there can be no doubt.

The Coffee Planters Union of Kenya (or East Africa) stands in a more impregnable position than ever. Many of the members who dropped out before the reconstitution have rejoined. Its fame has spread even to Uganda whence we have at least one requisition for membership. I trust we may be able to retain Mr. Donnelly's services for many years to come on some more satisfactory basis for himself.

The report of the President was unanimously adopted by the meeting, as also was the balance sheet up to the end of December, read by the Secretary which from the point of view of economy it was considered undesirable to print.

Alterations in the rules of the Union were next discussed.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

OVER £15,000,000

Worth of damage is caused every year by

RATS

But in Kenya, apart from the financial loss there is the added danger of

PLAGUE

You can buy sufficient BARIUM CARBONATE (with full directions for use) to

KILL 500 RATS

For One Shilling

HOWSE & McGEORGE.

CHEMISTS

NAIROBI, NAKURU, ELDORET & KAMPALA.

STOP PRESS

CONNAUGHT CUP SEMI FINAL.

Rift Valley	1
Makuyu	1
Kenya A	1
Nairobi	1

MACMILLAN JUNIOR CUP.

Rift Valley

K.A.R.

Nyeri

Nairobi

Finals of these and First Round Cavalry Cup 2.30 p.m. Sunday.

OFFICIALS AND SETTLERS.

CLOSE OF PLAY

Settlers 225 all out.

Officials 34 for 1.

E.A. GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT

[illegible] defeated Mr. Whitelaw two up and one to play.

LONDON CHAMBER

New Kenya Tariff and the Customs Union

FORMATION OF NEW ADVISORY BODY

GR. HOLD AND WHEAT PRODUCTION

At a meeting of the E.A. Section of the London Chamber of Commerce held on June 29 (Sir Hamilton Leggett, K.B.E., in the chair) the following matters were discussed:—

Customs Duties.

The Chairman, on behalf of the Section, welcomed, to the meeting the Hon. Mr. Alan Hulme, Director of Agriculture for Kenya, Major Victor Wolstenholme, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of East Africa, and the representatives of some of the Shipping Lines.

Hon. Mr. Hulme said that the Customs Tariff was not dealt with by the Chamber and that he had prepared and advised from Nairobi the proposals for the increased Customs Tariff duties recently introduced by the Kenya Legislative Council.

Mr. (Chairman) said that the Chamber had been informed that it was proposed that with the adoption of the proposed new tariff, which was to come into force on August 1, the increased duties had not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State.

The increased duties only affected Kenya Colony: Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar were not affected with the result that Customs' duties, which had hitherto been in Kenyatta had been made at to this end, the only had been that the existing Customs' and Excise Customs' consolidation would have to be up.

Continuing, the Chairman said that the intention was ill-conceived and would not likely to improve the revenue. The only result would be to increase the trade of the country.

Stability in the Customs duties was wanted, and traders would be willing to go ahead and help the country supplied with the necessary. It is a fact that the Shipping interests were also concerned in this case, as being carried in the ships.

Mr. Thomas, of the Union Castle Line, commented with the remarks of the Chairman.

Mr. Purtell said that with regard to sisal, the East African production was very small, and the result of the increased import duties would be to make the price probably more as a result, too when it was issued at the end of June of June should be brought down, in conformity with the lower scale which was being paid.

The Hon. Mr. A. Hulme, gave the actual figures of sisal production for the years 1930/31 ... 10,000 tons of 250 lbs. in 1930 and 12,913 tons of 250 lbs. in 1931, which left the counter short of between 10,000 and 15,000 tons.

Mr. Wigglesworth, thought it was necessary for any young money to put on land such as sisal, to be supported, and moved, and Mr. Purtell seconded.

That a letter be sent to the Colonial Office on the data suggested by the Chairman, to the effect that if administrative action which made in regard to the Customs Tariff, the Chamber would be separate Customs areas is to be deprecated, and that on the other hand the Chamber's Board policy should aim at making the Customs areas of the Colonies of East African countries even more close, if possible, than heretofore, so that trade would be encouraged and increased. It believed that such a policy would be the best way of obtaining the greatest benefit for the East African Groups, by highly undesirable, and opposed to the best interests of trade and development of each of these countries, also that the increased action of duty adopted by Kenya could not be borne by Uganda, Tanganyika Territory or Zanzibar and that it was very doubtful whether they would be good by Kenya trade if they belong in the highest scales probably they will so about overcomplicate the trade in various ways

(b) Plot of land 2000 sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 4/3/1918.
(c) Plot of land 2000 sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 16/12/1918.

758	Plot of land 1[illegible] in extent situated at Jinja, New Longenbury District (Tuluppa), as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Gustav Schefer	Unexpired portion of said term.
759	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Ernest Kaalanyan.	Unexpired portion of said term.
760	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	August Kruger.	Unexpired portion of said term.
761	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Scott Quinn.	Unexpired portion of said term.
762	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Scott Cornish.	Unexpired portion of said term.
763	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Rudolf Sendke.	Unexpired portion of said term.
764	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Rudolf Sendke.	Unexpired portion of said term.
765	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Emil Gruber.	Unexpired portion of said term.
766	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Rudolph Gruber.	Unexpired portion of said term.
767	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Rudolf Sendke.	Unexpired portion of said term.
768	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Emil Gruber.	Unexpired portion of said term.
769	Plot of land 400sq. m. in extent situated at Jinja Township, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 29/11/1919, over Kyadondo Block, on the Mubende-Kibiro Road Mubende District, leased at 15 cents per sq. m.	Rudolph Gruber.	Unexpired portion of said term.

N.B.—It must be understood that costs referred to in the property held under lease have the value of costs prior to January 1st, 1922 and should be doubled for the present currency.

Note.—"Restricted Ownership" usually means that the land is held in Full Ownership subject to the right of the Government to take such land and material as may be necessary for public purposes and to reservation and upkeep of roads.

"AFRICAN FOLKTALES"

MISS WERNER'S LECTURES IN LONDON.

witchery and totems.

The following is the fifth lecture of a series recently given by Miss A. Werner, Professor of the School of Oriental Studies in London.

Belief in witchcraft is universal among the tribes of the world. There is a common mistake (reinforced by some recent books) in thinking that witchcraft is a thing of the past, with doctor; the latter may be either a "divine," who acts according to certain recognized rules, or a "medicine," governed by rules, but not by the wizard and the detective is to the crime is.

Sorcery form a guild, with its head of institution, the general idea is that one of their main properties is the finding on the offender of the food, for which just as they hold their "Sabbaths" in the grave, commencing the fellows of the animals, who are their familiars, the cat, thrush, leopard, etc. This is the reason, for the dress—the skin, or hide "make" after a dying.

Death is caused by occult means or this purpose. Sickness is by ... to be caused by a witch, and "the Kaffir life is overshadowed by dark shadows, from the body of witchcraft."

Well, as "Obeah" in the West Indies, so in Africa, suspected of African religion, it is sworn and practised by always of African religion, and practised by always of African religion, and practised by always of African religion,

788	Plot of land 2ha. in extent situated on Ismarangulanga Road, Iringa District as described in Contract of Purchase dated 5th November, 1913 (Kronland No. 79).	Restricted ownership.	H. Langkopp.
789	Plot of land 90ha. in extent situated on the Alt Iringa, Mawhira Road, Iringa District, as described in Contract of purchase dated 1st May, 1914. (Kronland No. 14).	Restricted ownership.	H. [illegible]
790	(a) Plot of land 300qm. in extent situated in Haupt St., Iringa Township as described in Contract of Purchase dated 26/3/1913.	Restricted ownership.	H. Langkopp.
	(b) Plot of land 294qm. adjoining above in Marwitz St. Iringa Township as described in Contract of Purchase dated 11/4/1913 together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	H. Langkopp.
791	(a) Plot of land 200ha. in extent situated on the Kleine Ruaha River at Iringa, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/11/1911, together with the buildings erected thereon (Kronland No. 10).	Restricted ownership.	F. Greiner & G. Schafer.
	(b) Plot of land 100ha. in extent adjoining above, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 5/11/1908.	Restricted ownership.	F. Greiner & G. Schafer.
792	Plot of land 49ha. 50ar. in extent situated on the Kleine Ruaha River at Iringa as described in Contract of Purchase dated 20/12/1908.	Restricted ownership.	Paul Greiner.
793	Plot of land 3½ha. in extent situated on the Kleine Ruaha River at Iringa as described in Contract of Purchase dated 15/9/1908.	Restricted ownership.	Michael Weilhamer.
794	Plot of land 666ha. in extent situated on the Malangali-Iringa Road, at Ngawiro, leased at 12½ cents per ha. (rising to 25 cents under certain conditions) and purchasable at Florins 2½ per ha. (rising to Florins 5 under certain conditions) the lease terminating at 31/3/1939, as described in lease with option of purchase dated 10/3/1914 (Kronland No. 80).	Unexpired portion of said lease.	H. Langkopp.
795	Plot of land 450ha. in extent situated at Munda adjoining the above as described in Contract of Purchase dated 10/3/1914 (Kronland No. 71).	Restricted ownership.	H. Langkopp.
796	Plot of land 5ha. 57ar. in extent situated at Malipani, Mavudji, in Kilwa District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 8/11/1911, over Kronland No. 43.	Restricted ownership.	Kilwa Kiswani Plantagen Ges.
797	Plot of land 136ha. in extent situated at Mdamu Mhonda, in Morogoro District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 13/4/1912, over Kronland No. 92, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	D. O. A. Plantagen und Bergbaugesellschaft.
798	Plot of land 25ar. in extent situated in Uluguru St., Morogoro District, Plot No. 2, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/7/1912.	Restricted ownership.	G. Hirsch.
799	Plot of land 25ar. in extent situated in Uluguru St., Morogoro District, Plot No. 11, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/7/1912.	Restricted ownership.	G. Hirsch.
800	Plot of land 25ar. in extent situated behind Lot No. 53, Dar-es-Salaam St., Morogoro District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 23/11/1912. Lot No. 53.	Restricted ownership.	Max Steffens.
801	Plantation 179ha. in extent, known as Konga, situated in the Morogoro District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 18/5/1910, over Kronlands 59, 60 and 67.	Restricted ownership.	G. Hirsch.
802	Plantation 120ha. in extent, known as Busegwa, situated on West Uluguru, Morogoro Road in the Morogoro District as described in Contract of Purchase dated 22/6/1910, over Kronland No. 54.	Restricted ownership.	A. Naef.
803	Plantations 455ha. and 185ha. in extent in Msamba, Mzumbi and Mlali, Morogoro District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 9/3/1911, over Kronlands No. 61 and 70, together with the buildings thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Deutsch Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft.
804	Plantation 420ha. in extent situated at Maowero, Morogoro District, leased at 20 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Florins 4 per ha. the lease terminating at 31/3/1937, as described in lease with option of purchase dated 21/10/1913, over Kronland No. 137.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Jacob Leitner.
805	Plantation 106ha. in extent situated at Kimamba, Kilosa, Morogoro District, leased at 40 cents per ha. per annum and purchasable at Florins 8 per ha. the lease terminating at 30/9/1938, as described in lease with option of purchase dated 24/3/1914, part of the Kronland No. 132, together with the buildings thereon.	Unexpired portion of said lease.	Oswald Garbe.
806	Plantation approximately 1034ha. in extent situated at Magogoni, Morogoro District, as described in Vol. III, folio 108 of the Land Register of Dar-es-Salaam, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Karl Hofmann.
807	Plantation 283ha. in extent situated at Kwekunga, Sud Unguru, Morogoro District, as described in Vol. IV., folio 129 of the Land Register of Dar-es-Salaam, together with the buildings erected thereon.	Restricted ownership.	Konrad Jaep.
808	Plantation 220ha. 20ar. in extent, known as Reuss, situated at K'auga Mhongola, Madanganja and Sitai in Morogoro District, as described in Contract of Purchase dated 1/7/1912, over Kronland No. 117.	Restricted ownership.	G. Hirsch.

N.B. It must be understood that cents referred to in the properties held under lease have the value of cents prior to January 1st, 1922 and should be doubled for the present currency.

Note.—" Restricted Ownership " usually means that the land is held in Full Ownership subject to the right of the Government to take such land material as may be necessary for public purposes and to reservation and upkeep of roads.

Upline Notes

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lumbwa, July 19.

If the weather does not change to the July normal settlers will have to learn how to pray, for rain. Taking upline all round not half enough rain has wetted the crops this season; the dry spells in between insufficient showers are now too long and unless we get, late, some fair proportion of the rain still due many premature grey hairs will go down in sorrow to the Dak. On the fortune of the weather for the rest of this month most of the maize and flax crops will depend and pessimists whisper disaster.

The downfall of flax led quite a few farmers to go out of the blue flower in favour of maize. Now it seems as though the loyal ones will win through on the speculation which appeared so ruinous, for an authoritative London cable tells one that flax has made a £40 jump upwards and is still on the rise. Shrewd folk expected this time to come and the only difference of view among them concerned the date of the dawn. The news will add to growers' anxiety over this next month's rainfall.

It was hoped that the feud between Lumbwa and Kikuyu natives following upon the recent battle at Bearcroft's, had died a natural death but a peculiarly daring sheep-stealing raid has warmed it up, and as a sequel nearly fifty Kikuyus are waiting to be charged before Mr. Lambert at Lumbwa, with unlawful assembly and riot. It was yesterday that the Lee Mellors observed an army of dark figures swarming over a hillside on Chipsloni farm, spears glistening merrily in the morning sun and war-cries floating on the morning breeze. The arrivals were a hundred Kikuyu warriors, on a dash from Londiani up through Kedowa, their blood well fired and their trappings, spears, knives, swords, pangas, and trusty rungus. The Lumbwa morans had begun the farm work leaving women and old men only in the hillside huts. But in a trice ploughs were deserted, waggons stood still, the cattle wandered at will, a hundred pigs unhindered made a beeline for the maize, woodmen and flax farmers left their tasks at a bound, and every moran who could run was making the mad for his hut and his weapons and the fun, they walk through wheat and [illegible] and [illegible] flax marked by [illegible]

The story afterwards discovered was this: A pair of Lumbwa native marauders in the dead of the previous night had stolen in upon the herds of Kikuyu goats and sheep at Londiani and had driven off something like a hundred and made presumably for the Lumbwa Reserve across the intervening farms. But they got no further than Chipsloni Estate when dawn broke on the fugitive safari. Meanwhile the Kikuyu discovered their loss and in no time the warriors set out on the trail. The band tracked the robbers all the way, and overtook them at Chipsloni. Seeing the pursuers swarming over a far hill and knowing the game was up, the thieves who had killed a fine fat sheep and sat down to enjoy it, decamped like hares, leaving their booty behind in a copse near the Lumbwa huts.

Now the course of the aggrieved Kikuyu should have been to send a deputation to the White Settler and things would have been mended. But the savage blood was up; they not only rounded up their stolen sheep but broke open the Lumbwa goat-houses and seized the Lumbwa live stock. The half dozen Lumbwa men within reach they battered with rungus and knocked the breath out of a woman before the Lumbwa warriors in the fields got the alarm. This was not calculated to put the Lumbwa, unaware of the cause of the invasion, in a gentle mood. Fortunately the Lee Mellors came along with the rush of defenders, and their intervention prevented a pitched battle. There was a brave array of murderous weapons on either side and the scene was one for which a cinematograph firm would have paid the Lee Mellors a thousand had there been time to call a Wild Africa camera up. In the end the Kikuyu army, with a hundred and fifty mixed goats and sheep, Kikuyu and Lumbwa, were marched the four miles into Lumbwa station to the police lines, to the bewilderment of Supt. Theunissen who was at a loss to know where to put the visitors. Mr. Theunissen has a fine collection of native weapons in his police store as a first consequence. He had just ridden in from early cattle dip calls, but was speedily up at the farm with askaris to prevent trouble in case another Kikuyu army came on the heels of the first and to sift the affair and get on the track of the enterprising pair who had set the ball rolling.

The trio of Londiani askaris who had followed the Kikuyu up [illegible] in with his men, but the thieves were not to be found in the vast area of hill and dale. Then came another curious feature of a quaint story. At eventide the askari hunt being unsuccessful, an assembly of leading Lumbwa morans was observed near the farmhouse within a circle of spears planted in the ground. The discussion was animated; at the close the Lumbwa advanced and presented Mr. Lee Mellor with a very subdued captive, a tall man of their own tribe. A cattle herd it appeared, had spotted the stranger hiding in a gully and making for the nearby forest. He expected his own tribesman to be a friend in need, but the herd, irritated by the troubles of the day, seized him and brought him to the elders of the farm. Apparently he was privately tried by his tribesmen, found guilty of being one of the escaped marauders and his native judges decided to hand him over to justice. The askaris were fetched and in the gloom of early night he was marched over the hill to the station. Seldom indeed has a case occurred in which the close tribal freemasonry of the Lumbwa has thus been broken through. At this hour Mr. Theunissen has a thick lot on his hands to prepare for the next magistrate's court.

SUEZ CANAL

IMPROVING THE WATERWAY TO THE EAST.

A NEW SCHEME.

Good progress is being made by the Suez Canal Company in overtaking arrears of upkeep and improvements. The annual report, which has just been presented to a meeting in Paris, states that dredging operations comprised a total of 5,321,000 cubic metres in the last financial year, which represents an increase of 55 per cent. over the previous year. The extension of the western jetty at Port Said is stated to have already repaid the cost in the reduction of the dredging required to maintain the necessary depth of water in the channel. The jetty is being further extended, and it is anticipated the work will be completed during the present year. At present the canal has a depth of 11 metres practically throughout its length, and operations for extending the depth to 12 metres are in progress, the completion of the scheme, which will enable vessels having a draught of 33ft. to make the passage of the canal, being due in 1924. A new scheme of improvements has now been drawn up. The main object is to make the waterway accessible to vessels drawing 35ft. and to widen the whole of the northern section of the canal to 60 metres.

PUBLIC NOTICE

AGE PROOF CERTIFICATE

OF

"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY

The maintenance of pre-war standard of Scotch Whisky is dependent on possession by the Distiller of adequate stocks of OLD MATURED HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES.

Messrs. Mackie & Co. Distillers Ltd., Glasgow and London, Proprietors of "WHITE HORSE" Whisky, desire to inform the public that they are prepared to furnish AGE PROOF CERTIFICATE of their stocks of Old Whiskies which enable them to maintain their standard of pre-war Age and Quality.

[COPY]

CERTIFICATE OF AGE.

Glasgow, 1st May, 1922.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that we have examined the Bond Books of MESSRS. MACKIE & COMPANY DISTILLERS LIMITED, Glasgow, and find from these records that they hold for their WHITE HORSE WHISKY trade stocks of Old Highland Malt Whiskies of the following age: 1901 and older (of which there are 135 hhds. equal to 8,700 pf. gallons)

They also have boddings of 1902, 1903, 1904 and each succeeding year, with one exception (year 1918 in which no Malt Distilling took place), up to 1922.

(Sgd) Moores, Carson & Watson, Chartered Accountants.

Happily Growing

Al[illegible] proportion of the elements essential to his brain and body development from birth onwards.

The Allenburys' Foods

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

OUR CURRENCY

"The Statist" and the Most Inopportune Experiment

ADVISABILITY OF ACTION

The Report of the East African Currency Board, recently issued, covering the period ended June 30, 1921, forms a record of the most inopportune currency experiment ever attempted by the British Government, with the single exception of that carried out in the case of India, says "The Statist."

Though the transactions of the Board are only of minor importance on account of the backward state of the territories concerned, yet their history is worth recording, as it may serve as a guide towards the solution of similar problems in the future.

Historical.

The East African Currency Board was constituted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in December 1919, to take control of the interests of the East African Colonies so far as currency is concerned, being charged particularly with the administration of the series of regulations made by the Government affecting the currency of these territories. The first of these regulations was the provisional fixing of the local currency at 8½ rupees to the £ sterling, as against the former ratio of 15 rupees to the £. This alteration was carried out on March 2, 1920, and shortly afterwards the ratio was changed again to 10 rupees to the £, making the rupee equivalent to 2s.

On the occasion of the latter change the Indian rupee, which had been the currency unit of the Colonies previously to March, ceased to be legal tender, and a local rupee currency in notes and coins was issued. Incidentally this was afterwards to prove a costly operation for the Government, for Indian rupees, costing less than 1s. 4d., were smuggled into the country in large numbers and sold at 2s.

The local rupee was, in April 1920, renamed and called a florin.

Towards the end of 1920 it was decided to alter again the currency unit of the Colonies and substitute the shilling for the florin as the standard coin of East Africa. The new shilling currency, however, was not issued till the commencement of the present month.

Effecting Stabilisation.

One of the chief tasks imposed on the Currency Board was to maintain stabilisation of the East African florin at the equivalent of 2s. sterling. This they did by acting on the lines which had become traditional in the case of India. Debtors and others in London who required to establish florin credits in East Africa could do so on application to the Board, accompanied by payment of the equivalent amount in sterling, at the ratio of 2s. to the florin, plus a small premium.

Similarly, those in East Africa who wished to establish sterling credits in London could do so by paying the equivalent in florins plus a premium. The premium in each case may not exceed the cost of conveyance of currency between London and East Africa, or vice versa; it was at first fixed at a half per cent., and was later raised to 1 per cent.

Object Achieved.

These measures for the stabilisation of the florin at 2s. sterling seem to have achieved their immediate object. On examination of the position, however, it will appear that their success was due rather to the special circumstances of the case than to the inherent efficacy of the underlying principles themselves. The paucity of Exchange operations, due to the comparatively small foreign trade of the Colonies as well as the blight of the trade depression, was probably the main reason why the Board were able to achieve stabilisation.

The Board could buy and sell Exchange on this country and on East Africa in quantities greater than the running balance of indebtedness between the two countries.

The smallness of the transactions involved may be judged from the fact that the total number of notes in circulation in East Africa on June 30, 1921, was the equivalent of £1,068,000. The total sums received by the Board by way of Exchange premium during the period covered by the report was only [illegible], so that the total amount of currency redeemed by the Board in that period cannot have been much more than 2½ million.

Had the Board to cope with a large volume of Exchange operations, such as exists between London and Indian centres, their attempts at stabilisation would have failed conclusively, just as similar measures have failed in the case of the London-India Exchange. Indeed, the procedure adopted by the Board, which prevented fluctuations in the London-East Africa Exchange, was in reality giving artificial support to the weaker of the two currencies involved—the florin.

A Lucky Chance.

The procedure was effective because the concealed subsidy required was a small one—well within the resources of the Board—but it wrought an injustice to those who had to remit to East Africa, since it prevented them from getting the African currency on cheaper terms than they otherwise could, and, equally so, it meant giving a present to those who wanted to exchange florins for sterling, since it enabled them to get more sterling than they otherwise could.

The concluding statement of the foregoing paragraph requires some elucidation. The implication contained in it is that, left to the mercy of economic cross-currents, the East African currency would have depreciated in terms of sterling. Of the truth of this statement there can be no reasonable doubt. The currency unit of East Africa, before the Government stepped in was the Indian rupee. Had it been allowed to remain so the East African currency unit could now be purchased for between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d., the current value of the Indian rupee, instead of the present 2s.

The alteration in the rupee-sterling ratio was made at a period, March, 1920, when the £ sterling had reached its lowest commodity value, when silver had only just passed the peak of prices, and when the sterling-rupee Exchange was near the high record level of quotations.

A Doubly Adverse Factor.

The rise in the Exchange during the latter months of 1919 and the commencement of 1920 proved a seriously adverse factor in the development of the East African Colonies as the bulk of their trade is financed from London, and a high cost of remitting from this side naturally checks the flow of capital into East Africa.

The Exchange was beginning to react when the currency alterations under discussion were made, and, accordingly, this obstacle to the development of the colonies was about to be removed.

The sudden interference of the Government, however, by preventing the free play of economic forces unjustifiably excluded the colonies from the benefits of a low, or rather of a downward-moving, sterling-rupee Exchange.

The maintenance by artificial means of a high Exchange value for the East African currency was a doubly vicious policy for the colonies since, besides restricting the inflow of necessary capital from this country, it made it needlessly more difficult for the foreign customers of East Africa to buy its products.

This was particularly true in regard to India, with which the commercial relations of the colonies are larger than with any other country abroad—much larger than their relations with Great Britain.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the tampering with the currency actually caused a substantial withdrawal of working capital from East Africa, for banks and others who had surplus funds in the country, in doubt as to whether the 2s. ratio could be maintained, hastened to take advantage of the rate and changed their credits into sterling.

The Future.

As to the best policy for the future conduct of East African currency much depends upon whether the country has become accustomed to the new order of things—in other words, whether prices, wages and other values have been thoroughly centred around a florin fixed at 2s. instead of, as formerly, around a rupee with a fluctuating sterling value.

If the new currency has become effective in this respect it would be better to retain it than to revert to the Indian rupee, though the latter is the more natural currency for East Africa, for in that case the unfavourable effects of the change have already spent themselves.

Indeed, the Government would be well advised to go a step further and consolidate the new position by making Imperial Treasury notes legal tender in the colonies.

Finally, while the currency and Exchange questions of the world as a whole are still unsettled a new storm may possibly arise against which the shelter built around the East African currency will be ineffectual, and not until universal currency stability is eventually regained will East Africa's particular problem be conclusively solved.

DELVILLE WOOD

A SOUTH AFRICAN MEMORIAL IN FRANCE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

London, July 6.

The Delville Wood Memorial Committee has issued an appeal "to all South Africans, and all those, wherever their homes may be, who are interested in South Africa."

It is issued "under the authority and by the direction of the Prince of Wales, President and Patron of the Committee, who has been pleased to signify his strong approval of the Committee's object, and to express the hope of its success." The appeal says:—

The site is in Delville Wood, a spot which among all the battlefields of France and Flanders is that, most imperishably associated with the suffering soldiers and the glory of the South African arms, and has been purchased by the Government of the Union of South Africa in order that the heroic deeds of the South African Brigade may be fitly commemorated on the scene of the Brigade's first great achievement.

"Starting from the cemetery, under the care of the Imperial War Graves Commission, where the fallen men of the South African Brigade lie in ordered ranks of quiet graves, the ground slopes gently upwards — crossing a little country road that leads westward to Longueval— to the spot where the Brigade made their first stand, and on to the crest of the rise which marked the Brigade's objective. Here it is proposed to erect the memorial. That which was once a pleasant wood is now but a tangled and impassable mass of shattered stumps or wild undergrowth, shell-holes, crumbling trenches, and all the hideous debris of war.

In Nature's Garb.

"No grandiose scheme is proposed, but to reafforest and clothe this grim place again with a beauty that shall accord with the gratitude owed to the men who fell there—and not them only but to all South Africans on whatever battlefield of the Great War they laid down their lives—is the task bequeathed to the piety of the countrymen who survived them."

The appeal then recalls the meeting held in London a year ago, at which the Committee was formed, and states that the members of the Committee visited the wood so that all may feel assured that no plans are made which cannot be carried to their full accomplishment, and concludes by asking "those South Africans who are in sympathy with the desire to do honour to their dead," to send contributions to the Honorary Secretary, Memorial Committee, Trafalgar Square.

The Chairman (Sir Edgar Walton) acknowledges the following subscriptions: The South African Hospital Comforts Fund, £2,016, being a proportion of the balance on closing the books; Messrs. Otto Beit, Solly Joel and Sir J. B. Robinson (Central Mining), £1,000 each.

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Tanganyika Territory

Open Lawn Tennis Championships, 1922.

Events:—I. Gentlemens Championship Singles. Challenge Cup & 1st Prize.

II. Gentlemens Championship Doubles. Challenge Cup & 1st Prize.

The above will be held at the Gymkhana Club, Dar-es-Salaam on August 14th and following days, play commencing at 4-30 p.m. sharp daily.

Entrance fees Shs. 10/- each person for each event.

Entries must reach the Hon. Secretary, Lawn Tennis Committee, Dar-es-Salaam not later than August 9th, 1922.

NAKURU WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(Equipment Fund.)

A Dance,

In aid of above will be held on

SATURDAY, August 5th 1922.

—AT THE—

Nakuru Hotel.

TICKETS, DOUBLE ... 15/- (Shillings.)

SINGLE ... 10/- "

Obtainable at The Nakuru Hotel, or E. A. Standard, Nakuru Branch.

OUR MARKETS

RHODESIA HAS PATRONISED KENYA.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

It is stated from time to time that the exports of East African Products are not all that they should be, and that there should be found markets in the world other than London in which to place the country's exports. It is very often forgotten, however, that the product already has a market which, although it has not been widely known, has been supplying a considerable amount of stuff exported from here. This market is America which, it is understood, through an extremely efficient Consulate, is keeping a very watchful eye on East Africa's produce.

The East African Standard representative had a most interesting chat during last week with the genial officials who represent the "Stars" in Nairobi, during which some interesting figures were given in regard to various products of Kenya and Uganda which have been reported direct from Kilindini to American ports, and do not include large quantities which have gone to America via London. It is believed that a considerable amount of coffee and sisal has gone to London and thence on to New York, either by direct transhipment from East Britain by agents or bought on the Home markets by American buyers.

In order to demonstrate the manner in which the United States are interesting themselves in East Africa, a Products Exhibition is being held during October at Los Angeles Indians, when the products of the world are being shown.

The Consulate at Nairobi has been communicated with, in order that East African exhibits might be put in to the exhibition, and have been asked to send samples of food products and other items.

The following samples are being sent: Coffee, Sisal, Cotton, Sisal, Cashew Nuts and Quassia Nuts. It is also hoped that samples of the following will be sent: Cocoa, Wattle Bark, Rubber, Copra, Chillies and Mohogo.

The following figures are taken from the Consular Report, which has been communicated with, in order that East African exhibits might be put in to the exhibition, and have been asked to send samples of food products and other items.

The following samples are being sent: Coffee, Sisal, Cotton, Sisal, Cashew Nuts and Quassia Nuts. It is also hoped that samples of the following will be sent: Cocoa, Wattle Bark, Rubber, Copra, Chillies and Mohogo.

Every greatly increased; the value of $14,774 was shipped.

Of other exports, chillies and coffee found the best markets in America. The amount of chillies exported was 105,708 lbs. at $17,491, a low quantity but a far higher price than in the previous year, and 92,406 lbs. of coffee $16,202 for the year.

Naturally the American market seems to have concentrated on sisal and sisal. For the first six months of 1932, 299,916 lbs. of sisal came to the value of $112,466. Two already been sent away, and 1,200 tons of sisal at $140,745 have found markets in the States. Chillies come next with 54,576 lbs. at $6,542, and Sporting Trophies at $600 follow on.

Direct Shipments.

The above figures do not include the regular order of Tanganyika or Zanzibar, but only those of Kenya and Uganda. The Consulate, whose district includes the former territories, are at present engaged on comprehensive lists of American purchases from there. Further the figures given are only those of exports which have been shipped direct from Kilindini to American ports, and do not include large quantities which have gone to America via London. It is believed that a considerable amount of coffee and sisal has gone to London and thence on to New York, either by direct transhipment from East Britain by agents or bought on the Home markets by American buyers.

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MR. C. F. ANDREWS

EGHO OF AN ASSAULT AT NAKURU.

MR. CHURCHILL'S DESPATCH,

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has yet received any Report of the assault committed upon Mr. C. F. Andrews at Nakuru; and, if so, will he state, for the guidance of the House and the public, the facts taken thereon by the Governor?

Mr. Churchill: I will circulate the Governor's despatch on this subject with the reply which has been sent to him, in the Official Report.

Following are the despatch and reply:

Government House,
Nairobi,
Kenya.
8th April, 1932.

Sir,

With reference to your despatch No. 422 of 18th March, I have the honour to inform you that during the visit to Kenya of Mr. C. F. Andrews, on 30th October, 1931, reported privately to the Colonial Secretary, then Acting Colonial Secretary, as to an assault which he claimed had been made upon him at Nakuru Station while travelling by the Uganda Railway from Nairobi to Uganda.

2. He stated that a European whose name he did not mention seized him by the body when he was seated in his compartment and attempted to drag him from the train, afterwards catching hold of his beard several times, and repeating this behaviour at the following station.

3. Mr. Andrews was naturally much upset by the occurrence, and I caused an expression of my great regret to be conveyed to him. But no official complaint was submitted, and as Mr. Andrews particularly requested that no further action should be taken, I considered it inadvisable to pursue the matter further.

4. On his return journey from Uganda special precautions were taken by the police to prevent any unseemly behaviour towards Mr. Andrews.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) EDWARD NORTHEY,
Governor.

The Right Honorable
Winston Churchill, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for Colonies,
Downing Street, London, S.W.
Downing Street,
7th June, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 86 of the 16th of April, regarding the assault which was made upon Mr. C. F. Andrews at Nakuru Station, on the Uganda Railway.

2. I have received with regret this report of an act which was so foolish as it was reprehensible. I regret that Mr Andrews feels that no public action should be taken prevented you from carrying out the action which the Colony have been a source of satisfaction to you, as no doubt to all responsible inhabitants of the colony. If the offender had deserved the punishment he deserved

I have, etc.,
(Signed) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

Governor,
Major-General
Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc.

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm. Rules Transgressors will be prosecuted.

By order,
Trans Nzoia Sisal,
Mackenzie Secretaries,
Mombasa Properties, Ltd.

NOTICE.

Shooting between Nairobi and Kasarani Rivers, to Men of Fort Hall Rifle Association Prohibited. Dugs Destroyed.

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THE TURF
NUGGET
BOOT POLISH
EAST AFRICA

NAIROBI RACES

An Outsider Comes Home in the Produce Stakes.

SUNDIAL WINS OPEN DIVIDED

FULL DESCRIPTION OF EV NTS

A better crowd than usual assembled at the Nairobi Race Course on Thursday afternoon, when the first day of the Jockey Club's July meeting was held. The weather was cloudy and cool.

Taken all round the racing was good, and the favourites, by no means had it all their own way, which is a distinct compliment to the handicappers. The course was in excellent condition.

The following are the results of the several events, the prices given being those quoted by Mr. L. Rosenthal.

First Race.

Divided Open Handicap (Fifth Division). 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Purves & Partners' **Gobliney**, 10.7 (Walters) 1
Major B. F. Webb's **Hobson's Choice**, 10.4 (Capt. Tryon) ... 2
Lady Viola Conduitt's **My Dear**, 7.0 (Mulholland) 3

Also ran: Liberty (Mr. Brambwell), 10.4; Help (Jenkins), 8.9; Barbiquoted, 8.0; Sunset, 7.7.

Won by three lengths with a length between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 20 3-5 sec.

Starting prices: 2/1 on Hobson's Choice, 3/1 Mr. Rosenthal's Gobliney; 10/1 others.

Tote paid 4.5c. win; 11s. 11s. and 11s. places.

Winner trained by Mr. Purves.

After a short delay Lady Viola Hobson's Choice and Help to Dear showed the way round with Hobson's Choice and Help left well out of the race.

Coming into the straight Gobliney came on and joined issue, and closed the finishing Hobson's Choice took the lead to win in a canter.

Second Race.

Divided Open Handicap (Second Division). 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Purves & Partners' **Gam**, 10.7 (Walters) 1
Lord H. de Walden's **Bispaid**, 10st. (Sawyers) 2
Lady McMillan's **Simon Quick**, 9.4 (Mr. Brambwell) 3

Also ran: Talani Hill (Mulholland), 10.4; Loved one (Daniels), 7.7.

Won by 2½ lengths, the same distance dividing second from third.

Time: 1 min. 3 1-5 sec.

Simon Quick, 4/1 Talani Hill, 6/1 Stepniak, 25/1 Loved One.

Tote paid 10c. win; 16s. 10s. and 11s. places.

Winner trained by Mrs. Purves.

The field set together for two furlongs, when Gam took the lead. About two furlongs from home Stepniak challenged strongly, but fell away again, leaving Gam to win easily.

Third Race.

Divided Open Handicap (First Division). 5 furlongs.

Major B. S. Webb's **Sundial**, 7.6 (Mulholland) 1
Lady McMillan's **Cyprians**, 10.4 (Mr. Brambwell) 2
Mr. E. D. A. Gooch's **Wise Dove**, 12.4 (Mr. A. Turton) 3

Also ran: Blue Bird (Walters), 7.13.

Won by a length; two lengths divided second from third.

Time: 1 min. 1 1-5 sec.

Starting prices: 5/4 on Cyprians, 6/4 Sundial, 7/1 Wise Dove, 15/1 Blue Bird.

Tote paid: 26c. win; 13s. and 15s. places.

Winner trained by owner.

The field ran together for about two furlongs, when Blue Bird fell away. Sundial and Cyprians made a fine bid for home. The former, responding to the rider, won comfortably.

Wise Dove was a poor third.

Fourth Race.

The Produce Stakes.—Value £100; winner £75, second £15, third £10. A race open to all E.A.C.R. Tries 2 years old. 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hall's **Bee**, 9st (Mulholland) 1
Lady McMillan's **Scotwende**, 9.11 (Mr. Brambwell) 2
Mr. M. C. Bluett's **Cambric**, 9.7 (Walters) 3

Also ran: Cambist (Orchardson), 9.11; Cast (Mr. A. Turton), 9.11; Gay Girl (Sawyer), 9.11; Dunlop (Mr. H. Turton), 9.4; Shem-el-Nesim (Bunyan), 9.4; Transport (Adams), 9.1; Light Horse (Jenkins), 8st.

Won by a short head with two lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 6 4-5 sec.

Starting prices: 3/1 on Scotwende, 3/1 Gay Girl and Cambric, 8/1 Bee and Shem-el-Nesim, 10/1 Cambist, 10/1 Transport and Light Horse, 25/1 Bee.

Tote paid 102c. win; 44s. 10c. and 40s. places.

Winner trained by owner.

Shem-el-Nesim and Transport were left about after the start. The rest of the field ran together for half of the journey, when Scotwende went to the front. Within the distance Bee came on with a rush and joined issue with Scotwende by Mulholland saw the outsider rob the favourite of victory by a short head.

Fifth Race.

The Kenya Bloodstock Cup—A cup, value £15, presented by settlers in the Fort Hall District, with £45 added from the Colony, of which £30 to the winner, £10 to the second, and £5 to the third; for all Somali and Abyssinian ponies which have never won a race. About two miles.

Mr. E. D. Atkins **Satan**, 11.7 (Mr. Adair) 1
Mr. A. C. Analey's **Imshallah**, 11.7 (Capt. Tryon) 2
Sir Edward Scobell's **Salalah**, 11.7 (Jenkins) ... 3

Also ran: Tsavo (Mr. Gordon), Kalout (Mr. Ibbotson), Radio Kidogo (Hon. T. Chichendeley), Wave (Weston), Fusan (Mr. Nay), Kabuchia (Mr. Sawyer), Grock (Mr. Chatsworth).

Won easily.

Time: 4 mins. 45 1-5 secs.

Winner trained by owner.

Starting prices: 2/1 Kalout, 3/1 Imshallah, 4/1 Satan, 5/1 Salalah and Radio Kidogo, 10/1 Grock, Algar, and Sunset.

Tote paid 7c. win; 15c. 16s. and 10s. places.

The field soon strung out with Imshallah and Satan taking a long lead with Saxon, who eventually dropped out, last. So they ran till the second fence from home, which Satan took up and over, but the remainder refused. Satan and Imshallah were thus left to fight it out between themselves.

Sixth Race.

The Jardin-Lotte Cup—A Gold Cup, value 40 guineas, presented by Messrs. Jardin-Lotte, Ltd., Ladiste, together with a replica in silver to the winner each year; the gold cup to become the property of the owner who wins it three times not necessarily in succession, with £40 added from the fund, of which £30 to the winner, and £10 to the second. For all South African horses which for age and sex. 1 mile.

Major B. F. Webb's **Gunsenaya**, 12.4 (Capt. Tryon) 1
Mrs. A. A. Legat's **Glencorrie**, 13.0 (Mr. A. Turton) 2
Mr. A. Hogg's **Zenia**, 12.4 (Mulholland) 3

Also ran: Taiego (Mr. Nay), 13.4; Sans Pareil (Walters), 12.4; Simon's Gal (Weston), 11.11.

Won by three lengths with two lengths between second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 20 2-5 secs.

Starting prices: 5/4 on Gunsenaya, 5/4 Sans Pareil, 3/1 Glencorrie.

Tote paid 16c. win; 12c. 26c. and 23c. places.

Winner trained by owner.

To a good start Simon's Gal showed the way for three furlongs, but then fell away, when Zenia and Taiego took up the running. Simon's Gal in the rear of the field.

Entering the straight both Gunsenaya and Glencorrie came forward and pressing the leaders, made a race of it, the favourite having no difficulty in stalling off Glencorrie's challenge.

Seventh Race.

The War Memorial Cup.—A Gold Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, presented by Right Hon. Lord Delamere, to be won outright when won by the same owner three times, not necessarily in succession, with £40 added, of which £30 to the winner, each year, with £20 added from the Fund, of which £10 to the second, and £5 to the third. A race open to all E.A.C.R. Tries 4 years old. 1½ miles.

Mr. A. Hogg's **Partners' Oumango**, 10.8 (Walters) 1
Lady McMillan's **My Tern**, 12.0 (Mr. Brambwell) 2
Miss O. Collyer's **Amazi**, 11.8 (Jenkins) 3

Won by six lengths, with My Tern easily second.

Time: 2 mins. 21 1-5 secs.

Starting prices: 4/1 on My Tern; 5/1 Amazi and Oumango.

Tote paid: 26c. for win—no place money.

Winner trained by Mrs. Purves.

My Tern led at the start, but half way round Amazi came to the front, Oumango running a long last. These positions were maintained till the straight when the field where Oumango came forward with a dash. Well spurred by their riders call passed the others to win a well ridden race in a canter.

Eighth Race.

Divided Open Handicap (Third Division). 6 furlongs.

Major B. F. Webb's **Rolled Gold**, 9.10 (Capt. Tryon) ... 1
Mr. E. D. A. Gooch's **Butewing**, 9.8 (Mr. A. Turton) ... 2
Mr. C. Methven's **Bulgaster**, 10.4 (Mulholland) ... 3

Also ran: Bedding (Mr. H. Turton), 10.4. Pavilion (Jenkins), 8.6.

Won by 1½ lengths, five lengths dividing second and third.

Time: 1 min. 20 2/5 secs.

Starting prices: 7/4 on Rolled Gold; evens Pavilion, 6/1 Butewing; 10/1 the others.

Tote paid: 16c. win, 14c. and 22c. places.

Winner trained by owner.

Pavilion was left at the post and ran wide.

Rolled Gold led from the start, but never seriously challenged, and won in a canter.

Ninth Race.

Divided Open Handicap (Fourth Division). 6 furlongs.

Capt. R. C. Wheeler's **Agridom**, 7.11 (Walters) 1
Mr. P. Birkbeck's **Tinga Tinga**, 8.0 (Jenkins) 2
Mrs. C. M. Fielden's **Chica Rose**, 8.0 (Mulholland) 3

Also ran: Pax (Capt. Tryon), 10.7; Cristobel (Mr. A. Turton), 9.6; Lutbula (Mr. H. Turton), 8.10; Peeping Tom (Jenkins), 8.0.

Won by 1½ lengths with a length between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 19 4/5 secs.

Starting prices: 2/1 on China Rose; evens Mycelum; 2/1 Pax and Cristobel; 10/1 Tinga Tinga and Lutbula; 20/1 Peeping Tom.

Tote paid: 37c. win; 18s. 24s. and 12s. places.

Winner trained by owner.

China Rose jumped off closely followed by the others, and coming round the bend drew away with Mycelum.

A great race was then seen Mycelum winning nicely by a length and a half.

Tinga Tinga dashing up within a few yards of the post robbed the favourite of second place.

BISLEY

A TIE FOR THE KING'S PRIZE.

MOTHER COUNTRY'S SUCCESSES.

(VIA REUTER'S AGENCY.)

In the shoot at Bisley for the Kolapore Cup, 10 shots at 500, 600 and 900 yards, Corporal Ingram again ran out winner with 100 points, with Canada following with 1071, Guernsey 1033 and India 999.

(Mother Country wons the ties both last year with 1088, and in 1920 South Africa with 1111.)

London, July 31.

Shooting is proceeding at Bisley for the King's Prize.

The silver medal for the second stage (10 shots at 500 and 600 yards) was won by Sergt.-Maj. Gleave of the Somerset Light Infantry with a score of 97 out of a possible 100.

London, July 32.

The shooting for the King's Prize at Bisley was concluded to-day.

There was a tie for the prize, Lieut. Col Marchment, 1st City of London Regiment, and Sergt. C. King, late Royal Marine Artillery, both scoring 295.

Lt.-Col. Marchment won the shooting-off.

Nairobi League

CALEDONIANS GO DOWN TO GYMKHANA.

Caledonians lost two very valuable points in the Dobbin League Saturday when they were defeated on their own ground by Gymkhana by two goals to nil, after a match which although quite interesting was not particularly remarkable for its good football.

RAILWAY VANQUISH THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Railway gained two very valuable points in the local football league on Wednesday when they defeated Civil Service, who could ill-afford to lose a match, by one one goal to nil, after a match which, although keen, was not remarkable for any display of high-class football.

There was little to choose between the teams as far as the balance of play went, although Railway showed better combination and had the greater number of openings in front of goal. Neverthless, Civil Service played up well and tackled hard all the time.

HOME CRICKET.

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS AT LORDS.

SURREY'S VICTORY.

(VIA REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, July 18.

At Harrogate, Yorkshire beat Essex on the first innings, for Yorkshire, 284 (Sutcliffe 1 time back 11 wickets for 51 runs, and W. Bhaskar scored 108 and G. Macaulay 101.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Leicester by six wickets.

At Leicester: Derbyshire beat Leicestershire on the first innings, for Derbyshire, W. Carter scored 143 runs.

At Hastings: Notts beat Sussex by five wickets. For Notts, Robin, Richmond took 11 wickets for 79 runs. For Sussex, E. H. Bowley scored 101 runs.

London, July 21.

At Lords: Gentlemen vs. Players. Three days brilliant cricket ended in a very tame finish to-day. The Gentlemen commenced the fourth innings of the match at five o'clock in the afternoon, requiring 228 to win, of which they only scored 10 for one wicket when play finished.

The following were the scores:

Players—1st innings, 320 (J. Hobbs, 105), 2nd innings, 354 for 8 (A. C. Russell 102).

Gentlemen—1st innings, 430 (Mr. A. P. F. Chapman 140); 2nd innings, 10/1.

County Matches.

At Manchester—Yorkshire beat Kent by 166 runs.

At Brighton—Sussex beat Warwickshire by seven wickets.

At Manchester—Lancashire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.

At Cardiff—Glamorganshire beat Derbyshire by four wickets.

At Bristol—Gloucestershire beat Essex on the first innings.

At Leicester, Saturday, July 24.

At Derby: Derbyshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 77 runs. Derbyshire scored in their second innings only scored 40, Worcestershire taking 8 wickets for 19 runs.

At Portsmouth: Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 160 runs. In the second innings Hampshire scored 90, Mr. R. Hay taking 5 for 16, and T. J. Durston 5 for 19.

At Swansea: Lancashire beat Glamorganshire by an innings and 117 runs. Glamorgan in their first innings scored the small total of 105, Mr. Hallows taking 5 for 13 and Parkin 7 for 27.

At Southend: Essex beat Northamptonshire by 10 wickets.

Local Cricket

GYMKHANA OPEN THE SEASON WELL.

The cricket season has opened and although the games have been played present are somewhat in the nature of practice, some fairly good cricket of interest is being shown in the matches and players.

The match on Saturday between Gymkhana and Parklands on the Hill was interesting "Gymk" had already played two games and put in practice, and few of Parklands had handled a bat or bowl since last season and this fact was potent to prevent any brilliant cricket being witnessed their rivals.

Gymkhana scored 90 for 9 wickets dec. (A. N. Dorty 30, C. Rhodes 19, F. O. B. Wilson 48, J. B. S. Wilson 12, Mr. Hallows 14, F. C. Twining not out 4. Extras 15—Wyman 1 for 16, Adams 1/9, Forester 1/36, Adams 1/60).

Parklands: 116 (B. O. Abrams 9, Y. Abacus 19, C. North and W. Wyman not out 6, Martin 9/35, Burman 3/28, Wilson 8/12, Dorty 1/9).

Nervous and Broken in Health

Mr. M. Pereira, Pimlandstein, P.O. Box 1, Kimberley, O.R.C., suffered for years from nervous and broken health. But was completely cured by Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I can now recommend them wherever be goes. Dr. Cassell's Tablets Dr. Cassell's Tablets will feeling healthy and vigorous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Play for East African Championship

THE QUALIFYING ROUND

The qualifying Round of 36 holes (18 in the morning and 18 in the afternoon) was played off on Saturday and in delightful golfing conditions. There was a moderate breeze blowing from Nairobi South and the morning was dull, not to say cold.

Lord Wilton, who had been given to play off first at 9.0 a.m. with Judge Pickering failed to put in an appearance, and Mr. Englund started in his place. Twenty-one competitors played off, the last pair getting away at 9.32 a.m. The position at the end of the first round was as follows:—

1. Whitelaw—43.
2. W. J. Anderson—45.
3. Hughes, Wright, Gilbert and Gower—46.
7. McMillan—41. R. Dunlop and equal 0. Leonard, Pickering and Dunn—46.
Whitelaw had done; 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, equals 40.

The highest score was a 55.

The Second Round.

The second nine holes showed little change in the lead eight competitors. Two new entries returned by Whitelaw, McMillan and Dunlop and the order was as follows:—

1. Whitelaw—82. Equal 2 Gower, Anderson T. J., Gilbert and McMillan.
6. Wright, T. Hughes. Equal 8 Leonard, Dunlop, and Pickering.

The Third Round.

This third round put Mr. Wright of Tsavo Notes at the head of the scoring in a very fine 38 which was the best score for nine holes during the whole competition. Mr. Whitelaw returned a 46, bringing him down to 2nd place. Mr. Gilbert returned his third 42.

Mr. Wright's score was as, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, equals 38.

His 4 at the 3rd was the only 4 scored at that hole during the competition and had a considerable amount of luck attached to it. His drive was into the rough; he got out sideways on to the road, a little past the 200 yards mark; his third was some yards off the green.

The position at the end of the third round was as follows:—

1. Wright—43.
2. Whitelaw—46.
3. Gilbert—42. Equal 2. Whitelaw and Gilbert—128; 4. Gower—129; 5. Pickering—130; equal 6. Hughes and Anderson; 8. Duncan, followed by McMillan and Dunn—135; and Leonard—136.

The Final Round.

Luck went very badly against Wright who returned a 47. Gilbert also got into difficulties and could only manage a 49. Hughes put in the best card for this round consisting of—4, 3, 5, 3, 5, 5, 4, 3, 5, equals 39.

Duncan and Leonard did 41 and Gower a 49.

There was a big crowd in the Club House waiting for the final figures and although the first two or three could be placed fairly accurately, there was so little margin between the lower portion of the possible qualifiers that some returns of 39 or 40 would very materially alter a man's position.

The final scores stood the time round in one hour and four minutes, commencing at the Club House at 4.24 p.m. The last couple did not get in until 5.45 p.m.

The Qualifiers.

The Qualifiers proved to be—

1st.—Whitelaw, Gower.

2nd Highest—(171); 4th — Wright —(172); 5th. Duncan—(174); Equal 6th, Anderson T. J., and Pickering —(175).

Equal, 8th. Leonard and Gilbert —(177).

McMillan, last year's runner-up, who had had a terrible 46 in the morning, and could manage only a 39 in the afternoon, came next with 179.

The full scores and order are:—

Order.	Name.	ROUNDS 1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
1	{ U. L. O. Gower	43	45	43	171
	{ E. M. Hughes	43	44	44	171
3	F. W. Whitelaw	40	42	46	171
4	C. Wright	43	44	38	175
5	D. W. Duncan	45	44	45	174
6	F. W. Anderson	43	46	46	175
7	{ J. H. Pickering	46	43	46	175
	{ J. A. Gilbert	43	43	42	177
9	{ J. D. Leonard	46	45	47	178
	The above twelve players qualified.				
10	J. D. McMillan	44	42	43	179
11	H. D. Bapham	49	42	44	180
12	P. S. Dunn	46	49	47	182
13	G. E. Lesher	46	47	45	184
14	J. E. Newbold	48	51	47	187
15	{ J. W. Arthur	50	45	48	188
	{ A. V. Allen	49	42	48	189
17	{ W. N. Low	49	45	49	46	189
	{ Trevor Cole	49	45	47	49	189
19	R. M. Rothman	51	48	48	47	190
20	H. W. Gray	53	54	49	46	202
21	N. Anderson	51	50	Retired		

To-morrow we hope to publish the draw and some further notes on the competition.

Liverpool Cup

FAVOURITE BEATEN BY ONE AND A HALF LENGTHS.

(FROM OUR SPORTS CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 21.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup (Cup and cup) run at Liverpool to-day, over 1 mile 3 furlongs:—

EAGLEHAWK, 4 yrs. Mr. J. Watson's

STRATFORD, 3 yrs. Duke of Portland's

EVANDER, 4 yrs. Twelve ran. Won by 1½ lengths with a length between second and third.

Betting: 4/1 Eaglehawk, 6/4 Stratford, 100/1 Evander.

Golf Championship

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HOLDERS TO MEET.

London, July 19.

It is proposed that Walter Hagen (America) the winner of the British Open Golf Championship and Jones, the winner of the American Open Golf Championship, should meet on September 4 for the World's Championship and 2000 dollars and a silver cup.

Stratford, which was ridden by Donoghue, drew the rider on its way to the post. It returned to the jockey, but afterwards was again ridden to the post by Donoghue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor will not hold himself responsible for the views or statements of his correspondents.

A NEW COIN.

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

Sir,—With great diffidence and with all due respect to our government, I venture to address you on the fire-eaten subject of the Kenya Coinage Shilling and to offer a suggestion which though simple and obvious enough does not seem to have been propounded, so far as I am aware, in the local Press.

It is nothing more complicated than that we should add one more coin to our collection of Kenya commemorative coins and that coin should represent one third of a Shilling—a Groat, four-penny-bit, tuppenny-bit, call it what you will. It has long been found necessary in British Guiana and certain W. Indian Islands to issue a Dollar equal to the ordinary Imperial £s.d. coinage these current, a special Groat or fourpenny bit for the benefit of the large population of Indians there, who like all Orientals cannot think of values in Bopees. If this is necessary in those regions where they lack, never had any but British coins how infinitely more so is it in Kenya considering the peculiarity most of us suffer from after a long association of variegated "brass" wogwy coinages!

One may admire the taste as much as one likes but until we have an honest substitute for it, it will be impossible to attach any value in the Native or Indian mind or even in the mind of the European who has lived here with the rupee for a number of years. The Bwana is not still accustomed to them and consequently for everyone else, a rupee or two shilling piece is worth what something is done to prevent it, at says will be a "Kaka" and a rupee.

Mayo Kirkwood Latter objecting against the Abinger general practice of calling the Bwana a "ship" has so forcibly called the Bwana's attention to the absurdity of the practice that it is now proposed to be corrected.—Ed.)

A HUMAN INCIDENT

To the Editor "E.A. Standard."

Sir,—The following plain statement of fact may be of informative value in certain quarters reached by your paper.

It is commonly known that an epidemic of acute mental disorder has been raging among the Kikuyu tribe for the past few weeks and is still prevalent. Many deaths have resulted in the Reserve and elsewhere.

In common with many other employers of labour I have done my best to assist natives in this emergency, with gratifying results. Some ten days ago, on going round the plantation, we found a bird boy (a Kikuyu) lying in the bush in the vicinity of a hut adjoining one of the outlying cattle boma, usually occupied by two drivers and the said bird boy. The two drivers—grown men and soldiers of other tribes—had never reported the fact of the bird being sick. On the contrary they had been drawing his rations. The day previous they had thrown the bird out of the hut by themselves acknowledged.

We put the boy back in his hut, he being too far gone to be moved elsewhere, and after personally attending him for several days and night—not a native on the place would lift a finger to help—we at last got him fit enough to be taken to the Mission Hospital kept by the Rev. Dr. Kenny at Kyambu. It was only by threatening the two drivers concerned with arrest for attempted manslaughter that we were at last able to induce them to carry the sufferer. Also—their month's pay was stopped. No other native about the place would lend a hand, although several had been saved from being in similar case. Even my headman, Wakigoda, two of whose children died, and their mother was relieved by the ministrations of my wife, refused to assist. Further, on supplying to one of the Kikuyu chiefs at Kikuyu who had been at school at Kabete and asked him if he was up to him to show the way thereto, he manifested total unconcern regarding the fate of his fellow, and it was only under threat of summary exchequer, minus his pay, which was then due, that he at last grudgingly assented. Needless to say, we ourselves saw that the boy got there.

Yours, etc.,
WALTER KIRTON.
Major.
Kahuguri Estate, July 20.

KENYA POLICE.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard."

Sir,—In view of the fact that the above force chose months in her reverse existence, may we, through the medium of your publication, express our appreciation of the following:

Last night our Auction Mart through a faulty lock, was left unlocked, although it could not have been observed without close observation.

Not only did the police discovery this but they went to great personal trouble to find our Mr. Amstis's new address and then came a matter of over-a-mile late at night (leaving a waiting sahib on the premises), and with the greatest courtesy roused him and accompanied him to town, minus the loss of a spare lock on route. This surely proves that our police are very much awake, and what is more, that they carry out their necessary duties with great efficiation and never a grumble.

Yours, etc.,
AUSTIN & CO.

Nairobi, July 25.

THE LIQUOR DUTIES.

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

I have frequently read letters in your paper referring to £250,000 a year on drink leaving the country. Where the figure comes from I do not know. The figures as given in the Customs Returns for same period ending December 31, 1921, which are the latest published are:—

Ale and Wine, £48,000.
Spirits, and all other liquors £77,029.

Total £126,254 for nine months.

Say £168,000 for twelve months.

These figures include Uganda as well as Kenya and cover the European, Goanese and Indian population in Kenya and Uganda, who number 22,000 odd. Given an expenditure of £2 12s. 0d. per head per annum—4/5 per month per head divided 1/1d per month per head on ale and wine and 3/4 per head per month on spirits and other liquors, say 3d per week on beer and 9d per week on spirits and other liquors. Allow half the population as males, and it does not exceed 1d per person per week on the whole total consumption.

For this meagre indulgence the Government collects, salaried clerks and artisans, on whom it mainly has to pay the £77,029 in revenue to the Government, at the old duties, and £16,388 in railage, which grants to expend traffic the equivalent of 30,000 tons of downward traffic in stakes at the new rates. This is interesting as the General Manager of the Uganda Railway in his latest report says "upward goods traffic dropped 21,000 tons. As the freight charge on imports are much higher than exports (case whisky 15/-), this fall in tonnage affected revenue to a considerable extent."

I do feel that if we are to have contented staff and cheap produce (one, both of which are so essential for development) it is unfair to overtax the small amenities of life in a country which has so few, especially when we are trying so hard to attract new capital. £100,000 per annum plus a pro rata increase, is a considerable sum, and I think enough to ask, for double that amount, plus 90 per cent on labour, which is the least rich section of the community, and leave the rich practically untaxed, is I think unfair and not conducive to contented and to defeat its own object—Revenue—the main object of the Government of the Colony, as is Will surely create an idea of high cost of living. I fear, we are trying hard to raise revenue from too narrow a source; and I should like to see the Associated Chambers of Commerce appoint a Committee to go into the matter of raising revenue and take a much more active interest in those matters, as only they have the proper technical experience to bear. Theory may be excellent, but can an office boy be expected to attend to entirely milk its value.

Yours, etc.,
A. AMBROSE SMITH.

P.S.—The duty paid.... to the Government has to be paid in cash, in gold, but I paid on the basis of 50 per cent on cotton goods it means that £400,000 has to leave the country to produce the £80,000 duty whereas in wines and spirits only £100,000.

Nairobi, July 24.

NOTICE.

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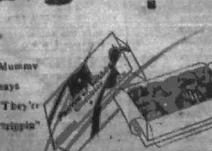

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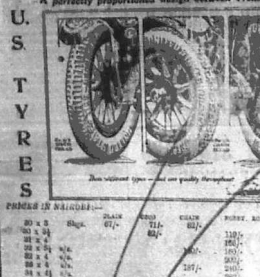

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