WEEKLY EDITION.

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KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. Price 50 Cents.

THE EAST African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER.

Official Organ of the Royal E.A. Agricultural Association, Agricultural & Horticultural Society of Kenya, Etc.

No. 1100. Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924. Price 50c. per copy. Postal Yearly Sbs.; postal overseas 30s.

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Low cost of up-keep and operating expense is perhaps even more important to the car owner whose car is essentially in use—

Cheap replacement parts and ample stocks always available anywhere and everywhere in the country is essential to the maintaining 'a car constantly at the disposal of the Owner—

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To all Purchasers of Toys to the value of Sh. 5/- or over, we are offering the chance of winning one of

TWO HANDSOME PRIZES.

(1) Each purchaser will receive a numbered ticket for each complete Sh. 5/- worth of Toys purchased.
(2) Two sets of tickets will be issued, one for the Boy's Prize and one for the Girl's Prize.
(3) Purchasers are requested to state for which prize they desire tickets.
(4) The winning numbers will be drawn on Xmas Day, December 25th, at 4 p.m.

Girl's Prize—GIANT CRACKER, Six Feet Long.
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Steamers will arrive at Kilindini on or about the following dates:—

s.s. "RANDFONTEIN"	SOUTHBOUND	27th December.
s.s. "BRIEFFONTEIN"	NORTHBOUND	3rd January.
s.s. "SPRINGFONTEIN"	SOUTHBOUND	17th January.
s.s. "HERMSBLERK" STEAMER	NORTHBOUND	23rd January.
s.s. "NIEKERK"	SOUTHBOUND	7th February.
s.s. "KLIPFONTEIN"	NORTHBOUND	13th February.
s.s. "JAGERSFONTEIN"	SOUTHBOUND	20th February.
	NORTHBOUND	6th March.

Cargo will be accepted for direct shipments to the ports of Marseilles, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Hamburg.

Through rates will be quoted on application to all ports on the Continent, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Steamers of the Line provide excellent cabin accommodation and steamers of the "FONTEIN" class carry a Doctor and Stewardess; with the exception of s.s. "Jagersfontein."

PASSENGER FARES:	MARSEILLES,	£56.
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DURING

DECEMBER, JANUARY and FEBRUARY

1st and 2nd Class Excursion Tickets (available for Two Months) will be issued by THE UNION-CASTLE LINE

THE BRITISH-INDIA LINE at the following rates:—
UNION-CASTLE LINE. BRITISH-INDIA LINE.

1st Class

"A" Grade ..	Shs. 601.20	First Class ..	Shs. 601.20
"B" Grade ..	Shs. 518.20	Second Class ..	Shs. 518.20

Available by either Company's Steamers on return journey.

Holders of Union-Castle "B" Grade Tickets will require to pay a Supplement of Shs. 86.50 if they return in 1st Class accommodation by British-India steamer.

Onward Excursion facilities to Cape Ports will be provided by the Union-Castle Line.

The Uganda Railway will issue to Excursionists return rail tickets at single fare from Nairobi and any station or port between Nairobi and Uganda. These rail tickets will be available for Three Months, and will be issued on production of a certificate from the Shipping Companies that applicants have purchased Ocean Excursion Tickets.

SAILINGS:

TO DURBAN	FROM DURBAN.
About 21st Dec., 1924. "KARAGOLA"	About 23rd Dec., 1924. "KARONA"
About 4th Jan., 1925. "KARAPARA"	About 6th Jan., 1925. "KARAGOLA"
About 18th Jan., 1925. "KARAPARA"	About 19th Jan., 1925. "KARAPARA"
About 1st Feb., 1925. "KHANDALLA"	About 1st Feb., 1925. "KHANDALLA"
About 15th Jan., 1925. "KRAN DALLA"	About 4th Feb., 1925. "KRAN DALLA"
About 3rd Feb., 1925. "GUILFORD CASTLE"	BEHPAM CASTLE"
About 5th Feb., 1925. "KARONA"	About 12th Feb., 1925. "KARONA"
About 2nd Feb., 1925. "KARGOLA"	About 14th Mar., 1925. "KARAGOLA"
About 17th Feb., 1925. "KARAPARA"	About 16th Mar., 1925. "KARAPARA"
	About 30th Mar., 1925. "KRAN DALLA"
	About 30th Mar., 1925. "GLOU CESTER CASTLE"
	About 13th Apr., 1925. "KARONA"

The British-India S.N. Co., Ltd. MOMBASA.

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will pay

£1,000 to the legal personal representative of the beneficiary hereunder, or to the beneficiary himself, if the latter shall be killed by an accident while using Railway, Steam, Tramway, Motor or Electric Car, or Steamship, or Ferry, or Lift, or Hydraulic Lift, or any other public conveyance, public omnibus, taxi-cab, or cab (which is being driven by a licensed driver, plying for public hire) or while in the act of alighting, or while in the act of boarding or disembarking from any such conveyance.

1,000 to the holder should such accident as above defined not prove fatal, but cause the loss of two limbs by amputation or permanent loss of the sight of both eyes.

£500 to the holder should such accident as above defined not prove fatal but cause the loss of one limb or the sight in one eye or the loss by amputation of one limb only.

Provided that the above undertaking is not to be in the following special accidents to a part of the premises of the contract, viz.:—(a) That such death or injury shall occur more than after the accident; (b) that the policy holder shall prior to the accident have written his last will and testament in the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the same deposited with the Company's Registered Office at Johannesburg; (c) that the policy holder shall on the date of the accident, (or any portion of the date of the accident), be a British subject, resident in and subject to the Political Jurisdiction of Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Salisbury, Umtali, Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or in S. S. Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda Protectorates, P.O. Box 279, Nairobi, within the Colony of Kenya, Uganda, and the Island of Zanzibar, and (d) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (e) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (f) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (g) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (h) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (i) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (j) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (k) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (l) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (m) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (n) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (o) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (p) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (q) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (r) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (s) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (t) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (u) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (v) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (w) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (x) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (y) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards, and (z) that the policy holder shall be a male person of the age of 18 years and upwards.

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Date of issue: Dec. 20th, 1924.

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In reply to the numerous enquiries, we have to announce that the passenger accommodation of s.s. "MANELA" sailing hence about March 21st, is fully booked.

There is still some vacant accommodation in the s.s. "NEVASA" due to sail via Suez about April 18th. Intending passengers should apply for accommodation without delay

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To Bombay:	arrives.	Sails.
s.s. "Karoa"	29th Dec.	30th Dec.
s.s. "Karagola"	14th Jan.	16th Jan.
s.s. Karapara	27th Jan.	28th Jan.

‡ Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Calls Seychelles and Mormugao. To Durban:	arrives.	Sails.
s.s. "Karagola"	20th Dec.	21st Dec.
*s.s. Karapara	2nd Jan.	3rd Jan.
s.s. "Khandalla"	16th Jan.	17th Jan.
s.s. Karoa	1st Feb.	2nd Feb.

* Calls Dar-es-Salaam.

NOTE—The R.M.S. "Khandalla" has 4,750 cubic feet cool chamber space.

Should Return Tickets be taken in the Saloon Accommodation a concession of 10 per cent. is allowed on the total of two Single Fares.

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These steamers are now scheduled to arrive in Bombay on Saturdays so as to connect with the P. & O. Mail Steamer, thus giving passengers an alternative route to London and Marseilles, and bringing Mombasa within 24 days of Marseilles.

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The M.V. "Dumra" sailed from Mombasa on the 11th instant, for Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi, and Mikindani. She is expected to return via the same ports and arrive in Mombasa on or about the 29th inst. The M.V. "Dumra" will proceed North on January the 3rd for Lamu and Kismayu.

NOTE.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Up-Country Booking Offices Undertaken.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co.,

Terms Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Date of Sailing from Kilindini.
s.s. "Wangoni"	7,900	Colmorgen	January 3, 1925.
s.s. "Tanganyika"	8,800	Koch	February 7, 1925
s.s. "Usambara"	8,800	Dobert	March 16, 1925
s.s. "Wyneu"	8,800	Meyer	April 13, 1925
s.s. "Bumbana"	7,800	Weinhaus	May 11, 1925
s.s. "Umvuma"	7,800	Fiefler	June 8, 1925
s.s. "Usambara"	8,800	Dobert	July 6, 1925
s.s. "Ryneu"	8,800	Meyer	August 3, 1925
s.s. "Bumbana"	7,800	Weinhaus	August 31, 1925

Calling at SUEZ, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, LISBON, SOUTHAMPTON, ROTTERDAM and HAMBURG.

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The Elleman Lines, Ltd.
The Harrison Line.

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Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., London. The "Hall" Lines Ltd., and Thos. A. Ean, Hamburg.

Arrivals from the United Kingdom via Suez Canal

CLAN MACIVER	About 20th January
ITONOMI	20th January
KABINDA	15th February

Homeward bound via Suez Canal—Due at Kilindini and Mombasa.

STANLEY HALL	2nd December
CLAN CUMMING	About 20th January

A Harrison Line Steamer to follow.

The Steamers of the Clan Ellerman Harrison Lines Joint Service do not carry Passengers.

For Particulars of sailings and current Rates of Freight, apply to the Agents—

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE Co., Ltd.,
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KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. THE EAST Price 50 Cents.

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & UGANDA ARGUS WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE LEADER.

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No. 1190 REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924. Price Sh. [illegible] Postal Rates: [illegible]

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Do. Half Yearly	Shs. 18/-
Do. Quarterly	Shs. 10/50
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Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

BIRTH.

MITTON.—On 7th Dec. at Nairobi-street Hall, Buchan, N. Wales-Daphne (née de Belcombe) wife of Capt. W. Mitton, of a daughter.

KNIGHT-BRUCE.—To the wife of Gordon Kennet Knight-Bruce on December 1st, a son. (High Wyndham).

ENGAGEMENT.

F. F. O'Farrell, of Survey Department, Kitale, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. G. Cormac Millett of Nairobi.

MARRIAGE.

CASWELL LONG—FERGUSON.—On 13th instant, at the Church of St. Andrew's Church by the Revd. P. J. Gee, Commander Fergusson, only daughter of Mr. Quintin Long, of Nairobi, to Capt. Ernest Caswell Long.

DEATH.

LEE.—At Nairobi on the 14th inst. Thomas Lee.

VOS.—At Kenia Nursing Home on 17th instant, Harold Vos of Kwanza, Rufiri.

MRS. M. ROBERTS, City House,
Box 291. NAIROBI. Phone 105.
TYPEWRITING DEMONSTRATOR.
Shorthand Confidential.

FOR SALE.

NATIVE Mats, Sh. 16/-; Native Baskets and Matungis (Native cooking pots) Sh. 16/- per doz. f.o.r. Kingwal Station. Cash with order.—Devraj Popat and Co., Kibigori.

920 Acres Farm, Solai District, 10 miles from Nakuru. Alpine, 7,000 feet, 170 Acres cultivation. Well watered and good rainfall. Suitable Tea or General Agriculture. New dwelling house. Price £5/10 per acre, including Stock. Apply Voucher No. 1659. "Standard," Nairobi.

ONE Douglas and one Lewis Rice Cycle Mill each, for both £45/-. In good running order. Apply Voucher No. 1662. "Standard," Nairobi.

75 H.P. Holt Caterpillar Tractor, in good condition, starting order. For Sale f.o.b. French port, for consulting engineers' report, specifications, and particulars. Apply GILBERT WALKER, Nakuru.

X'MAS Present for Child. A Tommy.—Tony ridden by Tommy. Price £20 Also Venetian Crossbred Pinsland Bull. Mrs. WATCHES, Box 60, Nairobi.

RHODE Island Red Cockerels from Pen, imported February, 1924, 10/50 each. MACKAY, Bungal.

PEDIGREE Cocker Spaniel Dog, 7 months old, very good golden. Price £5 each. Apply Mrs. OWLES, Rutos.

ONE Pen Purebred Dark Brahma Pullets. One Pen Purebred Old English Game Hens. Both pens imported early this year. Heaven's Incubator 100 eggs size. Excellent working condition the lot in exchange for Cattle. Apply Mrs. MANAGER, Kabete Estate, Nairobi.

NOTES on Coffee Cultivation in Kenya, post free, Price Sh. 2/- (posted 2/50). Standard Stationery Store, Nairobi.

FOR SALE.—Native Mats 6' Sh. 16/- per doz. Coffee and Malt baskets Sh. 12/-. P.O. B., Kisiger Station. Apply PRAGJI SINA, Kisiger.

BUTCHER'S business up country, good-sized centre, reasonable offer refused—present owners leaving country. Reason of sell. Apply Voucher No. 1667, "E. A. Standard," Nairobi.

ENGLISH DECIDUOUS FRUIT. Trees, good quality, extra fine. L. Langridge, Moss Park Orchards, Mill River Station, Kenya Colony. Plums for present are packed in 100's, 150's, 200's; quote Seed Nurseries, Tanganyika, Uganda, Aden and Somalia. Also Cherries, Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Apricots, Peaches, Apples, Pears, Bushfield Prunes, Cts. 75 ea., ctn. Prices on application. Packing and carriage free. Uganda Railway Quotations given for wholesale orders. Agents required.

PLAYER Piano Autorolls. Full size good condition. With or without stands. Apply P.O. Box 607, Nairobi.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPONSIBLE Position Wanted or Advertiser with 20 years' experience in Salesmanship, commercial Correspondence, Bookkeeping, Costing and Office Routine, is open to engagement. Excellent references. MERICAN-TILE, Box 40, Nairobi.

EXPERIENCED English Nurse seeks position as children's nurse—preferably baby nurse. Highest testimonials. Apply Voucher No. 1690, "Standard," Nairobi.

A DVERTISER just returned from leave in England seeks Superintendent's Appointment Coffee, Maize, Flax, Trefoil, Sunhill, Sisal, Ranch. Apply Voucher No. 1686, "Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED Lady to help with baby, 6 months old in Nairobi. Apply Voucher No. 1688, "Standard," Nairobi stating terms.

GOOD Accountant Compositors to start immediately. Apply EAST AFRICAN STANDARD.

WANTED European or Boy-Servant, Cook, Kitchen Help; for 3 Young Children. Apply Voucher No. 1684, "Standard," Nairobi.

GOOD Gown Cook required for Nairobi. Leave Nairobi for Kisumu, King's Africans Rifles, Takaungu, Tanganyika Territory. Ends wages. Apply Major C. H. FOWLE, M.C., 3rd Bn. King's African Rifles.

FOR SALE—(contd.).

A Supply of Finest Dairy Plants will be available about 15th December from Messrs. Scott and Bradshaw's Orchards "The Fountains" Limuru. Orders for Central District may be booked with Messrs. Scott and Bradshaw, Limuru, Simpson & Whitelaw Ltd., Nairobi.

FOR Sale Bush Chair on the by Rickshaw Pattern, with excellent condition. Pneumatic tyres. Good lining. Not complete. Can be used as mono-wheel if desired. Price £12 or offers. Apply Voucher No. 1691, "Standard," Nairobi.

POULTRY Block Island Red Cockerels Sittings. Block Island Red Light Sussex White Leghorn Aylesbury Ducks, also Young Turkeys. All pure breed for particulars, handling price GILGIL POULTRY FARM.

TEA Seed from Matured Trees for sale at the Tinga Estates Tea Gardens. A limited quantity is for disposal at Sh. 4/- per lb. Apply MANAGER, Singo Estates, P.O. Mayuga, Uganda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURST School for little boys. Mr. & Mrs. Walter Marshan, Eastacre, Winchester 240 Acre Farm Site, level on Rangeley Downs. Trained Hospital Nurse. Special arrangements made for boys' holidays where parents are abroad. For Prospectus etc. apply to—P. T. Monckton, Quarry Stream, Farm, Limuru; F. M. Lamb, D. C. Rusha, Kenya Colony who are patrons of present school two boys. Terms—80 per annum inclusive.

PERSONAL, British Ladies and Gentlemen Seek Correspondence in Africa, India and elsewhere. Write B. CLARE, 16, Cambridge Street, London, S.W. 1.

RETIRED Captain, Indian Army, (regular) age 28 yrs. bachelor, seeks Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Zanzibar, partnership on farm or plantation. Active and keen. Highest integrity. Means, Capital £2,000. Reply full particulars to Voucher No. 1693, "Standard," Nairobi.

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FRED RAPER
Demolition Agent,
P.O. Box 541, NAIROBI,
Trained Crew always on Hand.
Service Assure:
Nothing too large or too small.

R. F. Mackay & Co.
Auctioneers
Commission Agents,
P.O. Box 81, KISUMU.

General Meeting

European & African Trades Organisation

A general meeting of the members of the E. & A.T.O. will be held at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi on Monday December 29th at 10 a.m.

AGENDA.

Minutes of Last General Meeting.
Report on Activities of the Organisation.
Financial Statement.
Appointment of Committee for 1925.

R. B. TURNER,
Or. Sec.,

Nairobi,
Dec. 19th., 1924.

UNDER THE STANDARD CLOCK

Christmas Mail.

The s.s. "Mulbera" carrying 672 bags of letter mail and 607 bags of parcels is expected to arrive at Mombasa on the 22nd inst. Mails are due in Nairobi on the 23rd.

A Human Provision.

By a notice in the Gazette the use of nose ropes for oxen and the beating of oxen otherwise than with a whip or switch is made illegal and not more than one inch in width is prohibited in Kenya. Blind oxen are also not permitted to be used for draught purposes on a public road. The new rules operate from January 1.

Reports for Council.

At the resumed session of the Legislative Council on Wednesday the following papers were laid on the table: (1) Report of the Select Committee dealing with the terms of service of European Officials on the subject of leave and pay (2) P.W.D. Report for 1923 and (3) Report of Director of Agriculture Roches Tsetse-Nyeri Extension.

WANTED.

COFFEE beans, prices paid for graded, Kenya Coffee. Also Bean Agents throughout the World. Big quantity expected in Kenya. Send samples to J. Lebbreds, Bean Trade and Brokerage Agents, Bean Buildings, Kalmar.

LADY Domestic Executive Position, capable, Varied experience. Can be interview. I any time Nairobi. Apply Voucher No. 1689, "Standard," Nairobi.

DARTNERSHIP Wanted Active partner with fair capital, and wide Mercantile Office and Sales experience, would be glad to hear from person with considerable Capital starting business in rich Up-Country district. Reply Voucher forwarded from. Apply COMMERCIAL, Box 409, Nairobi.

CROWN Wheel and Pinion for Model T. Ford. Also Cylinder Block. Price and delivery to Voucher No. 1698, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED working partner, Coffee Estate, Nairobi, about hundred acres Trees Ready. Thirty planted three years ago, additional ground available if desired. Apply Voucher No. 1696, "Standard," Nairobi.

RETIRED Officer, Indian Army, mount Department, experienced breeding, breaking, training and training polo ponies, etc., at government stud farms. Pensioner, desires post in Kenya Colony where knowledge and experience (10 years) would be appreciated. Would consider partnership. Reply Voucher No. 1695, "Standard," Nairobi.

TREDERS for Cartage in Gilgil District to Gilgil Station for approximately 400 tons of Wheat over period of 10 months. Apply stating rates per ton per mile, and for further particulars to the Manager Gilgil Produce Association Ltd., Gilgil.

— SEEDS. —

FOR THE GARDEN AND FARM.

Deciduous Fruit Trees from South Africa have arrived. Order now.

Sprayers and Spraying materials.

SIMPSON & WHITELAW Ltd.
YORK Buildings NAIROBI.

Friday, December 19th.

CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE.

The report of the School Committee suggesting new leave and passage conditions for Civil Servants, published by the *Standard* yesterday, will, we feel sure, be well supported and accepted by the bulk of the Civil Service as an honest and a practical effort to find a solution of a difficult problem which, in its several aspects, is a bugbear to the Administrator of concern to a parent, from settling down in the individual officer no less than the Colony as easily and as permanently as the Colony as a whole. The only as the settler population. The Committee has recommended the disturbance caused by the short tour of service shall be extended tour, in addition to its unfairness not to a minimum of three years, on the individual and its added that, in order to preserve a stand-off difficulties through postponed and of health demanded by the and accumulated leave, his bad a conditions in the country, annual very real retrospective effect in the medical examinations shall take organization of the Colony. We hope place in cases where the servant that the Civil Service with regard electe (or is forced by the exigent the proposals in that light rather sies of the service) to stay beyond than as any attempt to deprive that period, and that have cut of them of privileges and we suggest the Colony will be enforced if the that, complementary to the health of the officer demands it, change, there should be introduced The principle of a local vacation, as early as possible, a revised and up to a proportion of the total consolidated salary list which will have due, it is recognized and the bring real contentment to the Civil Civil Servant is also given certain Servant particularly in the junior privileges on the railway system and the middle grades. We have still the Colony which will enable him to deal with the opposition of the to enjoy his local holiday. Provi- Colonial Office to proposals which Colonial Government is also made for special treatment in unhealthy areas. The ally if there is adherence to the districts are not defined and the idea that service conditions in which principle underlying the new East Africa must be uniform, even proposals is that of the personal though climatic circumstances are degree of the officer, combined different but we have a strong hope with his health, rather than a rigid that Mr. Ormsby-Gore and his application of regulations irrespec- officers will see their way to a home tive of circumstances. The pro- for Kenya as a home for sent system acts harshly when it white settlement (official and non-can be applied. An official, whose official) and that, with the support opportunities for accumulating of this service, the proposals now savings are very limited in a tour made will be introduced. of thirty months' service, is forced to take in overseas holiday when his period of service is over, irrespective entirely of his personal wishes and the inconvenience which is created. Civil Servants have to break up their homes and dissipate their small savings, as real domestic benefits can be established and there is a grave lack of continuity in Government Departments besides a heavy internal burden of passages, leave pay, and the need for a larger staff which the system is supposed to lessen on the Home. There is no question that, periodically, an overseas change is desirable, not only for reasons of health but in order that Civil Servants may keep in touch with home affairs and bring their knowledge of men and matters up to date. But there is also good cause why, in the face of the climatic sensitivity of the Kenya Highlands, the Government should take some practical step to support the permanence of white settlement in Kenya by expression of their conviction, through the agency of servants, that the third months' period applied to West Africa and other tropical stations is not necessary in Kenya. Such men who have been many years in the country, whose children have been born in the Colony and whose homes are established have a right to expect that the Government, apart from economic reasons, will help to prove the suitability of the Colony for permanent settlement. The extended tour, the recognition of the principle of local vacation and the expressed consideration for the desires of the individual rather than the requirements of an Imperial system (which has added confusion to the working of the staff to times of stress) and the opportunity given to the Civil Servant to regard Kenya as his home rather than as a temporary shifting place where his work alone is appreciated, contribute valuable support of white settlement.

NO GERMAN CABINET.

Deadlock Over Chase Party Rivalry.

Berlin, Dec. 17.

Herr Ebert had asked Herr Stresemann to form a Cabinet. Herr Stresemann is considering his decision.

Berlin, Latter.

It is announced that Herr Stresemann has declined to form a Cabinet owing to the opposition of the Centrists.

Special Time Table.

The Omdurman Manager of Railways has issued, through the Railway Press, a highly attractive Railway Time Table which has been compiled by the Railway authorities covering all the holiday journeys to be undertaken by the Duke and Duchess of York while in Kenya. The time table sets out the journeys for each day and is a credit to the Railway Press.

HOW COLONIES WILL BENEFIT BY PREFERENCE MEASURE.

Important Statement by Premier.

£1,000,000 ANNUALLY TO BE SPENT ON EMPIRE TRADE DEVELOPMENT.

Preference Benefits to the Dominions.

PROMISE THAT PROTECTION WILL NOT BE USED AS THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

[PRINCIPAL REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Dec. 17.

In the resumed debate on the Address Mr. Wedgwood Benn moved an official Liberal amendment regretting that the King's speech had not mentioned constructive proposals dealing with unemployment but had foreshadowed the introduction of tariffs and preference, which would increase taxation, raise prices, increase the cost of living, hamper industry, and reduce employment.

MR. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin, replying for the Government, emphasized the importance to the constitution of the Imperial Economic Committee and made specific reference to the Committee upon which the Dominions have been invited to nominate members who can be trusted to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and selling, but within the United Kingdom the food products from the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption thereof in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers."

A PLEDGE RENEWED.

Mr. Baldwin said the Government intended to re-submit to the House all the resolutions of the last economic conference which involved reductions of duty. He adhered to the pledge made to the electors in his speech at Gravesend, that preference would not be used as the thin end of the wedge, in order to tax food.

He hoped to secure an increase of trade with the Dominions by the proposal, that the full money equivalent of advantages that would have been conferred on the Empire in respect of any duties which were not retained, would be devoted to schemes for developing the trade of the Empire, and first of all to schemes for marketing Empire products. He hoped to secure £1,000,000 annually for this purpose.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

The Premier thought that with the contemplated Economic Committee whereon the British Dominions overseas were represented, and with the aforementioned terms of reference it might be possible to open entirely new and storied ways of developing Imperial Trade. He hoped these would be of far greater benefit to the Dominions than the two or three small taxes proposed at the last economic conference.

Mr. Baldwin said the first things to be remitted by the Economic Committee were wheat and fruit. It was impossible to touch meat and fruit by taxes but he hoped it devise a scheme somewhat alive the course of a trade benefit, by which the Empire would benefit its own people, without taxing their food.

THE NEW BILL.

After paying a tribute to Mr. J.H. Thomas' high maintenance of Empire interests, Mr Baldwin said that the new Safeguarding of Industries Bill would be introduced in the summer and applied in just little issues. He was of opinion that any duty levied under this measure would be a general, not a discriminating duty.

Preference in these duties would be given to the Dominions.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Baldwin said that such a general duty would apply to all countries, even though any complaint was only encountered from one.

Mr. Philip Snowden declared that the Empire was apparently to be kept together by a British subvention of £1,000,000 annually to the Dominions.

LIBERAL CRITICISM.

Mr. Lloyd George interpreted Mr. Baldwin's statement in regard to the preference resolution to mean that no preference duties would be granted the Dominions and Colonies on food and that any existing preference would refer to existing duties and not the new. The Address was agreed to.

TRANSPORT PROVISION FOR E. AFRICA.

Mr. Amery Explains to House of Commons.

COTTON MEN'S COMPLAINT

London in Consultation with Governor of Kenya.

[PRINCIPAL REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Dec. 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, said he had received representations on the subject of losses to cotton growers in Uganda in consequence of the lack of transport and was communicating with the Governor of Kenya.

Mr. Amery added that pending the opening of direct railway communication between Uganda and the Coast every endeavour was being made to increase the facilities for handling Uganda cotton by improving the wharf and storage accommodation, and by providing more steamers and lighters on Lake Kioga and Lake Victoria.

Moreover 441 goods waggons were ordered to be shipped before the end of the year and eighteen locomotives were due for delivery on Jan. 20.

Special efforts had been made to provide additional storage facilities at the ocean port.

Girl Guides Meeting.

Mrs. Denham, District Commissioner of Nairobi Girl Guides, writes: "The Annual General Meeting of the Local Association of the Girl Guides, will be held at the New Stanley Hotel at 4-30 p.m. on Monday 5th January, 1925. It is hoped that all members and any others who are interested in the movement will try and be present on this occasion. Lady Carpenter, our President, has very kindly consented to take the chair."

Son of fresh ones. His monthly Meteorological Report of Industries Bill amendments as not a straightforward way of introducing a general tariff, and the transformation of the fiscal system. He declared it to be the opinion shareholders had never heard from a British Prime Minister.

ADDRESS AGREED TO.

Mr. Winston Churchill said the proposed expenditure on Empire objects, instead of food duties, would be on not dissimilar lines from the Imperial Conference proposals in 1907 for improved communications, marketing, and propagating Empire products. Great care would need to be taken not to injustice to our own agricultural producers.

Liberal amendment was lost by 320 votes to 151, and the Address was agreed to.

Monday, December 15th.

TOWARDS PERMANENCE.

The Legislative Council opens to-morrow, the programme of a fresh typical of the widening interest of the Colony and the increasing depth and strength of the roots of settlement. It is a programme which promises the limits of real progress, holds much promise of our stability and advancement; a period of consolidation and expansion too, of the permanence of our work and influence in Africa while conveying the measures of our dependence upon the inspiration and the guidance of the influence of the motherland. We do not suggest that the programme for this week or the more circumscribed activities of the days which will immediately follow are the end of our journey but they suggest to those who know Kenya and its people and more familiar, perhaps, to certain whose knowledge is superficial, the vitality of our life and the patient endeavour of the Colony to seek the true path of advancement and to rely upon the guidance of the signposts of progress which have marked the forward march of the nation in the Outer Realm. Kenya is a Bastar State of Eastern Africa, the nerve centre of East Central Africa, and in consolidating our public and social life, in setting the example of a broader basis of influence as a community, we are responsible to the Motherland of Britain on the life of tropical Africa.

The Legislative Council debate on the Railway policy will add additional emphasis, through the experience of the Government of Kenya, to the essential independence of the community as a people holding fast to the traditions of self-government and self-control. The influences of that debate of a five months ago, are the spirited, if not restrictive degree by the critical, yet friendly, advice of visitors from Downing Street and St. Stephens, have remoulded the details of a scheme of control which now emphasizes and reveals the determination of a people to safeguard its political privileges—an object lesson to those in Downing-Gore as a visitor than to him as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Kenya principle underlying all his note and thoughts, present and future, in relation to Kenya in particular and East Africa in general. The production of the "Pioneers" the deliberations of the enthusiasm of the energy has created in Kenya an Arts and Crafts Society; the ideal of a more local service and the love of nature which dominates the Horticultural Society's show on Saturday; the definition of a new and important religious centre for the Africans in Nairobi on that day and the commencement of the adoption of a pool of bills and the unrolling of yet another centennial in Kenya's evolution of lives in the war, are all symbols of the spreading growth and the deepening consciousness of a people which has passed its infancy and is advancing into the virile, glorious and dignified manhood of Empire service and influence. The activities of the Government are not exceptional and non-current in relations and features of the economical life of Kenya than energies and achievements, these awakenings and stirrings of public and social institutions and influences are becoming commonplaces

MONDAY'S CABLES.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL COMPERS.

Famous Veteran Labour Leader.

AUTHOR OF MANY WORKS.

[PRINCIPAL REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, Dec. 18.

The death is announced of Samuel Gompers.

[Samuel Gompers was born in London in 1850, and was the venerable President of the American Federation of Labour, sitting also as "American Federationist."

[With an better educational equipment than the common School of London, which he left at ten years of age to work, young Gompers went to America at 13 and became one of the most prominent figures in the country's home politics. He was nominated for State Senator and for Congress, but declined, devoting himself to his social work and his private writings—the latter, by the way, in the most recent work on "Real Farmers vs. Professional Farmers."

[He was one of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defence in the War.]

League Council Ends.

VALUABLE RESULTS OF ITS LABOURS.

Rome, Dec. 13.

The meeting of the Council of the League terminated yesterday. The President M. Mello Franco, in his closing speech said he believed the Council's labours had been valuable and fruitful. He warmly thanked the Italian Government for its hospitality.

M. Herriot's Illness.

HOPEFUL REPORT FROM THE DOCTORS.

Paris, Dec. 13.

M. Herriot's condition is satisfactory; the fever is decreasing and the phlebitis inflammation in the leg is becoming lessened.

International Law.

LEAGUE CODIFICATION COMMITTEE.

Rome, Dec. 12.

The League of Nations Council has adopted M. Hammarskjold of Sweden as President, and Signor Diena, Italy, Vice-President of the Committee for the progressive codification of international law, on which the United States are represented.

Lost of the Lion.

The hull of Beatty's flagship Lion, has been towed to Rosyth and it is now in two by electric burners. This operation is necessary because the hull is too large to be taken up the Tyne to the breaking-up yard except in halves.

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in our history. They are the visible and obvious signs of our stability and of our progress beyond the realm of personal manifestation into a sphere of communal and impersonal service to the future. We are building for posterity to-day and the foundations of our work are revealed to us with a peculiarly arresting challenge in the events of the weeks that remain to us in

START UPON SINGAPORE BASE.

Immediate Necessity of the Navy.

THE CABINET VIEW.

[PRINCIPAL REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Oswestry, Dec. 12.

In a speech here Mr. Bridgeman stated that the Cabinet had agreed to allow him to start work on the Singapore base. It was more expedient that they should rely on the present smaller navy, that they should have a large reserve capital ships and be required instead of having to come home, waiting time and money.

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

Kenya Coffee Price.

MARKET QUIET, WITH FALL ON THE WEEK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Dec. 13.

Messrs. T. H. Tilley & Co. report that the market for Kenya Coffee is easier, and Brazil, Bourbon are the latest prices, per cwt.

Kenya fine quality fetches 180/-.

Always average quality unsized fills. 139/-.

Uganda fine quality fills. 139/-.

Uganda average quality fills. 140/-.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. V. DOCKERY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors are hereby having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of George Vincent Dockery, late of Sobel, Nakuru, deceased, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Administrator of the said Estate, on or before the 12th day of January, 1925. AND NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable to the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debts or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this eleventh day of December, 1924.

A. W. DALRYMPLE,
Advocate,
Nakuru.

The ABBEY SCHOOL.

Belsedene, Kent.
Headmaster G. E. Thompson, M.C., M.A.
Winchester and Christchurch, Oxford.
(Late Capt. Irish Guards.)

Prepares boys (of British parentage) between the ages of 7 and 14 for Royal Navy and Public Schools.

Premises specially constructed for school purposes in grounds of 16 acres. Healthy climate, gravel soil, excellent playing, central heating.

Entire charge taken if required. *Inclusive fees—£3 Gns.* a term. Prospectus from Headmaster, or office of this paper.

LIPTON LTD.,
GROWERS OF THE FINEST TEA
THE WORLD PRODUCES,
ARE PREPARED TO PROVIDE
ON SPECIALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS
NOW OR AT ANY FUTURE TIME
A GOOD SUPPLY OF SUITABLE TEA SEED

From their Estates in Ceylon and Nyasaland, which grow Tea, upon condition that Lipton Ltd. shall act as Sole Agents for the sale of their crops in London.

Full particulars can be obtained from, and Agreements entered into with the Company's General Agents for East Africa:—

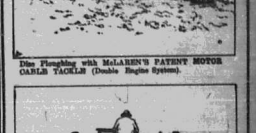
A. ANDERSON SMITH, P.O. Box 597, NAIROBI.

LIPTON, LTD.
Tea Specialists
LONDON — COLOMBO — CALCUTTA.

BEST SEED. BEST CROPS. BEST PRICES.

McLAREN'S
CULTIVATING MACHINERY.
Increased Crops with Decreased Costs

Site Ploughing with McLAREN'S PATENT MOTOR CABLE TACKLE (Double Engine System).



McLAREN'S MOTOR CABLE TACKLE, sliding for Sugar, Cotton, etc., etc.

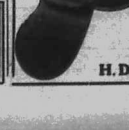
Extra Deep Ploughing with McLAREN'S Powerful STEAM CABLE TACKLE.

MAKERS of every variety of PLOUGH and IMPLEMENT including ENVIRES, DITCHING and TRENCHING MACHINERY, also STUMP PULLING ENGINES; DIRECT TRACTION STEAM PLOUGHING SETS; TRACTION ENGINES; & STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.

J. & H. McLAREN, LIMITED, ENGINEERS LEEDS, England.

QUICK WITH THE NOSTROLINE
COLDS & CATARRH
Sold by—
Brown & Dunsmore Ltd., Nairobi.

SADDLERY



A reputation for High-grade quality does not necessarily mean high price.
Engines will convince. Send your repairs.

H. Downing, Nakuru

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The Committee has recommended the disturbance caused by the short-ened tour of service shall be extended to a minimum of three years, on the individual and its addition to a minimum of three years, on the individual and its addition that, in order to preserve a standard of health demanded by the difficulties in this country, annual leave had a condition in the country, annual very real retrogressive effect in the medical examinations shall take place in cases where the servant that the Civil Service will regard clients (or is forced by the exigencies of the service) to stay beyond that period, and that leave out of them of privileges and we suggest the Colony will be enforced if the shall, complimentary to the health of the officer demands it, change, there should be introduced. The principle of a local vacation, as early as possible, a revised and up to a proportion of the total consolidated salary list which will have due, is recognised and the long real contentment to the Civil Civil Servant is also given certain Servant particularly in the junior privileges on the railway system of and middle grades. We have still the Colony which will enable him to deal with the opposition of the to enjoy his local holiday. Provi- Colonial Office to proposals which tion is also made for special treat- cannot be approached sympathetic- ment in unhealthy areas. The ally if there is adherence to the districts are not defined and the idea that service conditions in whole principle underlying the new East Africa must be uniform, even proposals is that of the personal though ability of equally meritorious desire of the officer, consulted circumstances are different but we have a strong hope with his health, rather than a rigid application of regulations irrespective of circumstances. The system seems acts harshly when it can be applied. An official, whose opportunities for accumulating savings are very limited in a tour of thirty months' service, is forced to take an overseas holiday when his period of service is over, irrespective entirely of his personal wishes and the inconvenience which is created. Civil Servants have to break up their homes and dissipate their small savings, so real domestic benefits can be established and there is a grave lack of continuity in Government departments besides a heavy financial burden of passages, leave pay, and the need for a larger staff which the system in vogue imposes on the State. There is no question that, periodically, an overseas change is desirable, not only for reasons of health but in order that Civil Servants may keep in touch with home affairs and bring their knowledge of men and matters up to date. But there is also good cause why, in the face of the climatic suitability of the Kenya Highlands, the Government should take some practical step to support the permanence of British settlement in Kenya by expression of their conviction, through the tour of service, that the thirty months' period applied to West Africa and other tropical stations is not necessary in Kenya. Subjects who have been many years in the country, whose children have been born in the Colony and whose homes are established have a right to expect that the Government, apart from economic reasons, will help to prove the suitability of the Colony for permanent settlement. The extended tour, the recognition of the principle of local vacations and the expressed consideration for the desires of the individual rather than the requirements of an hypothetic system (which has added confusion to the working of the staff in claims of claims) and the opportunity given to the Civil Servant to regard Kenya as his home rather than as a temporary abiding place where his work alone is concerned, constitute valuable suggestions, the progression of a whole settlement—. The children, if the proposals are adopted, will be left at his discretion to attend a Central High School or a local or improved educational facilities supported and accepted by the Civil Service would be understood if the Civil Servant who spends a decade or more in Kenya is discouraged, by the proposals in that light rather than the proposals in that light rather than as any attempt to deprive the Colony of privileges and we suggest complimentary to the change, there should be introduced. The principle of a local vacation, as early as possible, a revised and consolidated salary list which will have due, is recognised and the long real contentment to the Civil Civil Servant particularly in the junior privileges on the railway system of and middle grades. We have still the Colony which will enable him to deal with the opposition of the to enjoy his local holiday. 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Mr. Baldwin, replying for the Government, attached great importance to the constitution of the Imperial Economic Committee and made specific reference to the Committee upon which the Dominions have been invited to nominate members whose task it was "to consider the Empire trade, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers."

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Monday, December 15th.

TOWARDS PERMANENCE.

The Legislative Council opens tomorrow on the programme of a week typical of the widening interest of the Colony and the increasing depth and strength of the roots of settlement. It is a programme which suggests the lines of our progress, holds much promise of our stability and advancement; a period visitation, and explanation, of the permanent points of our work and influence in Africa while conveying the measure of our dependence upon the sympathetic and the guidance of the influence of the motherland. We do not suggest that the programme for this week or the more concentrated activities of the days which will immediately follow are the end of our journey but we believe that those who know Kenya and its people and more forcibly, perhaps, to critics whose knowledge is superficial, the vitality of our life and the patient endeavour of the Briton to seek the true path of advancement and to rely upon the guidance of the signposts of progress which have marked the forward march of the nation in the Outer Realm. Kenya is a Banner State of Eastern Africa, the seat of the Court of East Central Africa, and in consolidating our public and domestic life, in setting the example of a broader basis of influence as a community, we are improving the inevitable mark of a Britain on the life of tropical Africa.

The Legislative Council debates on the Railway policy will be an additional emphasis through the success of the representative of October but, to the unsoiled Independents and the Community as a people holding fast to the Imperial ideal of self-government and self-control. The influence of that debate of a few months ago, not qualified in any restrictive degree by the official, yet friendly, criticism of visitors from Downing Street and Whitehall, have remoulded the details at a moment of central importance, new emphasis and restatem the determination of a people to safeguard its political prestige—the object lesson no less to Mr. Ormsby-Gore as a visitor than to him as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies of the dominating principle underlying all his acts and thoughts. Present and future, in relation to Kenya in particular and East Africa in general. The production of a "Kenya Constitution"; the deliberations of the enthusiasts whose energy has created in Kenya an Arts and Crafts Society; the ideal of educational service and the love of nature which inspires the Horticultural Society's show on Saturday; the dedication of a new and important religious centre in the Highlands to Saints on that day and the ceremonies of the dedication of a pair of bells and the unveiling of yet another memorial to men who sacrificed their lives in the war, are all signposts of the spreading growth and the deepening consciousness of a community which has passed its infancy and is advancing to maturity, giving lay youth with the promise of a mature, and dignified manhood of Empire service and influence. The activities of the coming week are not exceptional and non-recurrent manifestations and features of the life and history of Kenya; those energies and achievements, those awakenings and strivings of public and social institutions and influences are becoming commonplace in our history. They are the true and obvious signs of our stability and of our progress beyond the stage of personal materialism into a era of communal and impersonal service to the future. We are looking for posterity to-day and the foundations of our work are revealed to us with a peculiar clarity amounting to a challenge in the events of the weeks that remain to us in 1924.

MONDAY'S CABLES.

DEATH OF MR. SAMUEL COMPERS.

Famous Veteran Labour Leader.

AUTHOR OF MANY WORKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The death is announced of Samuel Gompers.

[Samuel Gompers was born in London in 1850, and was the venerable President of the American Federation of Labour, editing also the "American Federationist."

[With no better educational equipment than the evening Board School of London, which he left at ten years of age to work, young Gompers went to America at 13 and became one of the most prominent figures in the country's home politics. He was nominated for State Senator and for Congress, but declined, devoting himself to his social work and his profession, the latter, by the way, include a recent report on "Real Wages and Profiteering Fortunes."

[He was one of the Advisory Commissioners to the Council of National Defence in the War.]

League Council Ends.

VALUABLE RESULTS OF ITS LABOURS.

Rome, Dec. 13.

The meeting of the Council of the League terminated to-day. The President, M. Benes, replying in his closing speech said he believed the Council's labours had been most valuable. He warmly thanked the Italian Government for its hospitality.

M. Herriot's Illness.

HOPEFUL REPORT FROM THE DOCTORS.

Paris, Dec. 13.

M. Herriot's condition is satisfactory; the fever is decreasing and the diabetic condition in his lung is becoming localised.

International Law.

LEAGUE CODIFICATION COMMITTEE.

Rome, Dec. 12.

The League of Nations Council has selected M. Hammarskjold of Sweden as President, and Signor Ricci Busatti, the President of the Committee for the progressive codification of international law, as which the United States are represented.

Last of the Lion.

The hull of Beatty's flagship Lion, has been towed to Hebburn to be cut in two by electric burners. This operation is necessary because the hull is too large to be taken up the Tyne in the breaking-up yard except in halves.

QUICK WITH THE NOSTROLINE FOR COLDS & CATARRH

Hewlett & Hodgson Ltd., Nairobi.

START UPON SINGAPORE BASE.

Immediate Necessity of the Navy.

THE CABINET VIEW

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Dec. 12.

In a speech this Mr. Bridgeman stated that the Cabinet had decided to allow him to start upon the Singapore Base. He was more cautious if they had to rely on the present shipyard of navy, that they should have a base where capital ships could be repaired without of having to come home, wasting time and money.

["East African Standard" Special Cable Service.]

Kenya Coffee Price.

MARKET QUIET, WITH FALL ON THE WEEK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Dec. 13.

Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co. report that the market for Kenya Coffee is easier, and quiet. Following are the latest prices, per cwt.:

Kenya fine quality first size 88s. 107/-.

Kenya average quality unsized 78s. 128/-.

Uganda fine quality 8s. 103/-.

Uganda average quality 8s. 145/-.

McLAREN'S MOTOR CABLE TACKLE, siling for Sugar, Cotton, etc., etc.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF G. V. DOCKERY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of George Victor Dockery, late of Nakuru, deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned, the Administrator of the Estate, on or before the 12th day of January, 1925; AND NOTICE is hereby also given that after that day the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the undersigned shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this eleventh day of December, 1924.

A. W. DALRYMPLE,
Advocate,
Nakuru

Extra Deep Ploughing with McLAREN'S Powerful STEAM CABLE TACKLE.

Over 50 YEARS' personal experience is placed at the service of Plantation Authorities, Landowners, etc.

MAKERS of every variety of PLOUGH and IMPLEMENT including KNIFERS, DITCHING and TRENCHING MACHINERY, also STUMP PULLING ENGINES; DIRECT TRACTION STEAM PLOUGHING SETS; TRACTION ENGINES; & STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.

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SADDLERY

A reputation for High-grade quality does not necessarily mean high price.

Engines will convince. Send your repairs.

H. Downing, Nakuru

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GROWERS OF THE FINEST TEA
THE WORLD PRODUCES,
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NOW OR AT ANY FUTURE TIME
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LONDON COLOMBO CALCUTTA.

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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY. Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga.

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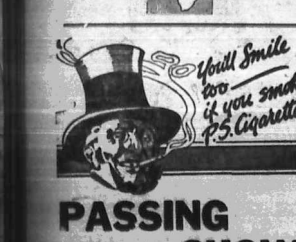

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STOCKS OF AXLES, BRAKES, WAGONS & ALL WAGON PARTS.

All kinds of Wagons made to Order

DEPARTURE OF POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Presentation to Capt. Tyson.

THE "FORCE" OFF DUTY.

On Friday evening last the Harmony Club was the scene of a very pleasant function when a number of commissioned officers of the Kenya Police made a farewell presentation, of an ivory and silver cigar lighter and a set of silver backed hairbrushes to Captain F. H. Tyson, Commissioner of Police, on his retirement after nearly twenty years service in East Africa.

Among the guests were the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, *Mr. Adams, Mr. Field* Jones, Major Robertson-Eustace, Assistant Commissioner Beasley, Captain Thom, Captain Rainsford, Captain J. G. F. Bourke, Mr. Sampbell Mr. J. H. Grenfield Hide, and Mr. G. W. Richardson.

Inspector Middleditch took the chair supported by Inspector Acton, E. P. C. Phillips and Sub. Inspector Brij Kishore.

In welcoming the guests, Mr. Middleditch regretted that owing to their distance many who would have liked to have been present that night were unable to do so, adding Captain Tyson to accept the small token of their esteem and a mark of their deep regret at his departure he hoped that they would see day see him back again in East Africa, possibly as a section (Applause) Commissioner as an Inspector as far back as 1905. Mr. Tyson had risen to the high rank he held to-day and during that time had worked hard in the interest of the force and had taken a personal interest in the welfare of those in his charge. They knew how long life and prosperity and "long voyage" (Applause) Sub-Inspector Brij Kishore as the oldest N.C.O. in the Force was the recipient of a great regret of the departure of an officer who was held in the highest esteem. He wished him health and good luck. The *strong* Commissioner's health was drunk with national honours. In a short reply Capt. Tyson said it was difficult to say "goodbye" after long association so long with the Force. There had been many changes as he took up his duties in 1905 and there were only two present that night who had been associated with him in the early days Mr. Bentley and Sub-Inspector Brij Kishore and forgetting their work Quartermaster. (Applause) and he was very pleased to see their old friend Major Robertson Eustace with them that night. He thought the future prospects for the members of the Force were good. He thanked them for their splendid gift and the kind words that had been said.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

Then followed a delightful concert with Mr. Pennis and Nomen alternately at the piano, Inspector Sheridt (with his banjo) and Inspector Kerr opening the programme with a musical item in which the versatile Court Prosecutor strummed the banjo and "Bones" a humorous song entitled "Nobody knew I was there—" the interludes between the verses being occupied by excellent step dances executed by Mr. Kerr with great vim.

Selected songs by Superintendent St. Clair Thom and Hope were followed by Mr. Thos Hunt in his best form as Mr. Bumpingcorsh obliged with monologues that kept the room in a roar of laughter and Mr. Francis amplified his humourous "turn" with acceptable feats on the piano. The song rendered by a Indian Sub-Inspector of police in his native language was enjoyed, if not understood, by all.

Mr. Thom then thanked the hosts on behalf of the guests for a really pleasant evening, the function was brought to a close with three hearty cheers for the departing Commissioner followed by "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Kind Anthem."

Captain Tyson is held in high esteem by all members of the

BIG TASK OF FEDERAL BUDGET.

Heavy Revenue Deficit and Liabilities.

SEPARATIONS LOAN.

[VEDOUS BRUTER'S AGENCY.] Berlin, Dec. 12.

The Federal Council has approved the Federal Budget for 1925, an extraordinary budget which provides for an expenditure of 5 millions of marks, with a revenue of 150 millions and a consequent deficit of 277 millions to be covered by a loan, while a further credit of 1,500 millions of marks is required for separation and reconstruction.

The ordinary "war burden" of the budget involves an expenditure 1,320 million marks, of which 1,005 millions are for reparation purposes.

The New Plot.

It is considered says the *Morning Post* that the construction of the underlying portion of the plan is nearly complete and in consequence the number of divers has been greatly reduced. It is a matter for congratulation that during the nearly four years of construction no fire accidents have occurred, especially in view of the intricate and in some cases dangerous nature of the work. Moreover it is a loaping against hope that the major scheme will be carried out, as so far those concerned adopt a spinex like attitude on the matter though their turn come may be to order. It is inevitable to notice the change of opinion regarding this pier, those who bitterly opposed it, fought it tooth and nail, elaborately praise the works unspoiled and regard the plan as one of the most advantageous for its extension. The same applies to the Uasin Nyiro port, which was condemned and ridiculed by those who now admit it was don't know what we should do without it." Experiments (Vedous station) Kangb. the last word the old tug may be left out.

Christmas Stock Sale.

Mr. Cowan on Monday presented quite a gala appearance. It was the occasion of Messrs Searle and Co's Christmas Pig Stock Sale. The yarding was not quite so heavy as was expected but the quality of the beasts was good. The prize given by Messrs. Bidwell Co., for the best pair of eight slaughter beasts was won by the Kaimosi Lands Ltd., the Kaimosi butchers buying all the offered and completely out-bidding their competitors from the country. On Tuesday, 16th ult was the 200th operations. There was a much larger entry of stock of all descriptions and one of the biggest crowd of buyers which has been seen at a sale for a long time. At the sale the Nairobi Butchers, Messrs. Bidwell, Fisher and Blowers and St. Jack's Ltd., secured all the prizes. The Mayor of Edwards and Ramsorth secured the first prize for the best pair of fat slaughter beasts for which Messrs. Bidwell gave the record price—for those 1,000 of 5lbs. 202/50. Mr. Harry Wall, Kaimosi Lands Ltd. won the first prize for the best pair of fat sheep, which were afterwards sold to Messrs Smithfield for 5lbs. 48/- each. The pen of sheep taking second place were bred by Mr. Aggett and were bought by Messrs Foster and Blowers for 5lbs. 36/- each. Major Lordon on behalf of J. McKinnon sold a very nice lot of Boerboks and secured the prize for the cows making over £10 each. A very nice P.B. Ayrshire Bull realized £60. Altogether it was a sale that put one in mind of the old days.

Force. Apart from being associated with the Police so long he has always taken a personal interest in the welfare and conduct of the subordinates and, during his Commissionership, the conditions of service generally have been much advanced.

His departure will be a great loss to the Force which he has helped to build up.

Stomach trouble

is influenced by a variety of disorders, symptoms such as pain after eating, indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach and if neglected it eventually leads to a dangerous state of gastric ulcers. Perhaps. If the experience of doctors, chemists and the great public the world over for years past counts for anything, the best remedy for all stomach troubles is Bisurated Magnesia. Try it for yourself—instantly, and accounts of your stomach—and you will enjoy health and vigour for the only sensible reason—that of perfect digestion. Sometimes right, and harmlessly, specially recommended and unsophisticated.

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At Chemists at one shillings or direct in bottle from the Sole Makers, Bisurated Ltd., Dept. 3, Ingrebourne Road, London, E. Send 1/- and take no substitute. Free BISURATED MAGNESIA Tablets, Sample and Booklet on the Stomach, and to get a cool beverage at food and drink.

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Military Clasp Knives ...	12/-	
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Native Knives ... 12/- and	18/-	
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Ribbed cotton Jerseys ...	54/-	
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About 3lbs. Steel Jumbeyas	15/-	
Towels white and coloured from 5lbs. 12/- to	48/-	
Balaclava Caps ...	36/-	
Pyjama suits 12/-, 14/-, &	16/-	
	per suit.	

J. DANEBURY, P.O. Box 322, NAIROBI.

Tuesday, December 16th.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

TO-DAY'S ISSUES

The Order of the Day for afternoon of the Legislative Council which opens this morning, presents a further indication of the growing political life of the Colony and of the grip which the Elected Members retain on matters which clearly affect the interests of the community as a whole. The proposals given to railway affairs not only in the motion standing in the name of the General Manager of Railways but on the very pertinent question to be asked by the Member for Plateau South and the important motion by Lieut Delamere, marks the attention of the public. The stoppage which have been made in the draft letter is a distinct gain, holding the scheme of railway control, meet to a very great extend the criticism which, we raised on a previous occasion when the original document was under review. The unanimitious issue has been placed beyond doubt, the control is now centralised more clearly in the High Commissioner who is becomes permanently identified with the Governor of Kenya, and there has been a proper recognition of the Economic Interests of Uganda in the working of the Railway Council. The Port Advisory Board, which is an important adjuntgral part of the scheme of control, will gain in importance and is accorded fuller treatment as a separate Ordinance and there is now little doubt that, after the work of the Railway Council, the proposals aimoved by the General Manager of Railways will be accepted without question. We hope that the Government will reply fully to the question raised regarding the Uasin Gishu Railway because the principle of construction by private contract is put on the trial in Kenya and in view of the heavy protest against facing East Africa as a whole and the essential interest which the British, Government and Public now possess in the Uganda Railway, the provision of loan funds, it will be to the common advantage to reach the estimates which have arrisen in the mind of the Kenya community during recent months. The statement made by the Genera Manager that the total cost of the line may be reckoned as £15,000 per mile has not alayed the anxiety and it must also be remembered that the Home Government is now engaged in obtaining private tenders for the portion of the Uganda extension within the borders of Kenya before a begining can be made. That instance is likely to lead to serious delay in the handling of the important cotton crop from Uganda within the next two years, and it would be more easy to come to a strong monitory decision if information was forthcoming as an early date on the lines suggested by the question to be asked to-day.

Thirty seg several new Bills, particularly of a commercial character, inducem at the Coast and in Nairoo, and while we congratulate Mr. Wharton Wright on the position we feel constrained to point out again that the burden of representation should continue to fall upon the shoulders of one member in the absence of a representative of a sister constituency. Mr. Salewarne continues to fight for what he believes to be the rights of the staff of an independent Department of State and, in doing so, he is implementing against Makram Obaid of making incendiary speeches. The remainder of the non-elected will appear to court to-morrow.

The authorities are of opinion that investigation of the matter is proceeding satisfactorily, but the enquiry is necessarily prolonged.

League of Mercy.

The annual general meeting of the League of mercy will be held in the Memorial Hall on Monday January 12 at 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY'S CABLES.

FINDING ASSASSINS OF THE SIRDAR.

Twenty-Three Men Held for Trial.

A SUSPECTED LEADER.

[VEDOUS BRUTER'S AGENCY.] Cairo, Dec. 14.

Kinsmen of Sirdar were arrested on the 27th and 28th of November, but evidence has proved insufficient. The men released include Makram Obaid, and two other Deputies. The Ministry of the Interior intends to prepare a further charge against Makram Obaid, and the promises made by him during the elections but we hope that the electors in the other constituency will very seriously consider their position in the light of the increasing urgency of public work and the need for full representation of commercial interests.

FRENCH PREMIER MAY RESIGN

Hard Task for M. Herriot's Successor.

SERIOUS TURN TO ILLNESS

Only Man Who Could Hold Rival Parties Together.

[VEDOUS BRUTER'S AGENCY.] Paris, Dec. 14.

Even the Government's friends to day admits the fact that M. Herriot's illness may compel his resignation. The doctors hope M. Herriot will be able to leave his bed in ten days' time, but it is doubtful whether he will then be fit to tackle immediately many of

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD.

Changes in Editorial Control.

EVERY IMPORTANT COLONIAL NEWSPAPER REACHES A STAGE IN ITS HISTORY WHERE, IF IT INTENDS TO ADVANCE WITH THE COUNTRY, THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT MUST BE DIVORCED FROM THE COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PAPER. "THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" HAS REACHED THAT POINT. FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE NEWSPAPER HAS DEVELOPED WITH THE COLONY BUT THE HORIZON OF KENYA AND OF EAST AFRICA AS A GROUP OF INTERDEPENDENT TERRITORIES, IS RECEDING WITH THE WIDE OUTLOOK WHICH THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT DAY ARE OPENING UP BEFORE THE COMMUNITY.

TO CONTINUE THE CLOSE IDENTIFICATION OF "THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" WITH EAST AFRICAN AFFAIRS, IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY TO MAKE ADDITIONS TO THE EDITORIAL STAFF. "THE STANDARD" HAS BEEN FORTUNATE IN SECURING THE SERVICES OF MR. G. E. SANDFORD, C.B.E., WHO, DURING A PERIOD OF SERVICE OF NEARLY A DECADE IN KENYA HAS ACQUIRED A WIDE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS AND THE EASTERN AFRICA AS A WHOLE. MR. SANDFORD, WHO IS A MASTER OF ARTS OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, AND A BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CAME TO THIS COUNTRY AS AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER. IN 1917 AND 1918 HE WAS PRIVATE SECRETARY TO SIR CHARLES BOWRING AND FROM 1919 TO 1922 HE PERFORMED THE SAME DUTIES FOR SIR EDWARD NORTHEY WHEN THE LATTER WAS GOVERNOR OF KENYA. MORE RECENTLY HE ACTED AS SECRETARY TO THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

UNDER THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WHICH COMES INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1925, MR. SANDFORD WILL TAKE OVER THE DUTIES DISCHARGED FOR MANY YEARS BY MR. R. F. MAYER AS EDITOR IN CHIEF OF THE "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD". MR. MAYER IS RELINQUISHING THE ACTIVE EDITORIAL CONTROL OF THE PAPER BUT REMAINS THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE FIRM. MR. GEORGE KENNAR, AS EDITOR, WILL CO-OPERATE WITH MR. SANFORD IN CARRYING OUT THE TRADITIONS OF THE "EAST AFRICAN STANDARD" AS A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE EAST AFRICAN TERRITORIES AS A WHOLE.

France's difficult and urgent problems, including the Budget, the Rhine Evacuation Conference, and the Franco-German commercial negotiations.

M. Herriot's personality is largely responsible for the work, which achieves between the Radicals and Socialists and therefore his resignation of his office will be quoth a difficult task to his successor.

The names of M. Painleve and M. Briand are mentioned with regard to such an eventuality.

New German Cabinet.

COUNSEL OF THE CAPITALS SOUGHT

Berlin, Dec. 14.

The German ambassadors to London, Paris, and Rome have been summoned to Berlin to report the views of Britain, France, and Italy with regard to the constitution of the new German Cabinet.

SORE BLISTERED FEET QUICKLY SOOTHED & HEALED

FEET that are sore and blistered with too much walking or standing, or swollen and inflamed through excessive perspiration—a foot bath, having in its new herbal ingredients the balm does for sore, good than any ointment, cream or lotion.

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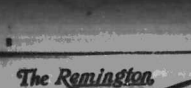

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Express Point, Expanding	150 grs.	2700	2400
Express Point, Expanding	125 grs.	2900	2450
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ARMS & AMMUNITION.—All classes of Arms and Ammunition bought and sold. 400 RIFLES, SHOTGUNS, REVOLVERS and AUTOMATIC PISTOLS to choose from and all good value for the money. The largest and best selection in Africa, at and under competitive prices. Repairs executed. Shotguns of all Bores new and second hand. New B.B.A. Double Barrel ejector and non-ejector 12 bore Shotguns and 20 No. 3 Airgun, Webley and Scott No. 1 (.22) Air Pistols, strong and accurate Shs. 42/50. Pellets for same Shs. 4 per box. New 256 Parragonn Manser Rifles Shs. 100, hard-nose German Ammunition the same Shs. 20 and Shs. 20 per 100. This is the best all-round gun for the Settler on the market. It is an exceptionally hard hitter. New .22 Single Shot Rifles Shs. 30. "Lite-Nites" for night shooting Shs. 60/- each with attachment for rifle, spare batteries and bulbs always in stock. Deferred payments for firearms can be arranged with approved customers.

Lion, Leopard and other Skins. Curios & Trophies. Sjambok, Hartley's "Challenge," "Lead Seal" and "No. 13" Tobacco, "Invicta" Blackbian Mixture, English Mixtures, Scott's Nos. 1 & 2, Bannah Cheroots, Brunkfit's Briar Pipes Shs. 10/-, other Briars guaranteed sound Shs. 5/30 and Shs. 4/-, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Self-filling Fountain Pens with 14 carat gold nib Shs. 5/50 post free, (usual price Shs. 15/-). "Trotton Magazine" Eversharp Pencils Shs. 1/-, Rolled Gold Wrist Lever Watches Shs. 45 and 50. Champion Dip Testing Sets and Chemicals. Anti-Malarial Quinine (quinine) tins Shs. 4/50. "Matan." Dry Cleaning Clothes, Brush Shs. 15, Waterproof Capes, Shs. 7/50. Hogg's "Fife" Sportsman's and Country Gentleman's Boot the best boot produced in Scotland, Nos. 7, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, Shs. 32/50. Boot and Leather Travelling Trunks. "Jamet" Bicycles for Gents and Ladies, one speed Shs. 300/-, three speed Shs. 350/-. "Abu" Roadster Bicycles with Dunlop tyres and metal guards Shs. 300/-, and Shs. 290/-. Boy's Bicycles Shs. 220/-, Children's Bicycles and Tricycles Shs. 120/-, 150/-. Bicycles all Cycles less 5 per cent. for cash. Deferred payments for Bicycles can be arranged with approved customers.

Wholesale Selling Agent for F. A. Hartley & Son, for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. Lead Seal and Challenge Brands in ¼, ½, and lb. Bags Lead Seal in ¼ and ½lb. then No. 19 and No. 19 MIM in ¼ lb. tins.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

There is no better start for the day's work than a bowl of good porridge made with

GRANT'S SCOTCH OATMEAL

Easily cooked, easily digested, and nourishing to a degree. It contains all the fundamentals required to build strong bone and muscle in young and old.

Sold by all leading Grocers and Stores.

JOHN GRANT & SONS, Ltd., Stone Mills, MONIFIETH, Scotland.
Established over a Century.

THE BIBLE MODERNISED

Waste Efforts of a Scottish Divine.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SOME EXAMPLES.

London, Nov. 16.

There's always someone wanting to gild the lily. Now a Scotch Divine, Dr. James Moffatt of Glasgow, who took the New Testament in hand some years ago in order to tell the biblical story in the twentieth century, has compiled a similar work on the Old Testament.

We are told it is "the result of eight years' careful and persistent work." It reminds one of the morning when, on being told that some pious young man committed a glaring sin he remarked that "the Good Ole Young" and that in was a pity he'd forgotten it. One can say the same of Dr. Moffatt's in whose version the Garden of Eden becomes a park, Noah's ark a barge, and the City of David in mind "Davidsburg." Here are a few passages compared, the old version and Dr. Moffatt's new:

Old:

"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth."

"And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters and let it divide the waters from the waters."

New:

"This is the story of how the universe was formed."

"Then God said 'Let there be a vault in the midst of the waters to divide them.'"

Old:

"And they heard the voice of the Lord God walking in the cool of the day."

New:

"In the cool of the day when they heard the sound of God the Eternal walking in the park."

Old:

"And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother? And he said, I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?"

New:

"Then the Eternal asked Cain, Where is your brother Abel? How do I know? I said Cain. Am I a shepherd of my brother?"

Old:

"And the Lord said I will destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth, both man and beast and the creeping things and the fowls of the air, for it repenteth me that I have made them."

New:

"So the Eternal said "I will blot him off the face of the earth the man I have formed—the man and beast and reptile and bird; I am sorry that I ever made them.

Old:

"And Esau said to Jacob 'Feed me with that same red pottage; for I am faint."

New:

"Esau said to Jacob 'Let me have a bowl of that confounded stew I am fainting.'"

Old:

"Let ye Uriah in the brackness of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him that he may be smitten and die."

New:

"Put Uriah in the front line where the fight is hottest and retire leaving him in the brush to be struck down and killed."

Old:

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name in vain."

New:

"You shall not use the name of the Eternal your God profanely; for the Eternal will never acquit anyone who uses his name profanely."

Old:

"And the child Samuel ministered unto the Lord before Eli. And the word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vision."

New:

"The boy Samuel was ministering to the Eternal in the presence of Eli. A word from the Eternal was rare in those days; visions were not common."

"Where is the King of Israel after whom David is Said? Such have" says Jonathon to his shield-bearer. "Here are you?" says Jonathon to John.

But in his attempts at versification Dr Moffatt sings flatter. Take this from the dying prophesy of Jacob. Genesis xlix:—

Old:

"Dan shall judge his people as one of the tribes of Israel. Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path."

New:

"Dan upholds his clan as a clan in Israel, a serpent on the road is Dan a snake upon the path."

Dr. Moffatt can equal this effect though he can hardly surpass it. For example, here is his rendering of the words of Moses (Numbers x) when the Ark of the Covenant started on its way:—

Old:

"Rise up, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered; and let those that hate Thee flee before Thee."

New:

"Up, O Eternal! for the scattering of thy foes for the routing of thy foes who oppose!"

Then is Gethsemian life too, in Moffatt's hands:

"With this you have of us am I have piled them in a mass!" But the foes of the strong man below his death are somewhat (Judges xvi) :—

Old:

"Our God hath delivered into our hands our enemy, and the destroyer of our country, which slew many of us."

New:

"Our God has now put The foe in our hands Who wasted our land Who slaughtered our bands."

Here is the plaint of Esau robbed of his blessing by Jacob:—

Old:

"And when Esau heard the words of his father, he cried with an exceeding bitter cry, and said unto his father, Bless me, even me also O my father!"

New:

"When Esau heard what his father said, he raised a loud and bitter wail. "My father" he cried, "bless me, bless me too!"

David's lament over Saul and Jonathan suffers even more severely:

Old:

"The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places: how are the mighty fallen!

Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.

. . . O ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet, who put ornaments of gold upon your apparel!

. . . . . How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle!

. . . . . Your love for me was wonderful, passing the love of women.

New:

O Judah, to your grieving! O Israel, to your grief and woe! On your hottest fields the slain are lying

And heroes, alas, fallen low.

Saul and Jonathan, loved and lovely, never divided in life or in death.

. . . . . Your love for me was a wonder, far beyond a woman's love.

Gandhi Still Active.

"EXCITEMENT" PROMISED IN A YEAR.

(BY REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Ahmedabad, Dec. 14.

Contrary to general expectation of his retirement from politics, foreshadowed in his recent utterances, Mr. Gandhi has issued a manifesto to his followers, an statement for the most subtle sophistry where a year of unity and constructive work."

Death of an M.P.

COLLAPSED AT A MEETING IN BELFAST

London, Dec. 14.

Mr. William Clark, M.P., for South Tyrone died after collapsing at a meeting in Belfast.

The antiseptic soothing and healing properties of Dixon's Ointment render it invaluable for scorbutic sores, scalds and all nobbly skin complaints. Handy tubes 1s. 3d. Large tins (three times the quantity) 2s. 6d. All Chemists.

Wednesday, December 27th.

THE DHARBA EXPERIMENT.

One of the most interesting papers placed before the Legislative Council yesterday relates to the issue of the experiment in native development in Tanganyika Territory, regularly contained in the Senior Commissioner's Report on the working of the Sugar Bill for a year. When the Bill was adopted by the Council in 1913, the same critical eye focused, by tall knowledge of his disposal, the idea of allowing statement that he would not be responsible for the safety of European life and property in the Wahumba country unless steps were taken to deal with the terrible drunkenness prevalent at that time and it is now to be gratifying to him and to other authorities concerned as it is to ourselves to see the very great progress towards redemption of a people that has been the outcome of the Dharba experiment designed to wean the tribe from an age-old custom in their own interests and in the interests of the country as a whole. It is an experiment that held much promise of good and we hope it will be possible for Government, taking inspiration and encouragement from the simple story of reform recited in our columns to-day, to consider how far the experience in the Ukamba Province can be applied to conditions somewhat similar in other reserves. Theoretically it is the experiment of the theory of the subject that is open to criticism and the problem was evolved the inner friends of our Wa-kamba by the strength of vested interests allied to the degradation of the tribe, had we feared, necessary that, if the position is examined in all its ramifications and aspects, the success of the scheme will be in favour of the effort made by Government to place the sobriety of a people before the temptation of selfish a few, of whatever race, who have either equally profitable opening elsewhere for the results of their plausible energy.

If we have one criticism, it is that, in all aspects of social reform the statement conclusively even in the interesting report submitted recently by the Chief Secretary, that the Government great emphasis is laid on the sobriety with which Government enforces its provisions as indicated of improvements and amelioration. There must be other signs of advancement which would seem more pleasant than the abuse on occasion, although we are quite aware that, at the moment, the paramount attention to the Dharba is one of the easiest and most reliable indices of the Native mind. Indeed, we may be prophesied for expressing the hope that, in the future, greater emphasis will be laid on the sought as evidence of the success of the efforts of the Administration.

It is interesting to recall the statement made by the C.N.C. in his report on Ukamba. He said it is the Akamba Reserve, Government obligations to Government with customary goodwill... they are keen traders and show a great confidence in their mental work is wonderful for a tribe so primitive, handicapped by the absence of a modern language. "Their general standard of life is low," he added, "and there is reason to believe that in remote places where officials can visit them but seldom, fashionable customs are still carried out with the approval of the tribe." It is a curious story of contrasts, typical of the irregular movement of Western civilisation.

WEDNESDAY'S CABLES.

FAITH IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Ministerial Expression in Parliament.

EX-PREMIER'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, Dec. 13.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, from from the meeting of the League Council, voiced his strong confidence in the future of the League of Nations. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald pressed the Government to afford the Members of Parliament the opportunity of a discussion of the proposed before convening the Dominions and urged the Chancellor to impress on the Allies at the forthcoming Finance Conference that if economy we must save the taxpayer burden, which might crush in their non-payment of the debt.

Arrests in Egypt.

FOURTEEN SUSPECTS NOW RELEASED.

Alexandria, Dec. 13.

Fourteen students and others, arrested on Dec. 1 in connection with a seditious circular have been released.

New German Cabinet.

DR. MARX TEMPORARILY IN OFFICE.

Berlin, Dec. 13.

Herr Ebert has accepted the resignation of the Prussian Cabinet and has requested Dr. Marx to continue in office pending the formation of a new Cabinet.

Minister Renamed.

London, Dec. 13.

The Cabinet Minister, Mr. Hugh Geanne has changed his surname to Cunliffe-Lister.

Unencumbered by some finances, on the three millions of Africans under our care, but the success of the Sugar Bill is an indication of what may be done by finances and the retention of a single blood to the benefit of other and the Colonies, and we hope that the report we publish to-day is but the beginning of a more varied development. We have a promising tribe who have had too little attention from the State. During the last session of the Convention, in discussing the controversial subject of the future of the Native Reserves,

Uganda Protectorate

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned rations to the Public Works Department at Kampala and Jinja during the six months ending 30th June, 1925.

(a) **Fortnightly requirements at Kampala.**

89 tons maize flour.
11 ,, beans.
2½ ,, ground nuts.
1½ ,, salt.

(b) **Fortnightly requirements at Jinja.**

30 tons maize flour.
2½ ,, beans.
½ ,, ground nuts.
750 lbs. salt.

1. The first consignment of rations must be delivered on or about 14th January next and thereafter fortnightly consignments will be required until 30th June, 1925.

2. Tenders should include the cost of sound bags and prices should be quoted f.o.r at tenderer's nearest Railway Station or f.o.b. his nearest port.

3. The Director of Public Works reserves the right, on giving one month's notice to the supplier, to increase or decrease the above quantities by 20 per cent.

4. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the Treasury, Nairobi, or the Coast Agent, Mombasa.

5. Maize flour must be finely ground and free from husk flakes.

6. Tenderers must submit samples in sealed bags, properly labelled and marked with the name of the person tendering. Tenders which will be received up to and including 31st December, 1924, should be forwarded to the undersigned in sealed envelopes by registered post and should be clearly marked "**Tender for Public Works Rations.**"

7. The Tender Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. K. DAIN,
President, Tender Board.

Entebbe,
2nd December, 1924.

The NORFOLK HOTEL
NAIROBI.

We have pleasure in announcing that from Dec. 15th we are resuming the old custom of SPECIAL TERMS for SETTLERS in order that advantage may be taken of the forthcoming ROYAL VISIT.

An allowance of 10 per cent. for cash will be permanently made from that date on Board and Accommodation accounts. **Modern Sunbury arrangements are now being installed.**

Our LAUNDRY week—excellent in the past—has been greatly improved by the innovation of new plant, and a general reduction in prices has taken place. Spacious grounds and tennis court are at the disposal of visitors.

It will be our aim to supply you with the best of everything obtainable.

Tele grams: "NORFOLK"
Phones: No. 20 Visitors.
No. 320, Office.
P.O. BOX 84. MANAGEMENT.

FRENCH ANXIETY OVER MOROCCO.

Effects of Evacuation by Spain.

LONDON ALSO ALERT.

(SPECIAL REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Paris, Dec. 15.

It is officially stated that a request that France has sent Spain a Note with regard to Morocco is in contract, but that the French Charge d'Affaires in Madrid has been attended to ascertain the Directory's views on the new situation created by the Spanish evacuation and to inquire into Spain's intentions for the future is confirmed.

The London and Paris Dailies are keeping a close watch with regard to the events in Morocco.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE DEADLOCK.

British Attitude Not Yet Decided.

Geneva, Dec. 15.

A virtual deadlock persists in both the Opium Conferences, which have had several meetings during November.

In the second conference several nations continue to oppose the American proposal, notably Italy, who contended that the proposals are premature and interfere with the First Conference, which must report directly to the League. Japan contended the First Conference has not to sign the protocol and hesitated to put a signature of general agreement. Persia, Siam, Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Bolivia, Peru, Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Abyssinia, Siam, Persia, Afghanistan, Nepal, Thibet, Mongolia, Hedjaz, Yemen, Nejd, Asiri, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Portugal, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, Turkey

wards, in the railways of the Union of South Africa.

MAJORITY POWERS

I cannot help thinking that a clause such as this is desirable here. So far as this Colony is concerned, while there is a nominated majority in this Council, a resolution giving notice cannot be passed without support of the Elected Members vote. If, at any future date, there be an elected majority, then that elected majority should have the power to give notice of the termination of the order, if such a thing the whole question under review is considered desirable. I will probably be reminded that the system of railway control must necessarily come under review whenever there is an important change in the constitution of either colony, and that, therefore, speed for provision is really unnecessary. That may be the case, but as there is a strong feeling that specific provision should be made, and I trust no serious objection will be raised thereto.

Your Excellency, as I explained when I introduced the original motion supplementary legislation will be required, transferring powers and dealing with various matters accruing both railway and port will be necessary in both Kenya and Uganda; in the case that there will be any difficulty in regard to such local legislation provided the principles embodied in the draft Order are accepted. As soon as practicable after this Council passes the resolution now before it, we should hope to be able to have the legislation for submission at a future session of this Council, and a similar resolution to the Legislative Council of Uganda, in the case that the necessary powers may be brought into operation in that area as practicable.

OPPOSITION

Capt. Conay (Plateau N.) was the principal speaker. He welcomed the benefits of the conference and the agreement between representatives of Kenya and representatives of Uganda and believed that the practical discussions had improved the feeling. He hoped that similar consultations would take place on other subjects in the future and that similar meetings between the two countries would be represented. The introduction of the draft Order-in-Council by the Colonial Secretary had relieved the Government benches and at Home of a great deal of responsibility which had been assumed by the unofficial members. His objection to the Order-in-Council was that it was two or three years too soon. The General Manager had stated that the Government of Kenya was in favour of the control from the Uganda side but he (speaker) was objected to that principle. The General Manager and Sir Frank Baines had been very careful to avoid as far as possible, any co-operation of the ownership of the Uganda Railway. The Railway was to be managed altogether outside the Government of Kenya.

The General Manager at the stage pointed out that in his view it would be a good thing if the Order-in-Council had referred to the "Great Central."

Capt. Conay, accepting the correction, said the effect of the Order was that the Uganda Railway no longer remained a department of the Kenya Government. The High Commissioner was to have supreme power with the Advisory Council. A great point had been made of the fact that the High Commissioner would always be the chairman of Kenya. This improved the position somewhat that Government control had been abolished and a new body where Government had been set up. He suggested that the matter only could have been effected by agreement on the same principle as the Post Office unification. Many years ago one would not get self-government but when Kenya obtained that Uganda, which had never made any such claims, would still be a Protectorate under the Colonial Office and he suggested that that would alter the position entirely. His fear was that once they gave up the control under the Order in Council, Kenya would never get it back. He also believed that they were parting with their land and Kilindini Harbour. Under the scheme the Government did not have the ultimate control as in South Africa where the Advisory Council was the Ministry. Under the scheme too, it was not necessary for the ordinance to be mentioned by the Legislature Council. He did not think any Secretary of State would accept the final clause dealing with the Legislature Council. He would not give up his power of veto by the King in Privy Council, and subject to a vote passed by the Legislature Council of Kenya. He was believed that if one day the Secretary of State considered a measure of further representation to Kenya one of the matters reserved to the Colonial Office, as a condition of that measure of representation, would be the control of the railways. He announced that he would vote against the motion and hoped it would be defeated in the interest of the Elected Members.

A REASONABLE POSITION.

Lord Delamere, speaking to the motion, said he had nothing to add to what he had already said on the subject. He believed that Section 81, which is the kind of the most important constitutional section of the whole draft Order, did safeguard the Colony so soon as it gets control of its own affairs. It did not safeguard them at the moment when they were still governed by the official vote. But this would be the case in any event. It was true that he had no control of their own affairs the Secretary of State could do what he liked in the matter. The position in that respect was not altered in any way by this Order in Council. The Hon. Member who had just spoken had said that he thought that if ever we got an unofficial majority of any step towards self government, that one of the objects reserved by the Imperial Government would be the control of the railway. It was hoped sincerely that would not be so. He was trying to do draft Order-in-Council they should take into reasonable people who wished the Colony well and who wanted a Council was really passing a resolution that it would hand over the Railway for ever and ever. The control of the Railway but the control of the Railway is a business purpose to a business. Many of the assets of the railway were not dealt with in this Order-in-Council at all, there still remained the assets of this Colony on which to borrow money for railway purposes. After all it was the Government of this country and Uganda which voted loans for any railway construction, and those loans were taken in the assets of the individual countries. The Home Government had not been parting with our land round Kilindini. He did not think this was the case. There was no mention of this in the Order-in-Council as far as he could understand.

The Colonial Secretary and Lord Delamere explained that if the unofficial members thought there was any doubt of Section 81 being altered by the Secretary of State they would be in a strong position in rejecting the draft Order. It thought it just as well that this clause should be inserted so that if necessary the Council could get out of the agreement made by the draft Order. He thought for some understanding by Government that if this clause was deleted the Order would again come before the Council for consideration.

The Hon. R. B. Cole (West Kenya) also thought the Order was premature, and he thought that Uganda and Kenya should not be subject to a vote passed by the Legislative Council of Kenya. He also believed that if one day the Secretary of State considered a measure of further representation to Kenya one of the matters reserved to the Colonial Office, as a condition of that measure of representation, would be the control of the railways. He announced that he would vote against the motion and hoped it would be defeated in the interest of the Elected Members.

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THE GENERAL MANAGER

The General Manager said he was sorry he was not an actor, as to the intention of the Order. He had always made quite clear the fact that the new scheme would take away the control and the direct government of Kenya. The railway was to be a business and would be under the control of the High Commissioner as a person as a position of trust for both countries who would only act on the advice of an Advisory Council representing both countries. That was the best form of control for Kenya. His own position under the present system was perfectly ridiculous from a management point of view and preparations for the future point of view. The foundation of the present system was unsatisfactory and the sooner they got away from it the better. He was sorry that when the Post Office agreement was quite inapplicable. He also understood that the Government of land in Kenya; all he had asked for was assurance that in relation to the railway of land now in the hands of the Government that had originally been allocated to the railway. It was a mistake for the Government to be the owner of land without regard to Railway purposes. He was sorry that in this the railway was not to be run for profit and therefore extra would be as low as possible.

AN ASSURANCE.

Lord Delamere thought they should have an undertaking from Government that if there was any complaint as to the unofficial clause or if it interfered with the prerogative of His Majesty in Council, the whole Order would be returned to the Kenya Legislative Council for further consideration before it could be passed by elected members had accepted it.

The Colonial Secretary stated that he thought the Secretary of State would set out that the unofficial members had accepted the Order on the understanding that Section 81 was going to be included but that His Excellency had been unable to give a definite assurance on the matter. It was obvious that the Order in Council would be in jeopardy if it deleted the Order would again come before the Council for consideration.

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My Safeguard against Strain and Overwork

Think of the harassing life of the average physician. Out in all weathers. Sleep broken night after night. Irregular meals. The inevitable result seems a certain breakdown. Yet how is it that doctors usually manage to avoid this disaster? Simply by taking Sanatogen.

Here is the opinion of one of the 24,000 doctors who have written in praise of Sanatogen.

"I wish also to state that I have used Sanatogen myself and can speak only in praise of it. I am a nonsmoker, and can completely rule out the question of stimulation. I was married after taking the Sanatogen for three days. I have steadily improved in health and strength. I attribute my strength to weight. Sanatogen has more than doubled my weight, it has done wonders for me."

Sanatogen is the base of all preparations, including its combination with a complete vegetable organic phosphorus and calcium. It is, therefore, a special tonic for nerved nerves and vigorous muscles. Easily digested, even in cases where all other foods fail.

Sanatogen is sold in packets by all first class chemists. Write for Sanatogen, and take a regularly three times a day.

SANATOGEN

COFFEE FARM FOR SALE

RUIRU DISTRICT.

Excellent Five Hundred Acre undeveloped Coffee Farm, approximately Sixteen Miles from Nairobi, on the Mooretha River, for sale at Seven Pounds per acre; arrangements could be made for payment to be spread over period.

Apply Voucher No. 1000 "Standard," Nairobi

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LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Beg to announce that they have re-opened their Property Registers, and place at the disposal of owners of landed property, an intimate experience of the local property market, together with a wide connection, extending over a period of twenty years.

Property Owners are invited to furnish particulars of any EAST AFRICAN properties of which they may wish to dispose.

Telegrams, "EHAURIS" Nairobi. NAIROBI HOUSE. Telephone 120.

P. O BOX 124, NAIROBI.

Thursday, December 18th.

SERIA FIGHTS.

The very rapid recovery which has been made by Kenya during the present year, is the first gratifying impression gained by an examination of the report made by the Kenyan Delegation in the conclusions to-day. It is not unlikely that between the date of the report and the end of the year the floating debt may be wiped out. Kenya and Kenya will start the new year with a lighter heart as a community. The position of the country, while very much brighter than it was even a year ago is not yet, of course, strong enough to stand any bold experiments in finance or development and we believe that in his search for stability on the lines of his policy, His Excellency the Governor will be the first person to agree that the last three or five years, with accruing interest burdens on loans, heavy demands on our resources for educational and medical facilities for Europeans and Natives; the possibility of borrowing further to provide the essential facilities in transportation, public buildings, institutions, agricultural plant and allied requirements, are a strain on our careful financial policy. We are only at the beginning of things to-day and although we may wipe out one year, practically wiped out our floating debt (provided our claims against the Home Government of the creation of the Mombasa office on Elam.

(Capt. Sir Gordon Canning, the author of the book "Riffs and Tuaregs" has been in the course of a lecture in London on Africa, and Morocco. Lord Lamb was interested to the claim for Montenegrin independence, and he asked if the Sultan of Morocco, of the rights of a population numbering 5,000,000 souls, and the Riffs have been fighting for their independence for 1,000 years, only as the Montenegrin has for 500 years. He said that the Spanish Annexation and Roman domination in N. Africa they were free and to all intent free from Spanish rule.

The Riff is situated at one of the most important points in the Western Hemisphere, and is consequently has suffered from the primary instincts of humanity, love and greed. The Armed Forces at the present moment being the great means of war, religious opinions being put aside.

The country covers from a small area of about 200 miles in length, varying in depth from 25—40 miles to 1,100 of it is mountainous chain running West and East. The open plains from the sea to the mountains about 25 miles in depth, rising at the highest 9,000 feet.

in which will come with increased development, closer settlement and improved native status. The education of the Native, the Native Reserves, the veterinary screen and all advance sound claims for consideration. Kenya's Budget for 1924 E.N.C.'s recent Report records is almost every line the terrible loss of life and the terrible loss of life in Kenya which cannot be avoided except by money. While Kenya is a rich country, it is in a position to the world the investment in our finance and development, it is necessary to be prudent in the way of the nations in the Empire the greatest qualities we can expect from the Home Government.

Paris, Dec. 15.

The newspapers are exceedingly critical of the Moroccan situation and doubts that Paris is in complete contact with Madrid on the subject. Precautions are being taken to prevent the incursion of Riffs into the French zone of Tangier.

The Paris papers deny the opinion that Great Britain is likely to make a joint Anglo-French Loan upon the importance of the Riffs. Anglo-French Loan upon the security of the creation of the Morocco office on Elam.

THE RIFFS.

Among my stay in Tangier and Tetuan, I met a great many Riffs. Some were very good, very good people. I have seen, and far-reaching, but as well as more tired, fully equal to what Rogers, "Africa" and the Rif." Now and Yahoud, just where its waters are, and the Rif, and the Rif, and in a cave where it is repeated in Spanish, in the Rif, and the Rif, lives, and say Moorish youth, who is found wandering about, and after dark will be reduced, and then like the spider in a corner, spun the web and waited for the death.

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FRENCH INVOLVED IN DEFEAT OF SPAIN.

2,000-Years' Fight for Freedom.

CAPT. GORDON CANNING NARRATES THE REAL STORY OF MOROCCO.

Feared International Entanglements.

TANGIER CONVENTION LIKELY TO BE QUESTIONED BY GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

(BY REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Dec. 15.

A sudden drastic tightening of the screws, apparently, is a very one of the successors of the whole Moroccan situation, and doubts that Paris is in complete contact with Madrid on the subject. Precautions are being taken to prevent the incursion of Riffs into the French zone of Tangier.

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Officials Honoured.

CEREMONY IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday His Excellency the Governor by command of the King invested Colonel Llewellyn with the insignia of a Commander of the Order of the British Empire for military services rendered particularly on the Northern Frontier.

The Director of Education Mr. Orr received from the hands of His Excellency the insignia of a Member of the Order of British Empire (Civil) for services rendered in the cause of education.

Imperial Defence.

EARL BALFOUR JOINS THE COMMITTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Dec. 17.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Earl Balfour has joined the Committee of Imperial Defence for the purpose of considering the Geneva protocol.

Opium Conference.

Geneva, Dec. 17.

The Second Opinion Conference stands adjourned until January 12.

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GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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A Large Consignment of Corrugated Iron *arrived Mombasa on the 8th instant.*

ORDERS MAY BE BOOKED NOW.

Hotel Metropole.

MOMBASA.

The Hotel Metropole has been partly rebuilt to afford greater ventilation and for the installation of *modern sanitation.* Entirely redecorated throughout and refurnished, it is now, though the oldest, the most up-to-date Hotel on the Island. The management assure an excellent table and an effiient service, Terms from Shs. 18 per day inclusive, special weekly and monthly terms on application.

Licensee: Mr. A J. DOYLE

Tel. "METROPOLE" P. O. Box 200 Telephone 24.

COFFEE PLANTERS UNION COUNCIL.

London Expert on Mixed Coffees.

FERTILISATION PROBLEMS.

German Interest in Their Old Colony.

A meeting of the Council of the Coffee Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa was held recently in Nairobi when, among those present was Mr. Lyall Grant of Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co., London who attended by invitation.

The President Mr. W. MacLellan Wilson in introducing Mr. Grant said he had asked him to attend for the purpose of a discussion on the subject of the effects of unripe coffee in consignments.

Mr. Grant said that in his opinion the difference between ripe and green coffee was the difference between good coffee and rubbish, one green bean would spoil a sample. His firm had had interviews in London with the President and the following letters had been written on the subject after testing samples of red, half red, quarter red, and green.

17 Gracechurch St., London, October 1st, 1924.

To Messrs. W. MacLellan Wilson and Moon, Riara Estate, Kyambu, on October 1, they wrote:

"We are sending you to-day samples of the roast from which you will see that the result is conclusively in favour of ripe coffee. The red gives an exceptionally even roast. The others are mixed with pales and fall naturally into the order of half red, quarter red, and green the latter being very bad. The sample of red is not quite so highly roasted as the others. This is due to the difficulty of getting a satisfactory roast with the more mixed samples, and does not in any way affect comparison; the red would have been just as even if it had been slightly more roasted

As regards liquor, there is not much difference between red and half-red but the former is decidedly preferable and although the difference is small it might make a considerable difference in the price as the better of the two might just attract some Home Trade buyer who would not take the other.

The liquor of the quarter-red is considerably inferior to the others, and the liquor of the green is distinctly bad.

In reply to questions, Mr Grant said that over fermented beans spoiled a sample; it was deadly. The Tanganyika people often over fermented their coffee. The liquoring of foxy coffee was good and a little foxy coffee took little or nothing off the price. With regard to unfermented coffee this did not do any real harm except to make the silver skin harder. His firm did not like a clean bean; they preferred it with a little silver skin.

LOSS OF WEIGHT.

Mr. Grant was asked questions on loss of weight, a source of annoyance to many planters. He said that it could be taken as certain that the London weights were correct. The weights there were done somewhat on an antiquated method but it was the best. The only possible explanation was that the weights on the farm were incorrect. Scales required checking frequently and possibly this was not done on the estates.

Asked his views on the question of draft he said it was an "unrighteous allowance" but it dated back a very long time. The matter had often been discussed by the Coffee Trades Association, London, and the conclusion arrived at was it was best to leave it alone. "If you did away with it it would affect the price paid." If it was taken off to-morrow the buyers would take it into account."

It was decided to fix as the date for the Annual General Meeting Friday, Feb. 6, in the New Stanley Hotel. Mr. Grant will attend and discuss coffee matters.

The sub-committee appointed to interview the E. A. Commissioners reported the result which was considered very satisfactory.

MAIZE CONFERENCE.

In reply to a request by the Union for representation at the maize, to enable them to discuss internal trade, the following reply was received from the Director of Agriculture dated November 14:—

"In my view it is not the function of the Maize Conference to deal with questions affecting the internal trade in maize. The Conference convened by this Department is primarily and almost solely concerned with the export trade in maize, and if it covered the maize trade and its interests generally it appears to me that it would require to be differently constituted.

"I do not doubt but that delegates present will be able to represent and to deal with any matter affecting the maize trade which the Conference considers may have a direct bearing upon the export trade."

After a discussion, the Secretary was requested to send a letter to the Director of Agriculture that this Council suggests that the question of home consumption of maize is one that should be discussed by the Maize Conference and that, if necessary, its constitution should be amended accordingly. This was thought necessary because of the very serious shortage which took place this year in all districts and the probable shortage to be expected in the near future owing to the heavy export of both European and Native maize.

TEA.

Capt. Sprott said that in several districts tea is going to be a considerable industry and Capt. Bell (of Messrs. Brooke Bond Ltd.) agreed with him that labour conditions affected coffee and tea equally. He gave many arguments why the Coffee Planters Union should embrace tea planters and if this came about the Union should then be called the Coffee and Tea Planters' Union of Kenya and East Africa. Various members thought that this could not be settled by them but should be referred to the general meeting and this was agreed. Capt. Bell will be invited to attend the General Meeting.

EXPORT MARKING.

The Conference Lines complained about bad marking and made suggestions in the nature of initials as against name of Estate. They were not favourably received.

It was decided to place this matter on the agenda for the general meeting.

It was decided to issue a further appeal for funds for advertising Kenya coffee and Major Gruskell was asked to draw it up. Letters of enquiry were read from coffee merchants in New Zealand a firm having Canadian branches who desired to get into touch with coffee sellers. The Canadian firm was desirous of purchasing 10,000 to 20,000 bags of Kenya coffee per annum.

FERTILISERS.

A letter from the Assistant Manager of the Chilean Nitrate Committee, London, dated Oct. 20, said: "I am satisfied that in a very short time planters will have to employ fertilisers on their crops, and the sooner they take to studying the matter, the better."

A further communication had been received in the nature of an extract from an experts report to the German Government:

"The cultivation of coffee in the former colony of German East Africa has recently received great impulse since the London market realised the splendid quality of this product, correspondingly high prices being paid. The price per pound rose from about 85 pfenning to 1.40 marks. This price of course has its influence on the prosperity of the coffee plantations. The English liquidated the German coffee plantations, especially in Kilimanjaro and Meru or in the North of the former German Protectorate. Coffee plays an important part also in British East Africa, in the mountainous country near Nairobi, although the quality of the land here is by no means as good as that in the former German regions. In spite of the richness of the deep soil of the virgin forests, there is, after some years, a lack of nitrogen, because of the large amount of nutritive matter required by coffee, so that the application of this nutritive element to the soil can produce a considerable increase in the crop. At times (mainly 1912/14) I have organised fertiliser experiments on coffee plantations in Kilimanjaro, proving that in the poorer soils the effect of the nitrogen was quite evident. The work was carried out with the sole object of proving this. The declaration of war prevented this result from being extended and from being carried out in general practice. Thanks to the high prices already quoted there is today no doubt of the profit to be derived from the application of fertilisers, so that in my opinion there should be no lack of willingness and interest in the employment of nitrogenous fertilisers (in the form of Chilean Nitrate) in suitable quantities.

"I do not think that the use of phosphoric acid or potash would have the same effect on these soils.

"Useful propaganda could be carried out by calling the attention of the cultivators to the possibilities of greatly increasing their yields. I am convinced that under the present circumstances the farmers would be eager to take advantage of this, as it is to their interest to maintain their large yields, and they would be ready to use large amounts of nitrogen to avoid the damage caused to the coffee plants by excessive vegetation.

"It is not possible for me to judge beforehand to what extent nitrogenous fertilisers could be used on other crops, such as sisal, which also commands a high price, but it seems to me that in this case also they would give good results.

It is well known that the former German Colony of East Africa has extensive plantations of this crop.

A letter received from a firm at Mombasa stated:—"One of your Coffee Union Members has been here and seen the manner in which coffee is handled for export. He said he was disgusted at the way it was stacked, knocked, about, etc., and hooks were used in handling, etc., I certainly think it would pay your Union to have a representative here to guard your interests and to whom you could instruct shippers or Agents to apply in case they have any complaints with regard to marking or state of coffee for shipment, etc. My firm would be willing to act as your agents here and make it our business to see the way the coffee was stored and handled by periodical visits and would also undertake to act as your agents generally for the sum of Shs. 300/- per month, which I think would be money well spent if only in lessening the amount of loss I understand takes place between Mombasa and the ultimate destination of the coffee."

The Council decided they could not make any such appointment.

The Secretary reported an interview he had had with a representative of Isaac Mollaro Brother and Son of London who wished to encourage C.I.F. Trade between London and Kenya.

Trade Union Delegation.

SOVIET ADDRESS ON EVE OF THEIR RETURN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Dec. 16.

The British Trade Union Delegation headed by Mr. Purcell have left Leningrad for England. They were presented before their departure with an address at Headquarters by the Soviet Unions, hoping for the early attainment of a unity of labour movement.

FRIDAY'S CABLES.

ATTACK UPON NIGERIAN ADMINISTRATION.

House of Lords Debates "A Serious Indictment."

"UGANDA A PARALLEL."

Government Defends British Official Method.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Dec. 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Raglan called attention to an article in the *National Review* on the Administration of Nigeria and asked the government whether it would enquire into the truth of the allegations contained therein. He said the article was written by an ex-political officer who made charges of flagrant abuses and declared the system of Nigerian Government to be a pure autocracy and tyranny by Emirs.

Continuing Lord Raglan said that was a serious indictment, but he had seen the same thing happening in Transjordania and Uganda. There did not appear to be any effective control in Northern Nigeria.

THE REPLY.

Lord Onslow, replying, declared that the system of indirect rule in Nigeria had been successful. The Government had complete confidence in the honesty and capacity of the British officials in Nigeria. Many gross abuses had been swept away.

The Government felt that one of the essential factors was that the natives should be educated in the art of governing themselves, and the indirect system was the only way in which that could be done.

He could not advise any alteration in the methods of Nigerian government at present in operation, but promised to bring up the question anew on notice being given in the proper quarter.

Comm. Cavicchioni.

APPOINTED MINISTER TO AFGHANISTAN.

Commendatore Cavicchioni, who left Kenya recently on his appointment as Italian Consul General at Calcutta has won further promotion.

COMM. CAVICCHIONI.

Information was received in Kenya yesterday that Comm. Cavicchioni has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Afghanistan on behalf of the Italian Government.

The announcement will cause gratification to Comm. Cavicchioni's many friends in Kenya.

SPANISH WITHDRAWAL COMPLETED.

Troops Sent for Christmas to Madrid.

LATEST MOROCCO RISING.

Tons of Explosives Dropped on Anjera Villages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tangier, Dec. 17.

The Spaniards have completed their withdrawal to Tetuan and Larache. Three thousand troops have been sent home and other contingents also leave to spend Christmas in Madrid.

Efforts are being made to subdue the Anjera tribesmen by means of aerial bombardment. Several tons of explosives have been launched upon their villages in the past few days.

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THE MANAGER,

The African Life Assurance Society, Limited.

P.O. Box 206. NAIROBI.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED.

Too Low a Salary.

NO EFFICIENT OFFICER TO BE TEMPTED.

A debate arose in the Legislative Council on Thursday, during the consideration of revised estimates, on the proposal of the Director of Agriculture to increase the salary of a proposed Agricultural Assistant from the present provision of £500 rising to £600 per annum, to £600 rising to £800 per annum.

The Director explained that he could not get a man with the necessary qualifications at the salary at present ear marked for that purpose. He pointed out that the motion of the unofficial members requesting economic and railway surveys had been accepted, which would entail additional work by his department and an agricultural assistant of high ability, which so far he had been unable to obtain, would be necessary to relieve the congestion.

The Treasurer asked why the proposed increase had not been put forward in the usual manner when the heads of departments were consulted as to the draft estimates.

The Colonial Secretary explained that the Director was not to blame in this respect. In view of the acceptance of the motion on surveys His Excellency had consulted with himself and the Director and the Director had thought the matter might be brought up at the present moment.

Lord Delamere pointed out that the economic surveys were not likely to go on indefinitely and he did not think provision for a permanent officer was necessary. He favoured the inclusion of a lump sum in the estimates for this purpose. The debate will be resumed

A KENYA INFORMATION BUREAU SANCTIONED.

Announcement in the Legislature.

£5,000 VOTE.

Similar Amount Agreed for Wembley Exhibit.

The Colonial Office has sanctioned the expenditure of £5,000 on the opening of a Kenya Trade and Information Bureau in London.

The brief announcement was made by Government in the Legislative Council and was received with relief and satisfaction.

The Colonial Office requires to be furnished with full details of the work proposed to be undertaken by the Bureau and will also await the criticism of Major Ormsby-Gore.

It was also announced that the Colonial Office has sanctioned a similar sum for the participation of Kenya in Wembley in 1925. It is believed the sum will be sufficient, especially if the Exhibition authorities give financial help.

The Director of Agriculture said the latest home advice indicated that that £4,000 was expected to be suffic[illegible] and that the contractors wishe[illegible] add 10 per cent. The total [illegible] be enough especially if th[illegible] was related to the new B[illegible]. It had not yet been decide[illegible] for the Exhibition authori[illegible] would assist.

Mr. Conw[illegible] Harvey, speaking on behalf of [illegible] Elected Members, voiced their [illegible]ciation and said the announce[illegible] would be a source of [illegible] gratification throughout th[illegible] country in view of the oft repeat[illegible] reasons advanced by the commu[illegible] in support.

FINANCIAL AID FOR KENYA MUSEUM.

His Excellency's Ideal for the Future.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

The Government has decided to increase the grant to the Natural History Society from £100 to £120 for 1925 and the proposal, which was adopted by the Legislative Council, was debated on the Committee stage of the Budget on Wednesday afternoon. These windfalls are due to the improved financial position.

The Colonial Secretary said the grant had been approved by the Secretary of State.

Lord Delamere said he had been assured by the newspapers that in Kenya they were a material race and he agreed to the grant if it would help to remove that stigma (laughter.)

His Excellency said the Colony was growing rapidly and there were a large number of children growing up without the facilities they had at Home. It was not only a question of the Natural History Museum. He had in his mind something very much larger—an institution in which would be collected ethnological museums and other branches of scientific research. He would like to see £500 per annum, granted for some years, given on the understanding that this was the beginning of a central museum and a public library. There were only a few enthusiasts like Dr. Van Someren and the public generally should be stimulated. The least that the Council could do now was to push the ideal by giving what was really a very small amount.

Lord Delamere said he did not mean to vote against it. They had now passed from live cows to dead animals instead of to live people in the hospital. Still— (laughter).

The Hon. R. B. Cole decided he would vote against this. Many people would like the money and there were many things more beneficial than putting up Kongoni heads in the Natural History Museum. They had a Game Department and game and the game was not beneficial to farmers.

Lord Delamere declared that he would vote for it. He was glad someone had some idea of what it would lead to and apparently it had some educational value and would perhaps do away with the charge of materialism.

Mr. Warren S. Wright said it was not intended to give money to a charnel house filled with stuffed Kongoni and he paid tribute to the value of the collection of bird skins already made and of their usefulness from an economic point of view.

The Director of Agriculture supported the motion. He appealed for the creation of records of history of the Colony which were not being made to-day and he said unless these records were preserved now, they would never be made at all. In a century's time the people of the Colony would regret that those living to-day had not established a proper natural history museum in the Colony.

The Hon. R. B. Cole, said he wanted to do away with the idea that this country was a huge game reserve and it was wrong to run the country as such.

The vote was agreed to, Mr. Cole voting against it

Kenya Coffee.

Messrs. Arbuthnot Latham & Co., London, cable through their representative Mr. J. Leibbrandt, Nairobi, as follows: "Market dull, six hundred and seventy-eight bags coffee offered, six hundred and forty-eight sold; highest price £167 per ton. Average price £156 per ton.

Back to Kenya.

Among those who arrived in Kenya on the Away le Rideau this week were Lord and Lady Howard de Walden. During the voyage Lady de Walden contributed to the programmes of the concerts arranged by the passengers and her beautiful voice had many admirers.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN NAIROBI.

Capt. E. C. Long and Mrs. Farquhar.

MUTHAIGA RECEPTION.

In a setting of crimson and white flowers at St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, on Thursday, a very pretty wedding ceremony was solemnised when the Rev. J. F. G. Orr, Minister of Nairobi Parish, united in marriage two well-known Kenya people Capt. Ernest Caswell Long and Mrs. Genesta Farquhar. Capt. Long, the Manager of Lord Delamere's properties in Kenya, is the son of the late Mr. George Long of "Ogbourne," Marlborough, Wiltshire, and the bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert Eden Heath, Anstie Grange, Holmwood, Surrey, and 15 Ashford Street, London.

The bride was given away by the Right Hon. Lord Delamere and the duties of best man were discharged by the Hon. B. Berkeley Cole.

The bride made a charming picture in a smart wedding creation of grey *crepe de chine* to the shoulders of which was attached a short cape. A [illegible] hat, with crushed roses under the brim, framed the bride's smiling face and she carried a bouquet of crimson carnations.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation.

Mr. L. T. Machin, at the organ, played Greig's Bridal march and the march from Lohengrin and these were followed by the hymn "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," and a prayer of invocation while the congregation knelt. The Rev. J. F. G. Orr thereafter addressed the congregation and after the marriage vows had been spoken and the bride and bridegroom had been addressed by the clergyman, the congregation joined in "O Perfect Love." The service was closed by Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

THE RECEPTION.

After the ceremony at the Church, a reception was held at Muthaiga Club when many friends assembled to greet Mr. & Mrs. Long. The Club was beautifully decorated through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Cleland.

The Rev. F. J. G. Orr proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Long in a happy speech and the bridegroom responded. After the ceremony of the cutting of the cake by Mrs. Long the health of the couple was toasted in champagne.

Mr. and Mrs. Long left by car for Naro Moru, West Kenya, the residence of the Hon. B. B. Cole, which has been placed at their disposal for the honeymoon. They took their departure from the Club in a shower of confetti and rice, Mrs Long wearing an amber coloured costume, amber and blue georgette jumper and a dainty felt hat to match. Humourists had been busy during the reception and the car was decorated with white slippers behind, while the front number plate had been removed and another bearing the identification "U 2 R 1" substituted!

The bride's present to her husband was a set of pearl studs and links and the bridegroom's gift to his bride a diamond brooch, a pair of pearl drop earrings and the well-known racehorse "[illegible]."

The Garden Party.

The *Standard* understands that the procedure to be adopted at the Garden Party at Government House on Christmas Day will follow the lines customary at similar functions at Buckingham Palace. The guests will assemble in the grounds of Government House and Their Royal Highnesses will walk among the company. No formal introductions will be made.

ELDORET

AN EXPERT Assistant is now in Eldoret with a Range of Footwear to Suit — all classes

THIS ALSO AFFORDS a splendid opportunity For those on the Plateau to have their foot measurements taken for our Register in Nairobi for future orders by Post

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EASTERN AFRICA'S NOTED FANCY GOODS STORE

We are now displaying the finest selection of Silks ever imported into Kenya or Uganda. These have been specially selected for wear in the Tropics.

SATIN, ORIENTAL.—36" /38" wide, in lovely shades of Ivory, Pink, Buff, Pale Blue, etc. Shs. 12/50 per yard.

WASHING FOUR SILK.—New designs and colourings, 36" wide, splendid quality. Shs. 8/- per yard.

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JAP SILK FOR LAMP SHADES.—27", all colours. Shs. 4/50 yd.

SPECIAL LINE IN WHITE JAP.—27", excellent quality. Shs. 3/00 per yard.

PRINTED JAP SILK.—Just the thing to line an evening cloak or coat, 36" wide. Shs. 9/50 & 10/50 per yard.

HIGH BROCHE MERV.—Most suitable for linings or trimmings in charming shades, 30in wide. Shs. 8/50 per yard.

CREPE DE CHENE.—36" wide, in exquisite shades of Vieux Rose, Orange, Jade, Pink, Blue, White, Black, Saxe, Brown, Grey, etc., makes up beautifully. Shs. 11/50 per yard.

HINOM.—A nice range of this excellent and useful fabric, in shades as above, 40" wide. Shs. 5/50 per yard.

We take this opportunity of reminding our clients in East Africa, that under new arrangements, parcels from Uganda to Eldoret and district, can now be delivered in a much shorter time. This will, we are sure, be to our mutual benefit. Every effort will be made on our part to ensure immediate despatch of goods at this end.

SILK GEORGETTE.—In Pelonia, Lemon, Emerald, Saxe, Mauve, Pink, Pale Blue, Grey, etc. Rich quality, 36" wide. Shs. 8/50 per yard.

SHOT DUCHESSE MUSSELENE.—36" wide, in lovely combination of colour. Shs. 12/50 per yard.

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WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO SEE THESE GOODS

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PROBLEMS OF THE MAIZE INDUSTRY.

Decisions Made by Conference.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Railway Complaint about Stored Maize.

A Report of the proceedings of the Second Maize Conference convened by the Director of Agriculture, and held at the Office of the Department of Agriculture, Nairobi on December 11 has now been issued.

The financial statement of the five year's grading showed a profit of £297.

The Chairman drew attention to the description of Grade No. 1 and suggested that the description be revised. The inclusion of the words "uniform in size" which was not a commercial term prevented 10 to 20 per cent of high quality maize being graded as No. 1. He suggested an alternative description but after some debate Mr. McCall moved and Mr. Gibson seconded.

That the standard and description of No. 1. Grade should remain as stated in existing rules" and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vincent Harvey read the description of the South African No. 1. grade and suggested Kenya might fall into line. The Chairman is to communicate with South Africa and the matter will come up again for consideration at the next conference.

NEW SUB-GRADE.

The Chairman pointed out that since the last Conference it had been found necessary to introduce a sub-grade to cover No. 2, which is slightly worse and that the rules had been amended accordingly. The introduction of sub-grade No. 2 S.W. was confirmed by the conference.

Some criticism was voiced with regard to the maize sheds at Mombasa but this had improved and Mr. Freeman-Barnett found no cause for complaint in that direction.

The question of stacking maize in the open prior to shipment received consideration, and a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Railway Department to the danger and asking for proper protection.

Rule 6 (Para 2) dealing with inspection has been altered to read:

"Inspection shall only be made within fourteen days of shipment. If in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary, re-inspection may be made at any time after the original inspection and the grade may upgrade or downgrade."

Mr. Felling complained that maize was being kept in stores for too long a period in the sheds pending shipment and that railway had not sufficient storage accommodation to permit the maize being held up for more than 21 days at present allowed. It was found that maize was being kept in stores unnecessarily but would impose storage charges.

M'BARAKA'S.

Major Milligan as Mr. M of the Nairobi Chamber and Commerce asked that mains and exclusively shipped from M'baraka. The suggestion did not find favourour and the matter was dropped.

In reply to a call by Mr. Fulling, representative of the Kenya Milling Company, for bags to be handed out in smaller lots.

THE DRYING PLANT.

The Chairman stated that in consultation with the Railway Department a suitable site had been selected for drying and cleaning maize at Kilindini. The drying plant was ready for despatch on 1st September 18, but there has been a hitch in the construction of the steel building and at present no information is available as to the probable date of its despatch from Europe. It has been arranged that a skilled erector will be sent with the plant to supervise its construction and keep the plant over in running order. The conference was unanimously of the opinion that the drying and cleaning plant should come under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

A resolution was passed that the exportation of maize which in the opinion of the Inspector is not in a healthy condition, be prohibited with effect from the date of the opinion of the Drying and Cleaning Plant.

MOISTURE CONTENT.

A resolution was passed in favour of the prohibition of export of maize containing more than 13½ per cent moisture and that the Inspector be given grading fee of 6 cents instead of 4 cents per bag of maize and it was also recommended that the Inspector be given a bonus at his discretion, to keep a reserve charge of 6 cents per bag.

The Chairman intimated that H.E. the Governor had made the appointment of a consulting committee on maize to relating to maize and the proposed Committee is as follows. The Director of Agriculture (Chairman) Colonial Commissioner, one member representing Kenya Farmers Association and Fitzson Maize Growers Association, one member of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, (to be nominated through the Associated Chambers) and one representative of the Railway. The Committee will consult with the Director of Agriculture on matters relating to maize.

P.W.D. REPORT FOR LAST YEAR

Shipbuilding Efforts in Nairobi.

LOCAL PURCHASES CRITICISED.

Some informative observations on problems of the day are contained in the annual report of the Public Works Department, just issued although it deals only with "It mentions that "in accordance with the policy recommended by the Economic and Financial Committee and agreed to by Government essential stores not held in stock were purchased locally when possible. It is considered that in most cases this method is not economical and better all-round quality would be procured by indenting on the Crown Agents."

The report comes to a comment on the Kenya restriction, thus: "Under the system now in operation by which all works which can be conveniently contract are executed, the Contracts Office has become a branch of the utmost importance. Except in Nairobi there are very few contractors who are capable of filling in a bill of quantities or schedule of prices.

"It is frequently obvious that the tenderer has arrived at his figure by guesswork, with disastrous financial results to himself if his tender is accepted."

THE AFRICAN.

The native African seems to have an special mention. The report remarks: "Repairs to furniture in Nairobi divisions were carried out almost exclusively by the African apprentices."

But he is a W.D. confessee that Africans, are beginning to know the slightly worry and that the The report adds: " Unskilled Africans show a lessening taste and more difficult to obtain, probably partly on account of the Government Railway contract where higher wages are paid, and partly on account of the recruitment of the Reserves." The department employed 1,000 Kavirondo and native labourers per month.

Much of the work of the Department has been carried out by contract during the year under review which has proved satisfactory. Works not so busy although a large number of small contracts carried out both for the P.W.D. and other departments. Contractors did them of greatest importance was the Kilindini Harbour, the Mombasa railing boat for Lake Rudolph of 36 feet in length, a 12 feet beam and a capacity of 30 tons, the cost of which was £741 including two dinghies.

Considerable work has been done towards improving the water supply in the Ukamba Native Reserve. A dam with pudlled-core wall to impound 30,000 gallons of water near Mariakani was nearing completion at the end of the year and the project of piping water to the Mbiti inhabitants have long desired this work and have worked cheerfully on it." The expenditure during the year on this count was £909.

ROAD COSTS.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of 4,000 miles of roads and tracks, excluding the expenditure incurred on second step in Kenya progress, but on His Excellency the Governor whose personal sympathy and support has always been accorded to the movement even during times of great financial stringency.

The amount which has been voted is not sufficient to establish the office on a large scale—sufficient to enable the Governor to contract an ex-Minister of Agriculture in necessarily very busy Colonial Office, and the Governor's Office, with other departments, considerable work was done effected during the year, one item alone, that of Rent and Other Allowances, showing a saving of nearly £14,000 over last year. The report says that "these considerable savings have accrued, and are due to the reduction of European minimum house allowance, the abolition of rent allowance, full in rents and the retrenchment of many posts."

Kenya Cotton

Under the Kenya Cotton Ordinance, rules for the Ginning of Cotton, for the satisfactory condition of plantations and regulating the sale of seeds in approved areas.

Works of Art.

The magical chain is now ready for its first important ceremony, the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York. It is a beautiful piece of work in silver gilt composed of a series of links, each joined together by a heraldic shield and completed by a clasp of the Royal Coat of Arms from which depends the Kenya Coat of Arms. The chain has been carefully manufactured and is a tribute to the high standard of the work of Messrs. Dobbie. Reference was made yesterday to the commencement of the collect for the City Address on a piece of work which has been universally admired. Both examples of the art of the goldsmith are due to the skill of Mr. Ian Grant on indication of the high standard of work which is now possible in Kenya.

Death of Mr. T. Lee.

A Battalion of Nyeri District passed away on Sunday last at the residence of Thomas Lee, who died on his farm near Tings-Tings Hill. Mr. Lee was born at the Gordon Highlanders and eventually a Quarter-Master Sergeant in the Northumberland Fusiliers. He served in the Boer War and South West Frontier 1896-98. He retired in 1905 and married soon with hers after being at the Relief of Ladysmith in 1900 during Tugela Frontier, and Tirah in 1897-98. In the South Africa campaign of 1901-1902 he was in charge of engagements of Cape Colony, Pacaedberg, Transvaal, Orange Colony, Bethlehem and Ballast, receiving two medals and clasps. He was retired on the strength on the outbreak of the Great War, and was appointed to form the first battery of the "Hampstead Heavies" before leaving for France, where he was wounded in the bombardment of Hill 60, Ypres. He was being blown up under him. In 1919 he came to Kenya and drew a soldier settler farm in Nyeri district and next year opened a successful coffee farm in Nyeri, where his genial manner won him many friends. But a different health compelled him to retire to his farm this year and resulted in his death. The funeral of Mr. Lee was attended by Government officers and other residents of the Rev. De Pulu who had attended him through his last illness officiated and much sympathy was expressed with his widow.

Saturday, December 20th.

SATURDAY'S CABLES.

BRITAIN & COLOGNE EVACUATION.

Explanation in the House of Lords.

GERMAN OBSTRUCTION.

(VERCUNE SECTION'S AGENCY.)

London, Dec. 19.

Questioned in the House of Lords, regarding the evacuation of Cologne, the Marquis Curzon point out that as the issue between the Allies did not concern Britain alone the Allies must be satisfied that Germany was carrying out the military conditions of the treaty.

When the report of the Allied military commission of control (which persistent obstruction by Germany delayed) was received the Allies would discuss whether the first stage of the evacuation could be carried out. His Majesty's Government had not the slightest desire to continue the occupation.

Japan and Singapore.

PREMIER VOICES EASTERN OPINION.

Tokyo, Dec. 19.

Referring to the Singapore question in a banquet given by the Sou Yu Kai party, the Premier, Baron Kato said "I cannot at any individual Japanese entertain any sentiment of satisfaction in regard to the Singapore.

St. Andrews' Organist

Mr. L. T. Meadon has returned from Paris, where he spent the 3 months' holiday in England. He will resume his duties as organist in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday.

IRELAND DEBATED BY LIBERALS.

Africans Not Consulted in Italian Treaty.

MR. AMERY REPLIES

(VERCUNE SECTION'S AGENCY.)

London, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Amery moved the second reading of the Anglo-Italian Bill, which he said, was being signed by Mr. Rosso and Mussolinni on 10 July. He said the Agreement was drawn up in order to prevent the Boundary Commissioners from the 1919 Treaty being before April.

Mr. Amery by moved the motion, declaring that the Liberals would always meet an attempt for purpose of harmony without consulting the inhabitants.

Mr. Amery, replying, said some body aware of the circumstances, which had led to consultation with the natives was practically impossible for it was not so, now, with a very small advisable to consult the natives, a great extent of territory, and was not likely to be directly affected by any change of government.

The only object in dealing with the territories in question was that there should be no interference with any existing arrangements of the tribes between the waterhole and grazing grounds.

Mr. Somerville withdrew the motion and the Bill was passed without division without a division. The further stages will be taken in February.

STATE AID FOR THE HOSPITAL.

Assistance to Help Poor Patients.

NOT A GRANT.

The subject of Government assistance to the Nairobi Hospital was considered in the Legislative Council yesterday. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the work on the proposed that £250 be granted in 1925 to Nairobi Hospital in similar sum to Lodwar.

His Government agreed to enable the same subject to certain conditions. He explained that a form of contract with hospital had been drawn up and a copy was given to the people who had been treated and who were able to pay, or to pay in part, that there should be no question of compulsion, that the Hospital should be people who were well able to afford to pay simply because they were treated in the hospital had been given. The contract was that the Hospital would consider each case and the D.C. or some other officer would be empowered to give authorisation.

Sir O'Moore, in reply to a question, was informed that it did not mean that the Hospital would be available for Eldoret and Nakuru.

The vote was passed.

The Royal Safari.

KENYA'S OFFER TO BEAR THE COST ACCEPTED.

It was stated by H.E. the Governor in the Legislative Council yesterday that the offer by Lord Delamere, on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of Teck's safari to Kenya was accepted with an expression of gratitude and appreciation. The Council would vote the supplementary estimates for the expenditure, instead of £1,000 as the Game Warden stated, the extra amount would be required. The statement was made in reply to a question by Mr. Ormsby-Gore who asked for information on behalf of the country which was in honour of the proposed visit, and on the reply being given, he expressed the gratification of Elected Members.

The Nyanza Auctioneers,

Forthcoming Sales

Kisumu: December 27th. By Order of the Supreme Court, sale of valuable milling property known as Kisiani Flour Mills.

Muhuroni: January 8th. Stock and General Sale, entries include 70 head Immune cows, 3 new A. T. carts, 2 large jaggaree mills, 2 Key Conquerer plows.

Lumbwa: Middle of February, Stock and General Sale.

Molo: End of February, Pure bred and Grade stock. Entries for any of the above to T. H. Chettle, Muhuroni.

JOHANNESBURG MINE DISASTER.

Cageload of Miners Thrown Down a Shaft.

NOT ONE SURVIVOR.

(VERCUNE SECTION'S AGENCY.)

London, Dec. 19.

The House of Commons by 223 votes to 59 adopted the motion resolution to give effect to the Inter-Governments proposals with regard to abolishing back cager grown in Rhodesia for the next ten years on a diminishing scale and so to impose the excise duty contained in 1923. The Industries benefitting must pay the growers a minimum price and probably 75 per cent of their machinery will have to be British made.

It is estimated that the net cost of the subsidy will be £250,000 for the first year.

SUBSIDY TO BRITISH SUGAR-BEET.

Giving Effect to Labour's Proposals.

£250,000 FOR THE FIRST YEAR

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The Mining Law.

Prince Arthur.

ARRIVAL AND WELCOME AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught arrived here. They were welcomed by the Governor.

Coast Cattle Disease.

NATIVES DISCOURAGE INSPECTION BY GOVERNMENT.

Disease among cattle is supposed to be prevalent in the Coast Province owing to the prejudice of the native against inoculation. The Government, the officer who investigated Lekoi Lekoi failed to discover any cases.

The Hon. Member for the Coast, Mr. Robertson Hutchison, in the Legislative Council yesterday stated.

Whether Government is aware that there is a good deal of prejudice amongst cattle in the Coast Area.

(2) If so, what steps have been taken to deal with it.

(3) Is Government aware that approximately the number of head of cattle in the Coast Area, if only a small proportion, be taken to have a serious make.

The Director of Agriculture replied:

(1) Rinderpest has been reported as being very prevalent amongst cattle in the neighbourhood of Mariakani.

(2) Investigations by a Veterinary Officer failed to discover any disease. The natives were not anxious to have their stock inspected. It is hoped that when trained Lekoi Lekoi returns, prejudice this prejudice may be overcome.

(3) According to estimates furnished the number of cattle in the Coast Province of Lamu, Tana, Mombasa, and Tiga is about 70,000. No figures are available for Malindi.

Council Agrees to Apply Rhodesian Principles.

It was stated in the Legislative Council yesterday that numerous thousands of pounds were wasted investments of the natives of Kenya. If a proper protection was given by a Bill which did not interfere with the legitimate interests of the present law—the principles of which Bill is based on the protection of repulsion and other impediments to the natives can be shewn by regulation.

After discussion and on the motion of Lord Delamere, the following was carried.

That in view of the apparent difficulty in producing a bill to protect the natives of Kenya, that the Bill at present before Council discourage capital from being invested in the mining industry, Government should introduce a Bill to include in it, but not under regulations, the main provisions of the Rhodesian Mining Law which should be amended in detail particular in respect of scale of royalties and working conditions so as to be applicable to Kenya; that the present committee of the Bill be reappointed to consider and prepare a Bill which should be introduced under Certificate of Emergency.

The Committee consisted of the Commissioner of Lands (Chairman) Mr. D.P.W. Solicitor-General, Mr. H. Leakey, Mr. Sakwa, Major Robertson, Major Robertson-Hutchison and Mr Conway Harvey and Mr. McMillan.

The motion was seconded and the motion but it was stated that he proceed to resign.

N.A.D. Report.

The annual report of the Native Affairs Department for 1923 (extracts from which have already appeared in the *Standard*) was laid on the Table of the Legislative Council yesterday. Several elected members called the E.M.C. to which was in charge of the Department Council and his report had been posted several days before.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE RAILWAY.

Delays in Britain in Filling Equipment Orders.

LOCAL LABOUR SHORTAGE.

Unsatisfactory Position on Piers in Uganda.

PROTECTORATES' RESPONSIBILITY.

Railway Congestion Must Reason Unless Labour Available.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, in reply to a question by Lord Delamere, the General Manager of Railways made an illuminating statement on the delays in Britain in providing the necessary equipment for the Railways.

He also emphasised the grave conditions arising out of the shortage of your labour in Uganda in connection with the movement of the cotton crop and that the Government of Uganda had to provide the labour. He admitted, however, that the Government was doing its best.

Lord Delamere's question was:—"Has there been delay in placing orders and in obtaining delivery; and if so, to what cause has the delay been due?"

MR. FELLING'S ANSWER.

Mr. Felling replied: Your Excellency,—In response to the question I will try on the table a statement showing steamers, lighters, rolling stock, cranes, and other equipment recently ordered by the Uganda Railway. The statement includes only equipment ordered for the purposes of handling additional traffic. It does not include spare material as is required for replacing the line now constructed, or the like.

In will be observed from the statement that while delivery is now being anticipated and which in response to quite recent orders much expeditious delivery is anticipated, there have been serious delays.

The first item on the list is a new steamer for Lake Kioga. It will be observed that authority to purchase was sought in April, 1922, and delivery was promised in August, 1923. The first order was placed, after specifications had been approved, in January, 1924. Delivery was promised in England in June, 1924. So far as we are aware the steamer has not yet been delivered, and it is obvious now that erection cannot be completed until after the next cotton season is over, or, in other words, almost 21 years after my first recommendation was made.

DILATORY BRITAIN.

Other items show similar delays, and I would invite particular attention to the delays in delivery of one 5 ton and three 2 ton cranes for the cotton traffic. Authority to purchase was sought in June and July of this year. Orders were sent in August. The orders were placed in October and we were informed that the cranes would not be delivered in England until June, 1925, again missing the cotton season. As the result of representations made by the Kenya Government, advice has now been received that the two crane will be delivered in England at the end of this month and the remainder at weekly intervals.

So far as motor vans for the Mombasa Port—Bulawa motor service are concerned, a cable was sent to England in July. The vans are not here yet. Meanwhile the traffic to the Congo has increased beyond all anticipation but unfortunately it is accumulating very rapidly in the absence of a sufficiency of vans.

I have purchased quite a number of vans locally, and am in touch with the Crown Agents by cable with a view to expediting the delivery of more suitable vans from England and to ascertain how soon a number of additional vans can be obtained. I consider

that the fact that we should have such difficulty in obtaining lorries to handle the Congo on this more unfortunate considering the importance of establishing this route to the Congo.

POSITION IMPROVING.

So far as rolling stock for the Railway is concerned we are now in a good position, and in a position which will improve very rapidly in the next two months. We are obtaining wagons at the rate of twenty to twenty-five per week at present, and this rate of production will continue to increase. I may say that so far as the wagons are concerned short time contracts at high prices were entered by the Crown Agents with my approval while I was in England.

I think, Your Excellency, a study of the statement I am laying on the table will show that the Uganda Railway, did not fail to foresee the substantial increase of traffic which would arise from the opening up of the Congo, and the consequent increase in revenue. I may say that so far as the wagons are concerned short time contracts at high prices were entered by the Crown Agents with my approval while I was in England.

To what I have said I must add the fact that so far as can be foreseen now the Congo will remain, there will be no shortage of wagons, but there will be difficulties at the Port, but the Uganda Railway will be able to take imports at the Port as fast as the Belgian Companies can hand the traffic to them, and will also be able to hand Kenya exports at the Port as fast as the export traffic can be cleared. So far as the Uganda traffic is concerned, however, we can foresee that the position will be extremely difficult, not because of the lack of equipment but because of the lack of a sufficiency of efficient port labour.

Quite recently there has been serious congestion at Kisumu, owing to an insufficiency of labour. I have made strong representations to the Kenya Government on this point.

In Uganda quite recently trouble arose owing to a number of Kavirondo port labourers deserting to return home. I appealed to the Uganda Government for assistance and that Government, I believe, is doing its best under many difficulties to provide the necessary labour. My impression in Uganda that the Kavirondo labour which most necessarily be voluntary and which will make the Railway realising it. The Kavirondo labour at Jinja port were voluntary labourers and could leave at any time they chose to do so. The Railway could not prevent them. The position in Uganda will never be satisfactory on the Railway unless there is reliance on Kavirondo labour which must necessarily be voluntary and which is subject to potential against us with the sooner it is realised that Uganda must provide its own labour for its own piers the better. The position will never be satisfactory while we have to depend on voluntary labour.

In my case, however, it must be understood by both the Uganda and Kenya Governments that the Railway cannot handle the traffic without labour, and unless that efficient labour is forthcoming there will be serious trouble, and congestion in Uganda would of course re-act in Kenya and vice versa.

REPLACING DESALLOTTED SQUATTER LAW.

Two Bills Now Being Prepared.

COUNCIL STATEMENT.

The Government is preparing two new Bills to take the place of the disallowed Masters and Servants Ordinance. One Bill will deal with resident natives and the other with the Masters and Servants Clauses in the Squatter Ordinance.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Conway Harvey (The Lado) asked:

"What steps are being taken by Government to amend the Master and Servants and Resident Native Ordinances, respectively, in view of the Disallowance of the Master and Servants Amendment Ordinance, 1924."

The Attorney General replied:—"Government has prepared draft legislation after full discussion with the Native Affairs Parliamentary Commission and as early steps as possible will be taken to introduce the amending legislation required into Council after reference to the Secretary of State to whom the East African Commission were specially requested to investigate this question.

Mr. Harvey asked if an Amended Consolidated Ordinance was in preparation or two ordinances.

The Attorney-General stated, in reply, that he was preparing two Ordinances, one to Amend the Masters and Servants Ordinance and one to substitute for the Resident Natives Ordinance.

Pension for Armourer.

In the session of the Hon. Treasury Nairobi, Dec. 19, 1924.

"That in consideration of his service in Uganda extending over 20 years faithful service, this Hon. Council recommends that compensation pension at the rate of Rs. 1080/- a year to Mohamed Beg, late Resident Armourer, be granted Government with effect from the date of his retirement, viz: April 12 1924, instead of the terms payable under the Pensions Ordinance, which would only be payable to him."

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Atkinson & Wright, Mombasa
J. Riddoch, Kisumu

UGANDA ROYAL VISIT PROGRAMME.

Shooting Trip down Vale of Semliki.

NATIVE CEREMONIES.

Following is the provisional programme of the Uganda Government for the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of York:—

Friday, 4 p.m. Informal visit to Jinja to enable Their Royal Highnesses to see the Ripon Falls.

Saturday, 14th, 11 a.m. a.m. Chisenzi Hill arrives Entebbe. As the ship approaches the Pier a Salute of 21 Guns will be fired.

On arrival, Their Royal Highnesses will be met aboard by the Governor and personal staff, and will proceed direct to Government House.

An enclosure will be set aside for the Guard of Honour for those desirous of witnessing Their Royal Highnesses' arrival.

After a short interval an Official Reception will be held (by command) and at 4.40 p.m. a garden party will be given at Government House. Arrangement will be announced later.

Sunday, 15th 11-0 a.m. Their Royal Highnesses will attend Divine Service at Nakiwogo Cathedral.

Monday, 16th 8.45 to 9.30 a.m. Informal visit to Kampala. On arrival at Kampala Pier, a Guard of Honour of the 4th King's African Rifles, Public and Native Authorities will be present.

Wilson—Omnibus—Review of Warriors (Public invited).

10.30 to 11 a.m. Visit Mengo.

3.0 p.m. His Royal Highness will accompany it is his pleasure, upon a bonnet in aid of All Saints Church, Kampala.

7.30 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses return to Entebbe. In the evening an official dinner party will be held at Government House.

Tuesday, 17th. Royal party leave on a shooting trip, proceeding from Tuwo down the Semliki Valley to Bundibugyo to Butiaba and probably Bihiro (Lake Albert at Port Portal and Butiaba an opportunity will be afforded to all sections of the community to accord a loyal welcome to the Royal guests.

On all occasions the Chiefs will wear uniform and those of the Bunyoro will be attired in their well known medals and decorations.

Saturday February 14th and Monday, February 16th will be proclaimed public holidays.

Kenya Control Act.

MOVEMENT TO REPLACE INDIAN BY ENGLISH LAW

The desirability of replacing the Indian Contract Act in Kenya by the English Contract Act was discussed in the Legislature Council yesterday.

The Attorney General agreed that the Act was unsatisfactory and they should get rid of it but he was averse to building the Government to abolish the Act until the implications of the step had been fully examined.

The Hon. Member for Nairobi South (Mr. H. E. Schwartz) moved:

"That in the opinion of this Hon. Council the Indian Contract Act should cease to apply to the Colony, and the Common and Statute Law of England should, in the Colony, take its place.

At a later stage the Attorney-General agreed to accept the motion with the addition of the words "and Equity" with reference to time and for additions to be be found necessary.

Council Adjourned.

The Legislative Council after a busy session, adjourned yesterday sine die.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

SATURDAY, DEC. 20, 1924. SUPPLEMENT No. LI.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION.

Motor Cars & Motor Cycles FOR SALE.

A potterer was giving a speed contest a 10h in his honour. Said the speed merchant: "Do you call this crock fast?" Stare! said the driver: "Well," said the merchant, "do you mind if I get off and see what it is fast to?"

* * *

It has often been stated that only persons with an income of at least £300 a year who can afford to run a motor car. That this is not the case in America is evidenced by a return recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Akron, O, which shows that while there are less than 7 million taxpayers in the United States the number of cars registered in the country is over 15 million.

FOR SALE.

HUPMOBILE Touring Cars 1923. Chevrolet Box body 1923. Delivery from Stock Cheryl 1923. Touring 1923 Arriving shortly. Michelin Balloon Tyres 29 by 30 x 84 mm Tyres 30x 110; Tubes 15/- Balloon Tyres to fit 28 x 56, 920 x 90 mm Tyres 35x 105. Tubes 14/- Michelin Tyres are guaranteed for 7000 miles. Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd., Nairobi.

Motor Cars & Motor Cycles WANTED.

IF you want to sell your Motor car or Motor cycle we can arrange hire purchase terms with the buyer and pay you Cash.—Sutherland Ltd., Sadler Street, Nairobi.

The question as to who built the first Ford car is answered by Dodge Brothers, who claim that they have been building all-steel motor car bodies for years past, and that they must have sold more than 250,000 such cars.

* * *

It is stated that the new Italian motor-way from Milan to Lake Maggiore, the length of which has been threatened recently, cost, so, too, has 1 million lire, or approximately £750,000, over 4,000 men, working continuously for 18 months.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava says that in his opinion motor cycle racing requires more nerve than any other sport imaginable, with the possible exception of shooting big game with a barrel. Apparently his lordship's own early motor cycling experiences were somewhat unfortunate.

According to the figures lately issued by the U.S. Census Bureau the number of motor cycles manufactured in America during the past year amounted to 41,984, valued at 21,024,876 dollars, as compared with only 29,001, 16,626,706 dollars in 1923. The output then showed an advance of 30.3 per cent. and the value 26.5 per cent., indicating a fairly steady price level. Between the two years there was a reduction from 22 to 13 in the number of motor cycle manufacturing concerns. On the other hand, the number of workmen employed advanced from 2,120 to 3,800, and then of salaried employees from 459 to 521.

The celluloid windows fitted to many cars are apt to get scratched and to lose in transparency as time goes on. This can be avoided by the occasional polishing of both sides with some good furniture polish, such as Bonnil, even after a considerable time, when they are apt to become so scratched as seriously from scratching and rubbing.

During August 341,831 passenger cars were produced in the United States, against 297,689 in July.

Mr. Frank Hodges, M.P., member of the late Government and former secretary of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, in an address at Wigan emphasised the importance of turning the country's resources of coal to more useful account. He said that by modern scientific methods of carbonisation one ton of coal on the average would give three gallons of motor spirit and 10 gallons of fuel oil. This means that if we treated on these lines the 145,000,000 tons of raw coal burned as every home year, there would be produced 435,000,000 gallons of motor spirit, or twice our present consumption; 82,000,000 barrels of crude oil, of which over 30,000,000 barrels would be Diesel oil, and more than 6,000,000 gallons of lubricating oil; 1,000,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia for agricultural purposes, and 101,000,000 tons of co-kolous fuel.

* * *

Further experiments have been made with automobile control of great traffic, the place chosen for the experiments being the busy Place de l'Opera, where serious accidents occurred. Eleven signals have been installed at various points, allied to lamp-posts and mounted on traffic towers, so that when a lever is pressed, one lit up the word "Halt" against a luminous lettering. All the signals are worked from a central post, controlled by a policeman who has occasionally beneath his eyes a plan of the square, including a reproduction of the signals, which are lit up at the same time as the signals which they represent. The cost is 2,000 francs for each signal, but it is hoped that four policemen may be dispensed with, only the mounted policeman in the middle of the square being retained to report any possible accidents, so that eventually the new system should prove an economy

NAIROBI.

THE SERVICE COMPANY LIMITED.

SIXTH AVENUE, NAIROBI.

P.O. Box 488. Telephone 88

Telegrams: "Servicing."

MOTOR CARS WANTED.

GENERAL good second-hand Ford Cars.

Motor Cars & Motor Cycles FOR SALE.

CARS:—

DODGE TOURING.

FIAT-TOURING.

FORD TOURING.

OVERLAND 85 TOURING

MOTOR-CYCLES:—

7/9 REGISTRATION Practically New.

4 H.P. TRIUMPH.

2½ H.P. DOUGLAS.

N.B.—Terms of payment can be arranged to suit approved customers.

The Honorary Secretary of the B.S.A.A. will arrange for independent inspection and report on any of the above cars or cycles for buyers who are unable to view for themselves.—The fee charged being Sha. 50/- for cars and Sha. 25/- for cycles which is paid

THE WILLYS KNIGHT

IMPROVED ENGINE FITTED WITH LANCHESTER BALANCER

5. BALOON TYRES & DISC WHEELS

FRONT & REAR BUMPERS.

£470

UNLESS YOU HAVE DRIVEN ONE OF THESE CARS IT IS DIFFICULT TO REALIZE THEIR SUPERIORITY-NO MUSHROOM CREATION BUT THE OUTCOME OF YEARS OF EXPERIENCE & EXPERIMENT IN IMPROVING ONE MODEL-

CALL FOR A DEMONSTRATION RUN

Sixth Avenue MONCKTON & SEAR Ltd, NAIROBI

Ford

PREDOMINANCE

IS

ATTRIBUTABLE

TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS:—

LOW FIRST COST,

ECONOMY,

RELIABILITY,

EASY OF CONTROL,

STRENGTH and POWER,

LOW RATE of DEPRECIATION,

and consequent,

HIGH RESALE VALUE.

The Ford Car combining all these points, is the best car for general utility at a price which suits everyone who needs a quick and reliable means of transportation, either passenger or goods.

Before buying your new car, call at one of the many authorised Ford Dealers throughout the Colony, and examine and test for yourself the qualities of the Ford Car. The fact that 50 per cent. of the Cars in Kenya are Fords should be sufficient inducement to follow the lead of the hundreds of satisfied Ford Car or Truck owners.

BUY YOUR

Ford

NOW

The Demand

IS

As Great as Ever.

TAKING OVER A NEW CAR.

Possible Changes in the Driving Methods.

DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE CONTROLS.

Handling Large and Small Machines.

Some of good advice have been published from time to time on the subject of how to drive a motorcar and naturally have been addressed in the main to the man who is undertaking the task for the first time. In due course the new may have become a capable driver, quite confident on the road, and so familiar with his machine as to have forgotten altogether that the art of driving ever had to be learned, instinct and habit having displaced the conscious actions of before "in stain pupillari."

Then comes a day when he takes delivery of a new car, and lo! he may find himself confronted with novel and temporarily disquieting sensations and experiences. The less his mental equipment is large or less identical in type with his first he will feel himself back in the learning stage, for a brief period at all events, and is bound to be more or less uncomfortable until he has acquainted himself with the "mannerisms" of the new machine, and meanwhile, may have committed many errors in respect of changing gear, throttle control, etc., etc. Less situation, however, has been devoted in print to this subject than to "learning to drive," and for this reason I venture to put forward a few words of advice for the benefit of those where is may concern.

To people in the trade who are accustomed to handle all kinds of cars from day to day, it no doubt seems a simple enough matter to get behind the steering wheel of any motor vehicle and drive it straight away, but it is quite another thing for the average man, changes his mount only once in every two or three years. Speaking from an experience of twenty-five years, I can testify that there is often a radical difference between one car and another. Sometimes one is perhaps in accord with a new mount in the first few seconds, but in other instances there may be a great deal to be learned before that desideratum is acquired.

(1). The first thing to do is to note the positions of the various gears. There is still a lack of uniformity in the placing of these, although the divergities are less numerous nowadays than was once the case. I have known the "Bright" of driving on some occasions days two cars on which the gate arrangements were as opposite as opposite could be; the lower speeds of one were on the inside and the higher ones on the outside, while on the other are the higher ones were reserved to hard Equally contrary, moreover, were the arrangements as to back and front; in one case the first and third speeds were forward, and the second and fourth in the back, while in the other the positions were exactly reversed. Nowadays, however, it is pretty generally recognised that the lower speeds should be on the inside, but there is no uniformity as to where the one much more the lever for reverse, or brings it back, when starting on the first speed. As for the reverse, it is engaged on all manner of ways, and it is imperative to ascertain as soon as possible the best mouth lift of a trigger required, or how much pressure of a plunger if that be fitted to free the path to the reverse corner Sometimes too, one has to learn to move the lever forward in order to reverse the car, when one has been accustomed to do the very opposite. Changing from a three speed car to a four-speed, or vice versa, also involves, of course, the necessity for learning a new system.

(2). The most double change, however, is that which is experienced when one buys a car with centrally placed levers. Not only has a totally new system of control to be grasped, if one is used to right-hand change, but one has also to learn to use the left-hand with the same facility as the right —a thing which very few of us were taught to do when young, and very few can do instinctively. Incidentally, one has also to learn to steer with the right hand instead of the left, and to remember to push the steering wheel where formerly one pulled, and vice versa.

(3). After the correct manipulation of the change-speed lever has been mastered, it is important the position of the hand-brake lever should be carefully noted. The driver should know exactly when to find the handle instinctively in an emergency, and also the length of travel of the lever before the brake comes into action. Possibly, too, the hand-brake on the new car may be of the push on instead of the pull on, although the foot-brake type is not quite fitted nowadays. If so, however, that the new owner does find himself instinctively to take to this type he must beware of the tendency to raise the pressure of his foot upon his clutch pedal while he pushes the brake lever forwards.

(4). The pedals, of course, require special study. The accelerator may be between the clutch and the brake, or may be outside on the right, for there will never be uniformity of agreement as to which is the better position. Apart from position, moreover, the accelerator pedal may be a button, a plain type or a push type respectively, and in order to become familiar with the application of whatever is fitted, it differs materially from what has previously been used is the distance from the brake-pedal should be carefully noted. Nothing is more dangerous than for a driver, on an accident than the plea that the driver pressed the accelerator instead of the brake-pedal by mistake. Of course, if the clutch pedal were depressed at the same time there would only be the negative effect of not slowing the car by the brake instead of the positive effect of increasing the speed by actual acceleration; but incidents of this kind do happen.

PEDAL PRESSURE AND TRAVEL.

(5). All the pedals should be tested as to the degree of pressure necessary to bring them into action, and also as to their length of travel. Pedal levers vary considerably in length and springs as to strength. If the clutch spring is stiff rather than easy, gear changing will be rendered more difficult, and the clutch-pedal will be a partial disagreement when the driver thinks that it is quite free. Apart from any question of the strength of the springs, it is essential to know how quick or slow an operation of the clutch is possible for effecting any gear change of speed. Then, too, the clutch-pedal must be practised in every way in order to note what degree of operation is required when changing down. Another essential factor to note is the degree to which the accelerator must be pressed in order to make the engine pull the car when it is started; there may be a considerable difference in this respect between a new acquisition and the car that has previously been driven.

(6). Formerly one was always making progressive changes, and a new car was invariably found of higher power than its immediate predecessor. Consequently one appreciated the management of a bigger car with some degree of trepidation. Many people now-a-days, however, have to become the owners of cars of less power than those may have necessitated the acquisition of a good deal of skill on their the owner and our drivers before, with the possible exception of a good deal of high speed engine. The control of this will mean a considerable alteration of driving, and, where all, the first must be borne in mind that the engine must always be kept running at a fair speed and care allowed to have for hidden changing gear. What is normal driving in the man who has had motoring experiences on a small car becomes, instead, a fault in the one who has been accustomed to the use of much larger cars.

Personally, I find it a hardship a big car I feel merely that I have to make the vehicle do a task, in relation to what is on the road and contending its great speed capabilities, but when at the helm of a small car I feel that I have to put in all I know about driving and the engine alone is concerned. In this latter instance, the 10 h.p. car requires far more artistic handling than the 30 h.p. six-cylinder car, and a great deal of care and judgment in connection with a high speed car are separate matters.

(7). It may happen that the new car, even though of higher power than the one that has been previously driven, is not so easy to drive, on such hidden lines as regards the clutch and control that the driver experiences no difficulty whatever in changing speed, and always from the driver's right hand to hand. If it is a much larger car, the driver will certainly have something to learn during the first few hundred miles. Obviously, he must choose his opportunity for changing if he is on a 4.5, 9 h.p. track instead of, say, 8.9, 16h., and if his wheel-base is much longer, he will find he must be much more tardy than ever before in respect of cutting in after passing anything on the road.

THE SPIRALS OF THE SPRINGS.

The new factor, however, that will arise from the most complete novice, is that the engine can be expected to will satisfactorily in the hands of a novice, and, moreover, with a fair degree of comfort to the passengers. Hitherto, the average town tyro to turn over with a small car, or a three-seater, for the first time, or, if he has had a little experience, to have to be prepared to start the engine by the application of whatever is fitted, it differs materially from what has previously been used in the distance from the brake-pedal should be carefully noted. Nothing is more dangerous than for a driver, on an accident than the plea that the driver pressed the accelerator instead of the brake-pedal by mistake. Of course, if the clutch pedal were depressed at the same time there would only be the negative effect of not slowing the car by the brake instead of the positive effect of increasing the speed by actual acceleration; but incidents of this kind do happen.

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GATHERING FOR COLONIAL MARKET.

Suggestions Made to the British Manufacturer.

RAISING THE TO BE BROUGHT FREE.

The first Council of the Colonial Inquiry is engine power sufficiently to lift the car over cold hills up a four gears. The first gear is to be too much middle gear work, and many of the roads over which we travel are very hilly. High gearing is a factor that would appeal to roads that permit of high engine speed, but in the Colonial roads tender are few. Another factor demanded is strength in the bodywork, for only well-built bodies can resist the constant jarring. Demountable rims are to be to withstand the heavy drag of pumpers through the bush, and rims to be fitted to the rear wheels, and not least is the demand for hubs that will stand hard wear.

Low tension ignition then waits by a few hundred miles from personal experience. I have been a motor cyclist for years and have covered a distance of forty-five miles in an hour and three-quarters over a rough road, and I can testify that the driver experiences no difficulty whatever in changing speed, and always from the driver's right hand to hand. If it is a much larger car, the driver will certainly have something to learn during the first few hundred miles. Obviously, he must choose his opportunity for changing if he is on a 4.5, 9 h.p. track instead of, say, 8.9, 16h., and if his wheel-base is much longer, he will find he must be much more tardy than ever before in respect of cutting in after passing anything on the road.

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An Unsolicited Testimonial CORRESPONDENCE.

A CAR'S EFFECT ON AN AUTHALLAN MOTORIST.

Our contemporary, The Autocrat, for September, states that a Spitfire has been sent to Kenya from a customer the following unsolicited testimonial:—

Three months ago I bought your car, then then, I have had no end of A hate-cage beginner, with the utmost idea of motors and motoring, a wholesome dread of the engine, and a profound belief in my own mechanical inequality. I tried to imitate the few lessons I was shown gave me, and then, with a trembling heart — — — I faced the world alone.

Before, pull, the area of business, and a life-long ambition, as to the mechanical mysteries of the motor, I was a complete ignoramus, and a profound belief in my own mechanical inequality. I tried to imitate the few lessons I was shown gave me, and then, with a trembling heart — — — I faced the world alone.

Walking most has led me to a better understanding of a city motor-car, and I have found that has discovered to me the hidden joys of a thoroughly good car.

The mere pleasure of owning a car, of sitting in the driver's seat, looking after it, and giving speech owning such because an obsession which has grown with me, and, the obtaining between of a demand for a car.

The joys of a sound and healthy full sleep are dampened by the anticipation of the morrow, and I wonder whether we ground the anchorage, and, if so, how we will get out of the mud. Then, the joys of mental anxiety is vanished by the nightmare of a mechanical breakdown, and the hatred of somebody's "Kaka" has vanished — everything is rosy. These good traits of clothes are now seen in all red and green, and every other garment which I possess, and I feel as a Gordon like unto their's. Before I was a pessimist, and, when—and I unhesitatingly say that the opinion will be with us when your interest matchless is changed, I am a small car to a way to the Zoo, as dead meat for the animals.

We are doing about ten gallons to the mile, and are hopeful that our Bank will stand the strain for at least four weeks yet.

We have not once had to actually carry the car anywhere, which fact I attribute to the fact that I am such an poor car is, for, in my opinion, I have been unlucky in a danger to be, if possible, avoided. Twice only have I had to be towed to go place when we had to be pulled, and twice when we forgot to turn the engine off, and only twice has she played, and only twice has she played "funeral" and she hooked into the gateposts, and once was pulled out, and, upon getting into a gutter, and shakingly removed them until removed by forman.

Generally speaking, she does all I ask and how to do, provided we only ask what she is expected to do. Our roads are not good, and, I suppose, more than our requirements satisfied by the homebreak pressure of our local roads, and, though in this regard truth was given in a recent issue of the Star not yet got back into the chaotic of your issues.

Altogether, the general outcome of our purchase has been all we hoped for, and, provided we have the luck to dodge a wicked bath, we are quite satisfied that everything for us will end in stark and flaming bankruptcy.

Yes you as thinks to make what use you like to this letter.

THE CAR FAR.

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

Sir,—I see that the Parish Town Council think of increasing the Car Tax by 50 per centum. Interestingly, think that before taking the step they will consider the matter fully carefully.

One of their arguments in favour of raising tax is that the tax has been to very low in comparison with that in other countries.

In South Africa, however, the tax is, I believe, practically the same as it is here, in fact I have been given to understand that very few's "Z" wheel tax, which would mean a 4s tax pay car per annum, and in regards the Indian Ocean roads, they are infinitely inferior to the roads here.

But to compare Kenya with other countries is ridiculous. In all other countries a Car or Motor Cycle, Cycle, Motor Cycle, Car, or there are other charges and more rapid modes of conveyance—such as trams, tubes, etc. Whereas here, owing to the distances between the business and residential areas, unless one owns some motor conveyance, one is forced to use a rickshaw, which costs one as much in time and trouble and probably more, than a motor vehicle would do.

In addition to this, the average owners of cars here (excluding the Government) have, I believe, been managed to purchase a car, probably with difficulty after much saving and economizing, and they run it with economy, and, I think, I may venture about going any long distance for pleasure, because of the wear and tear, the expense and the risk of petrol. To them people are additional tax of 50 per centum is a great burden.

The economical than motor vehicles rain the roads and should pay for their upkeep, and, I think, the amount of damage done to the roads by motor vehicles is compared with the damage done by strings of heavily laden ox carts with crooked wheels, and, I think, it is due to the motors of the roads as they are, and, I think, it is due to the question of taxing these vehicles I have mentioned, and, I think, forcing their owners to provide roads of which which are at least in alignment.

Finally, if the roads in Nairobi are to be made fit for motor traffic in the first place, they would not be made by taxing the automobiles. The Limers Road from Ngong to Limers Road, for instance, would probably cost a large amount to make very expensive, and, I think, if a person was put on to the road and before long the amount of traffic, which, which would use this road, will simply cheap up the product, and the income of the road will be in the same condition as it is now. The road to Mathaiga was a short while after it was made, and, I think, it will cheap here almost which play havoc with motor tyres and, in a series of danger to riders of motor cycles.

I am, Sir, F. PINTO

Nairobi, Dec. 12

From Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, comes news of the introduction of a new motor-car, known as Tipo, bid, which is stated to consist of a sedan of 4 cylinders, 1 litre, and, with an addition of 5 per cent. either and 1 per cent of capitalization, of alcohol.

It is rather surprising that, in spite of the fact that the spring wheel sidecar has not made great progress in this country, it is still the rage in Australia, where a sidecar chassis with a rigid wheel is fitted ready to an attachment.

REDUCED 1925 PRICES.

OF THE THE 2½ H.P.

B.S.A.

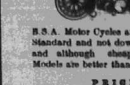
B.S.A. Motor Cycles are built up to a Standard and not down to a Price, and although cheaper, the 1926 Models are better than ever.

PRICE.

MOMBASA £78-0-0

NAIROBI £73-10-0

Sole Importers, NEWTONS, LTD., NAIROBI.



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Just make this experiment—install an entire new set of Champion Double-Ribbed Core Sparking Plugs in your motor car and note the improvement in acceleration.

Poor sparking plugs effect every part of the mechanism, even to the back axle.

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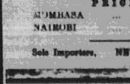

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Stop on the side of the road where you see the Gargoyle Mobiloil sign—the sign of Correct Lubrication—because there you "Will" or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations. This Chart of Recommendations shows the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for every car marketed in this country.

Remember: Ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil by the full title. It is not sufficient to say, "Give me a gallon of 'A' or 'BB.'" Demand Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" or Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB," or whichever grade is specified for your car in the Chart of Recommendations.

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD

Distributing Agents in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar:

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

CHANGES IN AMERICAN CAR DESIGN.

The Coming of the Light Six.

BALLOON TYRES ASSIST IN CREATING POPULARITY.

The Influence of Roads Over the Building of a car.

It is curious to note the change in various countries designs of motor cars. The American cars, as an instance, have changed perhaps more than those of European manufacture, mainly due to the development and refinement of the roads in the "States".

In the early days—indeed, up to a few years ago—the aim of American designers was to produce an engine that developed high power, and that was finally obtainable in a low cost, no effort was made to incorporate those little refinements which we have been accustomed to associate with European productions. Power was the prime consideration, and cylinder bores and stroke were utilised that were altogether out of proportion to the live weights that were required to be transported.

One often hears that American automobile designers cannot be compared with their European colleagues in the knowledge and practice of their science. This is entirely wrong, as has been frequently pointed out. American design has not lagged behind that of Europe for want of knowledge, for there is very little in automobile design to-day that is not known practically the world over. Local conditions, alone, have been the controlling factor. American engines have had to be high-powered because roads were bad; for the same reason chassis have been made sturdy and weighty. It has been, indeed, a vicious circle. that roads have demanded heavy chassis to withstand the strains and the jars; heavy chassis have demanded powerful engines, and power has been obtained with little regard for efficiency, for American cars must be low in initial cost—operating costs are in any case negligible.

American designers, therefore, did not design their distinctive type of car because they did not know better; their work was entirely governed by peculiar local conditions. This conscientious answer very logically the query why American cars have been such a success in East Africa. Clearly it has been because road conditions in the States and in this country have approximated each other.

Within the past few years a complete change has come over the situation. America has built elaborate concrete road systems, and with the exception of the remote country districts the entire States is honeycombed with good roads. The more progressive manufacturers have not been slow to take advantage of the refinement in the roads and since heavy chassis were no longer demanded by bad roads, in many latter-day cars weight has been cut down enormously. This has made possible the construction of smaller but more efficient engines which is but another way of saying that the Ford in American hands has shown a distinct leaning towards European minimalism.

But our S. African roads remain bad, and even if we for the development of the balloon tyre, it is doubtful whether America's new high-efficiency, light-weight car would be a success in this country. The jolts and jars of our roads transmitted through high-pressure tyres would prove to be too heavy a strain for the light chassis units.

The balloon tyre has saved the situation. People speak loudly of its advent as a revolution in the automobile industry, but they think of this revolution as applying mainly to existing cars, the truck, of course, is that which existing cars are made more comfortable in their riding by the fitting of low-pressure tyres the revolution is shown in the actual only appear in the new models. And this revolution—or, as you will, evolution—is of more significance to countries like Kenya where roads are bad, than in the States or Europe where great, paved arterial highways exist. The balloon tyre in the older countries is a luxury; in the African Colonies and dependencies it is a necessity.

Sir Herbert Austin, the famous English designer, states that our future cars must be very much lighter. It is ridiculous, he says, that their live weight-carrying capacity should be five cwt. of one to one cwt. of passengers. Much attention is paid to the right power weight ratio of a car, but little or no interest is shown in the dead to live-weight ratio, which is much more important.

The tendency of design, then, is plainly towards lighter construction. On the great road systems of England and America, lighter cars that carry as much live weight as their heavier predecessors, but at a much lower running cost, are possible; on our rough roads the operation of this type of car on high-pressure tyres would in the more kindly aspect, have to be considered as a risky experiment.

But balloon tyres, take the good roads with them, and because they swallow the million jolts that exist in every mile of South African road way, it may be said without exaggeration that they have smoothed out our rough roads into something very nearly approaching American and English concrete highways.

There are several examples of these light types of cars on the local market. One is the new light six Buick, which although only seventy-five per cent. as powerful as the bigger car, and many hundreds of pounds lighter, to duplicate the performances of the 30 h.p. Buick that, at the wheel, it is difficult to distinguish the difference between the two.

Another is the Studebaker which is rapidly making a name for itself in the Colony.

Coming to cheaper productions, the 1926 model Reiot Six is undoubtedly the most interesting. Here we have a car that weighs just over 2,000 lbs. and that is fitted with the smallest six cylinder engine manufactured in the United States. Even by specifications based on old standards, one might well be forgiven the judgment that such a light weight and small engined car would scarcely be the most suitable for use in East or South Africa. Yet on numerous road tests over the worst roads in the Western Province and North-West Cape, the Reiot Six, which is now fitted with balloon tyres as standard equipment, has time and again showed such an over-whelming superiority in its road performance over anything but more efficient, although higher-priced cars, that the motorist, fresh in the liveliness and the sheer effort, immediately sees a new type of car cannot help but be amazed at the sheer effort and strike made in American design.

A writer in the Cape Argus says:—"I have driven an Reiot Six from Clanwilliam to Cape Town—a distance of 120 miles—in five hours, which is an average speed of 24 miles an hour and the speedo either needle on an single occasion was above 45 miles per hour. Any motorist who has been over the Piquetberg—Clanwilliam road will agree with me in classing it as an amazing performance. Some people may argue that it was sheer luck that I did not encounter bad road, but the charge can be quickly answered, that I figure Six was steadier round every corner than a heavy high-pressure tyred car would have been at half the speed. The passengers experienced no discomfort and the return of the car to town there were no squeaks or loose rods. At an average of 30 miles an hour over this rough road the Reiot Six was safer and more comfortable to ride in than earlier types of cars at an average of 15 miles. And instead of 2,000 or more lbs. dead weight being required to transport 600 lbs. of live weight 2,000 lbs. only were necessary."

The use in the radiator of water containing a large proportion of mineral material causes deposits of iron, chalk and other minerals to collect on the inside of the water pipes and then results in overheating. These deposits can be removed by passing a strong but solution of washing soda into the radiator and allowing it to circulate for an hour or so. A pint of crystal soda dissolved in a gallon of water can be used, but it must not be left long in the cooling system. After using this cleaner, flush out the system with clean water.

Petrol Prices Elsewhere.

STABILISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The prices of petrol and oil to motorists in Kenya have always been a subject of discussion and comparison with the prices of these commodities elsewhere. The following table of prices now obtaining in South Africa will show what is the position in another part of the continent.

The proposed tender of the Prices sub-committee of the Colony to come to some arrangement about the stabilisation of petrol and oil. After some discussion, it was agreed that the minimum retail prices should be as follows:

PETROL

	£	s.	d.
1 gallon, measured ...	0	2	6
4 gallons, measured or in tin ...	0	10	0
8 gallons, measured or in tin ...	1	1	0

OIL

For Lease Supplies.

	£	s.	d.
1 gallon ...		5	6
2 gallons ...		3	0
3 gallons ...		2	6
4 gallons ...		2	0

Where the suppliers are beyond the range of free collect and complete delivery an extra charge will be made for haulage.

REASONABLE PROFIT.

"Many motorists who would rather pay a little more for their petrol on transactions in their own land, seem unable to see that the profit which is made on petrol by gangers in the Peninsula," said a motor trader with whom I discussed this question of retail prices.

"We are in business," he continued, "to make a living, and unless we receive some return on our investments—like any other class of business—we must go to the wall, as far too many people have done of late. The public must get rid of the idea that we are paid to attract patronage for other departments of our establishment—we sell petrol to make a reasonable profit on the money which we invest in it."

The prices for petrol and oil which I have quoted have been agreed to by all the garages in the Peninsula, and for the first time there is now some uniformity in retail petrol prices.

PREVENTING BALLOON TYRES SKIDDING.

Simple Adjustment for Inflation Pressures.

FEELING OF SECURITY.

For some considerable time the writer has been running a well-known light car equipped with 710 mm. by 115 mm. low-pressure tyres. The mileage covered with these tyres is now well close on 6,000, and the results are absolutely unknown to all appearances, so that as regards durability the results are perfectly satisfactory. Speaking for myself it also very good, particularly on the type of road surface which abounds in numbers, of smallish potholes, or, for instance, gravelly ruts in bad condition. The car being extremely light, however (the total weight with tools fitted is slightly over 11 cwt.), it does exhibit a tendency to pitch fore and aft when negotiating rough stretches. No shock absorbers are fitted.

Another somewhat unpleasant feature which most motorists will be attributed to the tyres—at any rate, in some instances—is the liability to sliding on slippery surfaces such as wet clay roads. The usual sliding is used advisedly, because the writer has never had a really bad skid. The effect is simply that the tail moves briskly sideways for perhaps two or three feet, but, given space, the movement can quite easily be controlled and corrected. It is, of course, most liable to occur when the road is very wet and corrugated, this setting up the pitching previously mentioned, and so reducing the adhesion of the tyre treads.

The symptoms of the car are perhaps more favible than those usually fitted, and after considerable thought it was decided that these, setting in conjunction with the large low-pressure tyres would produce any motion once started, that is, was the combined action between the front and rear part of the suspension system which moved under pitching in the first place, and lack of wheel adhesion in the second place. The obvious deduction was that if the periodicity of the tyres could be varied sufficiently to prevent them from setting in unison and with the springs, the problem would, at any rate, be well on its way to solution. It is of course, impossible that to fit shock absorbers would have proved the easiest and best method, but it would certainly not have been the cheapest.

Owing to the low weight of the car, the running pressures recommended for the tyres was only 10 lb. per sq. in. As a preliminary experiment, the writer tried the effect of running with the front tyres inflated to 16 lb. and the rear tyres to 20 lb. This proved to be a very slight improvement, but the sliding bug never was certainly absent as had no effect. As a second step, I went, the pressures were reversed; that is to say, the car was run with the rear tyres inflated to 16 lb. and the front, but, as was almost to be expected, this did not improve the road holding.

Finally, it was decided to try the effect of what might be termed diagonally equal inflation pressures. In order to do this, the set-side front tyre and near-side rear tyre were inflated to 20 lb. per sq. in., whereas the other diagonal pair were inflated to 16 lb. per sq. in. This difference in pressure was only slight, but it has proved very satisfactory. In fact, when trying the car with the pressures reversed for the first time, one would imagine that the shock absorbers had been fitted. Pitching would commence after negotiating a series of ruts or ridges, but would very rapidly be damped out, the power of the differing pressures with the corresponding differences in periodicity.

Furthermore, with the new system of pressures inflation, the tendency to sliding on greasy roads was reduced to a very marked extent.

A South African Opinion of Kenya.

PRAISE FOR THE R.E.A.A.A.

Mr. A. W. L. Ellis, the factory representative for Studebaker cars in Uganda, has just returned from a trip which has taken him through Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory, as far as Chagwe Arpes. Mr. Ellis visited Studebaker agents in these three Central African countries, and reports that the Studebaker is so popular in the regions bordering on the Equator as it is in the more temperate climes.

"Kenya Colony is a broad new country," said Mr. Ellis, "and the people have realised the value of motor transportation to such an extent that there is one car to every four European inhabitants—figures which are only parallel by California and Detroit for density of automobile ownership."

Mr. Ellis's opinion of Kenya roads will come as a surprise and a shock to South Africans. "The main roads in the dry season are fully 100 per cent. better than anything you have in the Union." he said. "Uganda roads are better still for native chiefs maintain every yard of them in thorough repair."

But we move in bridges. In Uganda and Kenya, rivers are bridged by light wood and bamboo structures which, although strong enough for the purpose, look so light that motorists coming to the country are chary of driving their cars on them.

Mr. Ellis has a word of praise for that live organisation—the South African Auto-mobile Association.

"My Chalton Petrol, the motor car of the mountains, is a wizard," said Mr. Ellis. "The country is adequately signposted, and one can obtain full information about the weather and road conditions in distant parts of the country by wiring the secretary at Nairobi."

Mr. Chalton Petrol was the first motorist to drive a car from Nairobi to Mongalla, in the Sudan, and is in hopes that his efforts that the R.E.A.A.A. is one of the most progressive bodies of its kind in the world. News arrived only yesterday that he had succeeded in driving a car from Nairobi to Nyasaland, which is, perhaps, the most difficult route stretch in the Cape to Cairo route.

Strange to say, this improvement could be noted even on comparatively smooth roads. The difference was so marked that the average running time from home to business—a route over half of Nairobi, consists of slippery London streets—was reduced in wet weather from 25 to 20 minutes. For more important jobs, the time saved, to the writer's knowledge, is the additional security, because nothing is more disquieting than the knowledge that if one should have to apply the brakes, the rapidity with which the skid is certain to result.

In the writer's tests, the experiences of other owner-drivers have been found to confirm the results obtained. One case in particular comes north quoting, the car owner concerned having a very powerful, and probably scoring over 50 per cent. which was fitted, on occasions of some 5 lbs. in addition. Although the pressure was made reverts from the light car on which the writer's tests were made, the general principle of diagonally equal inflation proved to be a marked improvement. The difference used in this case amounted to about 2 lb. per sq. in.

In order to set the types of the right pressures, a gauge is essential. An empty in sufficiently sensitive gauge, the old type pattern up to about 100 lb. being unsuitable for detecting pressure differences of a pound or two. Cost of the best gauge which the writer has used is the Schrader—of an Motor.

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20 MILES PER GAL. 25 MILES PER HOUR.

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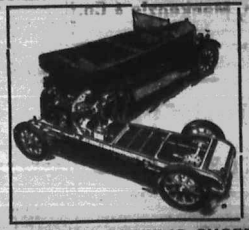

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His opinion of it.

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TO AFRICA in 13 HOURS

Leaving Croydon on Friday, Sept. 19th, at 6.0 a.m., Mr. Alan J. Cobham, in his De Havilland 50, flew to Tangier, North Africa, in 13 hours flying time, making only one stop—at Madrid, using Shell Spirit and Shell Motor Oil.

"Discussing his flight with a representative of "The Times" yesterday, Mr. Cobham said. . . . . He used British oil and petrol, supplied by the Shell Company, throughout, filling up at Madrid. It was essential to have the correct lubrication and spirit on such a flight."

"The Times," Sept. 22nd, 1924.

ON

SHELL AVIATION Spirit and SHELL MOTOR OIL

Smith, Mackenzie & Co.
AGENTS.

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

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (MAGAZINE SECTION).
Mombasa Times & Uganda Argus
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1924.

LUGGAGE ACCOMMODATION.

One of the most important points about a car, especially in countries such as the East African Territories, is the luggage carrying capacity; apart from the number of passengers, who can be conveyed. In discussions of the merits of any one car over another, the subject is rarely mentioned which can be understood when the parties are entirely new to motoring but when they are perhaps owners of their third or fourth car, their indifference to such an essential factor in travelling comfort is rather difficult to follow. The average car as sold in Kenya is of the five passenger touring variety and that is generally the limit of their carrying capacity — five passengers. Of course there is the luggage grid but how many of the cars are fitted with this accessory as standard? And every material known that it can spend quite enough in extras after taking delivery of his car without having to remedy what is clearly an omission in equipment. Moreover as the fitting of a luggage grid usually necessitates all extra number plate and tail lamp, surely it would be better to make such a grid a fixture and save needless expense. But even then there are many who do not like the idea of their luggage being carried on a luggage grid as their is always the possibility of it being lost even when protected by a water proof cover and a stout strap. If little foreboughts and only a minimum of expense on the part of the manufacturer would provide the necessary safe accommodation for luggage either by forming a well below the floor and on each side of the propeller shaft or fitting a locker large enough to house tools, a suit case, etc., on the back of the front seat squab. The top would be fast as so to form a table and the locker would be not away to permit of plenty of room for the passenger's legs and feet. Undoubtedly, luggage accommodation should be far more generous than is usual as should be the facilities for carrying spares and tools conveniently. Manufacturers always state that they are anxious to meet the real needs of our users, as soon as they discover what those needs are; surely there are urgent requirements in every country which would merit the immediate attention of designers.

PROSPECT OF LIGHTER CARS.

Discovery of a New Metal Alloy.

APPRECIABLE WEIGHT REDUCTION.

If we could cut the weight of our motorcars in half, what a remarkable revolution in motor construction and motoring it would make. For one thing, we would require much less powerful engines to do the same work, and that would mean much less running expenditure in the way of fuel. Such a possibility would now, however, appear to be looming in the future, if we may judge by the physical properties of a new aluminium alloy, the invention of a Swiss scientist, who is now seeking capital support in Europe for his invention.

I was given some particulars of this new development a few days ago, including the results of tests made both by the Department of Physics of the University of Zurich and by others, and the results recorded are so striking that I am sure motor engineers will be interested; in view of the possibilities which an alloy with such characteristics holds out. Speaking in round figures, although the alloy weighs only 10 per cent. more than aluminium, which, in itself, is approximately only one-third the weight of cast-iron, it is said to possess the strength of all but the very highest grades of steel.

If we assume that thickness and dimensions of parts and material remained as now, the reduction in weight of the metal parts of our cars should be well over 50 per cent. But, with greater strength in the material, smaller dimensions would be used, and the saving in weight should consequently, be greater still. Of course, other material than metal enters into some parts of our cars, but, when all is said and done, these portions only account for a comparatively small amount of the gross weight of the vehicle, and allowing for these other materials, the weight of which would not, of course, be affected, I do not think it is at all unreasonable to surmise a possible 50 per cent. reduction in car weight.

Now as to the metal itself. As I have stated, it is an aluminium alloy, but it differs from all other aluminium alloys in the fact that it is an all-metal alloy. In other words it is a mixture of aluminium, and other metals, of the nature of which I have not been informed, instead of the infusion into a batch of aluminium of chemical substances. Most of the high quality aluminium alloys of to-day contain magnesium, but there is no magnesium used, so that certain drawbacks in the use of this metal, are not present.

The material can be produced either as castings or in sheets, bars, etc., and, so far as castings are concerned, the inventor is making an experimental set of cylinder castings for the Maybach (Mercedes) engine. In casting ferrous castings—it is claimed that this benefits strength, which can be regulated at will, can be as high as 31½ tons per sq. in., whilst, in sheet or bar form, a tensile strength can be attained of just under 45 tons, which, it will be admitted, is very high. In castings, elasticity runs from 4 per cent. to 12 per cent. in 2 in., and in bar or sheet from 2.5 to 8 per cent. I was informed that these characteristics can be obtained as desired, with certainty, within 5 per cent.

Castings of this material are claimed to be harder than others and to be finelyer, whilst possessing superior heat-conducting qualities, which would appear to make it particularly suitable for engine work. The metal is stated to machine cleanly fast and to be perfectly uniform in texture. It can also be recast without loss in tensile strength, and shrinking has the same as has been given castings ring and have a uniform grain like cast steel, with a yield point of approximately 89 per cent., as against 28 per cent. to 40 per cent. to 40 per cent. of other metals. In sheets and bars it has a Brinnell hardness of 185-194, and can be rolled, drawn, pressed or forged, and heat up to 100 degrees when required, which another great advantage, which is claimed for it is that it has great resistance against sulphuric gases, and carbon dioxide, and it is stated that several pieces immersed in sea water for months together showed no signs of corrosion, so that it would appear to be also a rustless metal.

I am told that tests made at Stuttgart, in the German Government laboratories, with a sand casting, after annealing to a heat of 780 degrees centigrade, showed a tensile strength of just under 30½ per sq. in., with an elongation of 14.9 per cent. It is also stated that the cost does not greatly exceed that of aluminium.

At the possession of these characteristics, is correct, as they would appear to be, then this new alloy should be of very great utility in industry, and in no industry more particularly than in motor manufacture.

HENRY STUMBLE, in *The Motor*.

European Automobile Conditions

SURVEY BY AN AMERICAN TRADE ORGANISATION.

In a pamphlet issued by the U.S.A. National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the outcome of a recent European tour by the general manager of the organisation, it is stated that of the several countries visited the best field for American cars for the next two years should be England, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. High tariffs, exchange and luxury taxes make the market of France difficult to obtain, while Italy (apart from making good use) and Australia and Hungary are not able financially to buy very freely of motor products. The author admits that there are very well-made and meritorious European cars, but, because of the small home market, the makers are unable to get into big production that brings down costs. Their expense of distribution is, in the author's opinion, high.

Production of the 90 (in another place in the pamphlet the number of manufacturers is given as 150) British manufacturers in 1923 was approximately 68,000 cars and 12,000 trucks, with Fords 10,000 and Overlands 1,000 in addition. This year's production is estimated to exceed 100,000.

The numbers of cars registered in the different European countries are stated to be as follow:

	Private Cars.	Population.
France	375,000	39,000,000
Switzerland	20,000	3,800,000
Germany	120,000	60,000,000
Holland	30,000	6,000,000
Belgium	60,000	7,000,000
England	483,000	35,600,000

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COMPARE the specification of any model of the "Trusty Triumph" with that of any other make. Observe its completeness to the smallest detail.

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4.hp. "s-d" model with acetylene lamp ...	2,100
3½h.p. "r" model—electrically equipped ...	2,200
3½h.p. "l-s" model—electrically equipped.	1,800
3½h.p. "l-s" model with acetylene lamp ...	1,730
3½h.p. "l-w" model with acetylene lamp ...	1,230

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THE FULL CASTE.

THE PRINCIPALS

Standing—Pirates, J. B. Wetherell; Mabel, Louie Kendall; Pirate King, Leonard Wood; Ruth, Anna Thornham.
Seated—Samuel, J. A. Whitworth; Major-General, R. C. S. Austin; Sergeant of Police, Day Williams.

MAJOR-GENERAL AND DAUGHTERS.

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THE POLICE.

THE ORCHESTRA.

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FINE SELECTION.

"FUMSUP" HANDKERCHIEFS.

6 beautifully coloured and embroidered Handkerchiefs depicting "Fumsup" in different studies. **Sha. 6/75 per box.**

No. 2034. Irish Finest Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs, daintily embroidered with reproduction Fillet Lace at corners.

6 for Sha. 10/50

CROWN.

Shape as sketch in Polished Nickel finish frame. A distinctly attractive frame.

No. 1	3½ x 2½	Post Card	Sha. 2/50
No. 2	4½ x 3½	Cabinet	Sha. 3/50
No. 3	6 x 4½	Imperial	Sha. 4/50

We now stocking a new range of artistic Photo Frames in several styles

LADIES PRINTED CREPE DE CHINE HANDKERCHIEFS.

In wonderful new colourings. Black Satin Gold Bead, Cream Gold Bead, Gilt, Fawn, Jade, Mole Mustard, Plum, Purple, Sage. Scalloped Edge **Sha. 2/50 each**

LADIES' PRINTED GEORGETTE HANDKERCHIEFS.

Write Ground. Printed in Sage, Jade, Royal, Cerise, Coral, etc. **Sha. 1/50 each**

PRINTED JAP SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

In Jaza designs. Copper, Royal, Jade, Petunia, etc., **Sha. 1/95 each.**

"ASCOT."

Hammered Metal in Antique Silver finish. Shape exact to top sketch strong Chain, clip and supports to each.

No. 1	3½ x 2½	Post Card	Sha. 3/50
No. 2	4½ x 3½	Cabinet	Sha. 4/50
No. 3	6 x 4½	Imperial	Sha. 4/50
No. 4	6½ x 5½	Promenade	Sha. 6/-
No. 5	10 x 8		Sha. 7/50

LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

1430. Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs with daintily embroidered corners. 6 assorted designs in a box. **Sha. 6/50 per box.**

LADIES' SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

D 123. Beautiful quality, 6 assorted designs in a box. **Sha. 12/50 per box.**

THE FARMERS WATCH.

Made expressly to stand up to Colonial conditions. Rough usage will not harm its steady movement. Shape as sketch on left. Hunter style, with plain or hunting dial. Lever movement, non-magnetic. A wonderful watch at the price. **Sha. 50/-** Can also be supplied in full hunter at the same price.

THE COLONIAL WRIST WATCH.

A well made reliable time-keeper in strong nickel case. Fully Jewelled with splendid movement. **Sha. 30/- each.**

THE "DORIO" WRIST WATCH.

A wonderful little timekeeper, produced at a low price. Luminous dial and hands. Thoroughly reliable in every way.

Note the Low Price. Sha. 12/50 only

DOREEN PEARLS.

We are now stocking these wonderful Pearls in two qualities. **Sha. 30/-** and **42/-**. They are without exception the most beautiful reproduction Pearls obtainable. Each Pearl being perfect in shape, in colour and lustre.

No. 1 DOREEN PEARL NECKLACE.—16in. long with Gold Clasp. **Sha. 30/-**

No. 2 DOREEN PEARL NECKLET.—16in. long, choice quality. Each Pearl perfectly matched. Gold clasp, in handsome Morocco Case, as sketch. **Sha. 42/-**

OUR FAMOUS GUINEA PEARL NECKLET.

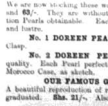
A beautiful reproduction of real Pearls. Length 24in. Each Pearl graduated. **Sha. 21/-.** Also an excellent reproduction at **Sha. 10/50**

"SQUARE PIRATE." CLOCK.

Seamless Metal case. Finish resembling Platinum. Bold White Dial, distinct Hands and Figures. 30 hrs ave. no ver sent, no noon alarm one-half second hand. **Sha. 18/50 each.**

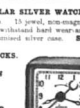
SQUARE SERVICE CLOCK.

An extremely handsome clock for general use. Seamless Metal Case. Silver Dial with Jade Numerals and Hands. 30-hour movement. Continuous Alarm with convenient silencing switch. Illustration half actual size. **Sha. 25/- each.**



RECTANGULAR SILVER WATCH, 13.

Similar to sketch. 15 jewel, non-magnetic lever movement, will withstand hard wear and usage. Fitted in plain nickel silver case. **Sha. 130/- guaranteed**



BIG BEN CLOCKS.

Sha. 30/-

BABY BEN CLOCKS.

Sha. 25/-

DAINTY ALABASTER CLOCKS.

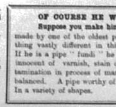
Sha. 11/50 each.

All make ideal and useful gifts.

"OF COURSE HE WILL LIKE A "BEN WADE"!

Suppose you make him a gift of a "Ben Wade" Pipe?

made by one of the oldest pipe makers of the day. There is something vastly different in this pipe—a perfectly natural Briar bowl. If he is a pipe "fiend" he will appreciate the merits of this pipe—immunity from nicotine, stain or "dope." Guaranteed free from contamination in process of manufacture. Cool, Sweet and beautifully balanced. A pipe worthy of your choice. **Sha. 10/50 and 21/- each.** In a variety of shapes.



"SQUARE RASCAL."

Illustrate one-half actual size. Seamless Metal Case. Platinum finish, bold dial and distinct numerals. 30-hour movement, with intermittent alarm, with convenient silencer of a charming little timepiece. **NOTE PRICE, Sha. 21/- each.**

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

"EVERY CUSTOMER A GUEST"

GOVERNMENT & HEALTH OF EUROPEANS.

Nakuru & Eldoret Claims.

A lively debate ensue in the Legislative Council on Wednesday arising out of a question by Mr. O'Donovan during the Committee stage of the Appropriation Ordinance. In reply to the question, the Colonial Secretary intimated that the question of grants to the Eldoret and Nakuru hospitals was still under consideration, of Government, but the principle involved required careful consideration and if the Government decided to give assistance the matter could be dealt with by supplementary estimates.

After a short adjournment of the House, Mr. O'Shea, on resuming, moved the reduction of the Medical Officer's vote by £100. He said the Government promised to get into the matter over three months ago. The Government must be aware that the European communities in Nakuru and Eldoret were making a great struggle to maintain the medical services in those districts, and made a very reasonable request for a contribution by Government to the services. They were asked to submit reports. These reports had been in possession of Government for some time. Government now objected to make any contribution because it insisted of the principle of the responsibility of Government responsibility for the health of the European population in the country.

A WARNING.

Captain Cosby, under support ing the motion, did not know whether the Government realized the serious nature of the responsibility of the health of the European population. He pointed out that hospitals in England were supported by voluntary contributions. Sir Ali Bin Salim Member for Rift Valley had put up a very reasonable case. The Committee. A sum of £200 for Nakuru and a sum of £200 for Eldoret had been asked for and he hoped the Government would provide the money. It was a matter of time, it was only fair to warn the Government that if they did that would unendedly be demands from other areas in the Colony for like assistance. He did not see that there was any question of principle involved. In making the contribution, they could say quite definitely that they did not recognise that they were bound to look after the individual health of the European.

Lord Delamere, in supporting the motion, said he was sorry he was not intended as a vote of censure on the P.M.O. (Hear, hear).

The Colonial Secretary added that he wished to thank the P.M.O. from Mombasa. The P.M.O. had already reported on the question of principle and figures had been obtained direct from Nakuru and Eldoret with regard to these hospitals and he would like to look into the matter further. He thought that the matter be left over until a later stage of the estimates.

Mr. O'Shea stated that in view of this statement he wished to withdraw the motion. In doing so, he pointed out that he had no intention of embarrassing the Medical Officer, and that the request was made to the Government when two alternative positions to obtain medical service.

At a later stage in the discussion of a vote of £100 to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the importance of the growing of imported shewed Cambridge. Cosby asked what steps were being taken at this grant. They had heard a lot about the growing of a reference to the supposed grant to horticulture.

Mr. T. O'Shea advanced the opinion that possibly the Government was the Government had made up their mind as to an agricultural policy but had not made it their minds as to a Medical policy for the country and it was about time they did.

The Principal Medical Officer, in the Legislative Council today, described the position of the nursing staff at Mombasa Hospital as very serious.

Mr. Ali, Member for Mombasa, said the situation at the Port, Mombasa, was very critical.

Mr. Wright, Member for Mombasa, said the situation at the Port, Mombasa, was very critical.

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Mr. Wright

NAIROBI TAUGHT COMES OUT.

Eye-opener in the Pirates of Penzance.

A NIGHTLY OVATION.

A great number of bold spirits visited the Theatre Royal during the week to learn what Nairobi talent could offer in the staging of "The Pirates of Penzance." Lady Corydon was there on the opening night with a "house party" and expressed herself more than delighted with the performance.

Nationalities both on Thursday and last night were either well known or Government circles. There are two likely reasons for their double attendance. One is that artists on the first night were concerned, so much so that they believe these eyes and ears they came again. Another—a safe supposition that they sought a decided opinion whether the Company are worthy of introduction to the Royal visitors as an advertisement of local talent.

As for letter query the Company earned a decisive affirmative, and it may be taken for granted that if the Duke and Duchess of York can fit the Pirates in with their Nairobi programme the suggestion will be given first. Those who came to criticise remained to applaud, and to help in half a dozen curtains curtain calls at the close, and to voice the general opinion of "Bally, why didn't you have dreamt that the Good Lord has blessed Nairobi with gifts like this?"

And again: "What need to bring on professional companies when our home-grown product is so rich as this?"

HOME MADE.

It needs to be said, in admiration of the effort, that everything about "The Pirates of Penzance," but the opera itself, is Nairobi-made. Most of the forty-five on the stage had never been on a stage before. The many whispers that many never dreamt they could sing and the theatres were the most surprising feature of the performance. It is probable there are some more lights hid under bushels round about. The triumph of the Pirates will avail to invitation to emerge.

The leading part, Sunky was shot on the coast of Comorail" in the first act and the "Russian Bear" in the second, was undertaken by Bertie Bertelsen and J. Michael Mitchell. Even the moon, which is the most wonderful moon ever made since Genesis, was Mr. Bertelsen's moon. One had thought it Kenya beyond the reputation of this versatile little lady.

The contralto and the prima was astonishingly well-disposed of by Nairobi-made by Sheila Poynter-Jones and Madame Vanessa. The contralto contrast was Laura Kendall, for strength, was the premier Mabel Lucie Nobody seen to London even for the undoing of the chorus in Gilbert. They were made, every ballet and shtick, by the Company, out of Nairobi.

The orchestration? Miss Mannish is that. And the conductor? E. M. Ley, whose orchestra was another revelation. The make-up, such as that of the Major-General, unbelievably unlike R. C. A. Annis, was every bit and well home-inspired.

THE SECRET.

Those who have heard "The Pirates," and those on the waiting list who have heard the first rehearsal issue of the show, will wonder what was the secret of such a company above a concert.

Again the answer appears. Nairobi only to count that supposition is a mistaken one. Nairobi may in the past be as up the country as the Pirates of Penzance (and that is a long distance from Nairobi) but the common belief that the green-eyed monster is the sire of a thing ever to allow a local company to keep together. And the climatic fear—

Brian Aos McLennan's "Pirates of Penzance" Executive is most true. It is to last, through some future months, an amicable amicable under the stun discipline of Mr. A. G. S. Annis-Burham, who never a greatness in history who not one kind the one hand and—there has not been no mention of a mutiny.

Miss Irene Mannish's amazing coaching—the musical direction of a Pulitzer opera is a foundation task—was met with unstinted good humour and the determination to excel, by one and all.

The demands of Mr. E. M. Ley above was never a true-comic who was not a terrible taskmaster—only draw the baptism of that fine orchestra sinner together.

And the months of pulp satisfaction, of rehearsing, of grouping, of practice, of anything save repository, by Mrs. Ingham-Jones only wound up the Company to greater good-fellowship and love of their fidelity to ideal.

So all those organisers desires, and the open through not the unexpected with them in the near-amateur "Pirates of Hoist Undertaking.

Then you have an answer. Those who green the result with their acclamations were have now all been made aware. It deserved to be cried from the roof of the Royal.

"The Pirates of Penzance" is a Nairobi Production.

Laura Kendall, of course, is an accredited favourite on the concert platform, and is considered to learn now her uncommon range and quality of singing fitted into opera as a delightful contrast to her a polished actress. Hard action the first night would have detected a little tendency to sing flat on the upper, but that was practically conquered last night. Nothing could have been more delightful than her "Poor Wand'ring One," and the hymn said so.

A little lady who is going to be heard from back the social but unpleasant part of Edith. Another discovery by the Company—Valerie Fraser Palmer. Miss Fraser-Palmer, was Mabel McDonald, Helen Norman, Maude Evidon, Margaret Maxwell, Marion Burnham, Iris Stuart, Winnie Hanley, Violet Jones, F. V. Powell, C. B. Mortimer, R. Boyd, M. W. Collier, W. May, J. Bell, J. Bertelsen, R. F. V. Armstrong, R. W. McDonald, J. C. D. Hope, F. H. Webber.

Pirates: W. B. King, J. Jones, J. Michael Mitchell, J. Bertelsen, C. J. Gilmore, F. V. Powell, F. Harwood, E. G. Nichols, T. Palmer.

Then the orchestra. It has not previously been appreciated in the Colony. That was the universal suggestion. Its musicians were: Violins: Mr. R. A. Hawkins (1st Violin), Mrs. M. J. Coates, Mr. D. J. E. Gladin, Mr. G. H. Gabbott, Viola, Mr. J. A. Watson, Violin, bigger F. Coates, Mr. M. Duxbury, Clarinets, Mr. W. Gabbott, Mr. R. Ley, Mr. J. Flute, Mr. W. J. Bowler; Bassoon Mr. H. E. Goodship; Percussion Mr. H. M. Ley; Cornet Mr. Massiah, L.R.A.M. All glory to their conductor E. M. Ley.

THE PRINCIPLES.

In the general survey of a triumph where everybody was the hero of the show, the very everybody, the principals must come in for less detail than they deserved. All another occasion serves. One thing is certain, that nearly every time was the authority expected to be the Pirates of Penzance, Nairobi-produced. Then it is to that H. C. S. Annis-Burham, who was Sunky and was head to a friend.

Page in every number of his capacity. Mr. Annis-Burham's very perhaps more than anybody's own perhaps his fine bandering of highest nobility for that and the very beautiful and the very Frederick H. Whitehead, who Mabel Lucie Kendall. As the Pirate King he honoured Wood was better than the concert platform ever heard him, and J. Michael Mitchell as Samuel, his lieutenant, was voice-perfect and has probably the best whispering voice in the acting of his part since the first nightly.

J. B. Wilbraich has a remarkably sweet tenor, of the quality that blended perfectly with Laura Kendall in such gems as "Why must you have you, and you admirable." In example, "Oh, is there not one maiden left?" W. King as the pirate James, showed a quality of acting and singing that will stand him into bigger parts—for the company will only be as the 'Pirates' Royal later on.

Who knows but that Gilbert and Sullivan will have conjectured that the finding of a lesson to render in the part of the Sergeant of police—perhaps the most popular part in the opera through not the singer—would be an obstacle to the production of "The Pirates." Good news are rare, and the Sergeant's song demands a Rudnad Barring-ton. Very fortunately the problem fell upon Day Williams, a Welsh gentleman—and a Welsh singing voice is a voice indeed—who is quite nearly arrived in Kenya. Day Williams is not his excellent chorus of policemen brought the house down in "When the foeman bares his steel," and the hymn took the two broken note in "The policeman's lot," as one in a thousand years. Day Williams with some apparatus for producing the Gilbertian policeman's rotundity of person the Company's stage will achieve yet better general effect.

Laura Kendall, of course, is an accredited favourite on the concert platform, and is considered to learn now her uncommon range and quality of singing fitted into opera as a delightful contrast to her a polished actress. Hard action the first night would have detected a little tendency to sing flat on the upper, but that was practically conquered last night. Nothing could have been more delightful than her "Poor Wand'ring One," and the hymn said so.

A little lady who is going to be heard from back the social but unpleasant part of Edith. Another discovery by the Company—Valerie Fraser Palmer. Miss Fraser-Palmer, was the pirate maid of all work. What is yet one more proving that this "crowd" is going to be uncommonly rich. Other Amateurs: Mrs. Ingham-Betty King as "Kate" and Jean Mitchell as "Mary" and Jean Torrie, Mr. Fred Bennett, Mr. R. F. V. Armstrong, R. W. McDonald, J. C. D. Hope, F. H. Webber.

Pirates: W. B. King, J. Jones, J. Michael Mitchell, J. Bertelsen, C. J. Gilmore, F. V. Powell, F. Harwood, E. G. Nichols, T. Palmer.

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CHILDRENS BOOKS
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ALL SAINT'S, NAIROBI.

Sunday, Dec. 21.
7.30: Holy Communion.
9.00: Morning Prayer, Sermon by Holy Communion.
10.30: Morning Prayer, Sermon by Holy Communion.
6.30: Evensong. Collection at day for the New Build-ing Fund.

Tuesday, 5.30 p.m.: United Prayer.

Wednesday, 7.00 a.m.: Holy Communion.

XMAS EVE.
11.30: Holy Communion.
Thursday: Xmas Day
6.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.: Morning Prayer, followed by Holy Communion.

Order of Service for the Unveiling of the Tablet and the Dedication of the Bells.

Sunday, Dec. 21, at 9.30.
Hymn: "Ye love the place of all Lord."
Dedication of Tablet by the Bishop.
Lady Corydon speaks and unveils the tablet.
Unveils the Tablet.
Last Post is sounded.
Silence for one minute.
Reveille is sounded.
Hymn: "Ye Christian Pressgangs, rejoice at to-day."
Dedication of Bells by the Bishop.
Bells rung for eight minutes.
Blessing.
Choir and Clergy return to Church.

W. J. WEBBER.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

Next Sunday: Masses at: 7.15 and 8.30 a.m. (Sermon at both Masses).
Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5.30 p.m.
Next Wednesday: Xmas Eve, Confessions the whole afternoon, till 10 p.m.
Xmas Night First Bell at 11.30 p.m.
High Mass at 12 sharp.
Xmas Day: Low Masses at 7.30 and 8.30 a.m. Benediction immediately after the last Mass.
P. Rudnad, C. ss.

NAKURU
There will be Holy Mass at 9.30 on Xmas Day, Dec. 25.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

Services on Sunday, Dec. 21.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.: Children's Service.
10.30 a.m.: Matins.
6.30 p.m.: Evensong.
Services during the week.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion, daily.
5.30 p.m.: Evensong, daily.
At Evensong on Tuesday there will be a Preparation Service for Christmas Communion.

SERVICES OF CHRISTMAS DAY.
7.0 a.m.: Holy Communion.
8.0 a.m.: Holy Communion with Hymns.
This will be the principal Service for the Parish of Christmas Day.
6.30 p.m.: Carol Service with short address to Children.

Baby Camp Postponed.
Mrs. Dunbar, District Commissioner, has the Girl Guide Commissioner that through illness the Girl Guide Camp at Kibwezi, which was to start on Dec. 26 or 27, Kibwezi has been postponed.

THE GARDEN

(REV. LEONARD P.R.H.S., [illegible])

Written under the auspices of the KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Subscription, Sh. 10/- to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 27, Nairobi.

THE COMING SHOW.

I hope that Saturday the 20th is going to be another bad Letter day in the annals of the K. H. S. The Hon. Secretary tells me there are still a few entries which have not paid their subscription for this year. The K.H.S. pays for the Show, and it is July So no entries in and have not already done so, to pay up before the first of January, or I moment does not need the help of much individual member is a member of the society belonging to the Society and it is because the K.H.S. wants to know how many members there are. I need hardly make yet another appeal to members to bring their friends to join. It is natural work that counts and personal work that is successful. I think I have only one such friend, namely, young Jim Hunter, who is joyfully to join. I should especially like to see more Native members of the K.H.S., if they are still round the country, they will count the expense. We appreciate the subscriptions, but we also all the help we have from the Natives. It is a pity to do a quarter of what it might be, but it is better to do something than nothing. Let us be more in the present increasing confidence. I want members to feel that the membership as well as retain the interest in the Society. Let us all be more enthusiastic that have ever been.

TO EXHIBITORS.

"Let you get ready your vases, your flowers, your fruit, your vegetables, your cakes, your jams, your jellies, your dressing, your cooking stoves, your fuel, your cooking pots, your pots, your pans, your water, your water-pots, your water-jugs, your water-jugs, your water-jugs

The Week's Weather.

Following is the weather report for the week ending 19th December supplied by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture:—

Station.	Rainfall Inches.	Station.	Rainfall Inches.
Abb River (Lumbwa Estate)	0.00	Lumbwa	0.00
Fort Hall (Dimbeth)	0.21	Nairobi	0.00
Kericho (District)	0.24	Naivasha	0.00
Kisii (District)	1.27	Nakuru	0.00
Limoru (Karangi Coffeeville)	0.37	Narok (Masai)	0.00
Lumbwa (Elgeiyo)	0.02	Nyeri (Agricultural)	0.47
Machakos (District)	0.97	Nyeri (Station)	0.00
Mau Summit	0.01	Rumu (Forest Station)	0.21
Nairobi (Dept. of Agriculture)	0.00	Ruiru (Forest Station)	0.00
Naivasha (Gorodale)	0.00	Thika (Kitale)	0.54
Nakuru (Njoro Farm)	0.00	Uia (Kilima Kiu)	0.30
Nyeri (District)	0.00	Kedi (Masindi)	0.30
Ruiru (Forest Station)	0.21		
Thika (Kitale)	0.00		
Uia (Kilima Kiu)	0.54		
Kedi (Masindi)	0.30		

TEMPERATURE

Station	Max	Min.	Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Fort Hall	79	50	81	50
Limoru	70	51	72	49
Lumbwa	78	52	80	50
Machakos	80	57	82	56
Nairobi	74	57	77	55
Naivasha	69	48	70	45
Nakuru	76	52	78	49

Jockey Club of Kenya

Nairobi New Year Races

THURSDAY and SATURDAY
1st January, 1925 3rd January, 1925.

FIRST RACE 12-30 P.M.

Luncheon will be served on the Course.

East African Derby and Kenya Grand National.

K. A. R. BAND

The Jockey Club Ball at the New Stanley Hotel at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd January.

THE KENYA JAZZ BAND.

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Tyres. 100.
Shgs Tubes. 15.
Shgs

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NAIROBI.

THE COUNTRY CRICKET CUP.

Bright Play at Gymkhana.

The local Cricket Derby—the second semi-final in connection with the country cup—between Gymkhana and Parklands was played during the week-end, the former's ground.

Gymkhana batted first Rhodes and Morris opened the operations a pair. Steady play ruled for a time, and runs came between finishing the bowling to his liking played with a good forward drive. The half century appeared on the board with three two still together. But, between 50 and 60 Morris, 37, at which total Rhodes was cleverly caught by Flint the last named falling as he did so. This effort was applauded to be followed a little later with applause for Blyth, who had contributed a well played 45.

Miller partnered Morrick but only a single had been added when Morrick, in attempting a stroke similar to that by Rhodes, was likewise taken by Flint, whose catch was again applauded. Morrick's 28 also came in for its meed of praise. The score stood at 99-5 96. With Smith and Miller together more runs were forthcoming; in fact for a time they had a mastery over the bowling. Frequent changes were made but to no purpose. The hundred was hoisted and 150 passed without opposition, and at 180 odd for 2 the ten interval was taken.

A TRANSFORMATION.

On returning the score was taken to 172 when Smith was out for yet another well-played 42. Fenwick now joined Miller and the score was gradually increased. The second century appeared and a new lad was promptly called into play. With only three wickets down, it almost seemed that the "Gymmies" were destined to put up a record score for the Club, Fenwick was a new ball assumed to spell (and spin) destruction.

But only two additional runs Fenwick was out for 13, and 16 runs later the 5th wicket fell Miller, who had played a good all-round innings, was sixth man out, and the top scorer for his side with 64 to his credit. The score at this juncture was 227-6-64. The remaining four wickets only produced 17 runs, and the innings closed for 244.

Schofield for Parklands came out with the remarkable bowling analysis of 8 wickets for 70 runs. Allen took 2 for 11.

Full of wickets: 97-1, 99-2, 172-3, 202-4, 218-5, 227-6, 232-7, 234-8, 237-9, 244-10.

Parklands compiled 229. Thornton had 66.

Gymkhana went in again and made a respectable first innings total.

GYMKHANA WIN ON FIRST INNINGS.

The Country Cricket Cup match between Parklands and Gymkhana which was played over the week-end, resulted in a win for Gymkhana by 31 runs on the first innings, the scores being Gymkhana 244 and Parklands 229.

A report of the first portion of the game appeared in the East African Standard yesterday. The Parklands batsmen hardly lived up to expectations the best scorer being Thornton 66, Higgins 30 and out, Allen 30 and Campling 27. Schofield, who usually plays a very reserved game, let out at the wrong moment and lost his wicket in consequence, whereas he and Higgins might have held up the bowlers time and compiled the needed 31 runs.

Fenwick took four wickets to 84 runs and Proctor three for 57. Only one Parklands man was bowled, six were caught, two cut out, and one stumped.

Gymkhana's second innings run home 165 runs but they were not dismissed until nearly the time for closure to be drawn, and the match was therefore decided on the first innings.

African Football Association.

REPORT OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the council of the African Football Association of Kenya, 1924/25 season was held at the Municipal Council Chambers on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1924.

Present: Messrs. Ward, M. L. Field James, Capt. R. F. Rainford, Messrs. J. Gibbs, G. H. Booth, W. R. Rambeau, D. Chalmers, M. Durda, G. L. Mapp, A. B. Barney, Dr. Arthur using the Hon. Secretary in attendance.

Capt. Rainford was asked unanimously to take the chair.

Mr. C. M. Gibbs proposed and Mr. Booth seconded that as the minutes had been circulated by all members they should be passed as read-carried.

Under the heading Correspondence the following matters were brought forward.

(a) *Letter to Referees' Association*: re: default by Referees. Mr. Gibbs proposed and Mr. Rambeau seconded that the list of Referees who have failed to referee the matches to which they had been appointed should be submitted to the Kenya Branch of Association Referees. Carried.

(b) Letter from Dr. Arthur—proposed by Mr. Gibbs seconded by Capt. Rainford that a suitable reply be sent to Dr. Arthur regretting that this Association's finances did not permit of the acceptance of this liability but that if Dr. Arthur desired the trophy he would be made to charge gate money to defray cost of transport, but that it must be borne in mind that the Nakuru Police visited Kenya recently they had not asked for the extension of this privilege, but rather that it was thought fair for it was not possible for this Council to pay assurances required by Dr. Arthur as to visit in relation but that in view of the financial condition of the Council this year this Council would have to reconsider the decision to accept entries from outside teams for the Arthur Cup, and the Police should or other knock out competition; the Maxwell Cup being excepted for Prize competition. Proposed by Mr. Durda seconded by Capt. Rainford that the Council should be made in the present arrangement. Carried.

It was proposed by Capt. Rainford seconded by Mr. C. M. Gibbs that the Hon. Secretary should prepare an extra medal for the Arthur Cup, in preference, for issue to Lubbock Adcs. Carried.

Captain Rafford had submitted adverse reports upon the ground of the Lumbwa and Kericho 11 teams.

It was proposed by Mr. Gibbs seconded by Mr. Durda that a communication be forwarded to the Right Hon'ble Lord Delamere notifying him of the report and requesting him to cause the necessary improvements to be made, that all teams be circulated and advised as to their playing fields into proper order, etc., etc., a copy of Mr. Gibbs being forwarded for their information.

Under the item on the agenda about honorary it was proposed by Mr. Chalmers seconded by Mr. Durda that all matches act down for the 24th inst. should be played on the 23rd instead.

It was proposed by Capt. Rainford seconded by Mr. Durda that membership be extended to all Europeans at a cost of Sh. 5/- and a further charge of Sh. 10/- for which a Season Ticket would be issued and the member would receive a list of all fixtures.

On the proposal of Mr. Durda seconded by Mr. Mapp it was decided that European ladies accompanying members should be admitted free of charge.

A further proposition by Mr. Rambeau, seconded by Mr. Chalmers that this membership be extended to Africans at a cost of Sh. 2/- but that such membership should include the privilege of free ad mission to all matches throughout the season, was carried.

HUNTER ACQUITTED OF CHARGES.

Judgment in the Cotter Case.

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

In the case of Mr. C. Cotter, the Nairobi Magistrate delivered the following judgment yesterday:—

C. Cotter is charged with attempting to export trophies, namely a pair of elephant tusks and a pair of rhinoceros horns which are alleged to have been obtained in contravention of the game laws, punishable under Section 9.

On the question of the identity of the ivory and the horns I am satisfied that both are the same alleged to have been illegally obtained. It is alleged that the elephant and the rhinoceros were shot by a Mr. Fraser, a visitor to Kenya who was being conducted on a big game hunt by the accused, and it said to have no license either for elephant or rhinoceros.

The defence on this point is that the accused, who had applied licenses for both, killed both, although it is admitted that Fraser may have put some shots in also.

The two parties agreed to go and shoot the rhino and that he was absent from camp for a considerable time.

With regard to the elephant, accused stated that he went away to Nairobi and came back very quickly and found elephants. He then went ahead to the place of Mr. Cotter, who also had a special license, and they went together run on and met Fraser and accused's son. Fraser did not shoot. The horns produced belonged to the elephant.

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The defence on this point is that the accused, who had applied licenses for both, killed both, although it is admitted that Fraser may have put some shots in also.

The two parties agreed to go and shoot the rhino and that he was absent from camp for a considerable time.

As regards the rhinoceros the accused states that his son, W. C. Cotter, and Fraser went up on horseback, saw a rhinoceros near camp, and shot it twice, wounding it. Fraser and Cotter then run on and met Fraser and accused's son. Fraser did not shoot. The horns produced belonged to the rhinoceros.

With regard to the elephant, accused stated that he went away to Nairobi and came back very quickly and found elephants. He then went ahead to the place of Mr. Cotter, who also had a special license, and they went together run on and then followed the animals. Fraser did not shoot. Fraser followed accused, taking with them the horns of the rhinoceros. These native states that they did not see accused and that Fraser shot the elephant.

Accused says that his son and Fraser went together and on coming up to the elephants, the other three stayed up a tree, accused remaining on the ground. He and C. W. Cotter both shot at the elephant with the best tusks and killed it. It is quite possible that Fraser, who was by the tree, hit it before he did it. Accused and C. W. Cotter examined the elephant to see which had given the fatal wound and then accused went to after the other six elephants, thinking one must be wounded.

It must be noted that Cotter, and the Mayo witness appear to be without a note of the shot C. Cotter as well as the note he secured from the District Commissioner at Meru. This is a point in favour of accused's statement.

The story told by accused is a feasible one and is supported by the native witness seeing him.

The evidence is too conflicting to warrant a conviction and I acquit the accused.

The other legal points raised by Counsel for the defence consequently do not arise.

Mr. Joel's Team.

EIGHT WICKET WIN OVER TRANSVAAL.

[TURCOCO SEVEN'S ABSENT.]

Joel's team beat the Transvaal by eight wickets. The Transvaal scored 109 Kennedy taking 5 wickets for 46 and Parker 4 for 26.

The Transvaal total 254 for the two innings, of which Dunne made 118 Joel's team afterwards knocked up ten runs for 2 wickets.

A LETTER FROM PARIS.

The American Loan to Stabilise the Franc.

ANATOLE FRANCE'S MEMORY.

The Night Adventures of an Artist's Chaffeur.

(From Our Own Correspondent "Gerome.")

Paris, Nov. 1.

The question of finance, which is the opinion of many prophets was to constitute the stumbling block of the present Government, has so far presented no insurmountable difficulties. The reasons subsidised are: Firstly, pleased with the steady influx to the national coffers from the first nine months of the year (shows an increase of over 1500 and a half millions of francs the French million of course, is ten thousand) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Secondly, the Government have just successfully tackled one of the most pressing post-war problems with which like their predecessors, they so miserably capitulated. The army of small Civil Servants are satisfied. Their pay commencing salary is to be 6,000 francs, rising by a maximum of 40,000. The change will be effected without upsetting the Budget for 1925 it is generally agreed that this is a remarkable achievement.

FRENCH LOANS

But in certain quarters some disquietude is evidenced at the rumour that has been in circulation for a considerable time, the rumour that now gains premium. It had been thought that it was unnecessary to have recourse to the public for a loan, because the late years has characterized the financial region by the fact that more the announcement of the issue of a big internal loan to meet the growing needs of the Treasury, while at the same time there is a growing number of foreign loans to stabilise the franc. And Schlesinger, Rist, Caillaux, and that Monsieur Herriot and Clemenceau have been in conference for days ago with the great American financier, J. P. Morgan. The rumour is that the Government is promised an only for such year. We shall see what we shall see.

PREMIER MEETS THE PRESIDENT.

Meanwhile the Government continues its course to combat the high cost of living. M Herriot has intimated that it is his first concern to help the humbler classes of society. He received the French President Doumergue, Mme. Doumergue and Mme. Herriot, informed their Colleagues of a matter little to use that the price of milk in Bourdeaux should be reduced from 1 fr. 60 to 1 fr. 40 and that the Bordeaux Prefect, in consequence

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

The All Blacks.

VICTORY OVER COMBINED OFFICES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 12

The Rugby match at Queen's Club yesterday ended in a drawn game, both sides scoring 14 points (Moseley 2 tries 1 goal, 1 penalty goal; Harlequins: 1 goal and 2 tries). The Harlequins scored first but failed to obtain full points as often with the second try. Then Moseley got an over but failed to convert and shortly afterwards Harlequins again scored, this time the full five points. In the second half Moseley scored a try and a goal bringing the score to 11 points each and then Harlequins obtained another try Equalisation came but before time when Wadsworth scored a goal and with a also Hall, 20 yards.

Intervarsity Matches.

CAMBRIDGE BEATS OXFORD CROSS-COUNTRY.

Wimbledon, Dec. 13

In the inter-varsity cross-country race run over 7 3/4 miles Cambridge beat Oxford by 15 points. Times were 3. Hunt, Cambridge, 42 min. 19 sec. C. Hayman, Oxford, 42 min. 34 sec.; J. Cotton, Cambridge, 42 min. 41 sec.

H.C.C. in Australia.

Sydney, Dec. 13.

Weather conditions permitting play to-day.

Sydney.

On Tuesday evening the Australasian met the Harlequins in a Rugger match at Sydney. Harlequins scored quite a good game and added a drop-kick goal, adding 14 points (Moseley: 1 try, 1 goal, 1 penalty goal; 2 Harlequins: 1 goal and 2 tries). The Harlequins scored first but failed to obtain full points as often with the second try. Then Moseley got an over but failed to convert and shortly afterwards Harlequins again scored, this time the full five points. In the second half Moseley scored a try and a goal bringing the score to 11 points each and then Harlequins obtained another try Equalisation came but before time when Wadsworth scored a goal with a also Hall, 20 yards. C. Kemp refereed.

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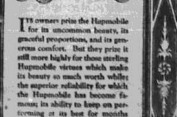

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NAIROBI.

Hupmobile

Miss Collyer, Digby, to whom all communications with Kennel Notes should be addressed, would hold herself responsible for any information given by her or they are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

Dear Sir,

I have been told that Mrs. Elliot of sanitatorium fame in Nairobi, is now making visits from state hound, and that they can be bought at a very reasonable price if a question. This information should be of importance to dog-breeders, as rodin are a first prize for several puppies or such dogs. They are publicable and are usually like their very much, or unlike it, or grey. They would also be most useful as a change of rod and dogs supply, a change of food as much as a change. I am now writing for some myself, and I advise others to do likewise.

I wish some ingenious person would start a dog-biscuit factory; extra meat is plentiful and it is easy enough to grind a mixture of grain into flour. It seems to me it would only be a matter of finding out a way to preserve the meat and setting up a large enough crew. I feel sure if anyone took this job on it would pay extremely well. The imported dog biscuit is so expensive and far beyond the means of most of us to buy in any quantity. A day or two spent first thing in the morning in shook the best thing going to feed to one's dogs—a light meal and helps digestion very much. I am inclined to think the reason so many dogs bolts is to their detriment, because they are given so much food, and are forced to do their job a regular supply of food has been which are so good for them. Again I have a friend of three dogs, every night after their evening meal each dog was given a bone just large enough to be taken with him. Another thing that very materially helps to keep a dog healthy and condition is boiled carrots mixed with their food. I daresay that many people do not know that gravy-meat and whipcord, which are given to them, always given a certain amount of this vegetable, which contains sugar, and I take it that a certain amount of sugar is necessary to a dog as it is to a human being.

VERBS FOR DOGS.

I find my dogs are very fond of mashed swedes, and also sweet potatoes (if obtainable) and carrots. Another thing if initiated they like as a change, is a good baked young mashed; ask that they can have it, but one has rather to explain at first that this is good to eat. It is quite easy to do, by picking off single corn and eating them yourself and handing the dogs some at the same time. A dog will always try to like a thing he sees his master eat. I have often found that, if a bit off colour, they will not take food placed before them, but the dog lay in their mouth that if I put the same food on one of my plates and pretend to eat it and arrange it they will eat it up at once.

MORE NEW IMPORTS

Mr. D. Johns-MacCulloch on Ejiro, writes me that he is a new comer to the country, and has brought out with him two pups and one Bound, all bitches. He would like very much to hear from anyone who owns dogs of these breeds that he could send his bitches to. One of the collie's is now in season, and I am asked if I can tell Mr. MacCulloch where he can find a good husband for her. Also I have some very good Collie or yet a Bound in Kenya. Mr. W. Powys, C/o. The Hon. G. Cole, Gilgil, had some half breed collies I believe, and it is possible that he might know of a pure collie dog.

I have to thank Lady Vida Cox duck for so kindly bearing me supplied with dogs. Meanwhile, she feel has been in England. In the last paper, there is an account of the first day and judging at the Kennel Club's Sixty Third Show which this year was held at the Alexandra Palace, instead of under the dear old glass domed roof of Crystal Palace where I have spent so many happy and sad dogs days. There were 2,000 entries, and sixty-six different varieties of dogs had classes provided for them. There were so many Alsatians shown that the judge Major J. B. W. Seddon could not complete his work on the first day.

ALSATIANS

There is now a good deal of controversy going on in the papers about this breed. It appears that many are either very shy and nervous, or else snappy and savage. It seems that only members of people have gone through with it and are producing them for show purposes alone, with no regard to the work they were originally intended for.

After having read many long paragraphs from various people in Alsatians and their abilities, I am of the opinion that for the ordinary Airedale if trained as a mass well-dogs have to be trained, would reach the same perfection as the Alsatian, and that being a little, like, thing that an Alsatian does, any Airedale, if trained, would do, can be taught anything you like. It is merely a matter of time and patience and knowledge of how to train them.

If one reads the extravagant claims these trial dogs do, there is a not surprising that they are and do perform remarkably good work. In fact it would be for more surprised if they could not. The trainers themselves must all be either professionals, or men who have nothing else in the world to do but teach their dogs tricks. From all I read, the Malinois trained in these dogs is the well-adapted. They are not naturally courageous dogs, but are taught courage. Wild animals are used as a rule courageous, except being when cornered, and then their courage is generally very great, and the instinct of self-preservation. An Alsatian needs no training as far as courage are concerned and they are wonderfully good nosers—no doubt inherited from their other-hound ancestor, and the low roof old Lambeur other hound. I have ever seen undoubtedly owned blood hound blood. Then, why all this enthusiasm over the Alsatians?

A BELGIAN BREED.

Now I see a breed called Beauvers are being brought to England from Belgium, these and the Malinois are in many people's opinion better than the Alsatian at the same kind of work. I understand these are also of the sheep-dog variety and resemble the Bouvier, the September Show in Brussels of these were 38 Beauvers shown against 27 Alsatians.

Some of the old breeders are at last beginning to realise that the mania for narrow skulls is ruining some of our dogs, more so Alsatian the Collie when in old days was breed combining for his intelligence. Even the Borzoi blood was put through the Collie, their heads now are like nothing on earth. One breeder who has bred and known this Collie for over 20 years, their many friends on their return is entirely dropping the breed. Herbs their adopted country.

Featherweight Championship.

CHALLENGER DEFEATED BY REIGN HOLDER.

[PERSONAL REPORTER'S ASSERT.]

Sydney, Dec. 13

At the National Sporting Club in this twenty rounds contest for the featherweight championship of Pacific George Mackenzie, Leith, the holder, outpointed Harry Leach of Doncaster.

Squash Racquets.

London, Dec. 15.

44 the Ruth Club in the finals of the amateur squash racquets championship W. Hamshere, Queen's Club, defeated Capt. J. Tomkins, Oxford, Club 77/16, 9/15, 15/7

Capt. Jameson, the holder, is at present touring with the English cricket team in South Africa.

At the Queen Club, on the 19 inst. twenty squash racquets matches Cambridge beat Oxford by 6 matches to 2.

H.C.C. in Australia.

Sydney, Dec. 13

In sunny weather, with 10,000 people, on a perfect wicket, the Australian Juniors, who batted twelve men and were captained by Mr. Ryan, beat the Sydney Rabbitoh 165 all out. Noble out for 1 duck. Freeman took 4 wickets for 29.

M.C.C. when stumps were drawn, had made 1 wicket for 1 wicket falling. Bobby was 20 not. Sidebud.

remarks that of the bodies of Collies and Bound were several up, and only the heads judged, as regards the skulls, which were which. Another old breed which should be trained, and which then forward is the bull-terrier. Original Pulham 2. Waterstumpers Wanderers 2.

Leyton Orient 3, South Shields 1. Manchester United 3, Bradford City 0.

Oldham Athletic 1, Hull City 0. The Wednesday 3, Portsmouth 2. Southampton 4, Burnley 1. Stoke 1, Derby County 1.

Third Division.

Northern Section.

Brentford 3, Watford 0.

Brighton v. Hove 0, Swansea Town 0.

Bristol City 1, Merthyr Town 0. Luton Town 2, Newport County 3. Millwall 2, Southern United 0. Plymouth Argyle 2, Reading 0.

Northern Section.

Grimsby Town 0, Crewe Alexandra 0.

Halifax Town 1, Walsall 1. New Brighton 3, Wigan Boro' 0. Rochdale 0, Bury 1. Barrow 1, Wrexham 3, Nelson 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 1, Partick Thistle 1. Ayr United 1, St. Mirren 1. Clydebank 4, Queens Park 0. Falkirk 1, Dundee 2. Hearts of Midlothian 3, Celtic 1. Greenock Morton 1, Aberdeen 1. Hamilton 2, Raith Rovers 1. Kilmarnock 2, Airdrie 0. Third Lanark 1, Hibernian 2.

THE F. A. CUP.

Sixth Qualifying Round.

Doncaster Rovers 1, Southport 0. Queens Park Rangers 0, Charlton Athletic 1.

Alfreton Town 2, Port Vale United 3.

Reading 0, Darlington 1. Crook Town 0, Sheffield 4. Accrington Stanley 1, Chesterfield 2.

Northampton United 4, St. Albans 0.

Stoke Bennet 0, Wrexham 0. Boston 0, Coventry City 1. Nottingham 0, Barnet 0. Norwich City 1, Brentford 0. Exeter City 2, Barnet 0.

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

FIRST DIVISION INTEREST MAINTAINED.

Five Teams Tied for First Place.

ENGLISH CUP RESULTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Dec. 15.

The following are the results of matches played on Saturday last:

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division.

Bolton Wanderers 3, Newcastle United 2.

Burnley 1, The Arsenal 0.

Cardiff City 2, Huddersfield Town 2.

Everton 1, West Ham United 0.

Leeds United 0, Manchester City 3.

Notts County 2, Sheffield United Preston North End 3, Aston Villa 2.

Sutherland 1, Blackburn Rovers 0.

Tottenham Hotspur 1, Liverpool 1.

West Bromwich Albion 3, Notts Forest 1.

Second Division.

Chelsea 2, Middlesbro' 0.

Crystal Palace 2, Fulham 0.

Crystal Palace 2, Waterstumpers Wanderers 2.

Leicester City 3, South Shields 1.

Manchester United 3, Bradford City 0.

Oldham Athletic 1, Hull City 0.

The Wednesday 3, Portsmouth 2.

Southampton 4, Burnley 1.

Stoke 1, Derby County 1.

Third Division.

Southern Section.

Brentford 3, Watford 0.

Brighton v. Hove 0, Swansea Town 0.

Bristol City 1, Merthyr Town 0.

Luton Town 2, Newport County 3.

Millwall 2, Southern United 0.

Plymouth Argyle 2, Reading 0.

Northern Section.

Grimsby Town 0, Crewe Alexandra 0.

Halifax Town 1, Walsall 1.

New Brighton 3, Wigan Boro' 0.

Rochdale 0, Bury 1.

Barrow 1, Wrexham 3, Nelson 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 1, Partick Thistle 1.

Ayr United 1, St. Mirren 1.

Clydebank 4, Queens Park 0.

Falkirk 1, Dundee 2.

Hearts of Midlothian 3, Celtic 1.

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Hamilton 2, Raith Rovers 1.

Kilmarnock 2, Airdrie 0.

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Stoke Bennet 0, Wrexham 0.

Boston 0, Coventry City 1.

Nottingham 0, Barnet 0.

Norwich City 1, Brentford 0.

Exeter City 2, Barnet 0.

Mathaiga Cup.

EXCITING CLOSE TO CAPTAIN'S COMPETITION.

There was a very small attendance at the Driving Competition held on Saturday afternoon. Only half-a-dozen of those who did attend made the best of the competition offered in testing the seven-iron, which, although, they became quite anything when another the conclusion. A strong wind which was blowing across the course made driving most difficult. Mr. Trevor Cole won the first prize with a total of six points and Messrs. Johnson and Mathews shared the second prize with a total of five points each. The special prize for the ball driven on to the green and nearest to the hole presented by Mr. W. T. Shapley, was won by Mr. Johnson who beat Mathews by a close margin.

THE CAPTAIN'S PRIZE.

The Captain's Prize, presented by Mr. H. J. Hardy, the Club's Captain for the current year, was played for on Sunday. The conditions were as follows: Handicap over 36 holes with half handicap. There was an excellent entry and the competition proved to be a very popular one.

No outstanding scores were registered in the morning after the completion of the first 18 holes and it was impossible then to predict the Club's winner. Great excitement prevailed in the evening as the cards commenced to come in and several players in turn, having obtained somewhat good scores, considered themselves the winners of the prize. It was not the second last match was finished that Mr. C. P. Hirst returned the best card and won the match with a net 74. Major Milligan and Mr. T. J. Anderson led for the second prize with net scores of 77 each.

Great credit is due to the Green Committee for the alterations to the course which have produced a vastly improved 8. The Hon. Secretaries desire to express their thanks to the Committee for the alterations and for having the course in such excellent order and ready for the competition.

The Johnson Spoons have now arrived and will be awarded to the winners at the Monthly Medal and Ladies Competition to be played to-morrow.

Nairobi Golf Club Notes.

FIXTURES FOR DECEMBER.

Nairobi G. C. v. British Empire Diplomacy Force (Western Front), on Sunday, Dec. 21, Four-ball foursomes in the morning and two-ball foursomes in the afternoon with lunch at the Nairobi Club.

The following are the teams, the first named playing in the morning:

Nairobi G. C. Flag will commence from hole the 1st and 10th. Tee-off alternately the honour in each match being determined by lot.

9.0 a.m. Tunnehill (Capt.) and Whitelaw v. F. A. Gilbert and Major Mackenzie.

9.0 a.m. Figgis & Leonard v. Field & Harrison.

9.5 a.m. Anderson & Dunn v. Trevor-Cole & Ley.

9.5 a.m. Gower & Allen v. Kent-Lemon & Buston.

9.10 a.m. Hately & Thom v. Bailey & O'Neill.

9.10 a.m. Coombs & Rose v. Chepet & L. Gilbert.

9.15 a.m. Low & Rennings v. Carlyon & Venter.

9.15 a.m. Figg & Hately v. Sands & Russell.

9.20 a.m. Blackburn & Giles v. Mackenzie & Lee.

9.20 a.m. Lewis & Legge v. Jameson & Newell.

9.25 a.m. Wilson & Kingman v. Jameson & Newell.

THE CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Owing to there being the monthly Cocoa Cup competition on Saturday and the Army match on Monday, the Captain's competition of the 2nd Round of the Captain's Cup has been extended to Dec. 31st.

The following are the players in the 2nd round: Tunnehill (Capt.) 7; Allen beat Leonard 3/1; Fitz v. Burton (O'Neill v. Mackenzie; Dunn v. Gower; Buston v. Field; Mackenzie v. Bands; Whitelaw v. Wessil; J. A. Gilbert v. Llewellyn; Cooper v. Anderson; Fitzgerald v. Lemon; Ley v. Harrison; L. Gilbert v. Coombs; Cosen v. Rennison; J. A. Rose v. Richardson; Kingman v. Goodale.

The Ladies' Club Championship will commence in January. Details to be made on the Club Notice.

The Martial v. Single Match will be on Saturday, Jan. 3, commencing on the 1st. On the conclusion of the match the 1924 Prize will be presented.

The dates with the Prenzlau Prize providing the match will be held on the Club House on Jan. 7 at 9.0 p.m.

An Air Monster.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AS WORLD-BEATER.

A giant stinkpip of five million cubic feet capacity—more than twice as large as the German Zeppelin Z R.3 which recently crossed the Atlantic—is to be constructed for the British Government by Messrs Vickers.

The announcement has been made by Sir Trevor Dawson, the chairman of the firm, who also said that the contract has been signed.

"We have secured," he said, "two large sheds at Howden, Yorkshire, by joining together the great scrubs.

"The commercial success of airships depends much on obtaining a satisfactory mooring which will enable people even to visit the United States for a week-end.

"When we are finished we expect to do the journey within two days and to come back in perhaps quicker time."

Race Reunions.

In view of the Race meeting in January 1925, the Uganda Railway are offering excursion fares. First second and third class tickets will be issued to Nairobi stations at one of single fare for the double journey. Tickets will be issued from Monday, December 29, to Saturday January 3 and the return journey must be completed not later than Wednesday Jan. 7, 1925. Further details can be obtained on enquiry at the Railway Stations.

African Football.

The First Round in the African Cup Competition has now been completed and the draw for the 2nd Round is as follows:—

Kenya, African v. Tanganyika, Dar Tribes "A" vs. Kabete 1. Dec. 27.

Kabete Police vs. Jubo (Nairobi). Dec. 27.

Mombasa (Nairobi) vs. C.M.S. (Nairobi) Dec. 31.

C.M.S. (Kikuyu) vs. Pangani Jan. 1.

Nairobi Mainline vs. Kabete II. January 7.

The following matches in the Mazamal Cup, owing to the Royal Visit, have been altered from 5th Bled instead:—

Tribes "B" vs. Pangani.

Jubo vs. Tribes "A."

Kabete II vs. C.M.S. Kikuyu.

Matches to be played on the grounds of the first mentioned teams.

H.C.C. in Australia.

JUNIORS' TEAM VERY LIGHT TO HAVE

[PERSONAL REPORTER'S ASSERT.]

Sydney, Dec. 13

In fine and variable and on an average wicket M.C.C. continued their match with the Australian Juniors twelve. The Englishmen batted several 315 for 3 wickets, declared the innings. Of the same Noble contributed 114, Sutcliffe 66, and Hendren 62.

The Juniors had seven wickets down for 49 when stumps were drawn, and the match also.

The All Blacks.

HAMPSHIRE DEFEATED BY 22 POINTS.

London, Dec. 13.

The All Blacks defeated Hampshire by 22 points to nil at Portsmouth.

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THE TURF

NEW YEAR RACES IN NAIROBI.

Entries and Weights for First Day.

THE E. A. DERBY.

The Nairobi New Year Race meeting will be one of the brightest sport in a crowded festive season—a promising send off for what will be an eventful year in the history of Kenya.

The Races take place on January 1st and 3rd and the entries for the first day are as follows:

FIRST RACE—12.30.

THE COLE HURDLE CUP RACE—2 miles.

Lady McMillan's. "Gay Sect" (F. Brazewell).
Major B. F. Webb's. "Tally Ho" (Forsyth).
Mr. R. D. A. Gooch's. "Bateswhip" (Mullholland).
Mr. H. Bland's "Cam" (J. M. Drury).
Mr. M. C. Blunt's. "Cambric" (S. Tryon).

SECOND RACE—1.15 p.m.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP. 4th DIVISION—7 furlongs.

Mrs. C. M. Alexander's. "Bankrupt" 11.0 (J. Drury).
Col. G. Moore's. "Turn Nova" 11.0 (Owner).
Mr. F. W. Greswold-Williams' "Comisade" 11.0 (Mullholland).
Major B. F. Webb's. "Bombardier" 7.12. (Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's. "Little Rex" 7.7. (Forsyth).

THIRD RACE—2 p.m.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP. 4TH DIVISION—7 furlongs.

Capt. Geary's. "Banker" 11.7. (Owner).
Mr. F. W. Greswold-Williams' "Composition" 9.7. (Mullholland).
Mr. A. Hogg's. "Cammond" 9.7. (Mr. J. Drury).
Major's B. F. Webb's. "Pigs" 9.7. (Forsyth).
Lady McMillan's. "Lodestar" 9.3. (F. Brazewell).

FOURTH RACE—2.30 p.m.

DIVIDED OPEN STEEPLE CHASE—1st Division 3 miles.

Mr. M. C. Blunt's. "Cambric" 11.7. (S. Tryon).
Col. Moore's. "Darqi II" 11.7. (Owner).
Major B. F. Webb's. "Sunglove" 11.7. (Forsyth).

FIFTH RACE—3 p.m.

EAST AFRICAN DERBY.—1½ Miles.

Commander S. L. K. Lawford's "Be Early" (Sawyer).
Mr. F. W. Greswold-Williams' "Bettor" (Mullholland).
Mr. F. W. Greswold-Williams' "Comisade" (Mullholland).
Sir Northrop McMillan's. "Fortius" (Mr. F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's. "Albolwah" (Mr. F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's. "Scotty Too" (Mrs. Purvis).
Mr. R. D. A. Gooch's. "Candessine" (Mullholland).
Mr. W. B. Sewell's. "Cameo Rose" (Mullholland).
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's. "Caniaise" (Mr. J. Drury).
Mr. C. Hampson "Just In Time" (Owner).
Lady McMillan's. "Scotton Cliff" (F. Brazewell).
Mr. Lyon's. "Pollocot" (Owner).
Mr. H. Turton's "Long Guard" (Owner).
Capt. K. Beeston Shaw's "Ballot Girl" (Owner).
Major B. F. Webb's "Gambetta" (Forsyth).
Mr. D. Tryon's "Ranger" (Tryon).

SIXTH RACE.

TWO YEAR OLD NURSERY STAKES.—5 Furlongs.

Major B. F. Webb's "Fresco" (Forsyth).
Mr. E. D. A. Gooch's "Wise Child" (Mullholland).
Mr. G. F. J. Scowhall's "Andromeda" (Mr. J. Drury).
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's "Reaction" (Mr. J. Drury).
Capt. S. Tryon's "Restless" (Owner).
Mr. H. Turton's "Transfer" (Owner).
Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Wreck" (Walle).
Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Foolish Pride" (Walle).

SEVENTH RACE.—4 p.m.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP. (1st Division).—5 Furlongs.

Major B. F. Webb's "Bugwish" 10/7 (Forsyth).
Lady McMillan's "Thanos" 10/13. (Mr. F. Brazewell).
Mrs. L. M. Walmsley's "Storthing. 10/4 (Mullholland).
Lady McMillan's "Demoursy" 9/13 (Mr. F. Brazewell).
Mr. F. W. Greswold Williams' "Mexican Eagle" 9/6 (Mullholland).

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 p.m.

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP (2nd Division).—3 Furlongs.

Mr. H. D. Stanning's "Cam" 10/13 (Mr. J. Drury).
Lady McMillan's "Gay Sect" 9/7 (Mr. F. Brazewell).
Mrs. C. M. Alexander's "Troubla" 9/2 (Mr. J. Drury).
Mr. H. D. Stanning's "Time Piece" 9/1 (Mr. J. Drury).
Major B. F. Webb's "Court Bowling" 9/1 (Forsyth).
Capt. A. C. Anstey's "Flying Booty" 7/11 (Capt. S. Tryon).

Entries for the Second Day's Events.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

Following are the entries for the second day of the New Year Race meeting in Nairobi—January 3.

KENYA GRAND NATIONAL.—3½ miles.

Major B. F. Webb's "Bugwish" (T. Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's "Sunglove" (Forsyth).
Mr. E. A. D. Gooch's "Bawsing" (J. Mullholland).
Mrs L. M. Beaverch's "Collar More" (Owner).
Mr. H. D. Stanning's "Cam" (J. M. Drury).
Mr. M. C. Blunt's "Cambric" (S. Tryon).
Col. G. Moore's "Darqi II" (Owner).

COUNTRYBRED NURSERY TERMS RACE.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Wreck" (Owner).
Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Foolish Pride" (Owner).
Major B. F. Webb's "Fresco" (T. Forsyth).
Mr. E. A. D. Gooch's "Wise Child" (J. Mullholland).
Mrs. Alexander's "Reaction" (J. M. Drury).
Mr. H. Turton's "Transfer" (Owner).
Miss O'Cellyer's "Poiesi" (Owner).
Capt. S. Tryon's "Restless" (Owner).

DIVIDED OPEN HANDICAP.—(4th Div. 1 mile 1 fur.; 2nd Div. 1½ miles; 3rd Div. 1 mile 3 fur.; 4th and 5th Divs. 1½ miles.).

Mrs. Hopkin's "Odiaroslie" (Mrs. Boyd Purvis).
Mr. R. L. Cowry's "Banker" (Owner).
Mr. N. McMillan's "Fosiina" (F. Brazewell).
Lady Millan's "Scotti Too" (Mrs. Purvis).
Lady McMillan's "Cerverwood" (F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's "Gay Sect" (F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's "Lodestar" (F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's "Scotton" (F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's "Thanos" (F. Brazewell).
Lady McMillan's "Demoursy" (F. Brazewell).
Major B. F. Webb's "Bugwish" (T. Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's "Ocean Bowling" (T. Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's "Thermopylae" (T. Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's "Pigs" (Forsyth).
Major B. F. Webb's "Little Rex" (T. Forsyth).
Mr. E. A. D. Gooch's "Wise Child" (J. Mullholland).
Mrs. Alexander's "Reaction" (J. M. Drury).
Mr. H. Turton's "Long Guard" (Owner).
Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Comboria" (Owner).
Mr. C. Cordale Luck's "Bugwort" (Owner).
Mrs. S. Walmsley's "Storthing" (J. Mullholland).

By an oversight, Mr. C. Cordale Luck's two horses "Comboria" and "Bugwort" were omitted from the list of entries for the East African Derby in yesterday's Standard. The Jockey Club Ball will be held at the New Stanley Hotel on Saturday, January 3.

An English made
BALLOON TYRE
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THE DUNLOP
CORD BALLOON TYRE
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Give better service and cost no more.
Give you greater riding comfort and add materially to the life of the Car.
No Wheel alteration is necessary.
You do not have to buy a complete set at once; your present Tyres can be replaced one at a time if you wish.
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10 "	56 "
12 "	62 "
14 "	68 "

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SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER'S DEPARTURE.

Uganda's Tributes to Its Governor.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Kampala, Dec. 12.

Natives, Europeans, Europeans, Asians, Arabs, Asians and Arabs and everyone have gone from Geoffrey Archer and Lady Archer at farewell parties. Not the least affecting was that of the Arabs of Kampala, who asked His Excellency and Lady Archer to meet them at the Tripoli Hotel, Kampala, and which Sir Geoffrey Archer did in the manner which is the envy of the Indian community. I would like to express my thanks for Geoffrey's party had a very on to meet you here this afternoon, keep day of it on Saturday last. I also farewell. We feel that in and served early in Kampala to your departure we are losing a pay the many farewell visits for Sympathiser with us in many ways, which they had appointed and kind and sympathetic. I trust that Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bagwell,

UGANDA DOINGS.

More About the Big Cotton Crop.

WAGES BEFORE WEDDINGS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala.

Reports from all quarters of the Eastern Province are of a very heartening nature. A correspondent who is on the spot writes that natives have already commenced picking though the real heavy crop is not due till January. There will be, he says, a higher percentage of 55 cotton this season than former years. The rains in his district are practically over, though one or two heavy showers may still be expected, as it is the usual thing each year in Busoga to have four or five heavy showers at varying intervals of four to five days at the close of the rains.

The ginning people there he adds, are all on the hustle getting ready, and several ginneries have changed owners in the past month for various reasons.

Native marriages are fewer each year, for the women get so much money through cotton that marriage and hard work have no attractions for them.

He adds finally: "If Government would only do a little for the moral welfare of the people as well as for the cotton production the [illegible] be more prosperous."

The Department of Agriculture has just issued the 6th Report for the season. No sentiment enters into these reports, nor is there anything in the nature of doubtful prophecy recorded at any time. So these reports may be taken as a conservative communication, though very often more than is recorded can be read between the lines.

The report says:

Exports of cotton from the four ports of Uganda shown below reached a total of approximately 130,287 bales by the end of November:—

Jinja	...	66,062
Kampala	...	29,255
Mjanji	...	18,454
Bukakata	...	5,866
Total	...	130,287

Bales of 400 lbs. each.

COTTON REPORTS.

Prospects in the Eastern Province are favourable throughout. Buying begins a little later than usual, and it is anticipated that large quantities of cotton will be available for sale in Teso and Lango as soon as buying opens.

Teso: Dry and hot weather has prevailed since the middle of November and conditions have been favourable for the ripening and picking of cotton which is proceeding everywhere. Reports from all areas are satisfactory and there is prospect of a successful crop.

Lango: Weather conditions generally similar to those in Teso have prevailed and picking is proceeding and prospects are favourable—especially so in Kioga County.

Picking is generally on early sowings in Busoga. In the North, late sowings requiring rain, but in all other parts hot and dry weather is needed.

The general crop condition in Budama is good and an increased output is anticipated. Near Busia damage by hail earlier in the year has affected the crop to some extent.

The weather has been mostly hot and dry in Bugwere and Bugishu; cotton has ripened rapidly and picking is taking place on a considerable scale. May sown cotton has suffered to a certain degree from bollworm and August sown plants are rather small. June and July plantings are good. Crop prospects are favourable generally.

BUGANDA PROVINCE.

Satisfactory reports are received from all Buganda areas and good yields are expected. Some picking has taken place on the earlier sowings Mengo and Entebbe. Buying begins on February 16th, except in Buruli and Bugerere Countries of Mengo which open on January 15.

Reports of Mubende are favourable and a good crop throughout is indicated. May sown cotton is being picked and picking will be general on the main crop in January. Buying begins February 16.

Masaka prospects are good. Rains were abundant during November, but some damage was done by hail. Picking has begun.

In Gulu District, of the Northern Province the early sown crop is good everywhere especially in Southern areas. Later sowings are backward as the rainfall in November was very small.

Bunyoro prospects are excellent. Light rains continue with beneficial results and earlier sowings are ripening.

In the Western Province the Toro crop is now in the flowering stage. Favourable weather was experienced and cotton plants have made good progress.

The Budget.

BALANCE ESTIMATED AT £45,000.

The Budget for 1925 passed its third reading in the Legislative Council yesterday.

There is an estimated surplus of £45,000.

This is the first time the third reading has been possible before the end of the year and it was also announced that the Colonial Office had approved of the Budget subject to the reservation that it would be discussed with Mr. Ormsby-Gore on his return and suggested alterations would then be communicated.

This year approval to spend that money was not received until June.

The Children's Day.

A very attractive Christmas dance was held for the children of Nairobi yesterday afternoon at the Theatre Royal. The room was tastily decorated. There were about one hundred children present who enjoyed the pleasures provided over half of the children—were in fancy dress amongst whom may be mentioned Patricia Birdsey Cupid; Joyce Atkins-Fairy, Mary Adams-Mandarin; Patricia Adams-Folly; Eileen Nourse—18th Century; Rosemary Barth—Persian Princess; Marjorie Davis Fairy; Dick Clifford—Pierott; and Ronnie Davis—Elf. There was much excitement when Father Christmas arrived with a balloons, and something out of the "lucky-dip." Mr. Tosser Mitchell acted the part of Father Christmas" to perfection, and every child seemed to fall in love with him. Later in the afternoon, Lady Coryndon came and shared the enjoyment of the children. Mrs. Pearson deserves credit for arranging such a successful Christmas Party.

Supplementary Estimates.

The Third Supplementary Estimates 1924 were adopted by the Legislative Council yesterday after a discussion of the details, in the motion of the Treasurer. The points raised included the Amalgamation of the Railway and Government Printing Presses—a discussion which was left in the air after Capt. Coney had suggested the appointment of a Committee to keep the matter open in view of the favourable opinion again expressed by the General Manager, despite the decision of Government since last session that amalgamation was not practicable at present. An immediate grant of £500 to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to enable them to complete the Nairobi show ground was agreed to, this being an additional grant to the pro rata contribution in 1925 which will not exceed £500. In reply to Capt. Coney the Colonial Secretary also stated that the erection of High Court buildings and a central block of offices for Government were receiving attention and a committee was at present obtaining valuations of all Government properties in Nairobi to see whether they could be disposed of. The real question was, of course, one of finance. An addition was also made to the vote for informing Government House, were arising the figure from £2,500 to £2,975 to meet the cost of unanticipated requirements.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNCIL.

Prospects of Forthcoming Shows.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT.

At the Council of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, the following members were present:—Mr. Alex Holm (President), Sir Northrup McMillan, Col. Tucker, Major Milligan, Mr. Conway Harvey, Mr. J. K. Watson, and the Secretary. Col. Kirkham and Capt. Wolryche Whitmore also attended, and during the afternoon meeting His Excellency Sir Robert Coryndon, Lord Delamere, Mr. E. B. Denham, the Hon. Mr. McLellan Wilson and Mr. C. Rand Overy were present.

With regard to the Building funds of the Society, which still require considerable augmentation if the Nairobi and Eldoret show grounds are to be further developed in the near future, the Secretary reported that approximately £1,800 had been collected and promised to date, but that a further minimum of £800 was required if a show is to be held in Nairobi during 1925. Over £500 had already been spent on the Nairobi show ground.

His Excellency said that an application from the Society for Government assistance would be favourably considered in so far as he was concerned.

The Secretary was instructed to make further efforts to get the public to subscribe towards the building funds, in addition to any assistance forthcoming from Government.

NAKURU MEMBERS.

The Secretary explained the present position with regard to Nakuru representation and stated that no meeting of members had yet been held at Nakuru to appoint representatives for 1924, but that members of the Lake Area had met and Messrs. Conway Harvey, J. Stanning and H. Sayer had been elected.

Messrs. Dawson, Beeston, Wheeler, Wolryche Whitmore and others had expressed their willingness to serve as representatives of Nakuru and all had been invited to attend the meeting, but only Mr. Whitmore had been able to come down.

After a general discussion it was decided to postpone the election of Nakuru representatives until 1925, when a special effort would be made to revive interest in that area.

The correspondence with the Kenya Poultry Club in connection with the appointment of Judges and constitution was read and it was decided to co-operate in every possible way with this Club.

ELDORET SHOW.

It was agreed that the Eldoret Show in March should be supported as its building funds have come up to the extent previously promised, named £250 on a £1 for £1 basis and that the development of the Nairobi Show Ground should be carried on, provided sufficient support was forthcoming from Government and the public, with a view to a show being held in July 1925 in conjunction with the races.

The report of the Sub-Committee responsible for the development of the Nairobi Show Ground was read and adopted and the various suggestions made regarding the lay out and buildings agreed to, including a grand stand.

The stockbreeders' committee of the A. & H. S. of K. also met during the morning, when representatives of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Nakuru and Eldoret Farmers' Association discussed the future activities of the Committee with the Council's representatives. The various Associations interested will be informed in due course of the steps it is proposed to take to further the interests of stock breeding in the Colony and the measures to be taken later for the collection of information or results obtained from breeders of experience in the Colony.

DRY DOCK SCHEME FOR KILINDINI.

Government Acquiring the Land.

A FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

It was stated in the Legislative Council yesterday that the Government was acquiring land at Mwezi Creek, Kilindini for the purpose, at a later date, of constructing a dry dock.

The sum of £3,250 is provided and it was anticipated that the purchases will be completed of all the plots by the end of the year. The Commissioner of Lands said the area would be between 30 and 60 acres.

The Late Lt.-Col. Evans.

WIDOW'S PENSION CLAIM TO BE CONSIDERED AGAIN.

The Government has promised to go again into the question of the grant of an ex-gratia pension to the widow of the late Lt.-Col. G. W. Evans who was the local officer of the Imperial Graves Commission and originally a wheat expert in Kenya.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South) in the Legislative Council yesterday asked:

"(1) Has the widow of the late Lt.-Col. G. W. Evans made application for an ex-gratia pension based on the late husband's service to the Colony and her difficult circumstances.

"(2) If so, has such application been refused, if so, on what grounds."

In his reply, the Hon. Treasurer stated:

1. Mrs. M. Evans widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Evans made application for an ex-gratia pension in 1921. This question was one for consideration by the Imperial and not the Colonial Government.

2. Yes.

3. The case was referred to the Ministry of Pensions who notified this Government that the question was one for the decision of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The latter Department gave full consideration to the application and found itself unable to make any grant.

Mr. Schwartze asked if Government would make further representations to the authorities at Home, pointing out that the services rendered to the Colony by Lt.-Col. Evans more especially in connection with the wheat industry, for the success of which he was mainly responsible.

His Excellency: I will go into the question further.

Increased Pension.

LARGER ANNUITY FOR WIDOW OF MR. POWELL.

An increased pension is to be granted to the widow of the late Mr. H. Powell, chief of the Economic Plants Division of the Department of Agriculture.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Treasurer moved:

"That this Hon. Council approves the grant of a pension at the rate of £116.13.4 a year (instead of £83.6.8) a year hitherto paid to the widow of the late Mr. H. Powell, who died on June 15, 1920, with effect from June 6, 1920, such pension to cease in the event and from the date of re-marriage."

He explained that the pension had been provided in the estimates but had to be approved by resolution of the House, which had been omitted at the time and was now being rectified.

He also explained that the increase was due to the fact that a new scale of salaries was introduced in 1920 and made retrospective whereby the salary was increased from £450 to £600/£750 and Mr Powell should have entered that scale at £625. The revised emoluments were due and were in fact paid to Mr. Powell.

The motion was adopted.

Bankruptcy Law.

A new bankruptcy law is at present under the consideration of Government.

In the Legislative Council yesterday The Hon. Mr. H. E. Schwartze (Nairobi South) asked: "Will Government inform Honourable Members when it is intended to introduce the Bankruptcy Ordinance?"

The Attorney General replied as follows:

"It is not possible to make an exact forecast as to when the Bill will be introduced. The terms of a draft Bankruptcy Bill are at present under consideration. The terms of the Ordinance were further discussed with the East Africa Commission one of whose terms of reference was to enquire into the Bankruptcy Laws of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

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CRUSHED Maize 200lbs. with bag Shgs. 16/-. One ton crushed maize with bags Shgs. 170/50. Maize flour Shgs. 19/- 200 lbs. with bag. One ton maize flour Shgs. 192/50 with bags F.O.R. Kibigori Station. Apply KIBIGORI KENYA STORES, Kibigori.

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WANTED American Four Wheel Buggy, in good condition. State Price. Box 109, Nairobi.

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"Arma virumque cano."

PLAGUE OUTBREAK IN RUIRU AREA.

Several Deaths Now Reported.

DISTRICT NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ruiru, Dec. 17.

I regret to have to state that on the farm mentioned in these columns last week, where cases of suspected plague had occurred, there has been another outbreak. There have been more deaths in spite of the precautionary measures taken, and the fear is now entertained that this outbreak may be of the more serious pneumonic plague, rather than bubonic as was at first suspected.

All possible measures are being taken to safeguard the health of those natives not affected, and farms in the immediate neighbourhood are, I understand, being notified, in order that precautionary measures may be taken there also.

The impossibility of effectively isolating any one farm can easily be seen. A native instinctively tries to make his way home as soon as he gets really ill, and the fact of his having received instructions that no one is to leave the farm, and that his "kipande" is not "signed off," makes no difference. The possibility of a disease being carried by this means is clear. The hospitality, also, of one native to another of the same tribe is well-known, and by that means an infected boy may gain access to the sleeping quarters on an uninfected farm.

A VISITOR.

Many farms in Ruiro and the neighbourhood have recently been visited by Mr. Lyall Grant of Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co. It is always of benefit for the planter to meet those who know coffee from the other point of view—that of the London market—for one is enabled to put before them the many problems which arise. And in Mr. Lyall Grant we have been fortunate to find a gentleman who besides being interested in, and thoroughly conversant with, everything connected with the London side of coffee can, in addition, appreciate our problems better than many who have come before him. Mr. Grant who represents Messrs. T. H. Allan & Co., expects to complete this, his first, tour of Kenya in March or April.

A DANCE.

On Saturday next, a dance in aid of the Ruiru Sports Club Building Fund will be held at Murera Estate by kind permission of Mr. B. Kopperud. The dance commences at 9 p.m. As is usual at these dances the price of tickets is low. Double Shs. 10/- Single Shs. 6/-; so a large attendance is hoped for. With the music in the capable hands of Mr. Head and his band, the evening bids fair to be one of the most attractive yet provided by the Sports Club.

TENNIS.

It is proposed to hold an American Tennis Tournament for Club members to be played on Christmas Day and Sunday December 28; play to commence each day at 2-0 p.m. There will be two events Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles and in each case partners will be drawn for. Entries for both these events close on December 22.

Eldoret Offices.

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday, Mr. T. J. O'Shea asked why the item of £1,000 for the P.C.'s house and offices at Eldoret had not been included in the Budget. In the course of debate it was stated that the original estimate had been wrong and that the work would now cost £1,500. The Colonial Secretary said there was no reason why the amount should not be included in the Estimates and the D.P.W. will bring the plans to-day when Mr. O'Shea hopes the discussion will be final.

MORE STORIES OF A SAFARI.

Game Charges Heard in Court.

ELEPHANT AND RHINO.

Arising out of the case in which W. C. Cottar was fined Shs. 300/- for offences under the Game Ordinance (reported in the Standard) his father Chas. Cottar was before the Resident Magistrate, Thursday, on a charge of illegally attempting to export elephant tusks and rhino horns.

Inspector Stewart prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. W. W. Creswell appeared for the defence.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, an Assistant Game Warden stated that in October last Cottar came to his office accompanied by his son and applied for a permit to export two tusks of ivory which he stated he had shot on his licence. Asked to produce the ivory Cottar Junior brought along the two tusks in Court which were weighed in his presence and a export permit was issued. As a result of information received a request was sent to the Chief of Customs to detain accused's trophies until further instructions. A permit was issued by the Department for the rhino horns but not by witness personally.

SAFARI TRADERS.

A native gun bearer, attached to the safari hold his story in evidence. He said that Cottar and a Mr. Frear were members of that party, and witness remembered a rhino being shot by Mr. Frear. Mr. Frear also shot two Oryx. He also remembered going out with Mr. Frear and accused's two sons, who were with the party, on an elephant hunt. Coming across a herd of elephants and they climbed up a tree. The elephants came towards them and Frear fired three times and hit an elephant. Another shot was fired from the ground, and the elephant fell. Witness cut off the tail of the elephant. The next morning they went out and took photographs and cut out the tusks. Two days later Cottar arrived at the camp and the tusks were placed in a car and Cottar and Frear proceeded to Nairobi.

A WOUNDED RHINO.

W. C. Cottar stated that he was a member of the safari. Frear, his brother and himself were proceeding back to the night camp when they head two shots quite close and a rhino apparently wounded and bleeding at the nostrils appeared. Frear seemed uneasy and wanted to shoot it but witness tried to restrain him pointing out that the rhino was nearly dead. Frear, however, fired two shots. One of them hit the ground—the destination of the other witness was not sure about. A native who examined the carcase said there were three shots in it but witness could not vouch for this.

Whilst they were in camp, a letter came from his father and the three of them (witness his brother and Frear) proceeded by car and then on foot by native track until they came up with his father. Cottar Senior, instructed witness to climb a tree; he did so and could see elephant moving through the grass. Not having a licence to shoot elephant, he told Frear, who was also up the tree, that he had better beat a retreat. Whilst up the tree witness heard shots fired. He could not say who fired but an elephant was killed. Witness did not have a gun in his hand neither had Frear. It took them all their time to hang on to the tree as they were so far up.

Chas. Cottar giving evidence on his behalf stated he shot a rhino at the night camp which was a day's march from the main camp. He had a licence to do so. As far as he could tell the rhino horns produced in Court were the horns of the rhino he had shot.

Give his version of the shooting of the elephant witness was of the opinion that he had killed it. Mr. Frear might have put a bullet into the dead elephant.

UGANDA RAILWAY

REVISED TRAIN SERVICE.

Commencing on THURSDAY January 1st, 1925, the following revised service will come into force.

Mombasa	dep.	4-30 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thur. Fri.		
Nairobi	arr.	12-13 p.m. Mon. Wed. Fri. Sat.		
Nairobi	dep.	4-5 p.m. Mon. Wed. Sat.	9-15 a.m. Tues. Thur. Fri.	1-45 p.m. Sat.
Nakuru	arr.	12-12 a.m. Tues. Thurs. Sun.	5-30 p.m. Tues. Thur. Fri.	9-47 p.m. Sat.
Nakuru	dep.	12-45 a.m. Thurs. Sun.	8-9 a.m. Tues. Wed. Fri.	10-23 p.m. ,,
Kisumu	arr.	10-11 a.m. Thurs. Sun.	5-55 p.m. Tues. Wed. Fri.	7-51 a.m. Sun.
Kisumu	dep.	2-35 p.m. Mon. Thurs.	8-15 a.m. Sun. Wed. Fri.	
Nakuru	arr.	12-10 a.m. Tues. Fri.	6-30 p.m. Sun. Wed. Fri.	
Nakuru	dep.	12-35 a.m. Tues. Fri.	7-55 a.m. Wed. Thur. Sat.	10-20 p.m. Sun.
Nairobi	arr.	7-30 a.m. Tues. Fri.	4-2 p.m. Wed. Thur. Sat.	6-20 a.m. Mon.
Nairobi	dep.	1.55 p.m. Sun. Tues. Thur. Fri.		
Mombasa	arr.	7-30 a.m. Mon. Wed Fri. Sat.		

For intermediate timings see time tables at all Stations.

NAIROBI, 20-12-24.

C. L. N. FELLING,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Service Anomalies.

MARRIED MEN'S GRIEVANCE TO BE RESTATED.

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon, in reply to a suggestion by Capt. Coney that adequate arrangements should be made by Government so that Members of Council could have copies of all papers laid on the Table and that a place should be set apart where Councillors could have access to these documents the Colonial Secretary stated that arrangements had now been made to provide satisfactory reports of Council debate. He added that members who had received copies of the report of last sessions debates would have been struck by their accuracy. The officer who had previously reported Council (and who did so quite well) had now returned from leave and there were now two stenographers available, both of whom were perfectly capable of providing reports.

He also made reference to a further question by Capt. Coney with regard to an anomaly which existed in the case of officials married before a certain date—an anomaly which is well known to Civil Servants and has been a grievance for some time. He stated that the Secretary of State had telegraphed that he did not approve of the inclusion of an additional amount in the Estimates for 1925 to meet that anomaly without further consideration, that the Secretary of State was considering the matter and that a despatch would be addressed to Government.

Capt. Coney said he was sorry to hear that reply, in view of the improved financial position of the Colony—which had been the previous argument of the Secretary of State—and he suggested that Government send a telegraphic despatch to the Colonial Office pointing out the improved finances. He added that the removal of the anomaly had been promised for several years.

On behalf of the junior members of the Service and the Service generally, the Colonial Secretary thanked Capt. Coney for bringing these matters before Council. Everyone was agreed that the anomaly should be removed and allowances paid, but he thought the hesitation of the Secretary of State was probably due to the fact that there was a principle in question and the despatch must be awaited. The Report of the Select Committee had dealt with two cases, that of the officers referred to and also the pay of District Commissioners and it had been recommended that the salaries of the latter should be increased. There were similar officers in the adjoining territories and he knew that representations had been made from Tanganyika and, he believed, from Uganda also regarding the salaries of administrative officers. The Secretary of State was no doubt considering the matter as it affected all the territories.

Capt. Coney asked again if Government would agree to send the cable as he suggested.

Lord Delamere asked if the reason why the proposal had been turned down was because the subject of the D.C.'s and that of the married officers, two different matters, had been included in one despatch.

The Colonial Secretary replied that Government was quite willing to telegraph to the Secretary of State calling attention to the matter and asking whether the anomaly in regard to married officers could be put right. It would have to be provided, he added, in supplementary estimates.

Mombasa Water.

ALLEGATIONS REGARDING SHIMBA PIPE LINE.

The following sums were included in the Public Works Department vote on the reconsideration of the Budget on Wednesday:

Nakuru Water works £2,800.
New Press for Nairobi, £2,950.
Roads and bridges, Uasin Gishu £2,500.

Mombasa Water Supply £3,450.
Operating Theatre, Mombasa, £1,587.

These are re-votes of sums already voted.

A long discussion ensued on a question by Lord Delamere whether it was the case that owing to negligence by the P. W. D. in the past and failure to analyse the water, the pipe line from the Shimba Hills to Mombasa was now completely perforated and would have to be replaced. He said the late D.P.W. had been more interested in votes for women and whether a railway was being built through Grogan's land.

The Director of Public Works said the reply was to be found in reports by himself and the General Manager which had been laid on the table last session. The amount of piping requiring replacing was very small. It was however necessary to relay a part damaged by floods and it must be remembered that the pipe was only sufficient to-day for the immediate needs of Mombasa.

The matter was dropped, it being understood that the Member for Mombasa will introduce a motion on the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Return of Maize graded during week ended Dec. 12, 1924:

Grades 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 Free of Slightly Weevils	8 Weevily	Total Graded Bags	Rejected Wet	Rejected Musty	Rejected Weevily	Rejected Other Causes	Total Rejected Bags	Total Examined Bags
[illegible]						130,737	19	1591	[illegible]	1960	26	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Particulars of Rejected Wet Maize

Station From	No. of Bags Wet.	Average Moisture Content. Per cent.
Thika	625	15.2 per cent
Kikuyu	166	15.2 per cent
Eldoret	113	15.8 per cent
Kisumu	160	15.6 per cent
Ft. Ternan	7	No test made
Escarpment	284	15.6 per cent
Kibigori	107	15.2 per cent
Nakuru	560	16.6 per cent

CHRISTMAS !

Solve your problems now by getting for the Kiddies

"BROWNIES"

for the Grown-ups

"KODAKS"

It is not too early to think about those presents! Come round and let us show some of the exercise we have in stock.

45/-

50/-

A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd.

Photographic Chemists

NAIROBI AND MOMBASA.

'Phone: 56. Box: 103.

XMAS ! XMAS!

Book your orders

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and avoid disappointment

CALL FOR

XMAS CRACKERS AND STOCKINGS

SHARWOODS

CHINA STEM GINGER & MACEDOINE FRUIT

in glass globes

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS, ALMONDS AND NUTS

CURRANTS, RAISINS, etc.

ROWNTREES AND PASCALLS CHOCOLATES AND CONFECTIONERY

CAKES, SHORTBREAD, AND CURRANT BUN

XMAS PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Mackinnon Brothers,

Tel No. 51. NAIROBI, Established 1906. Box No. 48

A Belated Machine.

RECURRING DECIMAL IN THE ESTIMATES.

The Commissioner of Lands was subject to a bombardment of questions during the debate on revised estimates in the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

He was asking for provisions for the sum of £875 for an embossing machine, necessary equipment and operator when Lord Delamere interposed to ask who was responsible for the constant appearance of this item in the draft estimates. It had been going on for years and he wanted to know why it had not yet been purchased.

The Commissioner of Lands explained that it was true the money had been voted on previous estimates, the machines did not arrive for a long time and certain necessary material had not yet arrived. It had also been found necessary to increase the number of machines owing to the increase in business. Small additional staff was asked for; an operator at £120 per annum.

The Commissioner was prompted to go into details when Lord Delamere objected, but he said that small the amount had been put to discussion could take place. He also wanted to know why the House had not been provided with written details.

The amendments having been formally proposed Capt. Coney asked if a native was being allowed to operate. The Commission replied that if a sufficiently skilled native was available he would be employed. The amendments were carried.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A Further Search for Santa Claus.

GOURMETS AND SPORTSMEN.

Christmas is something more than a festival at Mackinnon's the grocery, whose name, as a man interested in the history of Kenya as a Colony, "Mackinnon Corner" is a place where romance—the romance of a Colony in the making—has been and still remains if you look for it behind the row of motor cars and the crowd of Sixth Avenue. It was on this corner that many expeditions were planned, that many deals were first mooted and put through and that much has been done and spoken which has influenced the commercial and political growth of Kenya. We all know those who, in the past, "had their office at Mackinnon's Corner" and found it a good place of business too, without paying rent!

Messrs. Mackinnon Brothers will meet the requirements of the season this year face to face. Their well known Christmas cards are works of the highest art of the maker and of Shardwood" and "Currant Bun" have been made especially for the firm's trade. The assortment of Xmas Puddings in bowls are a credit to the firm.

Messrs. Mackinnon have imported what Wolf claim to be the finest lot of crystalized fruits ever on sale in the Colony. The range of drinks, have been selected to suit all tastes and even the "abstainer" has not been overlooked at a season which has made popular beverages such as the well known "Grapejo" Tea Drinks, introduced in the states. Mackinnon's Tea, the tea of delicious flavour and quality, chocolates all prices but one quality—the best—Cigars, the finest, the one which even the least expensive wife could not cry, and toys for children crackers, stockings filled with wonderful selections of toys and a wide range of cake and toffees by all the well known manufacturers.

A shop, in short, to delight any Christmas shopper.

MESSRS. MAY & CO.

The sporting association of Kenya Colony are likely to be the greatest attractions of this young country. There is nothing more virile in the Colony.

A firm which enters purely and simply for the supplying of the necessary outfits for all branches of sport, has been incomparably to carry large stocks of all the articles required. Hon. Messrs. May & Co., Nairobi, have taken as "the Sports House," keep the needs and the prices of this country.

For the bigger branches of sport such as big game shooting, every provision has been made. Guns, rifles and ammunition in large quantities for all makes and bores produces, etc. are kept in stock.

Footballers, cricketers, golfers, Fishermen and tennis players always find when they want here. What is a pleasure to the sight of tennis rackets in the town, one has to see in process of manufacturing the productions of some famous manufacturers.

Trouser, Stockings, Shirts, Davis and Grey besides the recent introduction of which is the glowing rackets with an aluminium frame which is the thermal-insulant. Christmas presents, tennis balls and balls are also in stock in large quantities. Do the game but the player!

Of a kind of sport which has probably made more progress in Kenya than any other is the "Royal Aquatic" which Messrs. May and May & Co. have anticipated the requirements of players by acquiring considerable quantities of aquatic requisites, rubber and paddle bags, bulls etc. are stocked in Nairobi and will appeal to this holiday.

Fishing has achieved prominence in the development of the stocks of numerous rivers, particularly Tanganyika and Nyanza. Nairobi solution of flies for use in the Colony is a tedious business and really requires a fishing tackle expert. Messrs. May & Co. have devoted special attention to the subject and are able to give good advice as to the survivors of the rods, tackle, etc., besides being able to supply requirements out of stock.

The Sports shop is fascinating for both for men and women.

New Year Sales.

On Saturday, January 3rd, Messrs. Sands and Co. will commence their annual sales at their Sixth Avenue premises, Nairobi. Special announcements from Mrs. Field and Mrs. Billyard-Smith, the buyers for the "Sports House" Mr. Davis, "Coffee cells" and "China Tea." Gamaba Sales are to be held on the 5th day after, Messrs. Sands & Co. acting on instructions from Mr. D. Gamaba, Kenya Tea Co. Ltd. and "Gem," On Monday, January 5 at 10 a.m., the Sales are to offer at Mr. H. St. B. J. Ayre's Farm (2 miles from Nairobi on the Thika line) his fine bred Ayreshire cattle as well as the well known Ayreshire cows with calves frontage on the Naivasha River. Rendezvous has a 4 squared and 1. building kitchen. Arrangements to view the property can be made with the auctioneers.

Another Holiday.

Tuesday, December 9, was declared as a public holiday in Zanzibar and all Government Offices were closed that day on the occasion Day of His Highness Sultan.

XMAS GIFTS

You are cordially invited to inspect our magnificent new stock comprising the latest productions from the Home and Continental markets and our own workshops.

Seasonable Suggestions

SILVER MANICURE SETS. From £3.5 upwards in cut glass Silver and Enamel, and Silver-Tortoiseshell.

GOLD WRISTLET WATCHES. With expanding bracelet 15 jewel movement. £8-10 With mesh gilt band. £6-10

LEATHER AND SILK BAGS. From 25s. 12/- upwards

SILVER AND LEATHER PURSES. Enamel Trinket Boxes, Scent Sprays, etc.

SILVER AND ENAMEL Scent Bottles. Various designs From 25s. 3/-

SILVER & TORTOISESHELL TOILET SETS. Consisting 2 Hair Brushes, 2 Clothes Brushes, 1 Mirror 1 Comb. £25.

Smaller sets in silver only consisting of 1 Brush, Comb and Mirror in case from £5.

SILVER PUFF JARS. From 25s. 12/- upwards

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES From £2

GOLD, SILVER & ENAMEL VANITY BOXES. From 25s. 12/- upwards

GOLD SAFETY PINS. From 25s. 12/- upwards. Flat bar From 25s. 12/-

GEM SET RINGS From £2 to £125

SILVER HAIRPIN BOXES. From 25s. 3/-

GEM SET BROOCHES. From 25s. 12/- upwards

GOLD HEAVY RINGS From 25s. 12/- upwards.

Silver Pencils, Gold and Silver Wristlets Watches, etc.

E. DOBBIE,

WATCHMAKER, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

Government Road, NAIROBI.

XMAS GIFTS

Seasonable Suggestions

GOLD CUFF LINKS From £2 per pair upwards

GOLD PENCILS From £4 upwards

GOLD MOUNTED & AMBER CIGARETTE HOLDERS (Ivory description)

SILVER CIGARETTE CASES AND "ON TRAYS From £2 upwards

Fine Quality Presentation Pipes In case from 25s. 12/-

Gents Ebony and Ivory Brushes Attache Cases, Pocket Wallets, Spirit Flasks, Silver Vases, Silver Pencils, Gold and Silver Wristlets Watches, etc.

KENYA'S FINANCES THIS YEAR.

Treasury Estimates a Surplus of £175,222.

HEAVY REVENUE INCREASES.

Customs Duty and Native Taxpayers Contribute to Position.

DEPARTMENTAL SAVINGS.

The financial position of the Colony consists of six expenditure.

The Hon. Treasurer explained in the Legislative Council Wednesday that the estimated revenue for 1925 could now be reasonably increased by two considerable sums £56,000 as additional Customs Revenue and £9,901, from Magadi Soda Royalties. With regard to the royalties, this item had not been previously inserted in the estimates as he was then uncertain of the position, but present indications were that this amount would be paid in 1925. Additions had been made to the estimated revenue from Customs and the new figure took this source was £650,000.

The Treasurer then dealt with amendments to the estimates.

Mombasa is now to have the new motor ambulance, estimated to cost £875, which will be available to carry patients from the port works, ships and other places to the hospital.

Under the heading of "Native Education" the Director of Education has obtained an additional £600 for maintenance and another £600 for equipment and material in addition to the sum already budgeted. In the equipment item 3 additional instructors are to be provided for the Nandi and Lumbwa Reserves and the money was required for proper equipment.

The whole position is disclosed by a memorandum issued by the Treasurer in the Third Supply, Revised Estimates which has been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Cranmer's statement, which deals with the position as at 12th July 1924.

The revised estimates of revenue amounts to £1,445,398 The budgetted surplus was £6,410

£1170,759

The Supplementary Estimates (Revised) now submitted amount to £107,580

£69,304

The savings on voted expenditure are estimated by Heads of Departments at £112,016

It will be seen therefore that on the figures given there is likely to be a surplus on the years working of £175,222 which will reduce the Floating Debt to £1,000,000 leaving £15,000.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Kenya War Office claims against the Colony have not yet been settled and that if these should be decided against the Colony the estimated surplus will be reduced accordingly. On the other hand, I think the savings on voted expenditure are likely to be rather more than the estimates furnished by Departments.

THE REVENUE.

The Heads of Revenue which are expected to contribute to the estimated increase of £142,222 are.

Customs	£94,000
Port, Harbour and Light Dues	2,000
Licences, etc.	20,512
Administrations	2,000
Post and Telegraphs	2,000
Earnings of Government Departments	5,140
Sale of Government Property	500
Interest	16,971
Land Sales	9,700
	£142,222

Less expected shortage under

Fees, etc	£1,725
Revenue from Government Property	1,000
and Railways	4,329
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,430
	7,484
	£145,706

The net rise in Customs is partly attributed to the heavy sales of "Wines, Ale and Beer," "Spirits," "Other Textile Manufactures" "Vehicles and Motor Cars."

The estimated increase under Licences, etc., is due mainly to increased collections of Native Hut and Poll Tax. Other important increases are this Head are Game Licences, £2,000, Motor Licences, £4,120, Estate Duty, £6,000, Petrol Tax, £2,875. On the other hand there is an estimated deficit of stock £15,000 under "Based Duties Revenue Purposes, an item which was clearly nonsensical.

The estimated increase under "Earnings of Government Departments" is mainly in the Sub-Heads "Sun Vacuum and Refrigerating Products" and "Mombasa Water Supply."

The increase under Interest is due to larger sums than anticipated having been placed on fixed deposit locally to avoid cost remitting and in anticipation of Railway requirements.

The increase in Land Sales is consequent on unexpectedly good sales of town plots at Kisumu and Nakuru and in a minor degree to the good prices realized at Farm Auctions.

The estimated deficit in the Head "Revenue from Government Property and Royalties" is due to the non-collection of £6,000 which was expected to be received from the year from Magadi Soda Royalties, but is now likely to be received in 1925.

A. & H. Society Grant.

GOOD FROM GOVERNMENT ON CONDITION.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the sum of £500 was voted by way of a grant to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

The Director of Agriculture explained that it was the intention to distribute the funds, a sum of money each exceeding £300 equal to the amount of subscriptions and donations paid to the Society, on the basis that for every £1 so contributed the Society would add £2.

The money will only be paid on the understanding that the money will be used for the purchase of seeds, and further on the condition that Society will ensure the show ground to be used for entire Colony.

A further sum of £250 has been added to the Agricultural vote for encouragement of native Agricultural shows.

Police Station Sale!

Naivasha police station is to be sold by tender.

The plot is 1.069 acres with buildings and the successful tender will pay the "very" lease on annual rent of £50.

PROTECTION OF COCONUT INDUSTRY.

Criticism of Amending Bill.

LONDON OBJECTIONS

The new Bill to amend the Coconut Ordinance which was first introduced into the Legislative Council on Tuesday afternoon.

It has been sent to Kenya by mail criticism and has not found favour, especially among the Mombasa members. Even the Director of Agriculture, who is in charge of the measure, is in half-hearted sympathy.

The Colonial Office is responsible for the amendments because it found it took exception to the power of arrest given to all and sundry to take into custody coconuts found in possession of toddy suspected to have been stolen. The power of arrest is now confined to the owner of a plantation if a person is found in possession of nuts on the plantation or is discovered lurking or loitering there without lawful excuse. When so arrested, the person has to be handed over to the police with all possible speed.

Business dealing with the tapping of palms for palm wine and the issue of licences for that purpose—which even in the case of people for the owners of nuts—would be withdrawn if the plantation was not kept in a satisfactory state of cultivation—also also been repealed.

In moving the second reading of the Bill on Tuesday, the Director of Agriculture said that the Bill had been objected to in some trends by the Kenyan Coast. The Bill included several provisions which were in the Native Land trade representations to the Secretary of State that in all the Protectorates it has been a crime for the producers in other countries to be allowed to do what they pleased and desirable to retain the trade in their own hands. Government had been reached with regard to the point in the Amending Bill There was no real change in attitude. The property in question is the tapping of palms wine. In the opinion of the Attorney-General the Ordinance as it stands, in relation to the Native Liquor Ordinance, provides that a person should be issued unless the Ordinance was in a satisfactory state of cultivation (now amended) was an impediment to the coconut industry and he asked if the Bill had been drafted to give the Council an assurance that no dubiet date this matter of insuring that plantations were in a satisfactory state would receive the attention of the Council.

Lord Delamere said the whole foundation of the original Bill had been that in the exceptional conditions of the industry the owner of proof of rightful possession of coconuts should be in the second and he wanted to know how that was affected by the amending Bill.

The Director of Agriculture replied that the provisions of the Old Bill was necessary to prevent theft and not only as to proved of the amending measure. Essentially, there was no alteration in the case of proof. The owner has difficulty sometimes getting liability to arrest on the ground that he cannot prove the proof that the wards "or in the neighbourhood thereof" is lost.

Lord Delamere thought that possibility had been met by the Deputy-Clerk, Under Secretary of State had been here recently, the best thing to do was to return the Bill to the Colonial Office with full explanations and further consideration. If that was not agreed to, the best had better be to accept the Bill and show that it was unworkable.

The Colonial Secretary pointed out that the onus of proof remained on the accused. That decision had to be formed, the owner of a plantation was empowered to arrest trespassers and in view of the Colonial Office's attitude he should accept what they had rather than sacrifice the ordinance. It had been pointed out that general powers of arrest gave unemployed persons a chance to threaten those in possession with sticks or to accept the nuts on a payment of the bribe.

Mr. Hutchings also objected to the Bill on the ground that it would be thought the Secretary of State had been prepared to promote the Bill amendment.

Lord Delamere Barkers asked that the Ordinance be applied to Lamu and all places in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary said the clauses regarding tapping and licences were taken out and been taken out because they did not apply to the Coast but that would be covered by subsequent legislation.

The Bill thereafter passed through all its stages.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT of Kenya at Mombasa.

PROBATE & ADMINISTRATION

Supreme Court Cause No. 97 of 1924.

Admy. Geal. Cause No. 195 of 1924.

In the matter of Francesco Di Cross deceased.

To All to Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that the High Court of East Africa dated the 6th day of December 1924 by which the Administrator of the Estate of the Administrator Di Cross who died at Mombasa in the 20th day of December 1924.

Take notice that all persons having any claims against the estate of the said Francesco Di Cross are required to lodge and prove such claims before me the undersigned on or before the 12th day of February 1925, after which date only the claims so proved will be paid and the estate distributed according to law.

W. M. Hastings,

Administrator General.

Nairobi, 15th December, 1924.

Picnic dishes you can make with BOVRIL

No. 1. BOVRIL GALANTINE.

Fill a plain mould with alternate layers of Bovril and hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices. Let the Bovril be thick enough to allow it to be cut with the eggs. Place a weight on the top and let it stand for 24 hours. Turn out and garnish with cress.

No. 2. JULIEN SALAD.

Cut Bovril into strips and place in a salad bowl with lettuce, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Pour the Bovril dressing over the salad.

No. 3. BOVRIL SANDWICHES.

Spread Bovril on thin slices of bread and butter, sprinkle with chopped mustard, cress and hard-boiled eggs.

BOVRIL for Sandwiches and Cooking.

J. P. L. TODD & CO., Ltd., NAIROBI.

Representatives for British East Africa and Uganda.

CHRISTMAS FARE.

We have a fine Selection of Christmas Stock.

PLUM PUDDINGS.
TABLE MUSCATELS.
JORDAN AND VALENCIA ALMONDS.
GROUND ALMONDS.
CRYSTALLIZED AND GLAC CHERRIES.
CRYSTAL FRUITS IN GLASS JARS.
CANNED FRUIT IN SYRUP.
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CAVIARE AND PATE de foi GRAS.
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SUGGESTED ALTERATIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE.

Three Years' Tours.

LEAVE TAKEN AT OPTION OF THE CIVIL SERVANT.

Annual Medical Examination.

PROPOSALS MADE BY ELECT COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Passage Allowance and Local Leave.

The Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to suggest alterations in the present 30 months' tour system for European Civil Servants, submitted an interim report which was laid before the Legislative Council on Wednesday.

The committee consisted of the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, O.N.C., General Manager of Railways, Commissioner of Lands, P.M.G., Lord Delamere, Messrs. Conway Harvey, Schwartze, O'Shea and Clarke.

The committee agreed:

1. That the tours of service should no longer be compulsorily restricted to a maximum of 30 months. It was further considered that there was no longer any necessity, in view of the present conditions of life in East Africa, to insist upon an officer taking leave at the expiry of 2½ years of service. Applications are now common for permission to remain for a longer term. Except in the case of unhealthy stations, the climate does not appear to be prejudicial to the health of officers stationed here provided that adequate leave is taken at reasonable intervals. Further, the present rate of pay does not generally permit of an officer spending any length of time out of the Colony after 2½ years' service.

The desirability of, and need for, a period of vacation for Government officers recruited in England is fully recognized. The Committee considers that on recruitment officers should be in a position to know when they will be entitled to and able to take their first home leave. They therefore recommend that at the expiry of three years, an officer should be ordinarily entitled to leave out of the Colony, subject of course to the exigencies of the Service.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

2. The Committee recommend that in order to ensure preservation of health and general fitness for service for Government Officers, a medical examination should be required in the case of all officers who desire to extend their terms of resident service beyond a period of three years. At the expiry of three years, the head of the Officer's Department should obtain a medical report on the Officer in question, if he desires to remain in the Colony, and not to take such leave as he is entitled to. The Officer will only be allowed to continue his service without leave if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer or of the Head of his Department, his efficiency will not be impaired by further residence in the Colony. The Officer should be medically boarded after every further year of resident service, or at any time at which, in the opinion of the Head of his Department, it is advisable on the grounds of health that he should be examined by a Medical Officer.

It is felt that such an arrangement will sufficiently safeguard any possible risk to health which may be entailed by the extension of the period of resident service without leave as now proposed.

3. An Officer should be allowed to take leave, subject, of course, to the exigencies of the Service, at any time after he has served twelve months in the Colony—leave to be calculated at the rate of five days for each month of resident service during the first year of each tour, six days in respect of each month during his second, and eight days in respect of each month during his third year of each tour, and thereafter in the same cycle until leave is taken. He should further be allowed to take any portion of his vacation leave in the E.A. Dependencies, not exceeding 30 days in respect of any one year of service and that leave earned in excess of 30 days each year, e.g., 30 days, 42 days and 66 days in respect of his first, second and third year's resident service during each tour of duty should only accrue as overseas leave.

PASSAGES.

4. An Officer in the Service should receive 1/36th of the cost of a return passage to the port of his disembarkation not exceeding the cost of a return passage to England and back for each month of resident service. He should also if married be entitled to 1/72nd of the cost of a return passage for his wife and/or family for each month of service. It is also recommended that if an officer stays beyond a period of 36 months which will cover the cost of his own passage he should be permitted to allocate the balance of passage money earned towards the cost of passages for his wife and (or) children.

He should also be allowed to accumulate the portions of the passage money earned in respect of his wife and to allocate the balance of passage money so earned towards the cost of passages for his wife and (or) children.

5. No officer should be allowed to accumulate more than 12 months' vacation.

Kenya Loans.

DRAFT AGREEMENT MADE WITH UGANDA.

The following draft form of agreement between Kenya and Uganda in regard to responsibility for the £3,500,000 loan was laid on the Table of the Legislative Council this week:

Memorandum of Agreement made this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1924, between the Government of the Colony of Kenya and the Government of the Uganda Protectorate in regard to the obligations undertaken by the respective Governments between themselves in guaranteeing the principal amount of the Imperial Loan of three millions five hundred thousand pounds and interest under the authority of the Kenya Imperial Loan Ordinance, 1924, and the Uganda Imperial Loan Guarantee Ordinance, 1924, whereby it is agreed as follows:—

(1) In the event of either of the aforementioned Governments being called on to pay under its guarantee the other Government hereby undertakes to make repayment when called upon to the Government so paying in the following proportions:—

(a) In the case of immovables the amount of such repayment shall be in the proportion to the actual expenditure from the said loan on railway works in the territories of the respective Governments.

(b) In the case of movables the amount of such repayment shall be in the proportion of half the actual amount expended from the said loan.

(2) Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to prejudice any question as to the ownership of the Uganda Railway or any part or any assets thereof.

RAILWAY SURVEYS IN MANY AREAS.

Economic Knowledge for Legislature.

IMPORTANT MOTION.

Five Main Districts to be Covered.

The Legislative Council adopted a motion on Wednesday which provides that railway surveys will be undertaken in several important areas of the Colony.

The motion, introduced by Lord Delamere read:

"That this Honourable Council requests that the Economic and Railway surveys of the following possible branch lines be laid on this Hon. Council, if completed, and if not, that steps be taken to get them completed and so laid: Donyo Sabuk, Machakos, Thompsons Falls Rumuruti, Kericho, Sergoit, Mumias."

Speaking to the motion, Lord Delamere said that so far as he recollected when the Estimates were discussed last year, the General Manager had intimated that some sort of survey would be made and something like £10,000 had been included in the Estimates for that purpose.

He did not think that he had got to make out any reasons why these lines should be built nor was it the contention of members on his side of the House that the lines should necessarily be built unless the surveys were satisfactory. All he had got to do, continued Lord Delamere, was to put forward *prima facie* reasons why these surveys should be made and when they had been made the Council could then go into facts to see whether the surveys justified the extensions.

To his mind, in small branch lines of this sort, one of the chief things was that for every mile they laid they released natives engaged on transport for economic development and released bullocks used for transport for ploughing up land and thus getting more development. It seemed to him that the Council should be in a position to judge how far they were justified in putting forward a claim for these lines to be built.

THE BRANCHES.

Dealing with the proposed Donyo Sabuk branch line, His Lordship pointed out that the cost would be comparatively small; there would be little difficulty in construction and the productive nature of the area justified the expenditure.

As regards Machakos, he would not go into figures as he had very little to add to what had already been said. It had been suggested, however, that the road running from Kabete should be made into a permanent road and he did suggest that before going to any expense of that sort they should ascertain what it would cost to construct a branch railway line.

With regard to Rumuruti, that part of the country was not being developed as it should be at the present time. It was a very rich agricultural country indeed, and the sort of the country where it was very difficult to transport by waggon. In the Rumuruti district they had many soldier settlers and he thought the Council had some duty towards them to find out how far it was possible to open up communications.

In Kericho, they had a very good country at a high level, and he pointed to the increasing tea production in that area. Regarding Sergoit he would leave that to the Hon. Member for that district.

Dealing with Mumias, his Lordship said there had been suggestions of running a road rail tractor out to Yala but he thought it would be very much better if they had some idea what the Railway's intention was and whether there was a possibility of a branch line being constructed. The motion was a simple effort to get facts with regard to these possible branch lines.

DUTY OF EXPLORATION.

Seconding the motion the Hon. Berkeley Cole said he wished to exhort Government to do everything they could to find out the potentialities of those five districts. He believed it was the absolute duty of the Council to explore these various outlying districts. He believed it should have been done a long time ago. There was an enormous quantity of waste land still in the country with which they could do nothing because of the lack of transport. He believed there should be a permanent staff to carry out these surveys so that when it was decided to construct lines, the necessary information would be in possession of Government.

Captain Coney also supported the motion. During the course of his remarks he recalled that before the Trans Nzoia Railway was commenced a prominent Government official had visited the district and advised European settlers that they were developing too fast. He thought it absolutely disgraceful that such advice should have been given. If anyone came to the Trans Nzoia to-day, they would be amazed at what had been done up there—done in spite of discouragement—not essentially from the Government but by lack of transport—and the same thing applied to many other areas in the country. Unless the Government took steps now to have surveys made of likely producing areas there would be enormous delay in the future.

Mr. T. O'Shea also supported the motion and said the Government would be justified in proceeding at once with these economic and railway surveys.

MR. FELLING'S SUPPORT.

The General Manager, Railways, thought the Government should accept the motion. He agreed there should be railway surveys in every district (Hear, hear). He personally was in favour of branch lines and the surveys should be ready. The reason he had always been so keen on the extension of the main line was that, as the result of experience, he found that unless you had a financially sound main line you would not easily be able to carry branches. This was the experience of all Colonies. He did think it necessary to have a branch line policy and branch line surveys as soon as possible.

The Director of Agriculture supported. He was all in favour of economic surveys. At the same time he was not in the same position as the General Manager of Railways who was in a position to employ the extra staff if needs be. The motion had his support as far as the Agricultural Department was concerned. He would like to see the economic surveys carried out as expeditiously as possible. Dealing with the complaint of Captain Coney, he did not mind saying that the official complained of was the Director of Agriculture but Captain Coney had not been present at the meeting in question or he would have put a different construction on the conversation that took place. As a matter of fact, the construction of the Kitale branch railway had been started as a result of that conversation. The position disclosed in the Trans Nzoia was found to be very serious indeed and it was agreed at that meeting that the only way to save the Trans Nzoia was to get better Railway communications. Immediately on his return from that meeting he saw the Governor and this was followed up by deputations of settlers accompanied, he believed, by the Hon. Member himself. He maintained that it was from that meeting that the construction of the Kitale line emanated. Insofar as his Department could assist, it would assist to get these economic surveys made as soon as possible but he would like Hon. members to realise that it could only be done at the sacrifice of some other work of the Department.

Captain Coney explained that he had made no attempt to attack the Director of Agriculture. His point was that it was wrong for a Government official to advise producers not to produce when the world was crying out for the crops.

ACCEPTED.

His Excellency then intimated that the Government would accept the motion. (Applause).

Lord Delamere on behalf of members on his side of the House thanked the Government and also the General Manager Railways for the way in which the motion had been accepted. With regard to finance he pointed out there was an estimated surplus and he thought that by accepting the motion the Government also accepted responsibility for finding the necessary finance and he thought the Government should provide for this in the estimates or if necessary by supplementary estimates.

The motion was then put and carried.

Rural 'Phones.

The Gazette publishes rules under the Telegraph Act fixing the rural charges for private telephone lines, private party lines and private rural exchange systems. If poles and labour are supplied by the applicant there is a substantial reduction in the mileage charge.

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UASIN GISHU LINE STATEMENT.

No Official Enquiry to Be Made.

DETAILS OF COST.

How the Outlay has Mounted Up.

Government does not propose to hold an enquiry into the Uasin Gishu Railway construction.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. T. J. O'Shea, asked:

"Whether it is Government's intention to hold an enquiry into the terms of the contract for the construction of the Uasin Gishu Railway and the manner in which public funds have been expended under that contract.

If not:

(1) Will Government be pleased to publish a statement on the cost of construction showing:—

(a) The original estimated cost.

(b) All revised estimates prepared for Government from time to time showing savings to date thereof and any further anticipated savings.

(c) In the event of recent revised estimates showing the cost to be greater than previously estimated, explanations of the increases.

(d) The amounts paid, or due to be paid to the contractors for their services, whether by way of commission or discount on savings, or otherwise.

(2) (a) Was it with the authority of the Government Engineer that a dry stone wall was constructed to retain the earthworks supporting the bridge over the Boriani bridge in the neighbourhood of Mile 118, and what was the cost of that wall.

(b) Was any enquiry held by Government into the collapse of that wall in February last, a few days after the train of His Excellency the Governor had re-crossed it.

(c) What was the cost of the stone and cement wall built to replace it.

(d) Does Government bear the cost of construction of both walls.

(3) What explanation has been given to Government for the delay in starting construction of the Nabkoi Viaduct.

(4) When is it anticipated that the line complete in accordance with the contract will be handed over to Government.

(5) What are the penalties on the Contractors for failure to hand over the line complete within the contract time."

THE REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary replied:

"It is not the intention of Government to hold an enquiry into the terms of the Uasin Gishu Branch Railway Construction Contract or into the manner in which public funds have been expended under that Contract."

The following are the replies to the alternative questions asked by the Honourable Member for the Plateau South:—

		£	Savings £
1 (a)		2,202,613	
(b)	Revised Estimate:		
	1st	1,330,329	792,096
	2nd	1,661,774	640,841
	3rd	1,690,951	611,784
	4th	1,782,131	520,584
	5th	1,902,131	400,584

The increased expenditure provided for under these successive Estimates was required for the provision of additional works and owing to the contractors exceeding the period within which the contract provides the Railway shall be completed.

(c) Increase of Estimate No. 2 over No. 1 £141,245 is due to the following charges:—

1.	Rolling Stock	£102,000
2.	Provision of refreshment rooms and additional staff quarters	£29,821
3.	Additional station machinery	£8,026
4.	Increased charges for Contractors' Head Office charges and Profit less saving under provision for other works	£1,398
		£141,245

Increase of Estimate No. 3 over No. 2 (£29,157) is due to the following charges:—

1.	Earthwork	£9,388
2.	Provision of additional bridges for P.W.D. and E.S.M. Ltd., and road diversion for P.W.D.	£16,702
3.	Additional crossing loops	£6,400
4.	Additional expenditure required for works at Eldoret, Engine changing Station and Kipkabus Station	£3,000
		£37,562
	Less savings on other sub-heads	£8,405
		£29,157

Increase of Estimate No. 4 over No. 3 (£91,200) is due to the following charges:—

1.	Additional charges by Government Departments for preliminary survey	£328
2.	Increase of estimate owing to additional earthwork required at stations, loops, etc.	£13,089
3.	Provision of additional culverts required and revision of original estimate in light of recent purchase prices	£9,202
4.	Increase is due to revision of estimate of cost of telegraph line in light of actual cost of erection and materials	£4,800
5.	Increase required by provision of extensions to Eldoret station buildings, platform wall, Eldoret (Kitale branch line) and Maji Mazuri. Additional quarters at Sabatia, Maji Mazuri, Timboroa and Eldoret. Provision of additional water supply at Visoi, Timboroa, Kipkabus, Eldoret and Turbo	£12,000
6.	Provision for increased rolling stock	£1,640
7.	Increase in general charges due to: (a) Increase on account of payment to contractors on account of head office charges and profit. (b) Increase in payment for freight charges on additional materials required. (c) Increase for payment of services of staff employed during longer period than originally provided for	£49,576
		£91,200

Increase of Estimate No. 5 over No. 4 (£120,000) is due to the following charges:

1.	Increase of earthwork due to diversions at Nabkoi viaduct, spirals, road diversions, diversions at bridges and to complete works	£30,000
2.	Provision to complete buildings	£22,000
3.	Additions to electric telegraphs; additional poles required and additional work in erecting same as required by Telegraph Department	£1,000
4.	Increased expenditure due to additional cost of ballasting and laying of Permanent way exceeding previous revised Estimates	£20,000
5.	General charges increase due to additional payments to contractors of profit charges and head office charges. Retaining services of staff for longer period owing to contractors' inability to complete the contract in contract period and provision for additional payment for transport of materials	£47,000
		£120,000

Against the estimates it is estimated that Government has assets amounting to £66,302.

(d). These amounts depends on the date of the completion of the line and Government is not prepared to give these figures at the present time.

2. (a). Yes, £720.

(b). Yes. The Resident Engineer inspected the wall the following day. The wall did not collapse. A small portion along a short length of the top fell over; this portion of the wall was composed of stone of too small a size.

(c). £2,304. It may be added that the original walling was incorporated in the permanent walling, hence the low cost of the concrete walling.

(d). Yes.

3. Contractors did not commence work on the viaduct on the date directed by the Resident Engineer.

4. It is difficult to say, with any precision, when the Railway will be completed. The date, March, 1925, is tentatively advanced.

5. The Contract Agreement provides, *inter alia*,

"In the event of the actual date of completion being later than the estimated date for completion (or such extended date as aforesaid) there shall be deducted from the amount payable by the Government to the Contractors for profit a sum equal to 25 per centum of an amount equal to interest at the rate of 6 per centum on the cost price for the period between the estimated date for completion or such extended date as aforesaid, and the actual date of completion."

Legislative Council.

SESSION OPENED IN THE MEMORIAL HALL.

The session of the Legislative Council was opened in the Memorial Hall on Tuesday by His Excellency the Governor.

In declaring the session open His Excellency pointed out that it was the first meeting of the Council in the new Memorial Hall and he hoped to see much good work performed there in the future in the true interests of the Colony, worthy of the sacrifice of those in whose memory the hall had been erected.

The following members were present:

Officials:—His Excellency the Governor (Presiding); The Attorney-General, The Treasurer, Chief Native Commissioner, P.M.O., General Manager of Railways, Commissioner of Lands, Director of Agriculture, Deputy Director of Public Works, Commissioner of Customs, Senior Provincial Commissioner, Director of Education, O.C. Troops, Chief Veterinary Officer and the Solicitor-General.

Elected Members: Lord Delamere, Captain Coney, Major Robertson-Eustace, Hon. B. B. Cole, Conway Harvey, McLellan Wilson, T. O'Shea, H. E. Schwartze, and Warren S. Wright.

Nominated Members: Sheik Ali bin Salim representing the Arab community and Dr. Arthur representing the native community.

Administration of the Oath was administered to the following members: Ex-Officio: Christian Lodolph Felling (General Manager), Alexander Holm (Director of Agriculture), Geoffrey Walsh (Commissioner of Customs).

Nominated Official: Ivon Llewellyn Owen Gower.

European Elected Members: Robert William Barrington Robertson Eustace (Coast) Warren Samuel Wright (Provisional Member for Mombasa).

Reports of proceedings appear elsewhere to-day.

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CHARGES UNDER THE GAME ORDINANCE.

Methods of an American on Safari.

COURT STORIES.

The case in which W. C. Cotter is summoned for offences under the Game Ordinance was continued before the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, on Monday. The previous hearing was reported in the *Standard*.

A previous native witness, recalled, stated the rhino was shot at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Cresswell (for the accused): I suggest that when you saw the rhino you ran away?

Witness: No—the European did not run so why should I run away?

Witness did not agree that Cottar fired to scare away the rhino. He said accused fired at the animal three times. The big gun was left at the camp. He only remembered one elephant being shot and that was killed in dense bush.

Four shots were fired at the elephant by Mr. Frear.

Re-examined by Inspector Stewart (for the police) witness identified one of two tusks in Court as a tusk taken from the shot elephant.

A Meru native called by the prosecution engaged as porter with the safari during August said there were three Europeans in the party. Two eland and two buffaloes were shot. He recognised accused as the European who shot a cow rhino. Two lions were also shot.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cresswell he admitted he only saw the eland shot.

Other porters attached to the safari gave evidence. One of the porters was proceeding to tell about the killing of an elephant when Mr. Cresswell objected—there was no mention of elephant in the present charge. The Police Inspector agreed to confine the witness's story to the killing of the rhino. The witness thereafter stated that he did not remember seeing the rhino shot.

ACCUSED'S STORY.

Cotter, giving evidence on his own behalf, related how he went out on the *safari* of which Mr. Frear, an American was the head, to drive and look after the cars. Desiring to carry a rifle he took out a 14 days resident's licence. So far as he knew, Mr. Frear had got the necessary licences. Whilst returning to camp very late in the evening through thick bush country he sighted a rhino. The rhino appeared to be wounded. The rhino charged and passing by stood tearing up the grass for a moment and then started to come back. Thinking to scare it off he then fired. The rhino disappeared. He was only carrying a light rifle. The boy who was carrying the heavy rifle disappeared when the rhino first charged. He presumed he had cleared as he done on previous occasions. He did not think he had hit the rhino.

The next morning he went out after lion and, noticing vultures hovering around, he proceeded to the spot over which they were hovering and found the carcase of a rhino, approximately 1,000 yards from where he had fired the previous evening. The boys told him it was a cow rhino. He never saw a calf. Another *safari* moved out of that camp the night he moved in. He admitted shooting two bull buffaloes, an eland and a lesser kudu. He did not know one could not now shoot an eland on a 14 days resident's licence. Formerly one could do so. He was out of the country when the proclamation making the alteration was issued and when he returned knew nothing about the alteration.

Cross-examined, Cotter admitted he was fairly well conversant with the game laws and the game. Replying to Mr. Cresswell Cotter stated that when he shot the eland he had no intention of evading the game laws. Handed a copy of the schedule to the Ordinance he stated he found it confusing. The Magistrate intimated he appreciated that point.

C. W. Cotter, brother of the accused, stated he had a full licence and an elephant licence, arrived at the camp about September 10. He remembered one lesser kudu and one elephant being shot, also two bull buffaloes. One of the buffaloes had been shot before he arrived. He did not know that one could not shoot eland on a 14 days licence. Cross examined, witness admitted shooting a lesser kudu. His father shot the elephant. Re-examined he said he did not know his brother had also shot a lesser kudu.

Chas. Cottar, father of the accused, spoke to taking out Mr. Frear's *safari* in August last. During the *safari* he received a letter from the D.C., Meru, informing him that travellers licences were no longer in existence, and asking him to return the travellers licenses in possession of the *safari*, or to return the trophies. Witness took the travellers licences into Meru. Until he received this letter he did not know travellers licences were things of the past. Mr. Frear came into Nairobi and purchased a visitor's licence for £100.

He remembered the boy who had been sent out to look for a lost mule returning to the camp and telling him that he had been chased up a tree by a rhino. Witness examined a gun he was carrying and found a discharged cartridge in the barrel. He remembered firing at a charging rhino but it got away wounded.

Witness remembered his son telling him he had found a dead rhino. He wrote a letter to the D.C., informing him of this but received no reply to his letter. The safari moved on.

He remembered the shooting of the elephant. The last witness and himself both fired at it as it was the largest in the herd, and after a little argument they decided that witness had fired the fatal shot. The tusks in court were the tusks of the elephant he had shot. He certainly thought one could shoot an eland on a 14 days licence. He had been surprised to hear otherwise and he had talked it over with other hunters and they also thought it was permissible.

AMERICAN HUNTER.

Inspector Stewart—Where was Mr. Frear when you shot the elephant? Witness—Mr. Frear was up a tree—just as high as he could get! Mr. Frear was so high up in the tree that witness could not say whether Mr. Frear fired at the elephant or through nervousness.

Mr. Cresswell—I believe it is not a very uncommon thing Mr. Cottar for American sportsmen who go out on safari in this country to claim everything big that is shot?

Witness—Most invariably—although the hunters do all the shooting of big game as a rule.

Mr. Cresswell intimated that this closed the case for the defence. A question arose as to whether a further charge against the accused of failing to submit correct returns could be proceeded with or not, Mr. Cresswell submitting that the Police should have led evidence in the present case whereas they had not handed in any returns at all. Inspector Stewart contended that it had been agreed that the first two counts should be dealt with first, and that he was now entitled to proceed with the third charge.

AN AMERICAN'S SAFARI.

In the R.M.'s Court on Tuesday, W. C. Cotter was found guilty of offences under the Game Ordinance and fines totalling Shs. 500/- were imposed.

His Honour during the course of his judgment stated he believed Cotter fired at a rhino [illegible] in self defence, but that under Section 18 (3) of the Ordinance it was obligatory on him to have handed in the trophies, but he had failed to do so.

As regards the alleged shooting of a cow buffalo, His Honour found the offence proved. Cotter admitted shooting an eland which could not be shot on a 14 days licence. The accused pleaded he did not know he could not shoot an eland, for formerly it was permissible on a 14 days licence, and in support of that his counsel had pointed out that Schedule III of the Proclamation of 1920 was drawn in such a way that anyone reading it would not notice there was a division between what might be shot on a full licence and on a 14 days licence.

It was clear that no member of the party of which accused was one took any trouble to find out what the game laws were when they went out, and in the case of persons whose occupation was hunting His Honour could not accept ignorance of the game laws as an excuse. He found the accused guilty of shooting more game than was allowed on his licence, namely one cow buffalo and one cow eland.

"The accused," added His Honour, "although young is shown to be an experienced and capable hunter and his youth cannot be taken into consideration in considering the penalty."

His Honour imposed a fine of Shs. 200/- (or 10 days imprisonment) for failing to send in the trophies of the rhinoceros and a fine of Shs. 300/- (or 14 days' imprisonment) for shooting game not allowed on a 14 days licence.

Dealing with a third charge against the accused of sending in false returns His Honour acquitted him holding there was no evidence on the file.

VERMIKOL.

SUCCESSFULLY EXTERMINATES MEALYBUG

Report by an Expert on E. A. Agriculture.

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

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

The surface soil was levelled round the base of the tree and ½ of an oz. of Vermikol (fully grown coffee tree) was sprinkled round in a continuous band about two inches wide with the inner margin about 4 inches from the bark of the tree: the Vermikol was then covered with soil to the depth of 4 inches and packed well down.

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

REDUCED PRICES.

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

Boustead & Clarke, Ltd.,

COURT CHAMBERS, NAIROBI.

WEAVING INDUSTRY FOR KENYA.

What We Spend Now on Cotton Goods.

THREE MONTHS' IMPORTS.

Startling Figures to Show the Possible Saving.

The Commissioner of the Coast Customs forwards returns of three months imports to Kenya and Uganda, showing how much these countries spend each month in buying cotton goods. The figures are startling and should go far to encourage the Colonial Secretary and the Native Affairs Department, and Brigadier Peat, S. A., who has now established a native school in Nairobi for linen and cotton weaving and introduced the patent hand loom which makes the weaving industry in East Africa a practicable thing.

Staff Capt. Maxwell S. A. the inventor of the loom, recently visited Kenya, and from the local information then gained, has invented a spinning apparatus, it is understood, designed to overcome the obstacles which then became apparent.

According to the customs returns given in detail below, Kenya and Uganda bought wholesale in three months cotton goods the bill for which was £229,918—a startling figure! How much the buying populations actually paid in cash for these goods when they came through the hands of the retailers is to be conjectured. The total must be very far in excess of the Customs figures.

The returns deal only with cotton leaving imports of linen, woollen, and silken goods to be accounted for. The document runs as follows:

JULY.

Statement showing quantities and value of cotton piece goods imported into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate for Home consumption during the month of July, 1924:

Imported from	Quantity Yds.	Value Shs.
Cotton Piece Goods:— Grey, unbleached.		
Great Britain	128	126
India	258,290	129,296
Japan	591,154	328,256
U.S.A.	341,700	169,551
Total	1,191,272	627,269
Bleached:		
Great Britain	57,292	60,296
India	11,689	10,972
Holland	16,983	12,889
Italy	1,509	3,340
Japan	1,520	829
Total	88,993	87,707
Printed:		
Great Britain	106,311	87,240
India	2,478	2,482
Holland	37,707	33,476
Total	146,496	123,198
Dyed:		
Great Britain	170,923	206,139
India	35,796	30,071
Belgium	1,200	2,006
Germany	110	642
Holland	2,114	3,230
Italy	804	1,338
Italian East Africa	266	386
Japan	18,580	9,707
Total	229,905	253,589
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn.)		
Great Britain	44,545	44,948
India	218,828	161,198
Arabia	650	550
Belgium	7,928	9,435
Germany	19,220	7,877
Holland	26,902	27,249
Italian East Africa	1,453	2,960
Japan	37,770	30,889
Switzerland	22,346	26,076
Total	379,982	310,976
Cotton Blankets:		
Great Britain	13,417	49,400
India	46,962	114,199
Belgium	309	1,900
France	5,292	14,473
Germany	1,689	3,338
Holland	29,393	29,340
Total	99,636	251,365

AUGUST.

Statement showing quantities and values of cotton piece goods imported into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate for Home consumption during the month of August, 1924:

Imported from	Quantity Yds.	Value Shs.
Cotton Piece Goods Grey unbleached:		
Britain	37,987	19,536
India	357,710	198,943
Japan	1,680,984	905,236
Austria	3,000	825
U.S. of America	194,300	95,632
Total	2,274,011	1,214,122
Bleached:		
Britain	138,526	134,142
India	11,871	8,938
Japan	600	340
Holland	22,600	13,335
Switzerland	280	420
Total	168,876	157,164
Printed:		
Britain	132,335	107,004
India	27,578	18,716
France	298	1,846
Holland	7,579	7,304
Japan	3,765	2,256
Total	171,541	137,216
Dyed in the Piece:		
Britain	287,673	382,420
India	28,602	24,094
Belgium	5,870	6,985
Germany	810	980
Holland	110	166
Italy	9,065	11,409
Italian East Africa	446	949
Japan	19,804	11,647
Total	351,080	388,740
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn.)		
Britain	67,505	69,244
India	194,973	147,882
Arabia	610	679
Belgium	6,246	7,284
France	497	2,016
Germany	3,402	1,941
Holland	3,716	4,500
Italy	481	582
Italian E. Africa	3,160	6,900
Japan	86,450	45,588
Switzerland	9,254	10,787
Total	375,588	298,229
Cotton Blankets:	Nos.	
Britain	10,529	42,178
India	180,741	110,095
Belgium	1,000	2,961
France	29	249
Germany	51	305
Holland	48,089	97,897
Italy	2,399	8,289
Total	112,880	261,958

SEPTEMBER.

Statement showing quantities and values of cotton piece goods imported into the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate for Home consumption during the month of September 1924.

Imported from	Quantity Yds.	Value Shs.
Cotton Piece Goods. Grey Unbleached:		
Britain	2,737	3,017
India	295,784	160,995
Germany	9,000	5,003
Japan	735,645	400,495
U.S. of America	86,002	38,509
Total	1,120,198	608,019
Bleached:		
Britain	133,902	111,778
India	12,043	7,770
France	216	394
Holland	161,218	109,266
Italy	2,149	2,808
Total	309,528	232,088
Printed:		
Britain	96,756	69,021
India	7,149	5,988
France	14	73
Holland	20,224	21,861
Japan	442	520
Total	124,895	97,461
Dyed in the Piece:		
Britain	247,772	313,465
India	22,199	20,542
Belgium	2,989	4,080
Germany	39,989	28,231
Holland	30,985	32,067
Italy	3,777	4,067
Japan	4,000	889
Total	350,699	399,611
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn.)		
Britain	22,470	29,899
India	179,117	127,174
Belgium	24,259	30,651
Austria	3,089	3,897
Germany	62,681	61,548
Holland	20,889	19,819
Italy	1,081	1,361
Italian E. Africa	6,980	15,610
Japan	83,261	67,547
Switzerland	12,689	13,979
Total	416,477	349,203
Cotton Blankets:	Nos.	
Britain	12,138	36,098
India	49,778	114,405
Belgium	7,084	20,678
Germany	84,989	161,208
Holland	160,825	363,210
Japan	950	2,959
Total	315,776	698,549

Pension Funds.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE TO DATE.

The Hon. Mr. H. B. Schwartze (Nairobi South) asked in the Legislative Council this week:

"(1) Is the money subscribed in connection with the Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance placed to a separate Fund.

(2) If so: (a) How much money is in the fund?

(b) Is the money invested, and if so, on what security, and at what rate of interest?

(3) How many persons are drawing widows and (or) Orphans Pensions, and what is the total amount at present being paid to such persons?

(4) If the money is earning interest, has Government considered the possibility of utilising such interest for:

(a) A reduction in the amount of annual premia payable? or

(b) An increase in the amount payable at death?"

The Colonial Secretary replied:

1. The money subscribed in connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance is credited to general revenue.

2. The contributions received in 1921, 1922 and 1923 amounted to Shs. 68,008/00, Shs. 169,945/48 and Shs. 204,808/21, respectively.

3. There are three persons drawing Widows and (or) Orphans Pensions, the total amount drawn by them being £202-16-5.

4. Please see (1) and (2) above.

IN THE MATTER OF MAKONGI LIMITED and REDUCED and IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1921

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the capital of the above Company by paying off the sum of Shs. 2/50 of the amount paid up on each of the 16500 issued shares of the Company (on each of which shares the sum of Rs. 14/25 has been and is deemed to have been paid up) upon the footing that the amount so paid off, or any part thereof may be called up again, was on the 8th day of December, 1924, presented to His Majesty's Supreme Court at Nairobi, and will be heard on the 19th day of February, 1925, and that a list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 20th day of January, 1925.

ALLEN & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for the above-named Company.
NAIROBI.

Psoriasis Cured

Long-standing eruptions relieved and cured.

Psoriasis, Eczema, Rashes and eruptions of all kinds soothed and healed by Germolene. It saves the skin from every ailment.

Mrs. E. C. Collins' Letter.

[illegible]

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FREE: [illegible]

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The Aseptic Skin Dressing

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CHOCOLATES — CONFECTIONERY — NOVELTIES CRACKERS Etc.

The Gift will be the more appreciated, for it will be seen you are desirous of giving THE BEST.

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How easy (and often how disastrous) it is to be attracted by a low first cost............

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST

"ANCHOR" "WHITES" "LIGHTHOUSE"
"HAND" "MALTESE CROSS" (Wouldham)
"PYRAMID" "PETERS" "ELEPHANT."

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but please obtain your supplies from local merchants with stocks.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Universal Preference for

LIPTON'S TEA

is based on its unchanging excellence, flavour and fragrance and on its proved economy

S.105

COOPER'S
Sheep Dipping Powder

In addition to eradicating Scab and destroying Ticks Keds, Lice (in fact all external parasites of the sheep) Cooper's Dip actually stimulates the growth, and improves the quality of the wool.

The beneficial effect of Cooper's Dip is maintained for months after dipping, thus providing protection against re-infestation.

A splendid preventive against Maggot Fly attack.

The annual sales of Cooper's Powder Dip now suffice to dip over 300,000,000 sheep annually. Cooper's Dip is made from the very finest materials, scientifically treated, and perfectly combined.

USE COOPER'S, THE 100 p.c. BENEFITS DIP
Shs. 80/- per case of 40 packets.

LAVENE. For Mange and other skin diseases in Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Shs. 6/- per quart tin.

TICK GREASE. For hand-dressing the parts of the beast which are not easily reached by the Dip. Shs. 8/- per 5lb. tin.

MEDICO. A splendid tonic, appetiser and vermifuge for Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Pigs. Shs. 8/- per 5 lb. packet.

Sole Manufacturers:—Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Ltd., Berkhamsted, England.

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STOCKISTS IN ALL DISTRICTS.

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Market your Produce through

R. G. Shaw & Co., London

& Gibson & Co., Ltd., Mombasa.

SUCCESS OF TEMPERANCE BY LEGISLATION.

Report on the Sugar Ordinance.

IMPROVED WAKAMBA.

In forwarding certain correspondence to the Chief Native Commissioner on the subject of the Sugar Ordinance, which was introduced to restrict the papaye drinkers among the Wakamba; Mr. Traill, the Senior Commissioner of the district makes a report, which was read on the table of the Legislative Council on Tuesday.

According to him the Ordinance has been a success and conditions in the Reserve have shown remarkable improvement.

He says:—

The principal object of the Ordinance, so far as the Province was concerned, was to regulate the importance of Jugoze into the Native Reserves of Machakos and Kitui and I think it may fairly be claimed that a considerable measure of success has been attained.

During a tour I made in the Machakos Reserve in July, it appeared to me that there was an appreciable improvement in the demeanor and demeanour of the Headmen and Elders whom I met. They looked healthier and they seemed to take a more intelligent interest in the subjects under discussion.

The Hut Tax collection this year has been a thorough success in both Reserves, in spite of the partial failure of the crops. The full amount due in Machakos was paid in an unprecededly short period of time.

TRADE AND WEALTH.

Trade has also been very good and the officers in charge of both the Districts have drawn my attention at different times, to the unusual prosperity and wealth of the Natives.

During the year, Administrative reasons on a large scale have been introduced in both Reserves in connection with the Native Tribunals and also with the grazing arrangements for the thousands herds of Akamba cattle, I doubt very much if this success which has been attained would have been feasible in the former drunken condition of the Headmen and Elders.

ONLY COMPLAINERS.

There has been an absence of complaints from the general community with regard to the Ordinance which in my opinion, is both remarkable and satisfactory. As far as I am aware, the only land objections to the measures have come from the manufacturers and retailers of Jugoze and their friends.

The fines which were expended that the Akamba would utilise some other imported material for the manufacture of liquor have not been realised.

One of the principal objections to the Ordinance was that the prevention of smuggling on a large scale would be impracticable.

It was never my contention that a certain amount of smuggling would not be possible. It may be that small illicit consignments of Jugoze do find their way into the Reserves, notwithstanding the Act, I believe the amount to be negligible compared with the scale on which importations were made before the Ordinance was passed. This is corroborated by Mr. Wardle who in Last May the Inspector at Machakos stated, that, in his district very little or no illicit Jugoze was coming into the Reserve. More recent inquiries made by the Commissioner in respect to alleged movements at certain Railway Stations have been very satisfactory.

SMUGGLING.

Referring to items in two of the Machakos Reports to smuggling from the Thika area, but I have been unable to obtain any figures in support of the contention that operations on a large scale are taking place. It is my belief that the danger in this quarter has been unduly emphasised, and in any case, it should be remembered that the locations affected represent but a small fraction of the total size (3,000 square miles) of the two Reserves.

SHOP HOURS ORDINANCE FOR KENYA.

Proposals of the Select Committee.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS.

The members of the Committee appointed to consider the draft of an Ordinance to regulate shop hours and the hours which should take have held their report on Kenya Legislative Council. The members were: The Honourable P. A. F. Traill, The Members for Nairobi North, Nairobi South, and Mombasa; and Mr. R. W. Lyall Grant, Attorney General (Chairman).

The Committee met on various occasions to consider these amendments.

The members of the Committee are in favour of the local application of such a measure by Proclamation made by the Governor-in-Council.

On this assumption the following points were considered:—

(1) Annual Leave—It was agreed to recommend that provision should be made whereby shop assistants should be entitled to 14 days leave on full pay in each year.

(2) Sunday Closing—This was agreed to but on representation by the Member for Mombasa the Committee agreed to recommend that there should be exemptions in the case of Mombasa.

(3) Hours—It was agreed to recommend that the maximum number of hours per week should be 56 including meal times and 10 hours per day; that the period of the hour of opening should be 6 a.m. and the latest hour for closing 8 p.m.

It was also agreed that there should be provision for not more than 100 hours overtime in a year.

(4) Closing Days—The Committee favoured the principle of a fixed hour of closing in every town or other area to which the Ordinance might apply, the closing hour for any particular Township to be determined in accordance with local requirements.

The Member for Mombasa did not agree that the principle could be applied to Mombasa.

(5) Half Day—It was agreed to recommend that Half Day Closing shall be compulsory in Nairobi only, the Half Day to be left to the local authority.

(6) Application of Ordinance—It was agreed to recommend that the Ordinance should be applied to Nairobi and Mombasa, and that the Governor should have power to apply the Ordinance not only to Townships but also to areas surrounding Townships.

(7) Special Trades—It was agreed to recommend another exemption in favour of those who are actually those who are to particularly grade, and also in favour of those who sell drugs, newspaper, banking and other trades which usually commence in the provinces of the Shop Hours' Act.

Bad Accounts.

The first meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Tuesday contained be remembered as a memorable point of view of charity and sense of duty, and the Council or any other public bodies are to go on the Hall regularly some shadowy accounts. The members were so bad that we do not but the accounts of the Hall, the secretary of the reports of the proceedings although any has been taken.

I trust it will be appreciated that the attention of the ordinance has been directed to the fact that the first year on experience has The Ambulance Bad at Nairobi is admittedly too small to the requirements of the District and difficulty has also been experienced in the provision of clerical work needed for the use of permits.

I think, however, that the experiment has proved a success and the experience gained will be taken into the consideration of the Ordinance in the future. The provisions of the extra Ambulant, whose replacement has now been completed, will considerably lessen the clerical assistance.

AROUND THE TOWN.

Further aid for the Gift-Hunter.

SHOES AND PERFUMES

You cannot put your foot into a little Christmas in Nairobi; it "hurts" you to be remembered in your purchases. And—not why indeed—not! All you is doing is with the subtlety of the "Fairies of Fairyland" before us! We shall get back to the sole subject of footwear—not to hear as it was and dwell with the sole topic of our present interest.

Messrs. Eadie's Footwear Ltd. (the Government Road firm, have a difficult task to perform; they are faced by a programme of revelry and night—the season which probably eclipses all previous Kenya outbursts. You know the ladies. They say "Bobby"—or whatever may be the name for those special attachés—"I want a new dress . . . Hat? Hubby agrees. But that is not all. Lubby—the dress is bought, of course—Hubby is quite as severe as the first. "I must have a new pair of shoes and stockings to match my dress, and—" But you probably know the story by heart.

They probably go to Eadie's who have in stock shoes of all description—gold, silver, Paisley and tartan; with hosiery to match, and the boot trade keeps a boy in the newspaper boxes are Crocodile, Lizard, Sharkskin, and Sea-Leopard shoes and sweetlies in Indian, children' and gentlemen' slippers—in one slipper on a pair, one is bid to the end more in demand, Christmas Cracker Cracks added shoes for golf and tennis are included in the 15 sizes for both sexes. The most careful and expert fitters are employed and two expert repairers are always on hand with a stock of English leather.

A large consignment of shoes boots and footwear, slippers, etc., are expected to arrive on December 24.

WARDLE AND CO.

It isn't such a long cry from a boot shop to the perfumery, as you may think. There are extra and rare pickers.

The fame of the shamiel is a proportional joy to the senses. It is always. Mr. Wardle's collection of shamiels—which you may sniff for yourselves.

Like every other business house in Nairobi, Messrs. Wardle and Co., Government Road, have been carried already for Christmas. They have in stock a wonderful range of dainty toilet requisites fashioned in charming styles and out of beautiful materials representing the manufacturing art of the civilized world. They specialise in French perfumes famed for their religious and refreshing, and the beautiful bottles of the essence of nature's sweets are accompanied by a choice selection of cut glass atomisers, powder puffs and other useful accessories. In East de Cologne, and Lavender water they stock Rowlands' varieties in wicker cases and artistic bottles.

They specialise, too, in photographic accessories and at present offer to the public a special of suitable gifts, an excellent collection of cabinet photo frames in silver, ivory with special boxes and covers for cabinet photo frames. There is also a big selection of Wallets, razor sets, etc. which always forward present in excellent taste. A chemist's shop, such as that of Messrs. Wardle is a fascinating place and the ideal Christmas Gift shopping place for gift hunter. There are so many things and they are all so dainty that nothing but bewilderment can come amongst you have decided to buy and accept the helpful guidance of the lucky assistants.

Amateur Photographers

Sensational Week Portrait Outfits, £2/5/-. Complete Outfits for Beginners. Developing Outfits for Tots. Your Photo Developed and Printed Free. Studio Outfits. Write for Catalogue.

SPIRIT AUDIENCE AT A SERVICE.

Declarations by Notable People.

"REMARKABLE SCENE"

A speaker who addressed spirits of the "unseen world" was a feature at a Service of Remembrance at the Queen's Hall, London, which attended by 2,000 people.

"The Rev. George Vale Owen, writing in Spiritualistic Witness, announced that the Rt. Hon. Lord Pontefract, from his home in Lancashire who had fallen in the war had recently appeared to him.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, looking up to the roof, visualising the spirits forms and said "I feel that is circle above us, vibrant and living, reaching up into the empyrean, they are there, taking part in our proceedings."

The speaker said that last year at a similar gathering he had commented on the fact that of ten intimate persons who had passed over only eight had returned or given signs.

That same night at a seance he heard a voice call, "Leslie, Leslie" it was alluding to you at the Queen's Hall, although I never mentioned your name.

HIS REPLY

Leslie replied: "I know you did, dear boy. I was so why I saw here."

That same, prominent Sir Arthur, "is watertight. It is impossible to explain that away.

From that he concluded that not one of their departed friends would in likely to come back to them. "Had we those etheric eyes which some day will be ours we could each look up and pick out two.

"We know they are not there, doubtful angels who, beautiful though they may be, would have little in common with us, but we know that they are the same—in body, mind, and spirit unchanged.

Mr. Fred W. Orton, editor of the "Two Worlds," was even more emphatic as to the presence of the departed holes who had fallen in the great war. He said that while sitting there in his chair waiting to speak he had actually seen them.

UNSEEN AUDIENCE.

He addressed the unseen audience.

"Boys, you are part of this meeting. You are here to testify to you with an sense the gulf called Death. We are here to thank you for your guidance. We are here to thank you for what you have done in connection with the war.

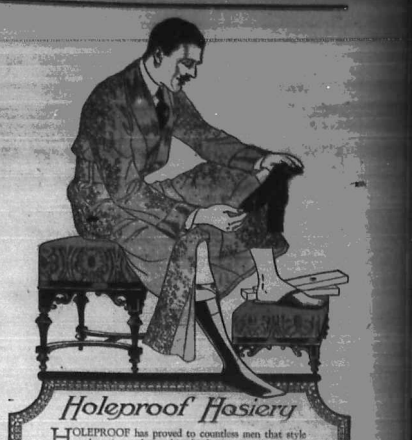
"Comrades," said Mr. Oaten, offering and raising his hand to his brow, "we salute you."

Mr. Percy Beard also announced that he had seen the host, and Miss Mr. Cook has dedicated his apparatus. The advantages of the machine are that it will yield an yield of about 3 tons of clean fibre per day of 10 working hours and with less labour, as against 24 to 3 tons the output of existing machines. Mr. Cook's patent will extract practically the whole of the extra fine contents of the plant and if any blue comes, it will be in the brushing, and this will be individual.

THE PRINCIPLE.

Furthermore, the principle embodied in the machine is so skilfully and carefully thought out as to produce a cut-out plant of the simplest kind. But it will be so constructed of the very best material obtainable, so as to reduce to a minimum the cost of maintenance and repairs and it is only those who have had experience of sisal labour who can appreciate what this means.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3



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In Pure Silk, Silk Faced, Fiber Silk, and Lusterized Lisle, in the season's popular colours, at the leading shops everywhere.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES For BRITISH EAST AFRICA:
KETTLES-ROY LTD., NAIROBI.

Kenya Invention.

MR. JOHN COOK'S NEW SISAL MACHINE.

(CONTRIBUTED).

Sisal planters throughout Kenya and East Africa generally will be interested to hear that the well-known Mechanical Engineer, Mr. John Cook, who for the past two years has been, times or four, engaged in creating and running sisal machinery in this Colony, has designed a machine calculated to revolutionise the sisal industry.

Fully 50 per cent of fibre is lost through the present methods of extraction and it is with a view to the saving of this heavy loss that Mr. Cook has designed his apparatus. The advantages of the machine are that it will yield an yield of about 3 tons of clean fibre per day of 10 working hours and with less labour, as against 24 to 3 tons the output of existing machines. Mr. Cook's patent will extract practically the whole of the extra fine contents of the plant and if any blue comes, it will be in the brushing, and this will be individual.

THE PRINCIPLE.

Furthermore, the principle embodied in the machine is so skilfully and carefully thought out as to produce a cut-out plant of the simplest kind. But it will be so constructed of the very best material obtainable, so as to reduce to a minimum the cost of maintenance and repairs and it is only those who have had experience of sisal labour who can appreciate what this means.

The new invention will decorticate the leaves with the greatest of ease and without the least damage to the fibre. It will feed the leaves automatically and thus effect saving in labour.

Mr. Cook leaves for England shortly to organise the commercial production of the first machine and on his return with a demonstration it will be given, practically at a place to be Nairobi district.

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Cables: "AFRICENDU," LONDON.

J. G. ARONSON

Begs to announce that as Representative in Kenya Colony for the well-known South African Firm,

H. Jones & Co. (S.A.) Ltd., Jam & Preserves Manufacturers
Wellington Fruit Growers Ltd., Dried Fruit Purveyors

he has just received a large variety of Stocks for sale on consignment.

Messrs. H. Jones & Co., manufacture the well-known "J.J.J." and "All Gold" Brands of Jams & Preserves from the finest South African Fruits.

The Wellington Fruit Growers is a Household name in South Africa as Producers of the finest quality of Dried Fruits in all varieties.

Prices on Application

P.O. Box 469 Court Chambers, NAIROBI.

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK
COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

Forms bone and muscle and increases the power to resist disease. Children take it readily because it is palatable and pleasant.

It must be 'KEPLER'

In bottles of one size, at all Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
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Stop your Rheumatic Aches & Pains
use "SLOAN'S"
No rubbing required

SLOAN'S FAMILY LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN

Look for the portrait of Doctor Sloan

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

Tormenting pains of Rheumatism in joints and muscles, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, all vanish under the soothing influence of Sloan's Liniment. Wherever you feel the pain just lay on a little Sloan's and your pain goes. No delay — no rubbing.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT
KILLS PAIN
Sold by all Dealers. Wholesale: Faunt & Johnson, Ltd., 35, Clerkenwell Road, London, Eng.

CALL & SEE US

We welcome an inspection of our works and our stock in our well-equipped Hardings Street Premises.

If we have not got what you want in our line as plumbing, Tinsmiths, general and sanitary engineers, we will make it or get it for you.

If we have not got it nobody else has. If we cannot make it nobody else can!

HARRTZ, BELL & LAWSON
(1920) LTD.
The Hardings Street
CENTRE OF TINSMITHERY
AND
ENGINEERING.
NAIROBI.

Bargain Parcels of Good Novels
(Second-hand in very good condition.)
Our own selection, but every parcel will give satisfaction.
10 Vols. 16/- Carriage paid
20 Vols. 32/- anywhere
Cloth (as above) must accompany order.
Quote Offer 65A.
FOYLES, The Booksellers,
121-125, Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.

KENYA PRODUCE PRICES IN LONDON.

Reports from Local Firms.

SISAL DECLINING

Messrs Tyzac Bros., Nairobi, have received the following cabled Market Report from Messrs. Allan & Cardinal Co., Ltd., dated 11th inst.:

The market continues very firm, and we quote:—

Grades—

A size medium to good 160/- to 170/- per cwt.

B size medium to good 139/- to 155/- per cwt.

C size medium to good 140/- KENYA COFFEE.

to 145/- per cwt.

A size good to fine 160/- to 170/- per cwt.

B size good to fine 150/- to 160/- per cwt.

C size good to fine 145/- to 155/- per cwt.

The highest price paid for Kenya hold sisal at the Public Auctions up to Tuesday last was 8hs. 166/- per cwt.

FLAX.

The market continues in the same quiet and steady state, but with very little business passing. East African fine retted Flax, grades 4/5 (Nakuru and Njoro Districts), is worth £105 to £112 per ton on "in store London terms.

TOW.

There is still a good demand for all qualities, especially for Tow tops, and good East African Tow may be taken as worth round about £50 to £55 per ton on "in store London" terms, according to quality.

LINSEED.

The market has firmed up, and for parcels of 90 or 100 tons, East African Linseed, packed in sound double gunnies, Dec./Jan. shipment to London, £21 per ton could be obtained nett-c-fwg.

CASTOR SEED.

This market is again easier, and for good clean East African, in our opinion probably £23 per ton for Dec./Jan. shipments to Hull or Antwerp.

SISAL.

There is practically nothing doing, and the market looks like drifting. Moreover, the increased rates of freight take effect on 1st January. During the week under review, we have sold No. 1 at £47 per ton, and No. 2 at £45 per ton, all c.i.f. U.K., and these prices may be taken as about the value to-day of Dec./Jan. shipment.

Business Principles.

An irate farmer burst into the editorial offices of the Standard the other day with a complaint. He said Nairobi business people had no idea of their own business nor of the business of the farmer—in fact it was their business to learn something about business! When he had calmed down a little he explained. He said one lady wrote him to the effect that she wanted to place an order for three pounds (avoirdupois) of butter each week—but could she please have a piece sent to Nairobi to taste before she decided. The second complaint was "How many cattle can you take in exchange for a Turkey jubbler?" Of course, said the farmer, with heavy sarcasm "no producer is supposed to run his farm as a commercial concern."

Equator Saw Mills.

THE OLDEST FIRM OF TIMBER MERCHANTS IN THE COLONY

PODO-CEDAR-HARDS!

SEE THESE PODO PRICES:-
AT NAIROBI
SCANTS from Shs. 0-35 per super ft.
FLOORING:- „ 0-17 „ lin. ft.
AT MAJI MAZURI on UASIN GISHU Railway
SCANTS:- from Sh. 0-29 per super ft
FLOORING:- „ „ 0-15 „ lin ft
ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

Sadler Street, NAIROBI, P.O. box 92

When Baby's Food turns sour in the Stomach
ACIDITY, FLATULENCE, GRIPING PAIN INDIGESTION & DIARRHŒA ARE THE RESULT.
Older children, and adults too, suffer from the same complaints for the same reason, and the safest, surest remedy and safeguard for each one is Woodward's Gripe Water. A suitable dose after each meal helps the digestion of milk and other foods and keeps the stomach sweet and strong. It checks sour stomach, fermentation and acidity, stops pain and flatulence, and wards off diarrhœa and indigestion. Always keep Woodward's Gripe Water in the home, not only to comfort and relieve baby's teething pains but as a family remedy for stomach ailments.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
WOODWARD'S "Gripe Water"
KEEPS BABY WELL
Prd. 37/- to 4/6 a bottle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

To the Editor, "East Standard."

Sir,—I can see no possible way of helping to solve the labour question.

(1) That all natives who do not work six months out of the year to pay taxes to the public who but for our rule but for the grace of God, but for our rule would be in all disorder at the same time. Each district to have its particular tribe of the year for collection. If men were carried out I am certain that labour would be more plentiful.

(2) Surely Kenya Colony could recruit labour from Tanganyika. This I feel sure could be done as the white population who but for our rule would be in all disorder at the same time. Each district to have its particular tribe of the year for collection. If men were carried out I am certain that labour would be more plentiful.

(3) Surely Kenya Colony could recruit labour from Tanganyika. This I feel sure could be done as the white population who but for our rule would be in all disorder at the same time. Each district to have its particular tribe of the year for collection. If men were carried out I am certain that labour would be more plentiful.

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doubtedly this method would be very expensive, but surely much better than seeing our crops going to ruin.

Yours etc.,
J. W. JUDD.

Mivani, Dec. 9, 1924.

[Inter-Colonial recruiting is a question presented many difficulties.—Ed. "E.A.S."]

Motor Licences 1925.

Motor Licences for 1925 may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Police as from the 20th inst.

Messrs. Milligan and Co.

Messrs. J. W. Milligan & Co., sole Agents for Messrs. John Gillian & Co., Ltd., London, have received the following cabled report dated London, the 15th inst.:—"Dull. During the past fortnight ending the 13th inst. 1,000 bags Kenya Coffee were offered of which 697 bags were sold at average price of £156 per ton, a highest price paid for bold £167 per ton. During the same period 85 bags of Tanganyika coffee was offered of which 75 sold at an average price of £147 the highest price paid for bold being £175 per ton. Market quiet, will be closed for the Christmas vacation from 19th December until the 5th January."

JEFFERY GUNS AND RIFLES

NO. 2 MODEL
HAMMERLESS EJECTOR
As illustrated
£26 each
Made in 12, 16 or 20 Bores.

NO. 4 MODEL
NO-EJECTOR GUNS
£11 each.

Best Value on the Market

GUNS RANGE HAMMERLESS GUNS HAMMERED
From £4 to £150
CASES
£22 each.

Price List of 1,000 new and second hand Guns and Rifles Post Free.

W. J. JEFFERY & CO., LTD.
26, Bury Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Gilbert Gilkes & Co., Ltd.,
KENDAL (Eng.).
Manufacturers of
Water Turbines, Governors, and Centrifugal Pumps.

PELTON WHEEL.

STEEDMAN'S POWDERS

Cooking and health-giving. An ideal sponge for children from the period of teething to the age of 10 or 12 years.

"NOTES TO MOTHERS" Post Free on Request.

EE JOHN STEEDMAN & CO. (1920) LTD. EE

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
FLIES, FLEAS, BEDBUGS, MOTHS, ETC.
BRITISH MADE

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH FETE SUCCESS.

Over £250 Realised on Saturday.

BISHOP-BOURSE SCENES.

At noon last by Bishopsbourse in Nairobi and although a sharp downfall of rain just before the opening ceremony had spoilt the day the fates were kind and the fete opened in glorious sunshine. Long before 4 o'clock the pretty grounds were crowded. Lady Corydon accompanied by Major Dutton arrived early and in a fine way made declared to be opened and the fun began.

Rev. W. J. Wright, at the beginning of the afternoon said they were fortunate in having Lady Corydon to open the proceedings. He assured her that when Miss Phillis Figgis presented to her a bouquet (a little ceremony which followed) the flowers carried with them the grateful thanks and loyalty of those present. He also thanked the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood for the use of the grounds and hoped the Bishop would soon be restored to health and strength so they would make him very south in Nairobi. He said he was glad to see many Parklands people present and to welcome Mr. Swann of a hearty welcome. All Saints was more fortunate than Parklands in that it was overlooked by the Bishop but Parklands had three gentlemen—the Police Station, a little further away the Mayor of Nairobi and still further away the Mayor of Kenya who was wedded to Belgium. Mr. Swann was the real Chief—the power of the Press—not only the most efficient Press in the world but the most powerful.

It would be invidious to pick out any single for special mention as they were all a credit to the women who had worked hard, time and thought to their prepaid. Mrs. Dutton had paid with Mrs. Barth in charge attracted a great deal of attention and much fun was noted from this source.

Figures were not yet been made up, finally, but probably Mrs. Lewis' stall (General garments) stands the test with about £40 in it, much and Miss Johnson (Tobacco), Mrs. Wall (Tea stall), Mrs. Heywood (children's garments) and Mrs. Dutton (Cakes) and they many helpers are to be congratulated on a success. Mrs. Mosley, Miss Whitley, Mrs. Goodsky, Mr. Pulling, Mrs. Ramsay and Mrs. Hudson all contributed to the day's success.

Captain Henderson in charge of the shooting range did fair business and Major F. J. Harrison in charge of raffle tickets for Sofa, Blanket, many siddings from and sundrie sweetings, pockets and purses. Mrs. Dutton was a great attraction and the second stall in charge of Mrs Swaine did great business. Girl Guides taken with flowers waylaid visitors and returned small silver from them in return for dainty buttonholes and scented sprays. The Girl Guides in charge of the stall whose name we now forget had to guess (or represent of bogus) and were really arrested at some of the very good and well dressed.

FANCY DRESS PARADE.

Two several hours after the start of the tents was a prelude to the fancy dress parade which included Children's fancy dress parade where thirty tiny tots in a variety of costumes were paraded around the judge's tent was a difficult one and Mrs Figgis as an Indian squaw and pretty Heather Foster as a Gipsy.

During the afternoon, Miss Prothoroe's conjuring and Mr. Swann's Punch and Judy had little tots disguised as miniature monkeys and the K.A.R. band caused great amusement and in fact wherever one looked was something attract the eye and drive dull care away.

Then, as a pleasant afternoon drew to a close, some the fun of the fair ended and many were disappointed. Messrs. Gerald & Mutter's most difficult task was the disposal of a young ball which was finally knocked down to Capt. Henderson.

The fete was undoubtedly a huge success and a huge success for many willing helpers. Final figures are not available but Mr. Wootton who, with the valuable assistance of Mr. F. Dutton carried out the arduous duties of Treasurer, estimates the total amount at £250 although it will probably be a little more.

Final figures with a full list of helpers will be published shortly.

The fete was expected to aid of the funds of All Saints' Church.

KENYA & UGANDA TRADE.

Large Consignments of Ivory.

EXPORT OF TEST ORE.

Following are the principal imports, from Kenya & Uganda Shipping Returns for the week ended 6th December:—

Cotton piece goods 1,613 bales, 1,000 galvanised sheets 3,242 bundles, gunny bags, 10 iron and steel manufactures 9,355 cases, motor vehicles and parts, 655; railway material, 3,390 cases, 7 long, 2,112 bundles, gunny bags; wines and spirits, 2,345 cases, fuel oil, 3,342 tons.

The principal exports were: Ivory, 125 cases, 8 bundles and 1 to Due-as-Salaam, 1 was 70 bags to British.

Coffee 439 bags to France, 223 to Aden, 625 to Port Sudan, 19 to Suez, 9,300 to Britain, and 19 to Gonaibar; chillies, 250 bags to Aden, 47 to Britain and 200 to America; Castor seed 720 bags to Belgium, castor oil 220 cases to Britain; and copra 1,091 bags to Britain.

Cotton 725 bales to Britain and 1,200 to India; sisal 10,711 bags to Britain.

Linseed 1,000 bags to Britain, 9,647 bags to Britain; ivory, 18 tusks to Belgium, 420 to Britain, 74 to America, 211 to India and 60 to Zanzibar.

Hides, 20 bales to France and 1,512 to Britain; rubber 384 bags to Britain; skin seed, 513 bags to Arabia, and 25 to Aden; gunnies, 15 bags to Zanzibar and 400 India; sisal and tow, 419 bales to Belgium, 1,320 to America and 1,198 to Britain.

Flax and flax tow, 212 bags to Belgium and 211 to Belgium; wool, 53 bales to Britain; ore, 100 bags to Britain; barley 1,000 bags to Britain; wattle bark, 4,700 bags to Britain.

Solomon, 1924.

The jury in a Kisiloi court were called on to solve an unusual problem on that presented to Solomon. Two Wotum gave birth to babies on the same day in the same hospital. One of the infants died, and both mothers claimed the survivor. The jury decided that the child should go to the foster-mother until it was three years of age when it should go to the real mother. It would be called on to judge which of the two women was most probably its mother.

North Visitors.

The following visitors stayed at the Norfolk this week: Mr. H. C. Ashby, Capt. Boot, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bell, Major and Mrs. Bevan Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. and Mr. C. Compton, Mr. I. E. Dalton, Mr. J. Hardley, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. G. O. Grogan, Miss Grogan, Mr. A. Grogan, Mrs. Grogan, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Alistair Graham, Mr. A. M. Graham, Mrs. Harrop, Mr. H. O. C. Homer, Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. Jardine, Mr. J. L. Johnson, Mr. J. B. Jackson, Mr. J. S. Loudon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Law, Mr. G. B. Mayers, Mr. and Mrs. McKintock, Mr. R. F. Marten, Mr. Mr. Mr.

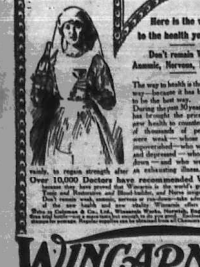
FROM THE Original Recipe 1746!

The Whisky of the Old Coaching days—dry without a pint in Spain. Good *body* and *fine bouquet*—Whisky *soft as silk*—the sure sign of age. True to the original recipe, the Age and Quality of White Horse Whisky are still maintained by the Distillers.

Demand "White Horse"

WHITE HORSE Scotch WHISKY

G.A.
WHITE HORSE DISTILLERS, LTD., GLASGOW AND LONDON



Here is the way to the health you need.

Don't remain Weak, Anæmic, Nervous, Run-down.

The way to health is the Wincarnis way—because it has been proved to be the best way.

During the past 30 years Wincarnis has brought the priceless gift of new health to countless hundreds of thousands of persons who were weak—whose blood was impoverished—who were nervous and depressed—who were run-down—and who were strong, but exhausting them.

Over 10,000 Doctors have recommended Wincarnis because they have proved for themselves its value in Anæmia, Neurasthenia, Nervous Debility, Insomnia, Influenza and Nerve exhaustion. Doctors know what wines to prescribe—take advantage of the rare health and new vitality Wincarnis offers you. Sold by Chemists & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents, Lennon, Ltd., Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, etc.

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life"

AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.

FIRE — MARINE — MOTOR ACCIDENT — BURGLARY.
EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED UPON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS AND AT THE LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUMS.

CHIEF AGENT FOR:
KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR.

M. D. KvMPF,
P.O. Box 968, NAIROBI.

Mackinnon's Buildings,
Signature: Mombasa, Nairobi, Kitale, Kisumu, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, etc.

DECISION IN RATE LAW TEST CASE.

Appeal Restrictions of the Act.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Carnelly, Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, on Saturday gave his decision in the application by Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee & Co. under the new measure recently passed by the Legislature, for a full report of which appeared in the *Standard* on Friday.

The circumstances in this case, he said, were that the Nairobi Corporation had sued Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee & Co. under the Nairobi (Taxing of Unimproved Site Values) Ordinance, 1921, and the amendments thereof for the sum of Rs. 268/45, being arrears of rates, interest and costs which had to be due for the years 1922/23/24 and 1924/25. The Ordinance, he said, contained His Honour, was clear that had not the defendants "had or had not at this stage of the proceedings" the Ordinance did not contemplate or make provision for applications of cross-claims such as the defendants now wished to bring before the Court, and he was of the opinion that it was not competent for the court to allow the defendants to introduce such proceedings.

OUT OF COURT.

The Ordinance must be strictly read. Section 14 of the Ordinance set out and laid down the procedure under which any person who had or ascertain property which had been attached (not being a person liable for the rate or a tenant or occupier of such land or buildings thereon) might apply to the Court and it would appear that it was only by complying with such procedure that an aggrieved person could come before the Court to be heard. He accordingly found that the defendants had no locus standi and the arrangements they desired to put forward could not be heard.

[The decision creates a sensation, which further points. Apparently the Council can now apply ex parte to the Court for a warrant of attachment and the defaulting ratepayer is not allowed to go to the Court and explain his reasons for non-payment until the sale of his property is actually arranged and notice of the sale has appeared in the Gazette. Even then it would appear that he can only raise certain points. Apparently the ratepayer does not have the same rights as a judgment debtor, viz., to go to the Court and contest the claim. It is only when notice of the sale actually appears in the Gazette and certain conditions have been incurred that he is allowed to go to the Court and explain his side of the question.]

We all buy our Mocassins and Footwear at THE CASH BOOT STORE (Box 137). They are perfectly made, and guaranteed for long wear and Cost Less.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

Not genuine without signature.
Of all Chemists.
Sole Agents throughout the world, by post Box 3/- MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, England.

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

TYSON BROTHERS LIMITED
MANAGING SECRETARIES
The East African Syndicate, Ltd

By order,

AROUND THE TOWN.

Two Shops with the Same Ideal.

SILKS AND WOODWORK

Christmas is a time of perfectly rapturous joy for the ladies! Apart from visits by members of the Royal Family and other special functions, the consideration of the subject of dress and appearance occupies the attention of the fair sex to a degree, and the shops are filled with people to be examined and greeted.

Messrs. Wearings of Government Road are as well known for their Silks and Evening Gowns from London and Paris that one is inclined to overlook the fact that the firm excels in everything for the small personal gift and all women who have little people to dress should avail their way to Wearings and inspect the daintily little fancy frocks in "Organdie," "Voile," "Net" and "Crepe de chine," also the very wide selection of the new world fashions "Chilprufe" garments. The design of every "Chilprufe" is extremely practical, because the manufacturers have been asked by committees of Mothers and Nurses. The very Chilprufe fabric is luxuriously soft to wear without a suspicion of irritation to the sensitive skin and offers the finest protection against every risk of chill.

It is easy enough to discover when to buy the all-important things that are included in the modern dress repertoire, but when it comes to minor details, women are seen often then to be at sea. The same applies when seeking presents for the Christmas festivities. Therefore attention must be drawn to the excellent "Bayeux" bed and sofa covers at five and sixteen bottles lengths, also washable bonbons in the same material. Hosiery, another important item, Yeomans "the other of Mr. Wright," are on reading you bonding or Mr. Freeman Pickett's shades for day and evening wear. Special attention in this line should be given to the Mercer "Marvel stripe" which prevents ladders in the hose and cases hosiery the fashionable. "Cox" will be attended by Mr. Lyn Cox.

It is impossible, in words, to do justice to the charm of the "Lyn Cox" Hats particularly the lightweight for felts in all fashionable colours for sporting wear or the more elaborate hats for garden parties and weddings. Lastly, and most important of all, is the silver and evening dress, then there never been a white, or any history of been a time, in the history of fashion when the requirements of all who love pretty raiment have been so completely considered, the fact that is brought home by the new attractions moved by the Mombasa mail. All Gowns are direct importation and are exclusive "creations" no blocks being duplicated.

HUTCHINGS BIGNELL & Co.

Messrs. Hutchings, Bignell & Co., Ltd., will prove to the Christmas shopper that a shop specialising primarily in furniture is one of the first places to visit in the month of Christmas presents. It is not suggested that you should give a suite of furniture as a stocking-filler but there are plenty, all kinds, serviceable to a lady for instance—new colourings which will fascinate the fair sex, and there are now (if more notice) hand-chairs for men, and tickelled with very reasonable prices.

Dress-coughs are a special feature and their quality is a source of pleasure to the firm. All the furniture in the shop is made in Kenya. They is one of the great facts of the firm. Their designs are always attractive and exclusive and the wood selected is of the best quality. Messrs. Hutchings, Bignell and Co., received this order, an enviable distinction, to furnish the new wing of Government House for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Nairobi.

Little tea tables, one of the specialities of the firm are in order and polite that they fit into the

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, and will not even the name and address of the sender of any communication, if letter, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to insure consideration.

WANTED.

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—Will you be good enough, through the medium of your valuable paper to make the following appeal?

Having the responsibility of the Management of our Hostels for European men and Women, I am continually confronted with the demand for suitable Christmas cards.

I would thus therefore to make an appeal appeal to the many generous friends who are always ready to lend a helping hand, to send me some useful Christmas books and shoes suitable for men, women and children.

Will you please go through your wardrobes within the next few days and then make up a parcel and send it to me.

Mrs. Brigadier Post, The Salvation Army Headquarters, Milner Road, or by rail to Nairobi Station. If coming to Nairobi by car you may leave a parcel at the Nairobi Butchery and it will be called for.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours on behalf of the needy

MARY POST.

P.O. Box 576,
Nairobi, Dec. 19.

THE COAST VACANCY

To the Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of your issue dated the 6th inst. under the heading "Coast Vacancy," "the other of Mr. Wright," any one reading you heading or Mr. Freeman Pickett's shades for day and evening wear." Special attention in this line should be given to the Mercer "Marvel stripe" which prevents ladders in the hose and cases hosiery the fashionable." "Cox" will be attended by Mr. Lyn Cox.

It is impossible, in words, to do justice to the charm of the "Lyn Cox" Hats particularly the light-weight for felts in all fashionable colours for sporting wear or the more elaborate hats for garden parties and weddings. Lastly, and most important of all, is the silver and evening dress, then there never been a white, or any history of been a time, in the history of fashion when the requirements of all who love pretty raiment have been so completely considered, the fact that is brought home by the new attractions moved by the Mombasa mail. All Gowns are direct importation and are exclusive "creations" no blocks being duplicated.

Yours faithfully,

WEARING & WEARING.

Mombasa, Dec. 12, 1924.

Forty Nations.

The International Chamber of Commerce is making plans for business men representing forty nations to meet in Paris in January to consider problems arising out of the conclusions of the Dawes plan. Germanism participating in the conference is not mentioned, but it is hoped will be placed before the Allies as definitely of the views of the world's business men.

Lost Mr. Asquith.

It is stated that Mr. H. A. L. Fisher will be asked to stand in order that Mr. Asquith may get the Combined Universities seat.

KIJABE HOTEL, KIJABE.

Fine Minutes from Station.
Invigorating Climate, Health Resort, Two Shooting Boxes within 20 miles in heart of the Great African Game Reserve.
Books, Purchase
Mules for hire.

TERMS MODERATE.

TEA CULTIVATION IN KENYA COLONY.

Firing Operations.

PLANT, PRINCIPLES AND DANGERS OF THE PROCESS.

Temperature and Tests.

(BY J. W. BRADSHAW)
(ARUSHA EST.)

In early days, tea was fired, or dried, in pans over charcoal fires and often finished of in the sun. The finest grow of tea thus obtained was supposed to have a favourable effect on the tea than turned out and even to-day many estates prefer to fire their tea in pans, the coloured tones play an important part in the appeal to the tea taster instead of the more modern method of only allowing hot air to pass over and through the leaf.

The chief object of the firing process, a short time after the tea has been rolled, is to dry the tea so that it may be stored without fear of fermentation. In some leaves, the fermentation is partly taken from the maker's specification of a finished product.

The "Colombo" Tea Drier is composed of two main parts—the hopper and the drier. The hopper is a large iron box fitted over a perfectly bulb fire place, through which a moderate draft of air can be passed, the drier and to the back where they open into the drying chamber. The ends of these tubes are free to the atmosphere. The hot gases from the fire passes from the back of the furnace over the tubes and through the light weight for felts in all fashionable colours for sporting wear or the more elaborate hats for garden parties and weddings. Lastly, and most important of all, is the silver and evening dress, then there never been a white, or any history of been a time, in the history of fashion when the requirements of all who love pretty raiment have been so completely considered, the fact that is brought home by the new attractions moved by the Mombasa mail. All Gowns are direct importation and are exclusive "creations" no blocks being duplicated.

The hot gases from the furnace pass through the tubes, they will, according to the direction, cool by the time they are then tilted, they, during the hot on the tray below, the tray below is open, and upon when the top tray is ready to receive the tea, the machine can be set to run on the machine continuously, the lower trays be emptied the upper or sixth tray and then the tea in the fifth tray, and so on in rotation, the whole device is by driven from a pulley on the shaft.

The fan, situated near the top of the hopper, is capable of 1,000 revolutions and, by suction, draws air through the tea, the air passes right through the drier, the air is then fed beginning on the dry tea.

There are many patterns of driers, the tea is passed on a band through under a pressure system, the tea is then passed through a given proper care and attention, the tea is very greatly in capacity and from 70 to close on 100 lbs of made tea per hour, the tea is then passed from one to the to be according to size of machine, the tea is then passed through a sieve hundred to dozen of dressed tea, the tea is then passed to the tubes in combination with their machine, and it may be necessary to put any by anything from one hundred 5/6 to 1/6 cheaper or Rs. 1/8 cheaper.

The drying machines should be of such that no draughts may play on the tea, the tea should be in a very much in the tea, the tea should be in an enclosed drying chamber outside the main building, as close to the main building as possible. The floor of the drier is to stop the tea from the dust, the floor should be of a smooth surface, the floor should be of a smooth surface, the floor should be of a smooth surface

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THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

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

Sir,—Mr. Hawtrey has taken up the cudgels with respect to one point in the C.W.C.'s report, but there remains one other that seems to require comment—a general rise in native wages—

I very much fear that such an increase of wages would do more harm than good, though, perhaps, more should be done towards raising the pay of the continuous worker.

A boy who is willing to work for long periods, has, probably, some sound object in view, which he strongly desires to attain with so, perhaps, buying a wife, and towards the assignment of which he should be helped. But, to the boy, who provides for all his needs by working from one sixth to one quarter of the year, increased wages would merely mean increased idleness or an incentive to a faster life.

The benefit to an individual, derived from high wages, is limited by his power to spend therewith. Again, it is easy to push up wages in good years and extremely difficult—perhaps impossible—to bring them down in lean years, and we cannot raise the prices of our wares, as traders can, when profits are low.

During the last years that obtained to come at the time of the abandonment of the rubber, coffee did not pay and it was found necessary to reduce wages by 33 per cent to bring them down to their old value. Since those days wages have steadily gone up again and no one should be careful in making further increases.

Some might say that if wages at any time should threaten to kill an industry—as they have, I believe, the Crown rubber trade's—it will be only the individual industry suffers, and that we must think for the masses and for futurity. This is not so; for if any useful product, of labour or nature, is destroyed or wasted, it is a loss to the community and to the world at large. Much loss of coffee is now being experienced, owing to a dearth of labour for picking and increased wages would, in the long run, more probably decrease and not increase the supply of workers.

Uganda, where many acres of coffee and para are reverting to jungle, may experience the truth, that the community suffers with the individual, when, after a boom, over production and a slump in cotton occurs—as come it must it is prone to be reduced to suit the Lancashire Trade—who will then have sacrificed a permanent asset for a temporary advantage, and it will be difficult to re-establish the confidence of producers.

It must also be borne in mind that low paid labour is not necessarily cheap, making a higher rate of pay feasible. When I came to this Colony, I considered the labour here more expensive than that on the Assam Tea plantations, where, by comparing tasks and gross work rates, I found that a Assam workman was, for some classes of work at least, in front and denser than the European.

Cheap production, cheap labour, plus a country in a more better position for competing in the worlds markets and we should be discouraged provided the requirements of the labour are filled.

It may be urged, that the native, if not working for the Europeen, will be working in the reserve. Perhaps! But organized labour is vastly more productive; and also, having the necessaries of the country, the community benefits more by the production of high priced commodities; most of which the natives are not suited to produce, except under the direction of Europeans.

Finally the superficial may think that a planters profits are very high and may well be curtailed. I would remind such that all their undertakings have been more ventures, there have been many failures; and also, few are temperamental to risks; for one successful, many there have been many lean years, and there have been early years with no profit, only expense. The long wait for returns, the lean years, the failures, are not brought into prominence and are unnoticed by outsiders. It is true that the native needs many things for his uplift and improvement; but, would he use his increased wages to obtain them? And if they are refused, for the purpose, by taxation, he feels aggrieved. It would be better that they should be provided by Government, the money being procured in a different way, till a healthy responsible race has been evolved.

Yours etc.,
M. S. H. MOSS.

Kyambu, Dec. 12, 1924.

THE NYERI ENTERTAINMENT.

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

Sir,—May I correct an error in the contributed account of the entertainment given in the P. C.'s garden, Nyeri, on Dec. 5?

It was not a garden party given by Miss Baldwin or the Inverness Kenya School, but an entertainment got up for the Churches of Nyeri, and the Lady Northey Home, by the children of Nyeri soldiers and their sisters who helped willingly and generously.

Among them the name of Mr. Georgina Pigache who worked indefatigably for the occasion, and designed and purchased materials to get to rehearsals and other functions connected with the entertainment, must be mentioned, as well as that of a little Indian daughter who contributed to the success of the affair, all of which were entitled in your account.

By an error the word Church was put in the singular in the bills, with the result that some people thought that the proposed Anglican Church was alone to benefit, and others that the Church now being built in Nyeri by the Scottish Mission for the use of both denominations was meant.

As both Churches were promised donations from the entertainment, and as the Scottish Mission provided the Maple and accompanist, as well as the music for the Polk and Country Dances, which were unobtainable elsewhere, we owe them our sincere gratitude.

SERVICE ANOMALIES.

Question for Terms of Service Committee.

In the Legislative Council on Tuesday the Hon. Mr H. H. Robertson (Natal South) asked:

—In the following table a correct comparison of salaries as at the respective others enacted in July, 1919 and July, 1924?

(1)	Salary, July 1919.	Salaries July 1924.	
District Commissioners	£400—£600	£600—£700	Proposed £700 Proposed
Magistrate	£400—£500	£500—£600	£600
Superintendent of Police	£400—£500	£500—£600	£600
Medical Officer	£400—£500	£500—£600	£600
Executive Engineer	£400—£500	£500—£600	£600
Veterinary Officer	£400—£500	£500—£700	£700
Crown Counsel	£400—£500	£500—£600	£600

—(2) Were the following officers who are now drawing the same emoluments as Crown Counsel, i.e.—£600 per annum, drawing July, 1919, a salary of 250 to £400?

Asst. District Commissioner	£250—£400	£400—£600
Senior Asst Treasurer	£250—£500	£500—£600
Collector of Customs	£300—£400	£500—£600
Asst. Engineer	£300—£400	£500—£600
Asst. Conservator of Forests	£250—£400	£400—£600

If these figures are correct, is Government, in consideration of the anomaly presented by the present rate of salary drawn by Crown Counsel, prepared to reconsider its refusal to insert provision for an increased rate of salary in the 1925 Estimates?" x

The Colonial Secretary gave the following reply:

—"The comparative salaries detailed in the table are correct, with the exception that the salaries of Veterinary Officers in July, 1919, should read £300—£700. It is the intention of Government to refer the con—ideration of anomalies in salary to the Select Committee on Terms of Service."

The difficulty has been overcome by giving Sh. 100/- to each Church and the balance to the Lady Northey Home.

The amount collected up to date by sale of tickets and donations is Sh. 328/50, which will be handed over direct to the above charities as the expenses have been paid by friends.

Miss Dayson paid the printing bill of Sh. 40/-. The tea was provided by Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Tweedy, Miss Dayson and others, the dresses were also given in donations of Sh. 20/- from Mr and Mrs. Pigache who specially gave for this purpose.

The account stands as follows:

Sale of tickets for afternoon entertainment and donations	Sh. 328 50
Profit on dances (supper not incl.)	Sh. 102 00
Sh. 4 a head got up by Miss Dayson	Sh. 36 00
Total,	Sh. 466 50
Lady Northey Home 155/-	
50/50	Sh. 155 00
Chgd. O'Higgins	Sh. 155 00
Dr. Pilgr.	Sh. 155 00
Total,	Sh. 466 50

Yours etc.
MAY BROWN.

Nyeri, Dec. 15.

The Municipal Cricket.

The cricket to be presented by the Duke of York by Sqdrn Ldr Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.O., D.F.C., Sacrale's address to the Dobbs Cup was made by Mr. E. E. Dodd and is on view in his window today. It is beautifully made.

The cricket is composed 10 inches 5, standing about seven inches to the golden lion. Below the lion surrounded by the scroll, is a scroll with valiant and inscription from the crown to the [illegible] point four silver lions. Above the cricket are eight rosy pillars which form panels in the ebony. The inscription of the cricket is as follows:—"Presented by Sqdrn Ldr Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.O., D.F.C., to the Duke of York, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., for the Corporation of Nairobi, 1924."

The panels on either side of the centre bear each a native shield and native spears; in addition on each end of the cricket are, on the first, a golden lion on a field of clover and on the second a golden lion, on a silver field.

The reverse side bears the inscription of three spears of Uganda cranes, and in the centre of a silver shield engraved the municipal motto "Cura Pro Vigilantia." The decorative panel throughout are silver and shaks and rubbed.

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