WEEK-END EDITION

The East African Standard

34 pages

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE with the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd.,

UGANDA ARGUS. With which is incorporated THE LEADER.

Guaranteed the largest circulation of any newspaper in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

No. 6632. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

NAIROBI, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

TUSKER
Stands
Alone
For
QUALITY

The NEW STANLEY HOTEL
NAIROBI.
CARS MEET ALL TRAINS AND 'PLANES.
Cables: "Snuggest."

Grave Sino-Japanese Developments

EXTREME TERMS OF AN ULTIMATUM

China May Resist

POSSIBILITY OF ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA CONTEMPLATED

There is the prospect of war on a large scale between Japan and China following the former's presentation of an ultimatum containing extreme demands.

Whilst it is generally felt that China is in no position to resist independently, there is a strong suggestion that she may enter into an alliance with Russia against Japan.

If the Japanese demands are acceded to, most of North China would become in effect a province of Japan.

Annexation Policy

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peiping, June 12.

The Japanese have presented new and sensational demands to China which include the wholesale removal of Government officials and their replacement by others who are friendly towards Japan.

It is also reliably reported that the Japanese are demanding the removal of General Sung-Cheh-Yuan the Governor of Chahar and all his troops.

These demands if accepted—and it is difficult to see how the Chinese can refuse—would have the effect of turning most of North China into a Japanese province.

The demands mean the abolition of the Peiping Politicial Council and subsequently the abolition of the Military Council, leaving the province to be run by minor officials under Japanese direction.

Many thoughtful Chinese declare that the demand in regard to General Sung-Cheh-Yuan is the first step towards the annexation of Chahar and part of Inner Mongolia to a puppet regime.

Grave Situation

Later.

The Sino-Japanese situation is gravely becoming worse as a result of the new Japanese demands which are a sequel to the imprisonment of four Japanese "special service men" at Chang... in the Chahar Province and the alleged anti-Japanese movements there against which the Japanese vigorously protested to Nanking.

The Japanese military authorities insist that the Chinese reply to the demands shall be received by midnight.

Demand Rejected

The Chinese War Minister, General Ho Ying-Chin has rejected this demand and it is feared that if the Japanese insist upon the time limit, fighting may break out in North China between Japanese and Chinese troops.

Chinese leaders have been in conference all day long to devise means to meet the new situation. Some see no alternative but to accept the Japanese demands, unreasonable as they consider them, but others are of opinion that in the face of what they consider the unreasonable Japanese attitude and the constant serious acts of Japanese aggression, the Chinese Government should abandon its anti-Communist campaign and join hands with Russia to meet the present emergency.

The new Japanese demands have caused a semi panic and have resulted in the exodus of crowds of civilians to the South.

It is reported that the Japanese intend to stage an aerial demonstration over Peiping tomorrow. The police have warned the population to remain calm.

June 13.

Midnight passed without any Japanese movement to enforce the ultimatum.

[Earlier messages dealing with the Sino-Japanese dispute will be found on Page 25].

Ex-King George

READY TO RETURN TO THE THRONE

Mesage from Ex-King George of Greece

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Athens, June 12.

The newspapers publish a letter to-day from the private secretary to ex-King George of Greece stating that the King was ready when called upon to return to Greece, "not as the head of a victorious party but as the impartial arbiter between all parties."

[Earlier references to this subject will be found on page 24].

GRAN CHACO DISPUTE

An Armistice in Effect

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Buenos Aires, June 12.

An armistice was signed at noon to-day between Paraguay and Bolivia which provides that firing will cease within 48 hours.

MR. MURRAY JACK

Receives a Palestine Appointment

Mr. M. Murray Jack, who has been Principal Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya and the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa since 1929, has been appointed to the post of Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of Palestine and will leave Mombasa, en route for Palestine, on July 18 next.

Mr. Murray Jack, who is 42 years of age, first came to Kenya ten years ago (from Egypt) as Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya, Mombasa, on April 29, 1925. Prior to that he held a number of legal and consular posts. Educated at Peterhead and Aberdeen University, he served during the War in the Gordon Highlanders attaining the rank of Captain and being mentioned in despatches. In 1920 he became a solicitor in Scotland and from 1922 to 1925 was attached to H.B.M. Consular Courts in Egypt, as Deputy Registrar. After being in Kenya for some eighteen months he was transferred to Tanganyika Territory (in November 1926) as Assistant Administrator General and Official Recorder, a post he occupied until November 1928. On July 5, 1929, he was appointed to the post he at present holds.

In the course of the last ten years, he has been in close touch with the legal side of the Colonial Administration and from 1931 to date compiled the Kenya Law Reports and also Volume I of the Reports of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, which have been published in book form.

Nearly £10,000 was spent last year to keep the Norfolk Broads free from weeds, but many famous beauty spots are still threatened. It is almost impossible to sail over the quieter stretches except in small craft.

£58 THIS WEEK

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY FUND MAKES GOOD START

£20 DONATED YESTERDAY

A week ago to-day the "East African Standard" launched the 1935 Appeal for the children by publishing a letter from the chairman of the Committee.

During the week the promise has been made of the profits on two theatrical productions—one this month and the other at the beginning of August.

After a slow start (lamented yesterday) the Fund made a magnificent spurt and over £20 was received yesterday.

The week closes with just under sixty pounds as the amount to the credit of the Appeal.

That, of course, is just a beginning!

Most of the subscriptions this week came from Nairobi (including H.W. The Mayor and one business firm as such) but the appeal has been heard as far afield as Kisumu. A donation also came in from Naivasha.

Cheques and cash donations will be acknowledged in the columns of the "East African Standard."

The list to date is:

	Shs. cts.
Mau Summit, Molo and Londiani branch, E.A.W.L. (Children's expenses and camp equipment) ...	213.00
Kipkarren and Turbo branch ...	179.00
Kakamega Branch ...	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell ...	50.00
H. E. Schwartze ...	50.00
Col. T. W. Wilson ...	10.00
Stuart N. Law ...	50.00
Anon. ...	20.00
E. M. Green ...	10.00
H.W. The Mayor, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas	50.00
Per E.A.W.L.:—	
Dacre Shaw ...	20.00
G. Buckley ...	20.00
C.B. ...	20.00
W. Wright ...	10.00
Col. and Mrs. Turner ...	40.00
Singer Sewing Machine Co. ...	100.00
"Timothy" ...	40.00
L. Law ...	40.00
"Tithe" ...	10.00
"Susan" ...	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Lewis ...	50.00
Anon. ...	10.00
"Kipsigis" ...	50.00
"Ted" ...	50.00
Total	Shs. 1,160.00

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN BRITAIN

Figures for Whitsun Week

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 13.

Accident figures for the week ended June 8, including part of the holiday week-end, were as follows:—Killed 114, injured 4,364. In the corresponding week of last year the figures were: killed 154, injured 1,971.—British Official Wireless Service.

KENTON COLLEGE

Exhibition Gained by Head Pupil

A cable has been received by Kenton College, Nairobi, stating that the head boy of the school, G. C. Baboneau, has been awarded an exhibition to enter Blundell's, the well-known English Public School at Teverton, Devonshire.

By special arrangements with Blundell's, the examination which took place in Nairobi was synchronised with those held in various parts of England, and the answers to the papers were despatched by air mail just over a week ago.

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE

While Proceeding to Port Sudan

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 13.

The British sloop "Hastings" grounded on Tuesday on a reef off the rock of Suakim, while on a passage to Port Sudan. Several compartments are flooded. Salvage operations are at present being undertaken by H.M.S. "Penzance" and tugs from Port Sudan.—British Official Wireless Service.

STOCK EXCHANGE

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 13.

Sterling on New York: 4.94.

Sterling on Paris: 74 15/16.

Stock markets were quiet with War Loan at 105¼.

Gold was quoted to-day at 140/10d.—British Official Wireless Service.

Mr. Leonard Johnson, of Perran Lodge, Leicester Road, Branksome, Bournemouth, left £159,714, on which £38,567 has been paid in estate duty.

Obituary:

MR. JUSTICE AVORY

Well-Known as the "Hanging Judge"

FAMOUS TRIALS RECALLED

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 13.

Mr. Justice Avory who was in his 84th year died in his sleep last night.—British Official Wireless Service.

Eighty-three years of age and up to the time of his death one of the foremost judges in the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Avory (the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Edward Avory) held the melancholy record of having sentenced more men to death, and to have presided over more murder trials than any other sitting judge.

Slight almost to attenuation, austere, emotionless, and very nearly immobile, he has been variously described as the "Hanging Judge" and "The Acid Drop."

Old lags openly jettisoned all hope of acquittal once they knew they were to come before him, and many a young barrister sought to "wangle" a postponement rather than argue a weak case before the Sphinx-like little man with the heavy eyelids.

Mr. Justice Avory was elevated to the Bench in 1910, and tried some of the most sensational cases in the history of the Royal Courts of Justice.

Casement Trial

With the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Reading), and Mr. Justice Horridge, Avory sat in the trial of Roger Casement.

The unspeakable Patrick Mahon, who murdered his sweetheart in a lonely bungalow and afterwards dismembered her body, burning and boiling the pieces, was tried by Avory and condemned.

Mr. Justice Avory had an un-

(Continued on page 6.)

Colonial Development Fund Grants

RECOMMENDATIONS BY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Assistance for East Africa

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND ELECTRICAL POWER INVESTIGATIONS

[BY WIRELESS].

Rugby, June 13.

In the annual report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, details are given of 75 new schemes which were submitted during the course of the year by Colonial Governments for assistance from the Development Fund.

The total amount of assistance applied for was £1,242,253 and the total amount granted was £1,088,785.

In regard to Newfoundland, assistance was recommended for schemes for a geodetic survey of the island for the creation of beaver farms and game preserves, and for logging purposes.

A grant to Malta was recommended for the establishment of an experimental stock farm for research into the immunisation of goats from undulant fever.

Kenya was granted about £100,000 for road construction. The Governments of Kenya and Uganda have received assistance to cover the expense of the Ripon and Owen falls on the Victoria Nile in Uganda, and certain areas in the valley of the Tana River in Kenya, to examine their potentialities for the generation of electrical power.

The committee recommend a grant of £77,000 over four years to Tanganyika for beginning a geological and topographical survey of the territory.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE KING

An Hour's Drive Near Sandringham

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 12.

Within a few hours of the announcement that the King had been ordered at least a fortnight's rest, holiday makers in the vicinity of Sandringham were delighted to see His Majesty out motoring.

The weather was fine and the King spent about an hour driving along busy roads in a closed car.

An earlier message about the King's health will be found on page 26.

CROPS AT RAVINE

Beneficial Effects of Recent Rains

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

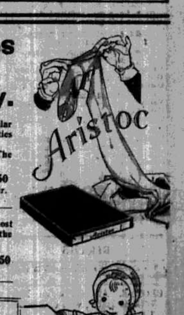
Eldama Ravine, June 11.

Eldama Ravine is enjoying most beneficial rains. All crops are in excellent condition, and there is good grazing, while there is very little stalkborer in evidence this year. In the Kamasia Reserve there is a considerable increase in the acreage under maize.

Hyenas seem to be on the increase in the District and several head of cattle belonging to Europeans have been attacked by these night raiders.

Novelty Scarves and Perfect Fitting Hosiery.

"ARISTOC" the British made stocking, popular throughout the world. Wear resisting qualities which cannot be equalled.
All Aristoc Hosiery sold by us is Pure Silk. The newest colours are now on display.
PRICES Shs. 6/50, 8/50 and Shs. 15/50 per pair.



Crepe-de-chine Scarves in the newest and most delightful colours have just arrived. See the latest at Whiteaways, the progressive store.
PRICES Shs. 5/50, 6/50, 8/50 and 9/50

BUY BRITISH HOSIERY

Pure Silk Stockings, two of our most popular lines made by a leading British manufacturer newest colours only. All sizes.
PRICES Shs. 4/50 and Shs. 5/25 per pair.

British made Art Silk Stockings made of Dulesco matt, smart cuban heel, smart shades, all sizes.
PRICE Shs. 2/95 per pair

The Popular Fish net stockings perfect fitting, cool in wear, newest colours. All sizes.
PRICE Shs. 3/50 per pair

Lisle Lustre Hose, extremely good value, spliced feet, seamed legs, smart colours. All sizes.
PRICE Shs. 2/50 per pair

'VIYELLA' (REGD.)
UNSHRINKABLE
KNITTING YARN

The British knitting yarn for every satisfaction.
Insist on "Viyella" for your knitting. "Viyella" does not shrink. All colours in stock.
PRICE Sh. 1/- per oz.

WHITEAWAYS - NAIROBI

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THE WEEK-END EDITION

P.O. Box 308, NAIROBI.

London Representatives:—
MOUNSTEPHEN SPEED AND Co.,
63, Queen Victoria St.,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS, Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., 10s.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Such as small Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales and Situations Vacant and Wanted—1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional 3 words. Repeats half price.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Week-End Edition:
Posted to any address in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

Yearly	Shs. 28/-
Half Yearly	Shs. 14/-
Quarterly	Shs. 7/50
Posted Elsewhere.	
Yearly	Shs. 40/-
Half Yearly	Shs. 21/-
Quarterly	Shs. 11/-
Daily:	
Locally, yearly	Shs. 50/-
" ½ yearly	Shs. 25/-
" Quarterly	Shs. 13/-
Posted, yearly	Shs. 80/50
" ½ yearly	Shs. 40/25
" Quarterly	Shs. 20/25

The Postal charges on a single copy of the week-end edition of the "E. A. Standard" are as follows:
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Cents 10
Elsewhere ... Cents 35

BIRTHS

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 10/-.

CLOETE. At Mbeya on May 30th, to Isabel, wife of Dundas Cloete, twin daughters.

ENGAGEMENTS

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 10/-.

ULYATE—KEMP. The engagement is announced between Iris Robinson Kemp, only daughter of Mrs. E. J. Kemp and the late J. Kemp of Kassowai Estate, Elgon, and George William Ulyate, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ulyate of Kitale.

WIGG—McKIE. The engagement is announced and the wedding will shortly take place in Zanzibar, between Leonard Wigg, of the Tanganyika Forest and Zanzibar Agricultural Departments, son of the late Mr. L. C. Wigg and Mrs. Wigg of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia and Martha McKie, of the Zanzibar Medical Department, elder daughter of Mr. W. J. McKie and the late Mrs. McKie of Wigtown, Scotland.

Running Life's Race: Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—Hebrews 12: 1.

MARRIAGE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 10/-.

MAITLAND—PEARSON. On Saturday, June 8 at the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi, Kenneth Rhys Maitland, of Nairobi, and Irene Isobella Pearson, of Nairobi.

DOGS FOR SALE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

CLASSIC White Bull Terrier puppies. Both parents imported. Dogs 100/- bitches 80/-. At stud, Velhurst Vortex. Fee 60/-. Mrs. Deakin, Nanyuki.

RHODESIAN Ridgeback (Lion) Dogs. The general utility dog. Hunts, Guards, makes ideal companion. Pups always for sale. At Stud, Viking Norseman (imported), Rintoul, Nakuru.

SMOOTH-Fox-Terrier Puppies from Imported Parents, Dam by chosen Demon of Notts—sire by Ch. Rikki Tikki Tavi. Dogs 100/-, Bitches, 70/-. Born 13/3/35. Apply Fabian Wallis, P.O. Gilgil.

MISCELLANEOUS

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ALTERATION from Monday 17th June, Motorways omnibus leaves Nairobi (N.B.I.) 8 a.m. Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays, arrives Londiani 4 pm., leaves Londiani 8 a.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, arrives Nairobi 4 p.m. Motorways Box 660, Nairobi.

ACCOUNTANTS, Engineers and others desirous of improving their prospects in own or another country should write for particulars, terms and successes. Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd., Dept. L.I. London, W.C.1, Established 1908.

BRITISH Ladies and Gentlemen seek correspondents in E. Africa. Write A. S. Clare, 16, Cambridge Street London S.W.1. England.

BEZUIDENHOUT, will anyone knowing the whereabouts of Martin and Jack, last heard of in Butiaba 2 years ago communicate with their sister. Any news would be very much appreciated. Mrs. D. Talbot Young, 17-6th Street, New Township, Springs, South Africa.

COCKLES and Mussels, Alive, Alive, Oh! that's what we are now serving at the Princes Theatre Restaurant, and with Hughes brown bread and butter are delicious.

COPIES of the "Tanganyika Standard," Daily and Weekly Editions are on sale at The Standard Stationery Stores, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

HAND needlework and fine embroidery, Layettes and babies dainty frocks a speciality. Prices reasonable orders for layettes taken. Apply "D." P.O Box 414, Kampala, Uganda.

J. F. Coelho, Qualified Piano Tuner, and repairer of all musical instruments. P.O. Box 536, Nairobi.

PRIVATE man, small capital, wishes active interest in profitable and interesting undertaking. No farming or other imbecile proposition considered. Apply Voucher No. 1361, "Standard," Nairobi.

PIANOFORTE tuition pupils prepared for examinations fees Shs. 15/- per mensem. Mrs. O. Anderson A.T.C.L. Box 575, Nairobi.

VICTORIA Falls and Matopos. Lady going air August 17th, returning steamer reaches Nairobi 9th September seeks lady companion, each own expenses inclusive about £75. Apply Voucher No. 1356, "Standard," Nairobi.

FOUND

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

FOUND. The happiest homes are those in possession of a Lissen Skyscraper All-World, All-Wave 4 Receiver. Receiver complete with no extras, Shs. 325/-. Write for booklet to— East Africa Wireless Company, Nairobi.

FOR SALE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

A HAND Loom complete. All accessories, cotton. Offers to P.O. Box 660, Nairobi.

AS good as Whisky can be and at a price in keeping with the times. "Club Reserve" Gold Label Whisky from all stores at Shs. 11/50 per bottle.

AN Imported Caravan fitted with excellent and convenient appointments, light and durable, almost new, also one local made. Very little used, both to be sold cheap at Gibbs Auto Transport, 6th Avenue.

AT R. B. Duncans, Ltd., there is always something new, that's why you like to shop there. "Vitamin Building Foods" or "Stamina Building Foods". "ZO" the Vitamin Breakfast Food, "Krusty Bran" "Fig and Bran Flakes," "Savita" etc."

BUILDING Materials of every description. Send us your enquiries. The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

BALL Room Powder, Shs. 1/25 **per pound, Shs. 7/50 per 7-lb. tin. Standard Stationery Stores.**

BOWKERS Smooth Cayenne Pineapples, 7/- per crate of 18, f.o.r. Nairobi. Apply H. M. Bowker, P.O. Box 42, Kitale.

BLOW! Blow! Blow! but when you want to stop, use Vicks Vatronol Drops—a few drops up the nostrils. Obtainable from A. H. Wardle and Co., Ltd.

BOX Body Dodge, old model, mechanically sound, for particulars Apply Voucher No. 1362, "Standard," Nairobi.

BUICK 1928, Standard tourer. Sound mechanical condition. Good tyres and battery. £40. Apply Dr. McCaldin, Nairobi.

CINE-Kodak BB, Colour filter, portrait attachment, leather carrying case. Also Projector (Kodascope C.). Both good condition. Apply Voucher No. 1355, "Standard," Nairobi.

CRITALL'S Steel Windows and Doors supplied with ordinary or leaded light glazing. Illustrated catalogue and prices from The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

CHEVROLET Two Seater 1931; International 1½ ton truck; Ford Saloon 1929; De Soto, Box Body; De Soto Saloon; Durant Box Body. Apply John Ross and Co., Victoria Street, Nairobi.

CELOTEX Building and Insulation Boards. Guaranteed termite-proof. Obtainable in lengths 6 ft. to 12 ft. by 3 ft. and 4 ft. The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

EXPLOSIVES. For Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Detonators, Safety Fuse. Your enquiries to Geo. Blowers, Box 259, Nairobi. Importers and stockist.

EXCEPTIONAL selection used Cars for sale including Austin Saloons, Morris Box Body, Hillman Tourer etc. Exide Service Station, Sixth Avenue.

FEW cows and heifers in calf, chiefly Shorthorn, many in calf by pure bred Ayrshire and Shorthorn bulls. Also two grade Ayrshire Bulls, and young grade Romney rams. Clean area. Jones Bros., Wheatfields, Gilgil.

FARM No. 226 and 104. Ruaraka River, acres 20. Apply P.O. Box 495, Mrs. J. J. Wolfe.

GOOD Night Smokers! and if you want to say Good Morning! eat a Nic-o-cin lozenge at bedtime. Obtainable from A. H. Wardle and Co., Ltd.

GORDON two ton mechanical Coffee dryer also suitable pyrethrum drying cost £300 will accept £140 or near offer. Apply Voucher No. 1349, "Standard," Nairobi.

GRADE Shorthorn Cows, Grade Ayrshire heifers, in calf, or with calves at foot Pedigree Ayrshire Bull, heavy milkers, result using pure bred bulls 28 years. Prices £8 to £12 according to quality and numbers purchased. F. G. Taylor, Naivasha.

GARDENING in East Africa a practical Handbook by members of the Kenya Horticultural Society and of the Kenya and Uganda Civil Services. Edited by A. J. Jex-Blake M.D., F.R.C.P. Copies now available at the Standard Stationery Store price Shs. 13/50 posted Shs. 14/30.

HERD Coats, Air Force Blue, British Warms, 12/-; Khaki long 14/-; New Army Raincoat 17/-. Fred Raper, Nairobi.

FOR SALE (cont.).

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

HAWLEY'S Dry Fuel, from Shs. 18. Boma Manure Shs. 12. Quick transport anywhere Telephone 2786.

MODEL De Luxe Roadster Chevrolet, two spare wheels, excellent condition inspection and trial solicited. 1927 Chevrolet Box Body, a really sound car at a low figure. 1930 Ford box body, mechanically perfect. Good appearance. Gibbs Auto Transport Sixth Avenue.

MARGUERITE Great Bargains in the last few days of Sale. P.O. Box 878, Government Road.

PIANO excellent condition for £25 or nearest offer. Apply P.O. Box 427, Nairobi.

P. B. Ayrshire Bull, 18 months, 3rd Prize Winner, at Nakuru Show, no faults, owner changing breed. Apply Voucher No. 1363, "Standard," Nairobi.

ROYAL Academy, Illustrated 1935, price 3/50 posted 4/-. Standard Stationery Stores, P.O. Box 380, Nairobi.

RADIO Batteries Pertrix super capac. 60, 120, 150 V. 12/50 24/-, 29/50 all less 10 per cent. grid bias 15 V. 3/- free any station c.w.o. Hansing and Co. (E. A.) Box 322, Mombasa.

STRONG, selected Coffee Plants 18 and 24 months old. Free of diseases. Cheap to give place to new seedlings. Apply Tinderet Estate—Fort-Ternan.

VAUXHALL Saloon 16/25, in perfect order. Price £200. Apply Dr. Mackinnon, Nairobi.

YEAST "Florylin". The dry live yeast which will always satisfy. Makes excellent bread and pastries. Samples free. Sole Agent: August Feyer, Moshi T.T.

YOKES, with 4 skeys each Staples with nuts. Carriage paid to any Kenya Station, Shs. 3/50 each. Cash with order Burnt Forest Saw Mills, Ltd., Ainabkoi.

WOOL, New stocks of Wolsey Lido, Ramada, Jaeger, Paton and Baldwins etc. Best quality, guaranteed for hard wear and washing. Jaeger Heather Mixtures for jumpers and cardigans for cool weather. Scotch Wool Depot, Nairobi House.

1½ H.P. Excelsior Motor Cycle, new frame, good tyres, electric light, very economical, in perfect condition, 350/- or nearest offer. Apply Voucher No. 1360, "Standard," Nairobi.

1932 Box Body Ford, perfect order, Apply Voucher No. 1365, "Standard", Nairobi.

1933 Soprts two seater Morgan 10/40 H.P. O.H.V. W.C. Jap extra fittings and spares. A Bargain £75. Gurdit Singh c/o Carr Lawson.

SEEDS & PLANTS

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

SEEDS. Reliable vegetable and flower seeds etc., post free on all orders over Shs. 2/- in Kenya and Uganda, over Shs. 5/- in Tanganyika. All packets full value cents fifty each. All these seeds have been recently tested in my nursery. Send for printed list. J. W. Newton, Turbo.

[illegible]
CURIOS
[illegible]

WANTED

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

A FEW Ankole cattle, between three and six years. Quote f.o.r. nearest station to Voucher No. 1350, "Standard," Nairobi.

ARE there thirty genuine cat lovers in Kenya? Thirty cats from a happy home want new happy homes. All very intelligent, devoted to humans, great pets. Genuine cat lovers only please. Apply Voucher No. 1272, "Standard," Nairobi.

CINE Kodak 16mm. Projector. Any type. Apply Voucher No. 1344, "Standard," Nairobi.

MODERN Stone House, Furnished, from July. Dining, Drawing Rooms, three bedrooms, H. and C. inside sanitation. (Reasonable rent for long term, preferably Tennis Court). Apply Voucher No. 1354, "Standard," Nairobi.

SECOND Hand 10" Standard or 4-bank Portable Underwood Typewriter. Apply Robinson, Pakaneusi, P.O. Kisumu.

WANTED. Paying Guests, delightful house, Hill District, Tennis, Bridge. Reply Voucher No. 1352, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED financial support by experienced prospector to develop gold property and prospect for coal, gold and tin. Apply Voucher No. 1359, "Standard," Nairobi.

WHERE TO STAY

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

AN all Year Round Holiday Resort. Port Reitz Hotel "The Windermere of Kenya". Box 199, Mombasa, excellent Bathing, Boating and fishing. The most attractive Hotel on the Coast, with Bungalows for Families. Terms moderate, Children half terms or according to age. Proprietress: Mrs. Sydney Blackhurst.

MISS McIntyre's Hotel, Cathedral Road, Mombasa. Cool airy rooms with a verandah to each bedroom. Bathing parties and picnics catered for. Special care for infants and invalids. Under the personal supervision of Miss McIntyre. Trains met. Also furnished seaside cottage to let.

PALM Court Hotel. (No "Bar") East of "Mombasa Times," Kilindini Road, Mombasa. Box 506. Residential, Cafe, Restaurant. Very central. Comfortable Cool, Quiet rooms. Personal attention. Moderate terms. Precis of criticism: "Better value for Money cannot be obtained in Mombasa".

TO LET

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

FURNISHED House, Nyali Mombasa, July 25th, to August 8th near open sea. Apply Voucher No. 1348, "Standard," Nairobi.

KINANGOP, Furnished Stone House, 150 acres land, one large living room, two bedrooms, bath room, pantry, outside kitchen, stores, 7 miles Longonot, 8 miles Naivasha. £24 a year, F. G. Taylor, Naivasha.

LIKONI. Bungalow To Let, all July and September, after 12th three large bandas, furnished, electric light, Shs. 95/- per week, thirty yards from the sea, shady beach, three minutes walk from Likoni. Ferry. Apply Mrs. F.O'B. Wilson, Kilima Kiu, Ulu.

MR. E. M. Cornwall's beautifully situated modern residence at Mombasa, overlooking Port Reitz and Kilindini Harbour; all weather road via Makupa Causeway; furnished (no linen) until 7th August; "Westinghouse" Refrigerator; spacious verandahs; inside sanitation; porcelain bath and basin with hot and cold water; electric light, guest house. Apply to Muter and Oswald, Ltd., Nairobi.

MODERN House, all conveniences, in Central position. Also Godown in Mincing Lane. Apply to J. Pollok, Sadler Street.

TEN minutes from Likoni ferry. Three roomed fully furnished banda with large verandah and use of kitchen. Excellent bathing beach. £3 per week or £10 per month. Apply Box 128, Mombasa.

UNUSUAL opportunity, secure rental, exceptional residence Muthaiga, July 1 to October 15, secluded location, completely furnished very low rental to careful tenant, owner maintaining upkeep extensive grounds. Reply P.O. Box 644, Nairobi.

3 FURNISHED Seaside Cottages near Tiwi, 18 miles south Likoni on all weather road. £3 week each, £12 month each. Rayner, P.O. Box 425, Mombasa.

BOARD & RESIDENCE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

DEVON Hotel, Salisbury Road, modern bedrooms equipped H. and C. water. Private suites available. Excellent cuisine under personal supervision proprietress Singles from £9, doubles from £8.

LUNCH at the Empire Restaurant full course 1/50, entrance through Theatre Foyer.

A Short Cut To Quick Results

First Insertion
SIX WORDS 1/-
Every additional
THREE WORDS .... -/50
REPEATS AT HALF PRICE.

Standard's Classified 'Smalls'

LOST

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

BUSH Baby. Strayed about month ago from house, Mackenzie Road. Mr. Justice Webb, Supreme Court, will be grateful for information.

PIANO TUNING
and Repairing.
F. A. HEAD
Phone 2235. P.O. Box 675.
Nairobi.

FOR A RESTRICTED PERIOD ONLY
NYALI Limited
Has decided to offer a limited Number of 2 acre Residential Plots at REDUCED PRICES.
For particulars of these and of Houses to Let or for Sale apply to:—
NYALI LIMITED
Telephone 164, MOMBASA. P.O. Box 117
Telegrams: "Nyaliband."

SITUATIONS WANTED

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

BOOK-KEEPER (lady) wide experience costing, typing and general office routine, desires permanent or temporary post, excellent home and local references. Apply Voucher No. 1347, "Standard," Nairobi.

ENGINEER and surveyor, experienced mining and sisal machinery. Excellent home and E.A. references. Available July. Apply Voucher No. 1227, "Standard," Nairobi.

GERMAN married couple with good experience seek position for running up country Hotel. Apply Voucher No. 1336, "Standard," Nairobi.

GERMAN, married, 35, eight years Kenya experience mixed farming, coffee, dairy seeks position as Farm Manager. First class credential and reference. Apply Voucher No. 1332, "Standard," Nairobi.

GOVERNESS (English Public School 7 years' experience including school and Rhodesian Farm) just arrived, requires post immediately. Apply Voucher No. 1366, "Standard," Nairobi.

QUALIFIED Optician, Photographer, expert all branches, Pharmacy, well educated and travelled, desires post, fuller particulars apply Voucher No. 1239, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE British Legion seeks employment for a number of deserving ex-service men on its books. Those having vacancies to fill are earnestly requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec., P.O. Box 1255, Nairobi.

THE Salvation Army seeks employment for a number of qualified men and women. For particulars apply to General Secretary, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi.

"GRETEX"
WALLBOARD
Made in ESSEX, ENGLAND.
for Ceilings, Wall Panels, Divisions, etc., etc.
CHEAPEST IN KENYA.
BEST ANYWHERE.
3' and 4' wide x 6', 8', 10', 12'
READY STOCKS.
Samples and prices from
KETTLES-ROY and TYSONS (Mombasa) Ltd.
Box 100 Nairobi, Box 208 Mombasa

A GOOD RING
2285
NOT CARATS, Merely the 'phone Number of the Shop for
ENGAGEMENT RINGS
OF DISTINCTION.
Ring size card on application.
PHONE—or—CALL.
DAVID LYALL,
Government Road, NAIROBI. Box 1114

— All Kinds of —
★ PICTURES FRAMED ★
at LOWEST PRICES
Good Quality Frames in 20 Different Styles—Gold, Black, Brown, Grey and Natural. Colourless Glass. Neat Workmanship.
ERIC SHIRLEY,
Furniture Specialist. NAIROBI.

THREE GOOD LINES
THE KING OF ALL WRITING PADS—100 Sheets Thin Bank Ruled Paper 10 x 8, suitable for Air or Sea Mail [illegible]
FLAXMILL WRITING TABLET—[illegible]
FOOLSCAP BOOKS—48 pages, 13 x 8, with or without Cash Column [illegible]
Standard Stationery Stores
NAIROBI.

SITUATIONS VACANT

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

ASSISTANT thoroughly experienced, coffee shamba, Kiambu, Married preferred. Applications, confidential, stating qualifications. Apply Voucher No. 1328, "Standard," Nairobi.

EUROPEAN Storekeeper required age 19—23. Apply Shell Company of East Africa Ltd., Nairobi.

STENOGRAPHER Ledger Clerk (Lady) required for office in Nairobi. Must be neat and accurate, salary according to qualifications. Apply in own handwriting enclosing testimonials (copies only) to Voucher No. [illegible], "Standard," Nairobi.

TEMPORARY European or Asiatic Gin Fitter required with working knowledge of Middleton and Platts Gins. References to The Tanganyika Cotton Co., Ltd., Morogoro, Tanganyika.

VOUCHER 1328 Post, assistant coffee, Kiambu, filled. Applicants thanked.

WANTED. Experienced nurse for one month. Charge of baby, and supervision of other children, over good nursery boy. Dyer Brannstrom, Limuru.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

GRASS farm, nearly 3,000 acres good house with guest house. Excellent cattle proposition. Healthy for man and beast. Good fattening land. First class big game shooting, lion, [illegible] buffalo etc. Times price. Apply Voucher No. 1364, "Standard," Nairobi.

FURNITURE OF MODERN DESIGN.
Springy Comfort... Perfect Hygiene...
CARPETS AND RUGS
FURNISHING FABRICS
Ladies Tailoring and Dressmaking.
HUTCHINGS BIEMER Ltd.
Box 406, NAIROBI.

Rubber Stamps
AT
Standard Stationery Stores
NAIROBI.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

Land, Estate and Managing Agents,
Valuations undertaken by Government Licensed Valuer,
Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, Kitale,
P.O. Box 854. NAIROBI. 'Phone 2468.

SOTIK. Subdivision consisting of 750 acres. 100 acres bearing coffee. Two rivers. Complete factory. House of brick. Numerous farm buildings and stores. 10 miles from Chemilil. For further particulars apply to us. F. 1934.

NJORO. 299 acres (say 300). 50 acres of pyrethrum planted in 1933, further 50 acres planted in 1934. Complete factory for drying pyrethrum. Permanent river. House of Stone. 10 acres of garden. 4½ miles from Elburgon Township, for further particulars apply to us. F. 194.

WHERE TO STAY

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

NEW STANLEY HOTEL

THE new extensions embrace all the latest western modern hotel amenities, which are so marked a feature of up-to-date hotel construction. Each bedroom has its own bathroom and lavatory and is replete with every modern convenience. The building is of steel fabric and positively fireproof. Luxurious Lounges and Bars —. — Renowned Cuisine.

Telegrams:—"Snuggest." NAIROBI. P.O. Box 76

WHITE HOUSE HOTEL Marine Parade DURBAN (Fully Licensed).

The nearest Hotel on the Beach to the Sea. Commanding an uninterrupted view of all Shipping, entering, or leaving the Harbour. Up-to-date, with every modern convenience, every room has a Private Balcony and Sea View, entirely free from mosquitoes. Kelly Bros., props.

IMPERIAL — HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel in Uganda
KAMPALA
An ideal centre for your LOCAL LEAVE.
Adjacent to an excellent GOLF COURSE.
Every modern comfort and convenience.
WRITE FOR TERMS

HOTEL AVENUE

The Official Hotel for Imperial & Wilson Airways, and leading Tourist Offices all over the World.

A First-Class Hotel in every respect,
The Connoisseurs Rendezvous.

P.O. Box 971. Telephone 2448. Telegraphic Address:—"Avenue, Nairobi."

AINSWORTH PRIVATE HOTEL

Box 259 Ainsworth Road, NAIROBI.
Opposite American Consulate and Coryndon Memorial Museum. Newly situated, only 15 minutes walk from town. Extensive grounds, large pleasant surroundings, large airy rooms, separate entrances. Bus stop at door. Tennis, Miniature Golf Course, Putting Green, new Swimming Baths.
TERMS from Shs. 7/50 day; 45/- week, reduced monthly terms.

THE HILL PRIVATE HOTEL.

(opposite Nairobi Club)
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL. EVERY COMFORT. — COMBINED WITH MODERATE CHARGES. —
'Phone 2280 P.O. Box 788.

FAIRVIEW PRIVATE HOTEL

'Phone 2029 Bishops Road The Hill P.O. Box 948
Select Board Residence.
Within three quarters of a mile of Nairobi Post Office.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO CATERING, AND THE FOOD IS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.—ALL COOKING EXECUTED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Durban's Newest & Most Up-to-date Hotel
PARADE HOTEL
Marine Parade DURBAN,
Uninterrupted View of Ocean and Bay Front. All Modern Conveniences. 80 Bedrooms. Large Lounge with private balconies.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION.
Motor meets all Trains.
Proprietors:—
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Martin.

Perthshire Hotel

Gillespie Street, Beach, DURBAN.
All modern conveniences. Hot and cold running water throughout. Private dressing balconies. Rooms with private bath and toilet. Garage for 35 cars. Rates are very moderate. Under personal management.
JAMES WILSON, Proprietor.
Tel. Add.: "Perthshire". P.O. Box 733.

AUCTION SALES

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

NOTICE OF SALES

TO-DAY, 14th June at 10 a.m. at our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, **Miscellaneous Goods and "Gordon" Coffee Pulper.**

MONDAY, 17th June at 10 a.m. at our Salerooms, **Sale by Catalogue of Furniture and Effects.**

MUTER and OSWALD Ltd., AUCTIONEERS, NAIROBI.

Muter and Oswald, Ltd.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE KIAMBU FREEHOLD COFFEE ESTATE.

Duly instructed, WE SHALL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION (subject to being unsold by private treaty) at our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, on

TUESDAY, 23rd July at 2-30 p.m.

The well-known "KIORA" COFFEE ESTATE, Kiambu, comprising THREE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts, Land Office reference number Section 1. of Portion No. 96, of which it is estimated that there are approximately

TWO HUNDRED ACRES COFFEE IN BEARING.

Erected on the estate is a large stone residence, with mangalore tiled roof, the accommodation consisting of spacious verandah, large panelled Living Room (fire place); four bedrooms; two bathrooms, inside sanitation: covered way to stone kitchen and stores.
Manager's house in stone; verandah; two rooms, stores and bathroom; Guest House in concrete blocks with tiled roof; Boys' Quarters, other outhouses, and Tennis Court.
Ample water supplies for Estate and Household purposes, by furrow from River Kiu and by ram from river and spring.
Power and Light available from the Electric Main.
Coffee factory with usual barbecues, drying tables, fermenting tables, stores, etc.
"Kiora" is one of the finest Kiambu Coffee Estates producing large crops, and being situate only about 12 miles from Nairobi is within easy access of all amenities there, while Kiambu Township is under three miles distant.

For further particulars, apply to:—

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

THE CROWN LANDS ORDINANCE.
(Chapter 140 Laws of Kenya).

SALE OF CROWN LAND FARMS.

Attention is invited to the Auction and Tender Notices in respect of Farm Grants now appearing in the Official Gazette.

Fourteen farm grants are to be auctioned at the Railway Club, Nairobi, on Friday, the 28th June, 1935, at 10 a.m.

Tenders for three other farm grants close on Saturday, the 13th July, 1935.

Full particulars as to area price and conditions are to be found in the Official Gazette.

W. M. LOGAN,
Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

Nairobi,
10th June, 1935.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the native retail trade carried on by Pitamber Damji on Plot No. 19, Odera Street, Kisumu, was transferred to Patel Stores, Kisumu with effect as from 1st February, 1935, and that the Transferee has not assumed any of the liabilities incurred in the said business by the Transferor up to and including the said 1st day of February 1935.

Dated at Kisumu, this 6th day of June, 1935.

R. E. G. RUSSELL,
Advocate for the Transferee.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

Steam and Oil Engines, Rock Crushers, Lathes, Air Compressors, Tramline, and Trucks, Electric Motors, etc.
— EXPLOSIVES. —
J. POLLOCK,
NAIROBI.
P.O. Box 809 Telephone 2280

IF IT'S DURBAN
SAY—
FEDERAL HOTEL

The largest and best in Natal. 160 Bedrooms, 48 Bathrooms, and Sleeping Porches.
Terms compatible with the times.
Host: E.A. Thomas.
Terms moderate, children half price considerable inter-territorial trade
P.O. Box 11. KILINDINI.
Mention this paper please.
AZANIA HOTEL
The Coolest Hotel on the Coast.
Ideal place for a holiday. Situated on Flora Point, overlooking Port Reitz, opp. Deep Water Berths.

Small Shs. 2/- Large Shs. 2/50
STAMP PADS
Shs. 1/50 and Shs. 2/-
Standard Stationery Stores,
NAIROBI.

AUSTIN'S AUCTIONS

CATALOGUE SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SUITES and EFFECTS, will be held at THE MART, Hardinge St., EVERY SATURDAY at 10 a.m.

AUSTIN & Co.,
Auctioneers, etc., Hardinge St. NAIROBI.

SANDS & CO.

At our Sadler St., Premises
TO-DAY, 14th JUNE, at 10.30 a.m.
Immediately following our poultry Sale.
90 Sheets S.H. Corrugated Iron.
8 Doors and Frames.
12 Windows.
2 Washhand Basins.
1 Enamel Bath.
Sundries.

SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SANDS & CO.

At our Sale Yards
Naivasha
MONDAY, 17th June, at 10.30 a.m.
20 Heifers in Calf and ready for service.
10 Grade Friesiands in Calf or Calves at foot.
20 Hereford Grades.
Further entries being received.

SANDS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

1918—1935

LOOKING BACK WE ARE GLAD TO

THANK YOU

for the business you placed with us in the past, we appreciate it and hope you were fully satisfied.

Looking ahead your orders become more and more important because our fleet of Vehicles, storage accommodation and expert staff has increased to enable us to serve you more efficiently.

Therefore though we are frankly suggesting further orders, at the same time as we wish you to recognise that we are as enthusiastic as before to serve you.

BEST WOODFUEL from Shs. 18/-

TRY US AFTER HAVING TRIED OTHERS.

Our Clients Choose us because we give Best Service.

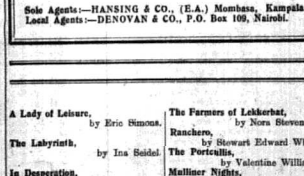
All sizes of Cedar Poles, Bamboos and Sisal Poles always in stock, Karura Murram, Bone Meal; also Compost Manure.

THE EXPRESS TRANSPORT COY.

(Known throughout Africa)
Cartage Contractors to Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.
NAIROBI — and — MOMBASA.

Krupp's Raoeng-Pulper

The only machine in the world which performs PULPING — CLEANING — WASHING in one process. Fermenting process dispensed with consequently lower initial and working costs.



Sole Agents:—HANSING & CO., (E.A.) Mombasa, Kampala.
Local Agents:—DENOVAN & CO., P.O. Box 109, Nairobi.

A Lady of Leisure, by Eric Simons.
The Labyrinth, by Ina Seidel.
In Desperation, by E. W. Savi.
The Girl of the Golden Reef, by H. de Vere Stacpoole.
The Farmers of Lekkerhat, by Nora Stevenson.
Ranchero, by Stewart Edward White.
The Portcullis, by Valentine Williams.
Mulliner Nights, by P. G. Wodehouse.
Rex, by Hugh Walpole.

STANDARD STATIONERY STORES,
NAIROBI.

BEDSHEETS

Special Purchase of 600 Pairs of Fine Quality BEDSHEETS
Ready for use. 54 x 90, 9/75; 64 x 90, 11/75;
64 x 90 Hemstitched 13/50 per pair. Cash with order.

E. HUTCHISON & Co.,
P.O. Box 140, NAIROBI.

NEW SEVEN & SIXPENNY NOVELS
SHS. 5-00 EACH
(posted Shs. 5/50)

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES & CLUBS.

Only a few of each title in stock.
ORDER NOW.

How Like a God, by Rex Stout.
Herself M. P, Margaret Baillie Saunders.
The Venetian Swimmer, by Sid G. Hedges.
Vivanti Returns, by Sydney Horler.
The Man from the Bush, by Coralie Stanton & Joseph Heath
The Dereka Trial, by Ricarda Hugh.
Eddy and Edouard, by The Baroness von Hutten.
Solange Stories, by Tennyson Jesse.
Four Generations, by Naomi Jacobs.
The Box From Japan, by Harry Stephen Keeler.
Lord of Lonely Valley, by Peter B. Kyne.
The Silver Chest, by Herman Landon.
The Memories of Stephen Escott, by Ludwig Lewisohn.
'Neath the Southern Cross, by Kathleen Lindsay.
Jenny Newstead, by Mrs. Bellock Lowndes.
Open Till Sunset, by D. M. Locke.
Tultwer's Mill, by Patrick Macgill.
A Sop o' Moonshine, by John MacCullum.
The Fourth Dagger, by Luke Allan.
Love's Bondage, by F. Bancroft.
Karroo Blossom, by Marie Stuart Bertram.
Mr. Bobadil, by Francis Beeding.
Three Blind Mice, by Victor Bridges.
Chadwick Roundabouts, by Alec. Brown.
Sergeant Lancey Carries on, by L. Patrick Green.
The Flame, by L. Patrick Green.
Forbidden Valley, by L. Patrick Green.
David and Destiny, by Ian Hay.
The Prince of Plunder, by Sydney Horler.
Comrades of the Storm, by Peter B. Kyne.
Hosanna, by Bernard Newman.
The Scarlet Years, by Hugh Pendexter.
Sons of Solomon, by C. Lestock Reid
High Fences, by Grace S. Richmond.
Kit of Kits Folly, by W. Riley.
The Middle Things, by Richmal Crompton.
Button Brains, by J. Storer Clouston.
One House, by James Courage.
The Bell Street Murders, by Sydney Fowler.
The Village Pompadour, by Joan Conquest.
William the Gangster, by Richmal Crompton.
Golden Rod, by H. M. E. Clamp.
The Flaming Wilderness, by Ridgwell Cullum
The Treasure of Big Waters, by Ridgwell Cullum
The Street of Painted Lips, by Maurice Dekobra.
Wooden Swords, by Deval.
Dr. Budleigh's Heritage, by Sydney Fairway.
Hearts Harrow, by Jean Fayard.
The Cavaliers of Death, by Rosita Forbes.
For the Defence, Dr. Thorndyke, by R. Freeman Austin.
The Hash Knife Outfit, by Zane Grey.
The Trial of Danger, by William McLeod Raine.
The Album, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
Billy Ditt, by Thomas Rohan.
Into the Fire, by J. P. Russell.
Sudden Sweetheart, by Berta Ruck.
The Marriage Comedy, by Rita.
Wife of Hiess, by F. E. Mills Young.
Sunshine Lane, by F. E. Mills Young.
The Round Up, by Clarence E. Mulford.
A Chinese Triangle, by Louise Jordan Miln.
Splendour of God, by Honore Willsie Morrow.
Shellan's Secret, by Emmeline Morrison.
Autumnal Face, by Malcolm Muggeridge.
Himself, by Hazel Murphy.
Passion Flower, by Kathleen Norris.
Jeremiah and the Princess, by E. Phillips Oppenheim
Dawn of Darkness, by Badier Olcott.
The Purple Ball, by Frank L. Packard.
Pitiless Choice, by Margaret Peddler.
Magic in the Air, by F. E. Penny.
The Eye of Isis, by Margaret Peterson.
Ra-Tau, by Casalis De Lury.
Stormbury, by Eden Phillpotts.
The Lone Wolf's Son, by Louis Joseph Vance.
Tournament, by Olive Wesley.
A Clue in Wax, by Fred M. White.
Bandits of the Night, by J. M. Walsh.
The Courage of Love, by E. Maria Albanesi.
He Arrived at Dusk, by B. C. Ashley.
The Big Fellah, by Ruby M. Ayres.
Right of Way, by Harold Bindloss.
The Seas Between, by George Blake.
The Long-Horn Feud, by Max Brand.
Seven Hells, by Collin Brook.
The Final Test, by J. E. Buckrose.
Aesop Dancing, by G. B. Burgin.
Blinker, by Oswald Dallas.
Cambodian Quest, by Robert J. Casey.
The Shadow of the Four, by Mark Cross.
Wine Harvest, by Norman Giles.
Empty Hands, by Norman Gurstin.
The Strange Young Man, by Louise Gerard.
Miss Gosshawk of Gosshawk, by E. Everett Green.
Tabu Green, by L. Patrick Green.
The Great White Wolf, by A. G. Hales.
The Mango Tree, by Margaret Hamilton.
Aftermath, by Revel Harding.
Beyond the Skyline, by Rex Hardinge.
The Dain Curse, by Dashiell Hammett.
The Maltese Falcon, by Dashiell Hammett.
The Gate of a Strange Field, by Harold Heslop.
Fetish, by Kathleen Hewitt.
Crimson Roses, by Grace Livingstone Hill.
Jenny Rorke, by Muriel Hine.
Pidgin Cargo, by Alice Tisdale Hobart.
Caleb's Conquest, by Joseph Hocking.
Youth's Manuscript, by Doris Irene Thompson.
Brotherly Love, by Paul Trent.
A Lovely Maid, by Katharine Tynan.
Death Must Have Laughed, by John V. Turner.
Round the Corner, by Valentine.
Ma Cinderella, by Wright.
The Frightened Lady, by Edgar Wallace.

[Continued in previous column.]

E.A. STOCKS AND SHARES

Following is the result of the call-over held at the New Stanley Hotel yesterday at 11 a.m. The prices quoted at the call-over will be published daily:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Business.
E.A. Goldfields, 5/-	9/14 x.l.	9/7½ x.l.	9/14 x.l.
Kenya Ridge	...	31/-	
Eldoret Mining Syn. 5/-	8/6 x.l.	9/15	
Kenya Cons. Gold., 5/-	7/- x.l.	7/6 x.l.	7/-, 7/1½ x.l.
K. Gold Mining Syn. 5/-	9/14 x.l.	9/50	9/50, 9/50
Kenya Reefs, 5/-	...	5/-	5/-, 5/25
Kenias, 10/-	13/7½ x.l.	14/14 x.l.	
Kenya-Uganda Mines, 5/-			
Kimingini, 10/-	15/9 x.l.	16/3 x.l.	
Ken Malindi, 20/-	...	39/50	
Lage, 2/50	2/- x.l.	2/6 x.l.	
Leemors	1/14 x.l.	1/7½ x.l.	
Lemsh	1/- x.l.	1/6 x.l.	
Lolgorian Goldfields	...	...	
Nyanza Gold Ord., 5/-	...	2/50	
Pakawumi, 5/-	...	6/75	
Rosterman, 5/-	7/6 x.l.	8/- x.l.	7/25, 7/92 x.l. (4)
Tanami, 1/-	2/60	2/75	
T. Concessions Ord, 20/-	12/4 x.l.	12/7½ x.l.	
T. Cons. "B" Pref., 20/-	12/3 x.l.	12/9 x.l.	
Tanganyika Dia.	5/6 x.l.	6/- x.l.	
Wakindu, 5/-	5/70	6/-	5/71 (6) 5/70
B.A.P. & L. Ord., 20/-	32/7½ x.l.	33/7½ x.l.	
B.A.P. & L. Pref. 20/-	33/6 x.l.	35/6 x.l.	
B.A. Breweries, 20/-	48/-	47/50	

Note.—x.l. (ex London), x.d. (ex dividend), c.d. (cum dividend), e.r. (cum rights), x.r. (ex rights).

FOR SALE

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Chairman's Statement of Property Policy

ANNUAL MEETING

NO DIVIDEND: MONEY TO BE USED HASTENING PRODUCTION STAGE

THE second annual general meeting of Kenya Uganda Minerals Exploration, Ltd., was held at the Municipal offices in Eldoret on June 7. Dr. J. Dundas presided.

The Board have not recommended any dividend at present as they consider the funds in hand should be held for development, particularly in No. 2 area. Not have they yet decided whether the Company would ultimately mine the properties or not. The Chairman said that until the properties were proved they could not decide upon future policy.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet.

In reviewing the year, definite progress can be recorded, and in a sense it may be said that the teething troubles of our young Company are behind us.

Improvements in organization and administration have been made. Our staff has been greatly strengthened and arrangements have been made for the direction of technical work in the field—where that is required—to be done, by Messrs. Bewick Moreing and Company.

We are working with the greatest cordiality with Messrs. H.M. Syndicate in Uganda. The Syndicate has afforded us every assistance in its power and it has now offered to share equally with us prospecting as well as production costs. This is a very material concession and can only result in our mutual benefit.

No. 2 Area

The phase of looking for suitable properties is over, although our concession area in Uganda has been reduced, on the advice of our adviser, to some 15 square miles, we have acquired 600 odd claims in No. 2 Area, Kavirondo. Two site bedies have already been found in this area, one of which at least is most promising. Three shafts are down 50 feet on this reef. Cross cutting is being actively pushed forward and further shafts and drives will be made as soon as possible. If present indications continue at depth, that reef will be of real value.

Further, it must be remembered that the area of our property is very extensive. No small toothcomb prospect has yet been undertaken and it will be many months before a real opinion as to the value of our property can be made.

The Directors are very sensible of the importance of this work and for some time past a section of our staff has been exclusively employed in examining the area, so far with results that thoroughly justify this policy.

Referring again to Uganda, experience has taught your Board that much more intensive prospecting of our concession area is required. Due to the patchy nature of the alluvial we are working, it has been found that not a yard of ground can be left unexamined. Particular attention is being devoted to this work and one specially skilled man is now devoting his whole time to it.

Present Policy

You will notice in the Directors' Report that we do not recommend a dividend this year for a reason which we hope will commend itself to you. It is the Directors' policy and hope that the Company may become a producing one, in so far as No. 2 Area is concerned, within a reasonable period of time. It is not our present wish either to sell or to seek large capital assistance. Outside Capitalists like to see large tonnages and mines of long life. We do not have anything at the moment as far as we know to interest them. On the other hand we hope and believe that the work we are now doing will show in a few months that we have a property which will work profitably on a small scale. We trust you will endorse this view.

I will now move that the Report of the Directors' and the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Company to 31st March, 1935, be approved and adopted, and I will call upon Col. Griffiths to second the Resolution, but before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Col. Griffiths in seconding the Resolution corroborated the Chairman's remarks.

Proving First

Doctor Forbes expressed himself entirely satisfied with the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts but added that there was one point on which he would be glad of a little further information. Was it the definite policy of the Board to mine its own properties or to conduct an extensive development programme with an ultimate view to disposal of the properties?

The Chairman replied that the Board had no fixed policy and that until such time as they had proved the properties they could not decide on any future programme.

There being no further questions the Resolution was put to the Meeting, and carried unanimously.

Election of Directors

The Chairman explained that Capt. Mundell and himself were due to retire at this meeting and offered themselves for re-election.

Col. East King proposed and Doctor Forbes seconded that the two retiring Directors should be re-elected. On being put to the meeting, this motion was carried unanimously.

Election of Auditors

Doctor Forbes proposed and Mr. Moses seconded that the retiring Auditors, Messrs. Bell and Company, Chartered Accountants of Nakuru, should be re-elected the Company's Auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors. On being put to the meeting the motion was unanimously carried.

Doctor Forbes asked the Chairman whether it would be possible for the Company to publish periodical progress reports in the same way as other Companies do.

The Chairman replied that it was the intention of the Board to keep shareholders informed as fully as possible as to the progress of the Company's activities when definitive information was available.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE REPORT

The Report of the Directors is in the following terms:—

The net profit for the year amounted to Shilings 25,324.72 after writing off all prospecting expenditure on areas which your Directors considered did not yield sufficient results to justify incurring further expense. During the year, in addition to the Dividend of 10 per cent. declared at the first ordinary general meeting held on the 30th April, 1934, your Directors have subsequently declared an interim Dividend of 15 per cent. which was paid on the 8th August of last year.

During the year the Company registered some 600 claims in No. 2 Area, South Kavirondo. Development work has been in progress on these claims since the beginning of this year, and it is the opinion of the Board that available funds should be retained for further developments in this area.

In the circumstances therefore your Board have not recommended the declaration of any dividend at this the Second Ordinary General Meeting, and it is proposed to carry forward the balance standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of Shillings 79,844.66. The sum of Shillings 40,000/- on General Reserve Account is being retained.

Production of alluvial gold is being continued in the area in the Ankole District of Uganda held jointly with Messrs. H. M. Syndicate. During the year 1529 ounces of raw gold were produced. According to the information at the disposal of your Directors, there is still much work to be done in this area, and steps are being taken to expedite production.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association Dr. J. Dundas and Capt. J. McNab Mundell retire at this, the second ordinary general meeting of the Company, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

During the year the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Gill Hornby and Company, of Nakuru resigned their appointment and to fill the vacancy the Directors appointed Messrs. Bell and Company, Chartered Accountants of Nakuru, who retire at this meeting and offer themselves for re-election.

Balance Sheet Items

The assets of the Company given in the Balance Sheet (year ending March 31) include mining rights

(Continued in next column.)

and interest Shs. 200,053, joint venture account with H. H. Syndicate Shs. 22,928 (of which Shs. 20,328 represents balance of undistributed income and prospecting and development expenditure on No. 2 Area claims Shs. 30,698, cash in bank and on deposit etc., amounts to Shs. 74,643. The whole of assets are valued at Shs. 372,291.

The liabilities included issued capital Shs. 251,240, general reserve Shs. 40,000 and balance of profit and loss account (after paying 1934 dividend) Shs. 79,844.

The half share of the net income from the joint venture with H. M. Syndicate in Ankole was Shs. 64,027. Directors fees and allowances were Shs. 7,247.

The Directors are: Dr. J. Dundas (Chairman), Col. C. G. Griffiths, Capt. J. McNab Mundell, L. A. Johnson, Major F. Stamer, D. O. Russell and A. C. Main.

Tanganyika Central

QUARTERLY REPORT

Main Shaft Progress

THE following report of the Directors of Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Ltd. for the quarter ending March 31 was issued recently. The issued capital is 700,000 shares of 3/6 each. £122,500. The Company's head quarters are in Johannesburg.

The latest report states:

Tons Crushed—4,645. Total yield 1,304.57 fine ozs. Yield per ton 5.617 dwts.

Working Expenditure and Revenue:—

Value of Gold Production (Less Royalty and Charges) £8,831.10.11

Per ton milled 38/0.3d.

Estimated Working Costs £7,467.14.8.

Per ton milled 32/1.84d.

Profit £1,364.2.3.

Per ton milled 5/10.46d.

The Development results were as follows:—Total footage 803 feet. Footage sampled 678 feet.

Main Shaft:—All payable exposures were in the main shaft area, the average value for 175 feet driven being 14.235 dwts over 91.4 ins. In the No. 4 Level East Reef winze, after sinking in barren quartz for 70 feet, good values were encountered. A crosscut started from No. 4 Level south, West Reef, intersected the extension of the East Reef south during March. Drives north and south were started and these continue to advance in payable ground. Recent development exposures indicate the existence of an important body of payable ore extending from the 3rd to the 5th Level horizon, and since the close of the quarter the results of development in other sections of the mine are encouraging. As soon as the new Crossley Engine, which was recently installed, is in commission a larger tonnage will be crushed and a reduction effected in the working costs. The Board has under consideration a further increase to the Power Plant and the erection of a more efficient reduction works, for the cost of which provision has already been made.

KIMINGINI

The "East African Standard" learns that the formal opening of Kimingini's new production plant (originally arranged for July 1) has been postponed and will probably take place about the middle of the month. The delay is due to a difficulty on the part of the person who has been invited to perform the ceremony in fitting in the date. It was reported in Nairobi this week that the plant began preliminary operation a few days ago.

LONDON NIGERIAN TIN

The directors of London Nigerian Tin Mines announce an interim dividend of 4 per cent. actual, less tax, in respect of the year ending June 30, 1935. This is the second interim of 4 per cent. actual on account of the current year, and compares with two payments of 3 per cent. each in the previous year. The issued capital is £950,000, including the 2,000,000 5s. shares issued in March last.

EAST AFRICA

THE SHARE MARKET

Waiting for France to Go Off Gold

EFFECT ON MINING INTERESTS

GOLD PRICE NOT EXPECTED TO FALL BELOW £7 PER OUNCE

APART from a recovery in **Rustenburgs** to Shs. 7/6 and Watends to Shs. 9/-, there is little of interest to note and practically all shares mentioned at last week's levels. Generally speaking business was conspicuous by its absence and it is significant to note that at the "Call Over" last Saturday the business column was blank!

Rumours regarding **Kimingini** continue to circulate freely—one to the effect that production commenced last Monday, the 10th and the other that the official opening of the mine has been postponed. A statement from the mine itself would not come amiss. The truth no doubt is (as reported elsewhere in this page) that the opening date is dependent on the ability of somebody "high up" to go.

Various views have been put forward in an endeavour to explain the almost general weakening of gold shares and for the information of readers extracts have been taken from a weekly report issued by a well known firm of London Stock Brokers under date May 31 quoted in detail:

"Sell in May"

"The old saying:—'Sell in May and go away' would have been wise advice this year so far as Kaffir and other internationally marketable shares are concerned. Most of them touched their best recent prices in the first half of this month. In the past week nearly all have relapsed, some of them severely.

"At the end of last week a new politico-financial storm blew up in France. Day by day the crisis has become more acute. The Bank of France has been losing up to three million ounces of gold daily. Much of this has been shipped to New York. The balance has been earmarked to the credit of the Bank of England which has been keeping the spot franc fairly steady by buying hundreds of millions from foreign and French nationals, speculators and others.

"No official support is given to the forward franc. This has been sold so heavily, especially for short periods, by arbitrageurs etc. that extraordinarily wide discounts have had to be conceded. Yesterday one and two day francs were sold at discounts ranging up to the panic rate of 180 per cent per annum. In the same way premiums of 2/- an ounce and more over the franc parity have been paid by foreigners who wished to change their currencies for gold.

"The paradoxical result of this surrounding exchange chaos has been that although leading Kaffirs and other shares have risen in Paris to the equivalent of a few shillings up to half-a-sovereign or more above their London level, yet arbitrageurs have not been able to make really large profits by buying here and selling on the Bourse. They have usually had to sell a few weeks ahead the francs obtained for the shares. And the heavy discount at which the forward exchange has had to be negotiated has usually either wiped out most of the arbitrage profit, or made the share deal not worth transacting.

Future of the Franc

"Just as was the case until almost the eve of Belgium's devaluation, so all French authorities have continued to vow that France will never suspend the gold standard or lower the gold value of the franc. But events threaten to leave France no choice . . . .

"General opinion here is that the sooner the franc is devalued the sooner we shall have more normal markets again. Holland and Switzerland would probably follow Britain and France at a great interval. Then at last the way might be cleared for an international stabilisation of all leading currencies at new ratios to gold. Quite evidently the United States is already flirting with that hope.

And the Price of Gold

Meantime there is no reason to fear, whatever may happen to the franc, any relapse in gold below 4/7 per ounce. For reasons often set forth the eventual stabilisation price is likely to be above, perhaps substantially above the round £7. But even that would be a very satisfactory price for most of the Empire's gold producers, because there seems no ground for expecting any serious advance in mine working costs for years to come.

"What is really holding the Kaffir market down at the moment is a probability that if, and when France does devalue, there will be a spasm of heavy selling in London by French and other operators who will be tempted to secure the large profits offering in francs. Very much the same thing happened between Johannesburg and London when South Africa suspended the gold standard at the end of 1932. Share prices rose rapidly in Johannesburg, but it took several weeks of profit-matching before quotations were levelled up to those ruling in London."

A FLYING TRIP

Mr. T. J. O'Shea, Director of Eldoret Mining Syndicate (which holds a large block of Kimingini shares) left this week on another business trip to London, travelling by air. He only returned to the Colony a few months ago.

Assayers to be Controlled

LICENCES REQUIRED IN TANGANYIKA

A Bill the object of which is to ensure that only competent persons shall engage in the practice of assaying for reward, is about to be submitted to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory. The Bill, which is entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Conduct of the Practice of Assaying" provides that all professional assayers must have a certificate of competency granted by the Director of Mines. Any person or firm engaged solely in assaying for the Government or for a mining undertaking will not be required to take out a certificate of competency.

The certificate may apply to all minerals or to a specified number, and it may be revoked in the case of negligence or professional misconduct.

The Ordinance will not come into operation for six months after the date of assent, so that time to apply for certificates is provided. It is stated that the principles of the Bill have the support of the local Mining Association.

Another Bill which is to be submitted to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika amends the Mines Ordinance, 1929 in order to remedy difficulty of interpretation in relation relating to the appointment of officers, in view of the change of designation of the office of Commissioner of Mines to that of Chief Inspector.

The London Outlook

EAST AFRICANS QUIET BUT FIRM

WRITING on June 1, the London correspondent of the "East African Standard" said:—

Business in the Mining Market on Friday was again on a small scale, the collapse of the French Government and the uncertainty regarding the monetary position in the United States creating a feeling of uneasiness. At the same time there was nowhere any great uneasiness regarding the outlook for the Mining market, where business was of fair dimensions. Gold shares hardly moved.

A little scattered selling was reported in one or two of the East Africans, and Kimingini finished 3d. on the wrong side at 15/9d., while Tank Preference were return easier at 15/-. East African Gold at 9/3d. also closed with a minor loss, but the other issues kept quietly firm.

And on June 4: Rather less enthusiasm developed during the week over the gold situation in France. East Africans maintained a firm tone, with East African Goldfields and Kenias on the upgrade in response to a good demand. The Tank issues, however, were easier.

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GOLD MINING

NYANZA GOLDFIELDS

Options Taken on Adjoining Property

Progress Report

PROMISING VALUES: RAIN RETARDING WORK

ENCOURAGING development results are indicated in a Progress Report (No. 4) issued this week by Nyanza Goldfields, Ltd. Rain has hindered the work but in shaft No. 2 the values are promising. Options have been taken over adjacent claims.

The Progress Report reads:

Tunstalls Prospect: Owing to heavy rains progress has been hampered and work on certain adits has been temporarily suspended. The following progress has been made on other works.

No. 1 Shaft. This Shaft is being sunk west of No. 1 Adit to explore that region and is down 50 ft. in hard "Pillite" carrying 1 dwt. of gold per ton. The work is being expedited in anticipation of striking better values. The values being met with at present are probably due to secondary enrichment by infiltration of gold bearing solutions. At the 100 ft. level it is intended to cross cut in both directions with the object of proving higher values. A site has been prepared, adjacent to this shaft for the diamond drill with which this area will be explored as soon as it arrives. The prospects here are very promising.

No. 2 Shaft. This shaft is now down about 60 ft. but due to large quantities of water filtering in through fissures work is very slow. A pump has been installed. The reef at this depth shows values in the face of 10 dwts. over 9 inches. It is very lenticular and the values in many places are high, assays of 4 to 8 ounces having been obtained in many places. The development ore from this shaft is being placed in reserve.

No. 2 Adit. This adit is in hard country and very wet but the prospects here are very encouraging and the country through which we are passing is very heavily mineralised and shows values which it is confidently hoped will improve.

No. 4 Adit East Xcut South. This Xcut still continues to show encouraging values and is being pushed on at all speed. This face is now in 26 feet and the values remain at about 1 to 2 dwts. It is hoped to strike the extension of the East and West reef which crops at the side of the dam near No. 2 adit. An open trench and, eventually, an adit have been started from the outside to connect up with this Xcut, both to expedite the work and give ventilation and make an easy ingress for future work in this zone.

No. 4 Adit West Ravine Adit. This adit is now in 200 ft. and Xcuts North and South have been started with the object of exploring for East and West reefs. The Xcut South will, eventually, come under the "stockwork" and so will be of value in proving that zone.

Valley Adit. Good progress has been maintained here and this adit is now in approximately 70 ft. It is not expected to strike reef in this adit until we Xcut East and West which will be carried out as soon as we reach the 200 ft. mark.

General. During the month options have been taken over a block of claims which are contiguous with our location. This option is likely to be of value to us. Some encouraging prospects have been disclosed which can be developed at little extra cost and any such reef disclosed would almost undoubtedly run into our location whilst conversely, any reefs discovered on our boundary would eventually pass into the option claims.

GOLD PRICE

The price of bar gold was quoted in London yesterday at 140/10, an increase of 1d. on the previous day.

8,818 OUNCES

KENYA'S GOLD OUTPUT FOR FIVE MONTHS

The gold output of Kenya is increasing steadily. The production for May was double that for January and the highest this year.

For the first five months of 1935, Kenya production totalled 8,818 ozs. unrefined gold.

The following information was issued by the Kenya Mines Department this week:

Month	North Lode	Kav. alluv.	Cent. Lode	Kav. Alluv.	S. Kav. Lode	Masai P. Lode	Total
Jan.	326	325	47	65	254	155	1,172
Feb.	442	260	219	3	244	78	1,246
Mar.	1,098	392	224	14	381	29	2,138
April	1,137	244	374	6	246	42	2,049
May	907	386	407	22	377	119	2,218
						Total	8,818

Not So Many New Companies

FOUR IN 1934: NINE TO DATE THIS YEAR

ONLY six mining companies were registered last year in the Companies Registry, Nairobi, as compared with 41 in 1933, which was the peak year for Kenya both in respect of the number of all companies registered and the capital involved.

The total nominal capital of the 116 companies (not confined to mining companies) registered in 1933 was £3,330,050. Forty-six companies were registered last year with a total nominal capital of £1,376,370. To date this year five private mining companies and four foreign mining companies have been registered. Three mining companies were registered in April, but none since.

On April 2 a private company, African Minerals Ltd., was registered with a nominal capital of Shs. 30,000/-; while on April 4 the Equipoise Mining Syndicate, another private company, was registered with a nominal capital of Shs. 200,000/-. Gold Areas of East Africa Ltd., a foreign company incorporated in England, registered locally on April 16, with an original nominal capital of £70,000.

GOLD SHARES WILL GO LOWER

As Prosperity Comes Back to the World

FINANCIER'S VIEWS

Always High in Times of Economic Stress

AN interesting correspondence has been progressing for some time in the financial newspapers regarding the future price of gold and gold shares. In the "Financial Times" last month Mr. F. Schneider, writing from Paris, argued the case for lower values when prosperity returns. He replied to an earlier correspondent (Mr. J. C. Glenross) who also maintained that gold mining shares would be at a much lower price in ten years than to-day.

Mr. Schneider considers Mr. Glencross's opinion right but that almost all his arguments are wrong. Mr. Schneider, taking the arguments seriatim states the case thus:

(1) Bank Rate—A rise in the Bank Rate may cause a fall in capital values, in certain circumstances, and temporarily. But were not most shares (with the exception of Gold shares) much higher in 1928-29 than now, despite a Bank Rate varying between 4½ and 6½ per cent.?

(2) Gold producers—A return to prosperity has always the effect of raising prices, even when the monetary policies of certain Governments do not especially favour a rise.

(a) Lack of confidence—The argument that Central Banks require a larger proportionate gold backing at present on account of lack of confidence is wrong. If a few banks of issue have large reserves it is not lack of confidence which incited them to hoard gold, but this is due to the fact that large amounts of gold have been offered them during the last few years. They would often have preferred to refuse gold if their statutes had allowed them to do so.

(b) Allusion is made to the gold exchange standard. I do not think that anybody who has analysed world economics since 1920 will suggest a return to this system, which is the chief cause of the present world crisis being more accentuated than any previous depression.

(c) Private hoarding — When private hoarding ceases, an important step towards the revival of world trade will have been made, not only from a psychological point of view, but also technically speaking. The gold thrown on the market by the hoarders will have to be taken, if nobody else wants it, by the Central Banks, which latter have also to buy all the gold offered to them by the mines. Large offers will, therefore, have no influence whatever on the mining output, nor on the price of gold, under the normal working of the gold standard.

Among the conditions expected to be ruling in ten years I would mention the following:—

Great Britain may have returned to the gold standard, and I think most of the former gold standard countries will have done so, but this will certainly not lead to a falling off of the demand for gold for reasons which I have already explained above. The contrary will rather be the case.

Conditions More Normal

It is a fact that increased international trade requires more gold backing, but this increase in the reserves does not necessarily mean an increase in the percentage of the cover. If the difference between gold reserves and circulation (circulation of bank notes and bank credits) is much smaller now than it used to be in 1928-29 (including all countries adhering then to the gold standard), and present prices lower than six years ago, this does not mean that there is too much gold now, but simply that conditions have become more normal. During the period 1924-29, gold production was not sufficient to cope with requirements, and the shortage aggregated during those years has to be reabsorbed by the present excess production if any.

In spite of the fact that I am in contradiction with Mr. Glencross's arguments on almost every point, I believe that Goldmining shares in ten years will be well below the present level. This will be due to the reasons well known to economists and specialists—that is, that Gold-mining shares are lowest when general prosperity is at the highest, and highest during periods of general depression.

As we all hope to experience soon a new period of prosperity, and considering that the technical conditions for this will no doubt be reached before ten years, there can be no doubt that the Gold-mining shares will go lower in the long run, although many of them may reach new high records in the meantime.

Kagera Tin

FURTHER DIVIDEND PENDING RE-FLOTATION

The directors of the Kagera (Uganda) Tinfields announce a further dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, less tax, on both Preference and Ordinary shares in respect of the period from January 1, 1935, up to the contemplated date of liquidation.

This payment is in addition to the Ordinary payment of 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year.

Arrangements are being made to convene an extraordinary general meeting, to be held at the same time as the annual general meeting, at which resolutions will be submitted for voluntary winding-up with the object of transferring the assets and undertaking to a new company to be incorporated in Uganda. The 5s. shares are at present quoted at 8s. 6d.

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

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

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

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

(a) That such death or loss result within thirty days after the accident. (b) that the policy-holder shall, prior to the accident, have written his (or her) usual signature in the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard," containing the signed Coupon-Insurance Ticket on his (or her) person at the time of the accident; (c) that notice in case of injury be given to the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., at the principal office, "Colosseum Buildings," Corner of Commission and Von Brandis Streets, Johannesburg, S.A., or to M. D. Kampf, Chief Agent, Agency House, P.O. Box 206, Nairobi, within seven days after the accident, and in case of death within fourteen days after the accident; and (d) that the Insurance applies only to persons over twelve and under seventy years of age, is limited to one Coupon Insurance Ticket associated with this or any other publication to any one holder and holds good for seven days from 6 a.m. on the day of issue.

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

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

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

Signature of holder ....

Date of issue, 14th June, 1935.

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

SUBSCRIBERS NEED NOT SIGN COUPON NOR CARRY PAPER.

Hosiery - Drapery - Underwear.

Regular lines of perfect goods cheaper than jobs. Shopkeepers, Marketmen, Hawkers, Canvassers and Clubholders supplied. Wonderful opportunity for beginners, good living certain. Advice and illustrated catalogue free.

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Studio Portraiture,
Animal Photographs,
Estate Photographs,
Amateur Films Developed and Printed,
Cine Work a Speciality,
Standard & Sub-Standard.

H. K. BINKS

P.O. Box 767 'Phone 2138, NAIROBI.

TO-DAY'S TRAINS

The following trains are due to leave Nairobi to-day:—

9.45 a.m. for Nanyuki.

10.30 a.m. for Nakuru and Kisumu.

4.15 p.m. for Mombasa and Moshi.

The following trains are due to arrive at Nairobi to-day:—

9.20 a.m. from Mombasa.

8.15 p.m. from Kampala, Jinja, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru and Kisumu.

EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT

Matinee—3-15—Saturday

Adventure and Romance!

Clark Gable

The Screen's Great Lover in Paramount's

"NO MAN OF HER OWN"

with

CAROLE LOMBARD

— ALSO —
Walt Disney's
Coloured Cartoon
"KING NEPTUNE"

Latest NEWS by Air Mail.

KENYA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FLOWER SHOW

in the

MEMORIAL HALL,

on

MONDAY

June 17th, 1935

Admission Sh. 1/-

Open 12 Noon — 6 p.m.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Nairobi Station Bookstall Contract

TENDERS are invited for the right to sell Newspapers, Periodicals, etc., on the station bookstall at Nairobi for a period of three years commencing on and from August 1st, 1935.

Full particulars of the form of Contract can be obtained on application to the Acting Superintendent of the Line, P.O. Box 121, Nairobi.

The High Commissioner for Transport does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Bookstall Contract, Nairobi", should be submitted to the Chairman, Tender Board, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi, not later than the 29th June, 1935.

G. D. RHODES,
General Manager.

Headquarter Offices,
Nairobi.
10th June, 1935.

TORR'S HOTEL

Sundowner Dance . .

in the

TEA LOUNGE

THIS EVENING.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE

HIGH-PRESSURE LIVING is a feature of modern life. The majority of mankind lives in an almost perpetual state of stress and hurry and the last twenty years has been a period of strain unparalleled in history.

The necessity of some means to counteract the wastage of human organism has been widely felt and nowhere more than in tropical countries. It is proverbial that man is as old as his arteries, and the remarkable results achieved and confirmed by the medical profession prove that treatment with Phyllosan Tablets bring instant relief to sufferers from the distressing symptoms of advancing age, such as loss of vitality, heart trouble, blood pressure, physical weakness and the after-effects of malaria.

The efficacy of Phyllosan is no mere hearsay and has been endorsed by medical opinion all the world over. "My doctor advised me to take Phyllosan Tablets about two years ago," writes L.T., "and I have taken them three times a day. I feel a new man although 47 years of age and Phyllosan to me is the 'Elixir of Life.'"

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining supplies or further information be required on this wonderful product, please address your communication to "Phyllosan" (Dept. K), P.O. Box 103, Nairobi. Dr. Burgi's researches are described in free booklet "The Romance of Phyllosan." *Page eighteen is of special interest to ladies.*

CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT

Matinee—3-15—Saturday

The Great Gaumont British Picture

"JEW SUSS,"

with a cast of STARS, headed by

CONRAD VEIDT,

The Late
SIR GERALD du MAURIER
& Benita Hume,
Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

The Most Ambitious Film Ever Made

in a **BRITISH** studio.

Production Cost — £125,000.

All Records Broken at the Tivoli, London.

Packed Houses—Colossal Queues.

Latest PICTORIAL NEWS by Air.

PRINCES

(The Sound Perfect Cinema)

TO-NIGHT

Matinee Saturday 3-15 p.m.

LESLIE FULLER

The Screen's Prime Minister of Mirth

IN

"A Political Party"

Come and be "braced up" at this laugh-till-you-cry FULLER Mirthquake

A BRITISH PICTURE with all BRITISH CAST. CARTOONS, etc.,

Latest NEWS by Air Mail

CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILDING FUND SWEEPSTAKE

Books for the second draw of the above Sweepstake to be held on August 8th next, are now ready for distribution and can be had at the Church of the Holy Family, IV Avenue, or on application to the Hony. Secretary, P.O. Box 423, Nairobi.

NOTICE

A meeting of Ex-officers of the King's African Rifles will be held in the Officers' Mess, K.A.R. Headquarters on FRIDAY, 21st instant at 11 a.m.

All ex-officers of the King's African Rifles are asked to attend.

FOR THE CARE of your EYES

Consult

A. H. WARDLE & Co., Ltd.,

N. M. BROWSE,
F.S.M.C., F.I.O.,
Optical Manager.

The East African Standard

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1935.

The London Office

Though East Africa is in the economic doldrums, there is, fortunately, no slackening of the activities in Britain to keep the Territories before the public. It is more necessary than ever, when the world is apparently experiencing the turn of the tide, that East Africa should not only continue its publicity work but be ready to take the fullest advantage of the improvement in the outlook and the greater confidence in settlement and investment which will come with the restoration of incomes. Already some of those in the Territories, whose revenues are drawn from industrial investments in Britain and elsewhere, are experiencing financial improvement and their happier position is one of the many factors which explain such things as rising Customs receipts from imports and the assistance which business generally is obtaining from the upward tendency. Given a more sympathetic official understanding of the difficulties of the agricultural community, East Africa will continue to go forward into renewed prosperity. At the moment in consequence of the more hopeful political outlook in Europe and the feeling that when France abandons gold the nations will at last come together to seek a basis for restoration, the tone is decidedly brighter. There is not, however, a very secure foundation as yet for optimism and none of the factors which are influencing the position are sufficiently stable to justify it, restraint and qualification. Throughout East Africa the communities are still carrying a load of taxation beyond their capacity and are financing salaries and services which cannot be maintained at their present expensive level if commodity prices do not come back to the level of the boom years. That problem is being staved off successfully by all the Governments but it is the one fundamental readjustment which must be faced if the structure is to be secured for the building plans of the future. The 1934 Report of the London Office is a bright spot. It shows clearly the interest which is being maintained in the Territories and the lines along which that interest is being encouraged. The notes on the development of co-operation among sections of agricultural industry, though covering ground familiar to the people of the Territories, will help people outside East Africa to visualise something of the sound character of the machinery which has been built up, and which the depression has strengthened. The Report suggests the importance which may be attached to the work of the London Office in regard to the advancement of the interests of all producers. Although the Office cannot and does not claim credit for many of the major activities in Britain and East Africa in connexion with the development and marketing of these products, it constantly provides a most valuable link between the various interests and was frequently enabled either to help in difficulty or to place parties in touch with the proper organisations. The statement of the development of movements related to the progress of the larger industries, and the indications of the inquiries in respect of new and potential industries, forms one of the most valuable portions of the Report. It should be unnecessary to say that so far as the London Office is concerned, the communities in East Africa are at all times anxious to be given the fullest information regarding the achievements and difficulties of the Office, particularly in the annual Report. Read intelligently, that document can be of the greatest use to all sections of the public, both producer and business man. The Report is particularly interesting this year because it includes a statement by the Kenya Agent on his preliminary work. His efforts have naturally been largely directed towards preparing the groundwork for his personal labours on behalf of the Colony but his report is hopeful of continued and increased success. It is encouraging to know that in 1934 the number of new settlers, pupils and their dependants who emigrated to Kenya was 120 and there were 435 settlement enquiries during the period. Conditions are still considered unfavourable to genuine agricultural settlement (though in fact land is at its cheapest price level) and endeavours have been made to encourage residential settlement as an alternative. So far the work in that connexion has been largely preparatory but it may be expected to bear some fruit this year. As a matter of fact, quite a number of visitors have come direct from India who do not figure in the statistics of the London Office. Considering the difficulties of the times, the London Office Report is definitely encouraging. The Office has not merely marked time.

Movement of Coffee

In their report of the movements of coffee for the week ended June 8, Messrs. the Express Transport Co., state that 1,859 bags were sent out, 250 to London and 1,609 in local sales. The stocks on June 1 were 13,003, and 58 came in during the week. The total at June 9 was therefore 11,202 bags, of which 2,129 were in grade "A", 4,673 in grade "B", 1,289 in grade "C" and 483 in "T.T."

Wireless Programmes

To-day's wireless programmes are to be found on page 20.

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Post Office Guide

The new Post Office Guide for 1935, embracing the Postal Union of the three East African territories, has just been issued. It is a comprehensive document comprising some 360 pages and contains a mass of useful and informative matter upon every aspect of the Postal Services.

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Shipping Notice

The m.v. "Isipingo", scheduled to arrive at Mombasa from Indian ports and Colombo on July 19 and to sail in the afternoon the same day, will be one day earlier than schedule and will arrive at daybreak on July 18 and sail for South at 5 p.m. that day.

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Ngong Road Ward

With just over a week left in which nomination papers may be taken out for the municipal election in the Ngong Road Ward, there is still only the original candidate and retiring member, Councillor J. W. Stirling, in the field. Nominations will be received by the Town Clerk between 11 a.m. and noon on Saturday, June 22.

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The King's Thanks

The European Elected Members submitted a Loyal Address to His Majesty the King on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne, and Major F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Hon. Secretary to the Elected Members' Organisaton has recently received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying an expression of His Majesty the King's appreciation of this Address.

• • •

Social Evenings

The tennis party and musical entertainment that is taking place at the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday, June 20, is a continuation of the social evenings which were inaugurated, and hitherto most successfully arranged, by the E.A.W.L. That the E.A.W.L., the S.O.S.B.W., and the Y.W.C.A. have decided to co-operate in holding such entertainments is evidence of the good fellowship that exists between these organisations. The charming rooms at the Y.W.C.A. are ideal for a musical entertainment, and it is understood that a future "date" is to be a moonlight supper, (with transport provided), organised by a hostess living some miles from Nairobi.

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Customs Shipping Return

The customs shipping return for the week ended June 1 shows that the United Kingdom took 42,305 packages of cotton seeds, 1,951 of sisal, 1,272 of tea, 942 of butter, and 776 of coffee. Other exports to Britain included beeswax (32 packages), cedar slats (492 packages), hides and skins (107), rubber (246), wattle extract (543) wool (104) and 22 packages of ivory. The principal coffee exports to other destinations were 1,189 packages to U.S.A., 984 to Canada, 902 to Germany, 727 to the Union of South Africa, 539 to Egypt, 437 to Aden, 386 to Mozambique and 321 to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. India took 12,801 packages of cotton and nine packages of ivory and two of rhino horns were also included in India shipment from Mombasa. The biggest single consignment of sisal was to Belgium, to which country 7,643 packages were exported, while a consignment of 50 packages was sent to North Russia (Tallin). Wattle bark and extract bulked largely in the list, 4,170 packages of bark going to U.S.A., and 1,258 and 1,053 of extract going to Germany and Poland respectively.

SIR E. GRIGG'S FAITH IN WHITE SETLEMENT

Review of Life of Lord Delamere

In the course of a long appreciation of Mrs. Huxley's book on Lord Delamere, which he contributes to "The Observer" Sir Edward Grigg writes:—

"There are people who hold that the Empire owes nothing to the colonists, settled in Kenya by deliberate act of the Imperial Government, who have struggled and are still struggling against these successive blows of fate. I am not of their number, and I hope that Mrs. Huxley's narrative will shake some of the complacence with which in this country we sometimes wash our hands of our own handiwork.

The Indian Question

"Constitutional development had equal storms to meet. First of all, the Indian question. Mrs. Huxley gives the first historical account yet published of the settler Vigilance Committee which planned to take over the administration and intern the Governor with great respect in a fishing camp. An Indian civilian then on leave in the Colony commented with surprise that "the old Bostonian spirit is abroad." It was, in fact, the Ulster rather than the Boston spirit. The Committee's motto was "For King and Kenya;" it consisted largely of distinguished soldiers, dependent on pensions earned by long service under the Crown; and its meetings were generally terminated by a loyal rendering of "God Save the King." But graver still for the settlers' case was the steady movement of thought which has shaken England's faith in her right to govern backward peoples and in her power to do so with justice and good effect. There is good and bad in this tidal surge of opinion and on the whole much more good than bad; but like all such movements it has swung to extremes, and England will make but chaos of her African responsibilities if a true balance of thought and feeling is not restored.

Lord Delamere's Faith

"Mrs. Huxley has quite rightly written of all this, understandingly but without the blind bias of a partisan, as the setting in which her central figure lived and moved. He was always in the midst of the fray, a gallant and generous combatant with an abiding faith in his own race. His chief weakness as the settlers' leader was a lack of touch with the outside world. He did not understand the England of his time, and in that respect he was far inferior to Rhodes, whose touch on the movements of his day was infallible. But Delamere, starting life as an unlicked cub in the feudal atmosphere of an adoring home, achieved some real measure of greatness in the narrow theatre which he chose for his own as a leader, strong in faith, of all sorts and conditions of men—achieved it by the courage, the resource, the generosity and the unswerving belief which he brought to the pursuit of a great and unselfish aim. His memory will live in East African history long after that of his traducers has perished unknown, and all who knew his worth will be grateful to Mrs. Huxley for this first consecutive account of his stirring life and time."

Mails

Mails despatched from Mombasa by the s.s. "Recorder" on May 20 arrived in England on June 8. Air mail which left Nairobi on June 3 reached London on June 9.

STANDARD DIARY

June 17:

Horticultural Society's Show, Memorial Hall, Nairobi.

June 18:

Dancing Matinee by pupils of Miss Myrtle Scriven in the Empire Theatre, Nairobi, in aid of the Lady Northey Home.

June 29:

Entries close for Thika Sports Club Tennis Tournament.

June 27:

MacMillan Library, Lecture by Mrs. Barrow Dowling on "Heredity in the Drama", 6.30 p.m.

July 5, 6 and 7:

Thika Sports Club Tennis Tournament.

A Week-end Sermon

The Mystery of the Trinity

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MANY attempts have been made by theologians to explain the baffling mystery of the Holy Trinity, but their very attempts show how inexplicable it is to the reasoning of the human mind. Who, for instance, can understand Christ's words, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father", or "I and the Father are one"? Truly, this is a mystery which we shall be able to understand only when we see God face to face, on the other side of the grave. Yet, though so far beyond our comprehension, we can, in a measure, enter into the practical experience of the doctrine in the simple acceptance of the facts of God as we know them.

• • •

CONSIDER for a moment how the Apostles of Christ grew gradually into the knowledge of the Trinity, although, so far as we know, the doctrine, as such, was never explained to them by Our Lord. The Apostles were men thoroughly versed in the Old Testament, and from it they obtained their knowledge of God, Whom we call the First Person of the Trinity. From their contact with Jesus Christ, Whom they accepted as the promised Messiah, they had no difficulty in believing Him to be the Son of God. Their idea of the Godhead was thus necessarily enlarged, though they would still have held strictly to the old definition, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one God". Then came the time when the departure of Christ drew nigh, and He gave them the promise of another Comforter, the Holy Spirit, Who should abide with them always. This promise of Christ to send them the Holy Spirit did not seem to their minds to involve any deep mystery. It did not signify any division of the Godhead, or plurality; rather did it implement their knowledge of God by an experience which was absolutely necessary at the stage at which they had then arrived. They believed in the God of the Old Testament; they had had a wonderful fellowship with His beloved Son; and now, in their sadness at His impending departure, they needed the gracious help of the promised Paraclete to enable them to carry out His will and proclaim with power His Gospel.

• • •

TO explain these experiences in correct theological language might have been absolutely impossible for them, and evidently it was unnecessary, or they would certainly have attempted it; but the practical result of their experience is very simply told in the account of their lives. Many thousands of simple folk, all down the ages, could testify to a similar experience, though they would not attempt to understand the involved explanation as contained, for example, in the Athanasian Creed. To them there is no difficulty in such a sentence as, "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost"; on the contrary, it is the logical consequence of their experience of God. They have a living, personal knowledge of "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost", which is dearer to them than any theological terminology. The Trinity is to them an experience rather than a doctrine.

• • •

AS the Godhead has been revealed to us as a Trinity, three Persons in one God; and as this mystery has been unveiled in a threefold arrangement of the inspired Word of God, in Old Testament, Gospels, and Epistles; so in the individual experience, the revelation almost invariably comes gradually, in three stages. We first of all believe in "God"—a somewhat vague and terrible Being, Whose righteousness fills us with awe and Whose wrath we dread, as we realise ourselves to be so unfit to meet our Creator. Then there comes the gracious revelation of the Redeemer, the Second Person of the Trinity, Who has died for our salvation, and Who has taught us the blessed truth that the Father is Love. Then, thirdly, as we strive to follow in the steps of the Redeemer, and realise our utter inability to approach anywhere near such an ideal, the need of the Helper becomes apparent, and we enter into the reality of the communion or fellowship of the Holy Spirit.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY

(Continued from page 1).

canny knack of being able to put his finger on the weakest spot of a witness' evidence, and with a single question to blow away the entire structure of the most carefully planned defence. Those small, cold eyes seemed able to look through any sham, and the merciless questions broke down every barrier of bluff.

High among the important trials presided over by Mr. Justice Avory must rank the famous Hatry case. Thirteen million pounds was the staggering amount of money involved in a series of frauds which the judge described as "the most appalling that have ever disfigured the commercial reputation of this country."

Marshall Hall

It is impossible to write of murder trials within the past score of years without having occasion to mention the name of Sir Edward Marshall Hall. For years the Great Defender and Avory were contemporaries at the Bar, and it was before the little judge that Sir Edward pleaded his last capital case. This was the famous "Stella Maris" drama, in which Alfonso Austin Smith was indicted for the murder of one, John Derham.

Inexorable

Instead of the formal acquittal, that everyone in Court expected, the judge leaned forward to the clerk of the court. "There is another charge in the calendar against the prisoner," he said in his even steady tone. And perforce the clerk of the court had to read the formal indictment of carrying firearms.

Sir Edward Marshall Hall was on his feet instantly, to plead a "technical" guilty to the charge, and then to claim his client's discharge on the grounds of the anguish of mind he had experienced in being tried for his life.

"Alfonso Francis Austin Smith," said Mr. Justice Avory, "the jury have taken the most lenient view possible of the circumstances of your case" (here the judge was, of course, referring to the murder charge). "In view of their verdict I must assume that you did not have firearms in your possession to endanger the life of any person but yourself. I must assume that whatever my own opinion in the matter may be, the sentence of the Court is that you be committed to prison with hard labour for twelve months."

The sternness of that sentence unmistakably showed the disapproval of the judge of the jury's finding, and if that were not sufficient, there was his acid reply to the request, usual in all murder trials, that the jury be excused from further service for a term of years.

"I see no reason why they should be so excused," replied the judge tartly.

Mr. Justice Avory was made a Member of the Privy Council in June, 1932.

"ON THIS DAY"

JUNE 14th.

Execution of William Palmer, June 14, 1856.

WILLIAM PALMER still holds a high place among people of flaming notoriety, and is still recalled when such subjects are discussed, as the chief actor in what was undoubtedly one of the most remarkable poisoning trials of the nineteenth century. He was charged with the killing of his associate, John Parsons Cook, by administering strychnine, and was convicted, although no trace of that poison was discovered on investigation. That has always been one of the extraordinary features of the affair. It was conclusively proved that he had purchased the drug. How it was used, if at all, remained a mystery. It must not, however, be forgotten that Science had not progressed quite so far at that period. The fact seems to remain that Cook died in extremely suspicious circumstances, and Palmer could not be left out of them. It all, of course, circled round money. Palmer's whole career had been occupied in spending it, and getting it, somehow. He was a man who had inherited wealth from his father and squandered it—was always in debt, and always trying to avoid the rocks. Investigation brought other affairs to the surface. Thirteen thousand pounds, represented by insurance, had come along on the death of his wife. In fact, quite a number of people had died rather suddenly in Palmer's house, generally to his advantage. In his own district the feeling was so strong against him that a special bill had to be passed through Parliament to enable him to be tried away. All through the trial he maintained an attitude of extreme piety. It availed him little; if anything, its effect was the reverse.

Union of British Territories in Africa

FORESHADOWED BY PREMIER OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Similarity of Problems

POTENTIAL WORTH OF COLONIES NOT REALISED BY BRITAIN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 12.

Referring to the similarity of the problems in Rhodesia and East Africa, Mr. G. M. Huggins, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, in a speech at the East African Dinner, said he believed that they, one day, would form part of a federation of African territories under the British Crown.

He felt certain that the Colonies would have in Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the new Secretary of State, a real live wire.

He regretted that England had never definitely recognised the potential worth of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and that an organised attempt at an economic survey of these vast territories had not been made.

TANGANYIKA MANDATE

Referring to the Tanganyika Mandate, he said that the protection and ownership of the British air route across Africa was a matter of first importance. He had reason to believe that there was no question of any change in the territorial ownership of that part of Africa.

MILLER RETAINS HIS BOXING CROWN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Liverpool, June 12.

Freddie Miller, the American holder of the world's featherweight boxing championship, retained his crown to-night when he outpointed Nel Tarleton, of Liverpool, the British champion, over fifteen rounds.

SHOPS ON FARMS

Objections by Ravine Settlers

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Eldama Ravine, June 11.

A meeting of the Ravine Farmers' Association was held on May 25, but owing to members being busy finishing the planting of their maize there was a small attendance.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Convention of Associations intimating a reduction in the subscription and requesting support. In view of the very useful work carried out by the Convention in past years the Secretary was requested to circularise members of the Ravine Farmers' Association asking them to support the Convention of Associations.

The matter of shops on European farms was discussed very fully. Although under the Ordinance governing these shops, sub-letting is not allowed, there is no doubt that in some districts this clause is being evaded. The original objection to these shops was that they would lead to illicit trading, but there is a much bigger objection, namely the reservation of the white highlands for European occupation. The present infiltration by Indians is going to effect the case, and the Indians will take full advantage of it.

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

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP

Victoria Club Call-over

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 13.

The following are the prices at the Victoria Club call-over on the Royal Hunt Cup (June 19).

[illegible] to 9 agst. Dignitary.
[illegible] to 7 agst. Lawmaker.
[illegible] to 7 agst. Wychwood Abbot.
[illegible] to 1 agst. Shining Tor.
[illegible] to 1 agst. Bondsman.
[illegible] to 1 agst. Galvani.
[illegible] to 1 agst. Badruddin.

HIGHEST CIVILIAN QUALIFICATION

Master Certificate for Airways Pilot

CAPTAIN ALGER

The highest qualification which it is possible for a civilian air-transport pilot to obtain is the coveted Master Pilot's Certificate, held, until a few days ago, by only ten men in existence, all of whom are Imperial Airways Pilots.

The eleventh pilot, and one of the youngest to have this honour conferred on him by the British Air Ministry, is Captain H. W. C. Alger, a senior member of Imperial Airways flying staff (says the "Cape Argus").

Captain Alger, who is only 34 years of age, has completed in all over 6,000 hours in the air, and has flown more than 645,000 miles, or a distance approximately 26 journeys round the world at the Equator. Captain Alger has been associated with Imperial Airways for the past 7½ years, before which he had completed 5½ years with the Royal Air Force night bomber squadrons.

In December of 1931, Captain Alger piloted the City of Karachi on its inaugural flight over the final sector of the air route to Cape Town and has served with Imperial Airways in South Africa ever since. His experience as a commercial air-line pilot is, however, not confined to flying in South Africa, as previously Captain Alger spent over three years operating Imperial Airways' European and Indian services, and during this time also undertook an experimental flight over the recently opened route to Australia.

Captain Alger is well-known in Nairobi since he is regularly engaged on the Kisumu — Cape Town section.

Undelivered Telegrams

The following telegrams were not delivered by the Nairobi Post Office during the week ending June 12, the list giving the office of origin, addressee and cause for non-delivery: Mombasa; Naran Vagji, Driver, Customs; unknown. Dar es Salam; M. Pavetto, Nairobi; insufficient. Moiben; Catto, Grosvenor Hotel; not at Hotel. Lumbwa; Carr, Nairobi; insufficient. Kitale; Beam, Nairobi; insufficient. Luhumbo Rly.; F. Tilley, c/o W. Whilley; unknown. Kakamega; Mihansingh, Cooshan Maker, c/o Haribamsingh, Blacksmith; unknown. Kilindini; Babu Kaliram, Goods Clerk; unknown. Endebess; Baker, Salisbury Hotel; returned by Salisbury Hotel not claimed.

DICTATOR AS BOMB THROWER

Signor Mussolini himself took part at a bomb-throwing demonstration held near Rome recently.

A PEACE MOVE IN BRITAIN

Preparing for Elections

Manifesto Issued

COUNCIL OF ACTION TO BE FORMED

[BY WIRELESS].

Rugby, June 13.

A manifesto bearing the signatures of Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, Sir Basil Blackett, Professor Gilbert Murray, Miss Eleanor Rathbone M.P., Lord Snowden and many leading non-conformist divines and others, urges, that it is essential that a Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction should be formed for organising effective expression of public opinion on behalf of a courageous policy and to take advantage of the constitutional opportunity which the forthcoming election presents.

It is representated that peace and unemployment constitute the two outstanding problems which will confront the next Parliament which must grapple boldly with them. A supreme effort at international reconciliation is urged, and at home the manifesto calls for the organisation of the full resources of Britain's social and economic scale for the revival of industrial life and provision of work on schemes of public development.

A convention for setting up a Council of Action has been called for July 1 and 2.—British Official Wireless Service.

SCHOOL CHAMPION AT 13

Kenya Boy's Fine Athletic Record

A young Kenya born boy, he was actually born in Nairobi, has just scored a striking success at his school in Scotland. He is J. C. Shaw, son of Mr. J. C. Shaw, manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa.

This week Mr. Shaw, senr., received news to the effect that his son had won the school sports championship at Larchfield, Helensburgh.

Although just turned thirteen years of age the youngster has done exceedingly well in the realm of sport. Last year he was runner-up in the "Victor Ludorum." Playing for Larchfield juniors against Loretto juniors in a cricket match his school won by 92 runs to 32, Shaw scoring 73 of his side's total, while he had also the remarkable bowling average of 7 wickets for 9 runs. Last year this game ended in a draw.

Coalowner's Will

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 5.
(By Air Mail.)

Mr. Charles Bridger Orme Clarke, of Wiston Park, Steyning, Essex, until last year a director of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., who died, aged 73, left £749,317 on which estate duty of £295,040 has been paid.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR SISAL

United States Makes Big Purchase

"TIMES" COMMENT

Outlook in East Africa More Hopeful

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 4.
(By Air Mail.)

The following appeared in "The Times" to-day under the heading of "East African Sisal":

"Reference was made in these columns on Thursday to the more hopeful view of the outlook for sisal taken by those in close association with the industry, among recent encouraging developments being the purchase by the United States of approximately 35,000 tons of Mexican sisal.

"The price of jute has lately been firm at £20 a ton, and it is thought that if this figure is held the price of East African sisal cannot long remain at its present level of £16 a ton. The better outlook has already given a needed measure of hope to East Africa, which for the past three years has been passing through a critical time, owing, largely, to the low price of sisal, which is one of its chief basic products.

"Thanks to the considerable reorganisation of the industry that adversity has forced upon it, working costs have been substantially reduced, and the industry is therefore in a position to take full advantage of any recovery in general conditions.

East African Prospects

"It is understood that the demand for sisal binder twine in America has been, and is, very brisk, and very little carry-over of binder twine for next season is anticipated. If this proves to be the case, the demand for East African sisal, with the Mexican competition out of the way, should be keen.

"Apart from her own manufacture, the United States imports approximately 24,000 tons of binder twine annually. Of these imports Mexico is the largest supplier of manufactured twine, and her exports to the United States are approximately 7,400 tons, followed by Holland with 4,350 tons, Cuba with 3,850 tons, United Kingdom with 3,550 tons, Canada with 3,450 tons, Belgium with 800 tons, and Germany with 400 tons."

Big American Purchase

Here is the Thursday statement referred to:

"According to telegraphic advices received in London, America has purchased 200,000 bales (approximately 35,000 tons) of Mexican sisal. As is usual with these large American purchases, the price has not been disclosed.

"The United States after many years has been in the market here recently, but only in a small way so far, and the purchase of this large quantity of Mexican sisal fulfils the anticipation of those in touch with the industry here and confirms the belief that the Americans foresee good cereal crops this season.

"With Russian inquiries in the market and the home demand yet to be satisfied as well as German requirements, sisal interests are taking a hopeful view of the future."

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL PACT

Basis Accepted by Britain

Ratio Fixed

GOOD WISHES FROM THE UNITED STATES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, June 12.

The basis reported for an Anglo-German Naval Agreement is 35 per cent. claimed by Germany to apply to each category separately and Germany's naval strength to remain constant in this ratio to that of Britain.

This proposal is said to have been accepted by Britain provided that no other Power signatory to the Treaty of Versailles objects.

Washington, June 12.

Replying to the British Government's message in regard to the progress of the Anglo-German naval conversations the American Government has expressed its sincere hope that the results of the conversations will lead to a common point of view among the leading European Naval Powers in regard to a mutually acceptable proportional standard for their Fleets which would contribute to a general agreement among the principal Naval Powers for a further limitation and reduction of naval armaments.

Talks to Continue

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 13.

The Anglo German naval discussion will be renewed to-morrow. —British Official Wireless Service.

[Earlier messages about the naval talks will be found on page 25.]

THE WEATHER

The following note on the weather was received yesterday at 12.30 p.m. from the Director of the East African Meteorological Service:—

Rain fell yesterday at Kabete (0.01 ins.), Nairobi (0.02 ins.), and Eldoret (0.06 ins.) Light rain also fell this morning at Mombasa (0.03 ins.).

The trades still remain feeble and Coastal rains are not expected. Late afternoon or evening showers may be expected to occur again to-day, but are not likely to be heavy.

The Week's Review

The feature of the week's weather has been the weakening of the south-east trades north of 15 deg. south with accompanying cessation of rains on the Coast. At the same time conditions favourable to afternoon and evening instability rains and thunderstorms have developed inland and fairly heavy falls have been recorded in the Highlands and around the Lake.

The maximum amount reported was 3.01 ins. which fell in five days at Kiambu. Other stations reporting falls in excess of two and a half inches were Fort Ternan, Kitale, Lumbwa and Eldama Ravine.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

The following rates of exchange were notified by the Nairobi Banks yesterday:—

London on Paris: 74 15/16.
London on New York: 4.94 3/16.
Bombay T.T. on London: 1/6 3/32.

FOR THE "COUNTRY COUSINS"

Entertainments in Town

THIS WEEK AND NEXT

Everyone who is in town for the week-end should see Conrad Veidt as Jew Suss Oppenheimer in "Jew Suss" at the Capitol Theatre this week. The film itself is powerful and compelling but the cast is marvellous. Mr. Veidt surpasses his portrayal of the name part in "The Wandering Jew", and that is the highest appreciation one could bestow on him. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, the late Sir Gerald du Maurier—it is always sad to write the word "late" in connection with this polished actor whom England delighted to honour—Frank Vosper and Benita Hume are all notable screen personalities in a strong cast.

Then at the Empire and Princes Theatres to-night and to-morrow are cheery comedies, one American a Paramount Picture, "No Man of Her Own," a title which suggests all sorts of things, with Clark Gable, the popular screen star heading the cast, and Leslie Fuller, who may be said to represent roaring comedy in "A Political Party," a British Picture which is being shown at the Princes.

A good mixed bill for the theatres this week-end.

Next Week's Films

Next week is a gala week for films, with super stars at all three cinemas for the last three nights, and good pictures at the beginning of the week. "Flying Down to Rio" at the Empire is full of music, fun, and "pep" to use an Americanism, while "Every Woman's Man" at the Capitol Theatre should appeal to lovers of the ring. A fight—over a keg of dynamite—is actually staged by Carnera and Dempsey. Myrna Loy represents the softer and more romantic side of the story. This is a Metro-Boldwyn-Mayer production.

"A Political Party" continues at the Princes until Thursday night.

Mae West and "Our Gracie"

"She Done Him Wrong," written by Mae West, and with Mae herself playing the part of "Lady Lou!" Further it is this famous little movie queen's first appearance in Nairobi. "I'm a bad woman with a good heart" is the slogan of this versatile artist and playwright who seeks publicity as much as Conrad Veidt shuns it. Miss West should be a sensation in Nairobi.

The film "This Year of Grace" will be at the Capitol Theatre on Thursday evening with Gracie Fields as the head and front of a very good picture which has a logical plot and development and a pleasant ending. Gracie by the way marries the son of a Duke. There is a strong supporting cast.

Drama will be found at the Princes in a British picture, "The Shadow Between" with Godfrey Tearle, Kathleen O'Regan, Olga Lindo and Mary Jerrold as a quartet of fine artists. Of this film James Agate writes in "The Tatler," "I regard it as a perfect film entertainment." Recommendation indeed!

Dance Display

Visitors to Nairobi who care to help on a good cause, the Lady Northey Home, and enjoy a charming entertainment as well should visit the Empire Theatre on Tuesday at 5 p.m., when Miss Myrtle Scriven is presenting her pupils, of all ages, in a Dance Display. Booking is at the Empire.

The Diary

June 15. Empire Theatre: "No Man of Her Own". (Clark Gable, Carole Lombard).

Capitol Theatre: "Jew Suss". (Conrad Veidt).

Princess Theatre: "A Political Party." (Leslie Fuller) Matinees at all theatres to-morrow at 3.15 p.m.

June 17, 18, 19. Empire Theatre: "Flying Down to Rio". (Dolores del Rio, Gene Raymond) Matinee, Monday, 5.15 p.m.

Capitol Theatre: "Every Woman's Man". (Myrna Loy, Max Baer) Matinee Wednesday 5.15.

Princes Theatre: "A Political Party." (Leslie Fuller) Matinee Wednesday at 5.15 p.m.

June 18. Dance Display. Empire Theatre, 5 p.m.

June 20, 21, 22. Empire Theatre "She Done Him Wrong" (Mae West).

Capitol Theatre. "This Year of Grace." (Gracie Fields).

Princes Theatre. "The Shadow Between".

(Godfrey Tearle, Olga Lindo) Matinees at all theatres, Saturday, 3.15 p.m.

THE JUBILEE SHOW

Assured of Big Success

Many Entries

ALL-ROUND IMPROVEMENT INDICATED

There has been an excellent response to the appeal that Col. R. B. Turner, Chairman of the Nairobi Show Committee, made to agriculturists through the columns of the *East African Standard* recently. It is already evident that there will be an all-round improvement on any show that has taken place in the past, and the show of July 4 and 5 is certain of being the biggest event of its kind that has ever occurred in Kenya Colony.

The entries so far received ensure this, according to Mr. M. F. Hill, secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

"A particularly satisfactory entry" said Mr. Hill, "has been received in the livestock sections, which is well indicated by the following figures. There will be 142 horses, 132 head of cattle, 68 sheep, 66 pigs, 188 poultry and 178 dogs on show. The entries in the horse section do not include the large number of ponies which, it is anticipated, will be entered for the gymkhana events being run with the kind co-operation of the Nairobi Polo Club. In all of the other livestock sections the available accommodation has been exceeded, and the Society is now busily engaged in making the necessary arrangements to provide satisfactory accommodation."

Dairy Produce

"The coffee section" Mr. Hill went on, "due to the time of the year, has not been very well supported, but there will be almost 100 entries in the dairy produce section, which is well in advance of any previous figure.

"There are over 200 entries in the home industries section and that the children will be well represented at the show is quite evident from the fact that there are nearly 1,200 entries in the Juvenile section. In fact, in every direction there is increasing evidence that Kenya's Jubilee Show will be an outstanding success. Nearly all the covered trade stands have been let, and the available sites for open stands are rapidly being booked up. Amongst other firms who have recently booked open stands are Messrs Fisher, Simmons and Rodway Ltd."

Mr. Hill then turned to another aspect of the forthcoming Show.

The Lighter Side

"The entertainment side has by no means been neglected" he said. "The King's African Rifles are to put up a spectacular display which will last half an hour and a novel display of physical training will be given by the recruits of the Kenya Police Department.

"The Nairobi Polo Club, who are organising the gymkhana side of the show have already received a large number of entries, and two events will take place on each afternoon of the show. The events are 'V. C. Race,' 'Flag and Hurdle Race,' 'Gretna Green Race' and Pigsticking."

"When it is added" said Mr. Hill in conclusion, "that there has also been an exceptionally good entry for the show jumping events, it will be realised that an afternoon at the Nairobi Show will not be lacking in amusement and excitement."

GOLFER'S DEATH

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 5.
(By Air Mail).

Mr. J. H. Mills, the only son of Sir William Mills, inventor and manufacturer of the Mills bomb, and a leading Birmingham golfer, died in his sleep at Oxford Road, Moseley, this week. He had played golf during the day.

TO-DAY'S CAUSE LIST

Before the Chief Justice.
In Court No. 2 at 10 a.m.
For hearing.
Cr. Case Rex vs. Madu Ole Osoi.
Before Mr. Gamble, Ag. Judge.
In Court No. 3 at 10 a.m.
For Hearing an Application for discharge.
B.C. Re: D. D. Patel, trading as Universal Commercial Co., Debtor

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COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

Rain Holds Up Play

NOT A BALL BOWLED IN TWO GAMES

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 12.

Rain spoiled a number of the County cricket matches to-day. No play was possible at Southampton or at Lord's, where the South Africans are playing a two days match against the Cricket Club Conference. Scoring ruled low for the most part.

The following are the scores at the close of the first day's play:

Lancashire vs. Kent

At Manchester:
Kent—1st Innings 57 for 2.

Worcestershire vs. Surrey

At Worcester:
Worcester—1st Innings 73 (Gover 8/34).
Surrey—1st Innings 269 for 7 (Squires 101).

Hampshire vs. Middlesex

At Southampton:
Rain.

Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan

At Leicester:
Glamorgan—1st Innings 158.
Leicester—1st Innings 47 for 2.

Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire

At Birmingham:
Warwick—1st Innings 254.
Yorks—1st Innings 15 for 2.

Essex vs. Notts

At Westcliff:
Notts—1st Innings 239 (Nichols 7/77).
Essex—1st Innings 78 for 2.

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset

At Bristol:
Somerset — 1st Innings 130 (Goddard 5/38).
Gloucester—1st Innings 96 for 1.

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire

At Horsham:
Northants—1st Innings 72 for 4.

Club Cricket Conference vs. South Africans

At Lord's:
Rain.

THE CEREAL MARKET

Further Decline in Maize

The following weekly cereal market report, dated June 12, has been issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative Ltd.

Maize

Business has been very limited and there has been a further decline of about 3d. per quarter in Plate maize. Buyers for the United Kingdom are adopting a waiting policy and the Continental demand is still very disappointing. A small quantity of plate maize has been bought by America but insufficient to bring about any improvement in the price.

South African maize twos has been sold to London for July-August at 17/7½.

Wheat

The market is again dull with prices easier owing to quieter Argentine and American markets. The approximate values are as under: Manitoba twos, Shs. 29/3; Western Australian afloat, Shs. 26/9; 64-lb. Rosafe, Shs. 23/-.

Other Cereals

Barley: Owing to pressure from the Danube feeding qualities are distinctly cheaper, but there is no material change in the price for malting qualities.

Oats: Unchanged at 16/9.

Buckwheat: Market steady at £7-5/-.

Peas: Japanese afloat £10.17.6; Dutch marrowfat, £13.10/-.

Butter Beans: Madagascars afloat are offering at 20 per ton.

Cotton Seed: £4-2-6.

Linseed: Market steady at £10.

Sunflower Seed: White is valued at £9.

Local Market unchanged.

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JUST A FEW LEFT

CALLIES SCORE AN EASY VICTORY

Service Fail to Extend Scots

A ONE SIDED GAME

Callies easily retained their unbeaten record in the Dobbia league on Wednesday evening, when they beat Civil Service on the latter's ground by four goals to nil. The Scots were never seriously extended. They were stronger in every department, although there was a suspicion of a weakness in front of goal, where the forwards did too much of the close passing, and tried to walk the ball into the net. Once they got two goals up they slackened up, a fault of the Callies in previous seasons, and one which has cost them dear in the past.

Service were never at any time a cohesive unit; indeed, for the most part they were a disorganised team never working in unison. Ibbott was a hard worker but he had no backing. Tate, on the right wing, shaped up very well, but had few opportunities to show his paces. Condon played a good defensive game, while Young was again the mainstay of the side. Sandall did quite well in goal, although he was none too impressive when dealing with low shots.

The Callies halfbacks were again outstanding; indeed, they were the team. The forwards want more life infused into them. Chalmers and Thompson were never really under severe pressure, both played well, although Chalmers was not as sure as usual. Mersey was very sound in goal.

The following were the teams: Civil Service:—Sandall; Young and Yates; Newsome, Condon and Krauss; J. Tate, Jones, Rinaldi, Ibbott and Biddell.

Callies.—Mersey; Thompson and Chalmers; Thorpe, Bell and Montaith; Hutton, Alexander, Tate, Noble and Bate.

Referee: Mr. A. B. Clowes.

A Quick Goal for Callies

Callies were not long in taking the lead. A smart move on the right ended with Alexander scoring in the far corner of the net, well out of the keeper's reach. They nearly got another shortly afterwards, Alexander tested Sandall but the keeper managed to get it away, the ball rebounding to Bate on the left wing, who returned it to the inside right, but the latter's parting shot went high over. Another raid on the part of the Scots looked promising when Bate sent over a fine centre but Sandall rushed out and kicked clear.

Service then took up the running and Ibbott broke through the centre and a great shot by him had the bad luck to hit the upright and go past. From the goal kick the Scots went right down to the other end where Sandall was again well beaten by Alexander. It was nearly three when Alexander sent in to the left wing but Newsome got his head to it, the ball going to Bell, who sent narrowly over. Just before this Bate had shot across the goal-mouth.

Service had been rarely in the picture and it was only the fact that the Callies forwards would over-work the ball that prevented a further score. Krauss cleared a centre from Bate, but a minute or two later the left winger again secured and his centre went to Bell who shot, but Young managed to get his head to it and clear.

A quick break away by Service saw Ibbott try a long shot, but Mersey saved with ease. Young cleared another Callies raid and sent the ball out to Newsome who centred nicely, but with only the keeper to beat Rinaldi missed the ball completely, and a glorious chance was gone.

Half-time: Civil Service 0; Callies 3.

Service Fight Back

The home side had a breakaway soon after the resumption and Biddell tested Mersey with a long shot which the keeper cleared. Ibbott secured but shot over the bar. Service fought back with great pluck against their three goals deficit. They succeeded in forcing a corner, but nothing came of it. Gradually Callies got them back into their own half and Bate tested Sandall with a high shot which the keeper saved at the post. The goalie was penalised for carrying and in trying to barge his way through a free was given against Bell. Callies soon got back again and Bate spoiled a promising movement by sending over a wild cross. Tate turned a ball goalwards from a centre by Thorpe, but there was nothing behind it, and the keeper had no difficulty in clearing. A free for hands against the Callies saw Tate smother the kick and gaining possession passed out to Bate, who centred to Noble but the inside's shot went over. Bell broke through but the ball hit the upright and rebounded into play.

Montaith paved the way to the

(Continued in next column)

Scots fourth and last goal. Slipping the ball along the wing to Bate the winger sent in a hard ground shot which Sandall tried to hook clear only to miss it completely, the ball going into the back of the net.

(Result: Civil Service 0; Callies 4.)

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

Effect of American and French Affairs

The week ending June 4 witnessed several occurrences which did not facilitate free and easy transactions on the London Stock Exchange, states Mr. G. A. Tyson in his weekly London Stock and Share Market report dated June 11. In the first place, the Supreme Court in America declared the N. R. A. Codes unconstitutional, thereby making most of President Roosevelt's reform work of the past two years illegal. On the whole, markets both in America and in London have not been unduly upset so far, but there is no doubt that there are great possibilities for commercial upheaval in the verdict of the Supreme Court.

Secondly, we have just witnessed the spectacle of the French franc being very nearly pushed off the gold standard, and the position being retrieved at the last moment. It is generally considered in Britain that although the franc is now safe for the time being, the same trouble is very likely to arise again within the next two months.

It will be appreciated that in view of these two occurrences, markets have not been able to display a definite trend, but it is remarkable that one can report a general firmness of prices in practically all departments. The only two markets which showed distinct weakness at one time during this last week were the gold edged market, which has since partially recovered, and the gold share market, which to date shows no particular signs of improvement. The monthly returns for May were considered very satisfactory, and in the normal course of events would have been sufficient to make prices move upward, but against this there has been persistent selling for Paris, so that the net result leaves prices as they were before.

Below is given the usual weekly quotations:—

War Loan, 106; Conversion, 3½ per cent, 108; Consolidated 2½ per cent., 87.

Kenya, 6 per cent. 1946/56, 125½-129½; 5 per cent. 1948/58, 118½-119½; 4½ per cent. 1950, 114-114½; 4½ per cent 1961/71, 118½-118½; 3½ per cent. 1957/67, 108-108½.

East African Power and Lighting, Ordinary, 33/6; Preference, 22/9.

African and European, 43/6; Burma Corporation, 7/9; Sam Ontelope, 27/9; Sub-Nigel, 13 9/16; Crown Mines, 13½.

Ebkorot Mining Syndicate, 9/-; Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, 10/-; Kenya Consolidated Gold Fields, 8/6; Keutan, 13/9; Kimingini, 15/9; Kenterman Gold, 5/10½; Waterde, 7/4½.

International Nickel, 28 7/16. Associated Cement, 48/6; Boots, 48/3; British American Tobacco, 5 2/32; Carreras "A", 74; Courtaulds, 59/-; Coats, 64/6; Dunlops, 44/6; Ever Ready, 21/3; Henry Hope, 23/6; Imperial Tobacco, 136/6; Imperial Chemicals, 35/3; International Tea, 35/-; London Brick, 85/-; Joseph Lucas, 67/-; Marks and Spencer "A", 4/; Olympia, 10/3; Reckitts, 5 11/16; Spillers, Ordinary, 65/9; Deferred, 49/9; Tate and Lyle, 88/6; United Dairies, 67/3; Woolworths, 112/-; Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, 27/-.

BULE, Abbots Trace—Elfin, 8-7 (W. Nevett) ... 2
Mr. R. F. Watson's Gr.Or.Ch. F. TETTEMA, Tetrtsema—Florens, 8-2 (Gordon Richards) 3
Winner trained by Evans.

Also ran: System (J. Sirett), Baadan (H. Wragg), Perfect Picture (——), Bravura (——), Wild Flower (P. Evans), Dreamland (H. Gunn), Staybrite (J. Dines), There She Goes (W. Curtis), Yogi (F. Fox), Call Bell (——), Eastern Lass (D. Smith), Blue Book (——), Convent (A. Richardson), Darwin (J. Reeves), Sureline (——).

Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap: 1½ Miles

Lord Glanely's B.H. NORTH DEVON, Papyrus — Skyglory, 8-6 (A. Wragg) ... 1
Mrs. V. Sainsbury's B.H. MANDARIN, Manna—Gold Blue, 7-3 (T. Barber) ... 2
Lt.-Col. J. Carruther's Ch.F. BERRYMAID, Beresford—Ardlu ... 3
Winner trained by Hogg.

Also ran: Diophrie (E. Sadgrove).

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL

Returns From All Parts of Country

Following is the B.E.A. Meteorological Service weather report for the week ending June 12, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and other East African Territories. The figures in the last column represent the total rainfall between Jan. 1 and June 12, 1935.

Eldoret, D.C.	1.29	19.66
Eldama Ravine, Estrick Estate	2.57	21.85
Eldoret, Ellshai	2.01	22.46
Fort Hall	0.13	20.18
Fort Ternan, Kipteris	2.94	27.30
Kabete	1.29	17.49
Kaimosi, Kaptwaren	2.46	38.72
Kiambu, D.C.	1.89	24.25
Kiambu, Kigwa	3.01	20.09
Kilifi	0.19	21.74
Kipkaren River, Olenguruone	1.70	20.14
Kisumu	1.74	31.09
Kitale	2.94	21.19
Koru, Ngirimeri	1.79	43.61
Lamu	0.61	14.76
Limuru, Mabroukie	1.81	24.01
Limuru, Togi	1.89	25.82
Lumbwa, Mtarugea	2.83	26.98
Machakos	0.01	17.02
Mackinnon Road	0.00	27.80
Makindu	0.00	5.00
Makuyu, Sisal Ltd.	0.84	17.31
Makuyu, Kineguy Estate	0.03	16.28
Malindi	0.28	21.06
Marsabit, Njugu Estate	0.41	20.14
Molben, Spring Valley	0.61	16.21
Mtwapa, The Mill	1.37	26.00
Mombasa	0.00	26.94
Nairobi	0.97	16.44
Naivasha, Sternedale	0.09	13.71
Nakuru	1.32	12.02
Nandi Escarpment, Kimuten	1.79	31.38
Nanyuki, Silverbeck Hotel	1.02	16.11
Narok	2.30	18.50
Ngong	0.43	17.89
Njoro, Plant Breeder	1.90	14.79
Rumuruti	0.15	8.67
Ruiru, Sukari Ltd.	1.63	14.75
Ruiru, Manula	0.97	16.44
Ruiru, Kahuguri	1.27	20.88
Ruiru, Karamaini	1.29	12.73
Simba	0.00	10.62
Songhor, Mbogo Vale	0.75	35.48
Soy, Soy Est. Ltd.	2.28	21.81
Thika, Aventour	0.42	18.09
Thika, D.C.	0.37	16.91
Thomson's Falls, Marmanet	1.88	16.10
Tsavo	0.00	4.50
Voi	0.00	5.81
Butiaba	0.31	12.06
Kampala	2.92	25.62

Note:—The above figures are records taken at certain raingauges throughout the Colony and received by telegram. When a monthly return is received from the reporter the figures are adjusted if a slight variation from the telegraphic information is shown.

Visitors to or interested persons in Great Britain may be regularly furnished with the above information upon application made to the Commissioner, East African Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

MANCHESTER AND YARMOUTH RACES

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following results:

Royal Standard Stakes: 1 Mile
Lord Astor's B.C. PLYMOUTH SOUND, Coronach—Plymstock, 7-8 (J. Sirett) ... 1
Mr. P. Jackson's Ch.G. RADIANCE, Panther—Slope, 8-11 (——) ... 2
Sir A. Bailey's B.C. JAPETUS, Son-in-Law — Ossana, 7-11 (T. Weston) ... 3
Winner trained by Lawson.

Also ran: First Son (Gordon Richards), Cyrus (F. Fox), Joshua (D. Smith), Mildred (A. Richardson), Desert Cloud (J. Dines), Royal Flush (——), Brownie (W. Nevett), Immortal Hour (——).

King Cool Handicap: 2 Miles
Mr. A. E. McKinlay's B.C. ST. HUBERT, Abbots Trace—Last Shot, 7-11 (W. Nevett) 1
Mr. J. V. Rank's B.H. ANNIHILATION, Obliterate — Fugnette, 8-7 (T. Weston) ... 2
Mr. W. R. Hartley's Br.H. TONYX, Tonton—Sea Onyx, 8-1 (C. Couch) ... 3
Also ran: Knuckle Duster (——), Steady Flame (H. Foster), Bishops Moss (J. Sirett), Aquilina (A. Richardson), Yum Yum (D. Smith), Jack Tar (Gordon Richards).

Stamford Handicap: 5 Furlongs
Mr. J. V. Rank's Ch.F. COSMOLITE, Sir Cosmo—Starguith, 9-5 (T. Weston) ... 1
Lord Ellesmere's Ch.C. MIS-

(Continued in previous column)

Road and Weather Report

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—

The rainfall this week has increased in the highlands of Kenya and in Uganda, whilst it has decreased in Tanganyika and all along the whole of the coastal area.

In Kenya the heaviest rainfall this week has been Kyambu (Kigwa) with three inches of rain followed by Fort Ternan, Kitale, Lumbwa, and Eldalat with a few points less, then comes Eldama Ravine 2½ inches, Narok and Soy 2½ inches, and Koru, Limuru and Kipkaren River 1½ inches. All roads are good or in fair condition, but chains should be taken as this showery weather looks like continuing for the present.

Tanganyika has been very dry last week with isolated places like Tukyo which had 1½ inches and Dar es Salaam one inch. Again roads are in fair to good condition and most of the main trunk roads in the country are being reopened to traffic.

In Uganda there have been very heavy storms, Kampala getting three inches and Masaka, Kabale, Mbarara and Fort Portal following with between two and 2½ inches. Roads of course are in their usual excellent condition.

The following is the state of country roads as per telegraphic information just received:—

Nairobi-Voi (direct)—Impassable.
Nairobi-Ngong-Kajiado—Bad.
Nairobi-Athi-Kajiado—Fair.
Kajiado-Namanga—Good.
Namanga-Moshi—Bad in parts.
Moshi-Voi—Fair.
Voi-Mombasa.—Fair.
Mombasa-Malindi—Good.
Mombasa-Tanga—Fair.
Tanga-Dar es Salaam — Impassable.
Nairobi-Thika.—Good.
Fort Hall-Nyeri.—Good.
Thomson's Falls-Gilgil (East Road)—Fair.
Thomson's Falls-Gilgil (West Road) Fair.
Nyeri-Nanyuki.—Good.
Nanyuki-Meru.—Good.
Meru-Embu.—Good.
Naivoki-Nakuru.—Good.
Nakuru-Londiani.—Good.
Lumbwa-Kericho.—Fair.
Kisumu-Kakamega-Eldoret. — Fair.
Nakuru-Bavine-Eldoret — Fair.
Nakuru - Londiani - Eldoret.—Fair.
Timboroa-Kakamega.—Fair.
Tororo-Jinja.—Good.
Kampala-Masaka.—Good.
Masaka-Bukoba.—Fair.
Kabale-Lake Kivu.—Good.

DAUGHTER HAD CRYING SPELL

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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.

Sunday Sport

NAIROBI RAILWAY CLUB'S EXAMPLE

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

Sir,—I have received a letter from the Hon. General Secretary of the Nairobi Railway Club, the substance of which I give below, feeling sure that the Secretary and his Committee will pardon me for making it public.

"I am instructed by my Committee to inform you that the Nairobi Railway Club are in support of the movement, and will avoid in future any Tennis Finals being played on Sundays. Cricket and Soccer matches are not played by this Club on Sundays. My committee suggests an earlier Morning Service or the Evening Service to be held at 6-45 p.m. instead of 6-30 p.m. and that sportsmen's services be held as often as possible. Wishing the movement every success."

This is the kind of sporting and constructive spirit that we welcome. If more of it could be manifested we should soon get the ideal Sunday for the conditions which prevail in this Colony, and it might even be extended as an example to other communities.

Yours etc.,
S. H. WINGFIELD DIGBY.

Kiambu,
June 13, 1935.

RATS, CATS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

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

Sir,—Regarding thirty cats and the apparently non-existent thirty genuine cat lovers.

Rats, so they say, cause "black outs," spoilt dinners and profanity.

Remedy; take thirty cats to the Electric Light Company.

Result; white lights, good dinners and serenity.

Or perhaps the cats will then get the blame for the next failure!

Yours etc.,
"DOUBTFUL."

Nairobi,
June 13, 1935.

GLIDING

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—In view of the interest which is now being taken in aviation matters, it would appear that the time is opportune to suggest enquiry into a sphere which has much to commend it, but to which little or no attention has been paid in this part of the world, viz: Gliding.

I have been interested for a long time and, while never having piloted a glider and not professing to possess other than a little knowledge of the subject, the information I have gathered and the scant literature I have read does not lead me to think that gliding here is impossible.

The Aero Club requires increased membership; it did so in 1930 when I suggested a gliding section to a member of their Committee as a means to this end. I would again put it to them in this light and, in addition, because primary gliding and, later on, soaring training and experience must equip a would-be "Power Pilot" with knowledge possessed by few amateur pilots who have confined their attentions solely to machines in which the engine does the work.

Should the Aero Club be still disinterested, I would like to meet others who are keen on this branch with a view to the possible formation of a Gliding Club.

Recent accomplishments by gliders equipped with small engines and capable of excellent average times at a minimum running cost, suggest an advance which could well be borne in mind in a country where the air forms such a valuable transport medium.

Yours etc.,
H. W. COX.

Nairobi,
June 11, 1935.

THE MONETARY FACTOR IN DEPRESSION

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

Sir,—So much time has elapsed since Miss Tatham wrote to you ("E. A. S.", May 24), that a reply to her letter must seem like the exhumation of the dead, but her remarks are so decisively dogmatic as to demand some comment.

From the last paragraph of her letter she appears to be flagrantly guilty of the venerable fallacy of thinking that "All men are liars" is the same thing as "All liars are men". Furthermore it is well to remember that in a science so inexact as economics, isolated sentences snatched from their context and subjected to an interpretation which in their original setting they could never have sustained, are not authorities; they are misleading snares. Without the context it is impossible to appreciate the quotation from Mr. McKenna or the paraphrase of Mr. McCloud on which she relies, but on the face of them, neither support the contradiction to which she subscribes

As for "Syzygy's" milking machine, it is by no means impossible in theory, and in practice the Banks have unwillingly tended to create something of the sort, but that they did so tendentiously few will agree, for that would mean that for a time at least the Banks were more anxious to have their customers' farms and businesses than their money. If such a Bank exists, it still has a wonderful opportunity of enlarging its operations.

His belief that the Government "have some say in the issue of legal currency" compels admiration by the sheer magnificence of its understatement. The Government has complete control and merely considers the advice of the Bank of England, which is *not* a commercial bank and is not primarily run for profit. The conception of the Treasury as bankers in Government pay, running the monetary machine for the benefit of bankers and bankers alone, introduces so diverting a touch of Machiavellian treachery and intrigue that one can almost regret its untruth.

His letter in yesterday's issue with its cheerful . . . disregard for the laws of supply and demand and the principles of elasticity of demand, leads to little but confusion of thought and the conviction that its writer sincerely believes that the Banks gain whenever the community loses.

Mr. Cotter's refusal to accord the American Banks any share in the responsibility for the present depression, reveals a remarkable disregard for the contributory causes of the boom and crash in America in 1928-29 and their effect on the world crisis, whilst his statement that the English Banks invented twelve million pounds of capital by the simple process of purchasing war loan ignores the pertinent question as to what they purchased it with. He also forgets that in England, at least, the Bank rate is far more the creature of the Government and the Central Bank than of the Commercial Banks.

Then we have Mr. Dykes' interesting but regrettably inaccurate letter of the 18th ultimo in which he pours such contemptuous scorn on the Banks for not knowing something or other about the gold standard, but exactly what he does not trouble to define. Apparently he requires from them some preternatural foresight in regard to currency; but it does seem a little strange that when he makes such exacting demands from them in a matter outside the sphere of their control, he should yet deny them the ability to run their own business.

In the lending operations of banks, their subscribed capital is of negligible importance; which is not, as Mr. Dykes so gaily remarks the same thing as saying it is negligible for all purposes. To say that if the total subscribed capital, the reserves and undivided profits of sixteen English Joint Stock Banks were made available in cash they would be sufficient to support the whole credit structure is to forsake practical economics for the delights of teratologising. How could they be made available in cash? For one thing where are the Banks going to carry on their business? In the streets? The Midland Bank, the largest in England, has a total paid up capital of £14,248,012: and its Bank premises now stand at a few pounds short of ten-and-a-half millions, having cost a great deal more than that.

I never reduced any of my original statements; Mr. Dykes has misread them. If he will read them again he will see that to indicate the manner and method of the operation of a limitation does not modify it.

Then we come to his illuminating remark to the effect that the Bank's cash need not necessarily come from their own capital and their depositors, because if there is a run they can count on the Government issuing currency to them. If Government's action in the past and the recent attitude of the French Government to the Citroen Company is any criterion, they will count in vain. But quite apart from that we seem to have arrived at the real basis of the difference of opinion between Mr. Dykes and myself. I quite agree with him that if a banker bases his policy on getting into difficulties and asking the Government to get him out, then he need observe no limitations other than the extent of the difficulties he wishes to create. But I was looking to sound banking, to banking on a basis which enabled a banker to meet his obligations and avoid difficulties from which he would have to ask the Government to extricate him: in such banking there are limitations.

Yours etc.,
M. J. HOGAN.

Nairobi,
June 6, 1935.

THE AFRICAN CIVIL SERVICE

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

Sir,—Allow me some space in your most readable paper to back up my two friends who thought it fit to point out recently the injustice the Africans feel towards these disputable and irritating Terms of Service.

Perhaps some of those who had had an occasion to go through what was written on the subject might have considered that the Africans are not capable to execute almost every duty that is being performed by the Asians, but under this misapprehension I have an authority to say that they are entirely mistaken.

I, for myself, know of a good many African clerks drawing salaries of Shs. 150/- per mensem and who are carrying out duties which were formerly done by the Senior Asian Clerks ever since 1926. These African clerks have no hopes of getting any increase at all, and their only alternative is to quit their positions and pack back to the Reserves to dig the shambas? Is this fair?

My suggestion would be that all African clerks on reaching their so-called maximum, that is, Shs. 150/- per mensem, should be allowed to sit for the Asian Clerical Examination, and on qualifying for same, be allowed for transfer or absorption into the Asian terms with full privileges obtaining thereto.

I have a candid hope that the gentlemen representing Africans interests in the Legislative Council will doubtless take up the matter with the Government.

Yours etc.,
"BACK 'EM UP".

Machakos,
June 12, 1935.

EUROPEANS

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

Sir,—According to the Nairobi Municipal Authorities, we South Africans are not Europeans. I take it that only persons born in Europe are Europeans. In that case persons born in England, Scotland, Ireland, America, Australia, New Zealand, etc., are also non-Europeans.

However the case may be, I am sure all South Africans are grateful to the Town Clerk for this timely information, which will now save them a call on the Revenue Officer before the 30th of this month. All they have to do now is call on the District Commissioner and tender their 12/- but tax!

Yours etc.,
"ENLIGHTENED
SOUTH AFRICAN."

Nairobi,
June 11, 1935.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

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

Sir,—It would be a great assistance if you will very kindly publish the attached in your esteemed paper, and thus contribute your share in raising the funds for the Quetta earthquake sufferers.

Yours etc.,
N. R. NAGPAL,
Hon. Secretary,
Quetta Relief Fund
Sub-Committee.

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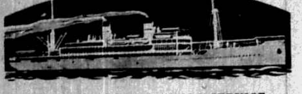

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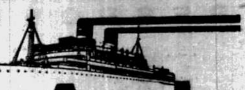

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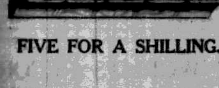

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ADVERTISING

(By A. H. Spencer Palmer Life Member British Chess Federation, P.O. Box 76, Nairobi).

Letters relating to this column should be marked CHESS and posted direct to him.

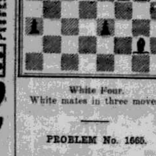
PROBLEM No. 1663.

By E. Brunner.
Black Seven.

White Eight.
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 1664.

By Godfrey Heathcote.
Black Seven.



White Four.
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 1665.

Ending by A. Selesnieff.
Black Three.

White Three.
White to play and draw.

SOLUTIONS.

Keymoves:—No. 1658, 1. B-b3. No. 1659, 1. R-h2.

Problem No. 1656, Keeble, Key, 1. P-g3.

If 1...Kt x P ch; 2. Kt x Kt mate.

If 1...Kt-e3 ch, or Kt-a3; 2. Kt-e3 mate.

The sole interest in this is to find the right waiting-move for a key. Owing to the symmetrical arrangement it seems that 1. P-e3 would work just as well as the key until it is noticed that Black can defeat it by 1...Kt-a3. The White Pawn on e3 prevents the White Knight going there to mate.

Problem No. 1657, Meyer, Key, 1. B-h8.

If 1...K-a7; 2. Q-a1, K-b7 (must); 3. Q-g7 mate.

If 1...K-c7; 2. Q-e2 ch. if K-b7; 3. Q-h7 mate. If 2...K elsewhere; 3. Q-e6 mate.

This is a diagonal setting of Healey's famous "Bristol" problem in which a Rook moved along to the end of a rank, making way for the Queen to follow it up and mate from the end square but one. Here the Bishop does a similar manoeuvre, going to a perfectly useless square at the top of the diagonal to make way for the Queen to mate at g7. The difficulty is to realise that the Bishop has to be entirely dispensed with, e5 looks such a good square for him. The good "try" 1. Q-a1, with B-h8 as the second move, works perfectly if Black plays 1...K-a7, but is defeated by 1...K-c7.

G. Fletcher says:—"This gave me a good deal of amusement in trying to get rid of the Bishop until I found the Key-square."

Solutions to both problems received from G. Fletcher and G. Tanner.

"INTERNATIONAL" MATCH

The annual match between teams of eight European and Indian Chess players for the Lever Silver Rook will take place next week, on Saturday, 22nd June, at 2.45 p.m. in the K.U.R. and H. Indian Institute in Eastern Road. The Europeans are the present holders.

THE MOSCOW TOURNAMENT

To show the enthusiasm raised by the tournament, says the "British Chess Magazine", it may be mentioned that there was a daily attendance of about 4,000 spectators; that 30,000 entrance-tickets were sold before play began; and that excursions were run from the big Russian towns to Moscow in connection with the congress. A daily official bulletin was published, with games annotated by Russian masters not taking part in the contest, who were also engaged in explaining the games on demonstration-boards, giving simultaneous exhibitions, and generally working for chess propaganda. Their activities were of course exercised in another room from that where play proceeded, spectators not being allowed to incommode the players by their presence.

Another good feature was the playing of rounds on four successive days only, followed by a day for adjourned games and a day of rest. This must have meant a great deal to the older competitors, to whom in particular the strain of unbroken play, as in so many great tournaments of the past, would have been unduly severe.

The tournament was played in the Fine Arts Museum, a white marble building forming part of the Kremlin in Moscow.

The tournament which it was hoped to hold at Leningrad after the Moscow event fell through, the foreign players not being able to stay on, though Dr. Lasker is reported to have announced his intention of making a sojourn in Russia. In fact, he is stated to have been offered a good post there, in addition to the chess editorship of the "Izvestia".

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Played in the Zandvoort tournament.

White. Lillienthal.	Black. Hamming.
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-Q B4	P-K3
3. Kt-QB3	P x P
4. P-K4	P-Q B4
5. P-Q5	P-Q R3
6. P-Q R4	Kt-K B3
7. B x P	P-K4
8. P-B4	B-Q3
9. Kt-B3	Q Kt-Q2
10. Castles	Castles.
11. P-B5	Q-B2
12. B-K Kt5	Kt-Kt3
13. B x Kt	Kt x B
14. Kt-K Kt5!	P-R3
15. Q-R5	R-K1
16. B x P!	Resigns.

MR. CAMPBELL BLACK

Planning Attacks on Aviation Records

Mr. Tom Campbell Black, who is planning further attacks on aviation records for Great Britain, has ordered a new and improved Comet from the De Havilland Company.

The Comet is expected to be ready at the end of the summer, and will embody a number of refinements and modifications gained from experience in earlier types of the same machine.

It will have a cruising speed of 220 m.p.h. at 10,000 ft. and a range of 2,750 to 3,000 miles.

Two of the three original Comets have been purchased by foreign Governments, who intend to enter the South Atlantic air route with these machines, which can carry quantities of mail and freight at over 200 m.p.h.

It is to safeguard the prestige of Britain in this particular sphere of aviation that Mr. Black has placed the order for the new Comet.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service, Children's Church, Kabete Road.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer followed by Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
S. H. Wingfield-Digby.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Children's Service and Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: Brigadier Bigwood.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's, Nairobi.
SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D., O.B.E.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. H. Duncan, B.D.

Kiambu
SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
10.30 a.m.—Scottish Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. H. Duncan, B.D.

Kikuyu
SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
9.00 a.m.—Morning Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D., O.B.E.

St. Cuthbert's, Limuru
SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
3.00 p.m.—Scottish Service.
Preacher: Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.D., O.B.E.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY.

TRINITY SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
8.00 a.m.—All Saints', Limuru, Holy Communion.
8.00 a.m.—Kiambu, Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Ruiru, Matins and Holy Communion.
SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
(1st Sunday after Trinity).
3.00 p.m. — St. Cuthbert's, Limuru, Evensong.
S. H. Wingfield Digby, Chaplain.

NAKURU AND NYANZA CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
10.30 a.m.—Kaptembwa, Sotik.
3.00 p.m.—Dr. Dixon's, Kericho.
SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
7.00 a.m.—Nakuru.
10.30 a.m.—Molo.
10.30 a.m.—Naivasha.
MONDAY, JUNE 24.
7.30 a.m.—Kwereso, Molo.
W. P. Low.

NYANZA CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
11.00 a.m.—Kitere.
6.45 p.m.—Kisii.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Family Church, Nairobi.
Feast of The Holy Trinity.
Masses at 7.15 and 8.30 a.m.
Mass on Week-days at 6.45 a.m.

NZOIA PROVINCE CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
11.00 a.m.—Kitale.
3.00 p.m.—E. Cheranganі.
6.15 p.m.—Elgon.
SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
6.30 p.m.—Eldoret.

THE SALVATION ARMY

Assembly Hall, Government Road.
SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
10.15 a.m.—Sunday School.
5.00 p.m.—Service will be conducted by Staff Captain and Mrs. Penn.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.
6.00 p.m.—A special variety programme will be given by the young people of the Sunday School.

A public exposition from the Holy Scriptures is given every Sunday morning from 11 to 12 o'clock in the Memorial Hall by Dr. Burkitt.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.
11.00 a.m.—Makuyu.
6.30 p.m.—Thika.
SUNDAY, JUNE 23.
8.00 and 11.00 a.m.—Thika.
A. B. Gordon, Chaplain.

BRITISH ISRAEL NOTES

Question:—"I am told British-Israelites deny that they are Jews—then what are they?"

Answer:—They are just what they profess to be—Israelites. After Solomon's death the twelve tribes—as the questioner probably knows—were divided into two Kingdoms. Solomon forsook Jehovah for other gods and the Divine decree went forth that "the kingdom" was to be rent out of the hand of his son Rehoboam, that it—"the kingdom, even ten tribes"—was to be given to Jeroboam, but that one tribe, (the 11th Benjamin) was to remain with Rehoboam "that David my servant may have a light alway before me in Jerusalem." David, be it remembered, had been promised (2 Samuel 7.16) that his throne would be established for ever, therefore, Rehoboam had to succeed to that throne over the house of Judah and to it the Benjamites were added. (1 Kings 11.26-40).

In accordance with this decree "the kingdom, even ten tribes" was established in Northern Palestine with Samaria as its capital; and in Southern Palestine two tribes remained under the rule of David's throne in Jerusalem. The two divisions have never re-united from that day to this. Palm 114.12 puts it tersely, thus—"Judah is my sanctuary and Israel my dominion."

The first mention of the term Jew (Hebrew-"Yehudim") is in 2 Kings 16.6, nearly *three centuries after* the rending of the kingdom, from Rehoboam, and not long before the fall of Samaria when the final contingent of "the kingdom, even ten tribes" was carried away into captivity to the territories south-west of the Caspian Sea.

It is from the Israelites of "the kingdom" headed by the tribe of Ephraim that the Celto-Anglo-Saxon peoples are descended, not from the Yehudim of the House of Judah. From these Yehudim the Benjamites separated, when Jerusalem was rased to the ground by the soldiery of Titus in AD. 70, and eventually joined up with the ten tribes and a contingent of Judah to constitute the full kingdom.

The Prayer Meeting to-day will be held in the British Israel Room in Hardinge Street at 12 noon. All who care to come will be welcome.

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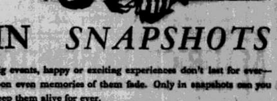

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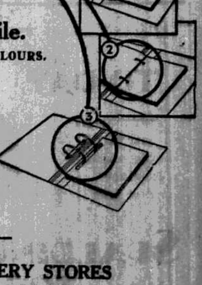

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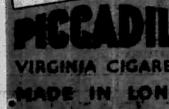

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13 x 2	IRON GREY (G. Nicoll)	8 11	2
7	BUNKER (F. Lane)	7 9	2
8	SHORT RUN (T. Weston)	7 8	5 x 2
8	FILLIP (M. Reary)	7 11	5 x 2
10	ADEPT (R. Dick)	9 0	3
10	ARMOUR BRIGHT (R. Jones)	8 7	3
10	HOPLITE (——)	8 8	3
14	HEAVY WEIGHT (H. Jelliss)	8 7	9 x 2
16	DISARMAMENT (H. Wragg)	9 0	5
16	KNIGHT OF MONASTER (A. Richardson)	7 6	5

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ROYAL HUNT CUP, run June 19th, 7 furlongs 155 yards, CALL OVER—VICTORIA CLUB, LONDON 12th:—11 Dignitary; 14 Lawmaker, Flamenco, Wychwood Abbot; 20 Shining Tor, Bondsman; 25 Galvani; 28 Badruddin; 40 Gallas. Others Market Prices.
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WOKINGHAM STAKES, run June 21st, 6 furlongs.
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CRICKET MATCH AT KISUMU

Dhawant Singh Shield Encounter

SONGHOR'S INNINGS VICTORY

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Songhor, June 10.

Songhor visited Kisumu on Sunday last and a Dhawant Singh Shield match against the Goans resulted in a win for the visitors by an innings and 89 runs.

The scores were:

SONGHOR.

E. Mayers, c De Mello, b Dias	10
Danaie, b Dias	2
Cairns, b Raymond	34
Reyburn, b Raymond	11
A. Mayers, c Gomes, b Dias	19
MacDermot, b Gomes	19
Petter, run out	56
Clowes, run out	1
Willis, not out	66
Extras	21
Total (for 7 wkts. decl.)	180

GOANS.

Menezes, b Cairns	0
De Mello, b Cairns	10
Frank, c Cairn, b A. Mayers	18
Kholi, c and b Cairns	10
Gomes, c A. Mayers, b Cairns	2
Raymond, c Pritchard, b A. Mayers	11
Pereira, b Cairns	2
Pandya, c Cairns, b A. Mayers	4
Menezes, b Cairns	0
Dias, not out	0
Layde, st Dansie, b Cairns	1
Extras	2
Total	60

(2nd Innings).

Dias, st Dansie, b Cairns	0
Layde, c and b A. Mayers	10
De Mello, b Cairns	6
Frank, not out	4
Gomes, b Cairns	1
Raymond, st Dansie, b A. Mayers	2
Kholi, b A. Mayers	1
Menezes, c Clowes, b A. Mayers	5
Pereira, c Willis, b A. Mayers	0
Menezes, b Cairns	4
Pandya, b A. Mayers	4
Extras	4
Total	31

SPORTS DIARY

June 15 and 16:
Prince of Wales, Bowl, Kiambu G.C.

June 16:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Hewson's Store, at 9 a.m.
Molo Hunt Meet, Mr. A. Ryan's at 8.30 a.m.
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet.

June 21—23:
Ladies' Open Tournament, Kiambu G.C.

June 22—24:
Trans Nzoia Golf Championship, Kitale.

June 23:
Molo Hunt Meet, Mr. Pell-Smith's Wheat Store, at 8.30 a.m.

June 26:
Entries close at noon for the Mixed Doubles Lawn Tennis League for the Tremm Cup. Entries to Hon. Secretary, K. L. T. A., Box 196, Nairobi.

June 30:
John Stanning Cup, Nakuru G.C.
Molo Hunt Meet, Simla Swamp at 8.30 a.m.

July 6:
Nairobi July Race Meeting

July 7:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Brackenhurst Hotel, at 9 a.m.

July 12—15:
Amateur Golf Championship, Nakuru G.C.

July 21:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Hewson's Store, at 9 a.m.

August 4:
Naivasha Yacht Club, Erroll Cup Race.
Nyanza Province Golf Championship, Koru.

August 5:
Naivasha Yacht Club's Regatta

August 3 and 5:
Nairobi August Race Meeting.

September 6:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Gymkhana fixture, Mrs. Hall's Paddock, Limuru, at 2 p.m.

September 15:
Naivasha Yacht Club, Cruising

September 20—22:
Plateau Golf Championship, Eldoret.

September 28:
Molo Hunt Point to Point Races.

(Continued in next column.)

October 4 and 5:
Nairobi October Race Meeting.

November 16, 17 and 23:
Mixed Open Golf Foursomes, Railway G.C.

December 6 to 8:
Ladies' Open Golf Championship, Muthaiga G.C.

December 7:
Kenya Amateur Boxing Championship.

MUTHAIGA GOLF CLUB NOTES

The Match at Gilgil

ENTRIES FOR THE CAPTAIN'S PRIZE

("Cleek.")

The June Morrison Mug played for at the beginning of the month was won by R. Hudson with a net 69. J. Wheeler was runner-up with a net 70.

The May Bogey Spoon, cancelled last month owing to rain, was played for on Sunday morning, the 2nd inst. T. L. Pringle and W. Fletcher tied for first place with 4 down to bogey.

The June Ladies' Spoon was won by Miss H. M. Gilbert, who finished square with bogey. Mrs. Lowis was runner-up with one down.

The following are the results of our match against Gilgil played last Sunday at Gilgil, Gilgil mentioned first.

K. P. Balfour beat R. D. England, 5 down.

A. K. Gibson lost to J. England, 3/1.

H. W. Isaac lost to N. V. Christie, 3/1.

G. B. Grimwood beat C. P. Hirst, 3/2.

C. H. Ferguson lost to M. Culham, 2 down.

A. L. Gibson lost to C. A. Hooper, 4/3.

J. Hunter beat J. E. Higginson, 4/2.

R. Hall beat H. R. Hirst, 6/5.

Afternoon-Fourball

K. P. Balfour and A. K. Gibson lost to R. D. England and J. England, 3/2.

H. W. Isaac and G. B. Grimwood beat N. V. Christie and C. P. Hirst, 2/1.

C. H. Ferguson and A. L. Gibson beat C. A. Hooper and M. Culham, 4/3.

J. Hunter and R. Hall beat J. E. Higginson and H. R. Hirst, 3/2.

A match was played by our ladies against the Gilgil ladies the same day, the results are given under, Gilgil ladies first.

Singles

Mrs. H. A. Turner lost to Mrs. G. R. Sandford, 1 down.

Miss E. Ray beat Mrs. Lowis, 5/4.

Miss J. Henderson beat Mrs. F. K. Wilson, 2/1.

Miss Z. Goodwin lost to Mrs. England, 1 down.

Mrs. J. Hunter halved with Mrs. Higginson.

Mrs. D. H. Mobsely lost to Mrs. G. Kinnear 1 down.

Afternoon-Foursomes

Mrs. Turner and Miss Ray beat Mrs. Sandford and Mrs. Lowis, 4/2.

Miss Henderson and Miss Goodwyn beat Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. England, 4/3.

Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Mobsely beat Mrs. Higginson and Mrs. Kinnear, 4/3.

Nine hole: H. Williams, full-back; S. Ellis, Lewis Jones, Cooper and E. J. Gledhill, three-quarters; R. J. Milligan and M. Bell, half-backs; R. E. T. Hobbs, Lt. Sinton, J. Wessels, G. Finch, Poppleton, J. Edwards, D. Cowon and I. Swear, forwards. Reserves B. Finch, G. Gamble and H. N. Blanchford.

TENNIS

To-day at 4.30 p.m. Start of Gymkhana Tournament.

To-morrow—Gymkhana Tournament at 2.15 p.m.

On Sunday—Gymkhana Tournament, at 9.30 a.m.

CRICKET:

To-morrow 1st Test — England vs. South Africa, at Nottingham.

HUNTING

On Sunday—Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Hewsons Store, at 9 a.m.

Molo Hunt's Meet, Mr. R. Ryan's, at 8.30 a.m.

GOLF:

To-morrow — Prince of Wales Bowl, Kiambu, at 2.15 p.m.

On Sunday—Prince of Wales' Bowl, Kiambu, at 9.15 a.m.

"Johnnie Walker" Cup, Kitale G.C.

WEEK-END EVENTS

Up-country Rugby Team on Tour

To-morrow's Soccer Encounter

RAILWAY AND Y.M.C.A. MEET AGAIN

To-morrow's Dobbie league games between Railway and Y.M.C.A. is an important one, particularly from the point of view of the Railway. If they are to remain in the running for championship honours then they must needs win, but a reverse will put them practically out of the running.

When the teams met just over a fortnight ago on the Commercials ground the home team ran the Railway to a draw, a fair result of the run of the game. The Railway showed the better combination. Y.M.C.A. are slow starters but they shape up well although they have never really fulfilled the promise they showed at the beginning of the season. Railway will be out to take full points and with ground advantage they should succeed, but they must not take the opposition too lightly, although that is a fault which the Railway team rarely commit.

In keeping with the rest of the games to date to-day's encounter should be well worth watching Both teams can play clever football.

The week-end will see a visit from the Eldoret Rugby Club. To-morrow afternoon they play a Nairobi side at Parklands, while on Sunday they meet Ruiru at Muthaiga. In actuality the Eldoret team will consist of players drawn from Kakamega, Kericho and Eldoret, so that it can well be described as an "Up-country Team" on tour. Both games should be well worth watching.

While this afternoon will see the start of the Gymkhana tennis tournament it will not be until to-morrow that it will get really under way. There is a very big entry.

The following are the principal sporting events over the week-end the home team appearing first in each instance:

ASSOCIATION:

To-day—Muthaiga vs. Gymkhana, at 5 p.m.

To-morrow — Railway vs. Y.M.C.A. (Dobbie), at 4.45 p.m.

Gymkhana: Sutton; B. H. Keatinge and Fraser; Farquharson, Terry and Wood; Tannahill, Gordon, W. F. Allen, Gaillard and Astley.

Muthaiga: Johnson; Brookes and Fisher; Suffield, Wise and Pegrim; Ellis, Tate, Bell, Noon and Rinaldi.

RUGBY:

To-morrow—Nairobi vs. Eldoret at Parklands, at 4.45 p.m.

On Sunday—Ruiru vs. Eldoret, at Muthaiga, 4.45 p.m.

Nairobi: H. Williams, full-back; S. Ellis, Lewis Jones, Cooper and E. J. Gledhill, three-quarters; R. J. Milligan and M. Bell, half-backs; R. E. T. Hobbs, Lt. Sinton, J. Wessels, G. Finch, Poppleton, J. Edwards, D. Cowon and I. Swear, forwards. Reserves B. Finch, G. Gamble and H. N. Blanchford.

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On Sunday—Prince of Wales' Bowl, Kiambu, at 9.15 a.m.

"Johnnie Walker" Cup, Kitale G.C.

Kenya Amateur Golf Title

Condition of the Nakuru Course

Inspected by K.G.U. Officials and Approved

On Wednesday last, the President, Captain A. K. Gibson, Mr. Tannahill, past President, and Mr. L. Gilbert, Hon. Secretary of the Union, inspected the Nakuru golf course in connection with the Nakuru Club officials. Doubts had been expressed as to whether the Nakuru Club course would be ready for the Championship on the 12th of next month.

After inspecting the eighteen holes, it was unanimously agreed that not only will the course be ready, but that it should be in really good condition.

The course is situated above the town, on the slopes of Menengai, and has been so arranged that no undue climbing is called for. The view from the course, and from the most excellent Club House, is exceptionally beautiful. The course has been very well laid out, and includes some really good golfing holes.

The Nakuru Club are to be congratulated on their achievement, and particular mention should be made of their Hon. Greenkeeper, Mr. Gray, who has put in so much hard work, and obtained excellent results. The Club deserve a record entry, and intending competitors can be assured that they will be very agreeably surprised at the excellence of the Colony's newest eighteen hole course.

Other local sports news will be found on page eight of this issue

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin Win Mixed Foursomes

The Mixed Foursomes Stroke competition, which was played on the 9th instant resulted in a win for Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Martin with a nett score of 82. Mrs. Pitt and Mr. R. E. Anderson were the runners-up with 84.

Will Lady members please note that the Bogey competition scheduled for July 6, has been put forward to July 13.

On the 16th instant the Nairobi Ladies play the Muthaiga Ladies, on the Nairobi course.

The team for this match is as follows:—

Miss M. Leonard, Miss J. Leonard, Mrs. Tannahill, Mrs. Neil Stewart, Mrs. Ley, Mrs. Figgis, Mrs. Sweatman, Mrs. Davidson, (Captain) Mrs. Kettles-Roy, and Mrs. Macgregor. Reserves: Mrs. Gourly and Miss S. Mackinnon.

Teams for the following matches have been arranged by the Ladies' Committee:

20th June, against the Limuru Ladies at Limuru.

3rd July, against the Kiambu Ladies at Nairobi.

6th July, against the Nakuru Ladies at Nairobi.

The team selected to compete for the "Prince of Wales" Bowl is as follows:—First pair: Messrs. A. Holden and Neil Stewart; second pair: Messrs. R. Forrest and A. E. Keatinge. Reserve: R. R. Boyd.

The Men's Annual Foursomes competition is now reduced to four couples Messrs. Holden and Pilling are matched against Messrs. Nefitt and Butler, and Messrs. Forrest and A. B. Tannahill are to try conclusions against Messrs. L. Gilbert and E. J. Mulligan.

Members are again reminded of the annual match President v. Captain which is to be played on the 30th instant. All playing members are urged to make a special effort to participate in this popular match which is to be followed by the equally popular club lunch.

Read, Mark, Learn and Inwardly Digest

be discerning—drink the Whisky of QUALITY by always insisting on "CRAWFORD'S and Soda, please."

CRAWFORD'S LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY

"SPECIAL RESERVE"

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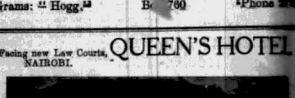
Facing new Law Courts, NAIROBI. QUEEN'S HOTEL



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A first class Hotel with the best cuisine obtainable. The bedrooms are large and cool, and suites with private bathroom, verandah, etc., are available. The inclusive tariff, which includes morning and afternoon tea, is from Shs. 12/50 daily and Shs. [illegible] weekly. Box 949, 'Phone 2715.

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MANCHESTER CUP, 1½ miles, run TO-DAY.
Official Starters, Jockeys and Overnight London Betting by Cable.
DURBAN'S £6,000 HANDICAP, 1½ miles, run July [illegible]
ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

27 WORLD'S RECORDS

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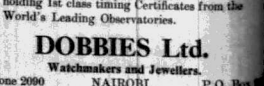
PRECISION WRISTWATCHES.



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THE SHOW BALL

NEW STANLEY HOTEL FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 5th.

DOUBLE TICKETS Shs. 15/.

UNIQUE LIGHTING EFFECTS; AMUSING DIVERSION.

Fish-Trapping on the E. A. Coast

AN IMPORTANT AFRICAN INDUSTRY

Toil Among Coral-Floored Lagoons

Off to the Fishing Ground

Wresting a Precarious Livelihood

AGE-OLD CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

By Murray Blake

A PATIENCE which often goes unrewarded is the attribute of true fishermen the world over. Seldom, however, is it accompanied by a philosophy which laughs gaily at prolonged non-success. But the native fishermen who wrest a precarious livelihood from the coral-floored lagoons of the East African coast find solace in humour when [illegible] Lady Luck frowns upon them. Their fatalism will never know of despondency.

Fishing, in general, is regarded as an idle and pleasant occupation, but of these natives the craft demands a strenuous round of toil under a scorching tropical sun. For long periods fish are scarce and catches low. But there are times when the tide, foaming in over the barrier reefs, brings teeming shoals of plenty.

To the idle onlooker on the beach the activities of these fishermen seem aimless and without reason. The long, dug-out canoes, going forth on the ebb tide, appear to move in a purposeless manner from one spot to another on the broad surface of the lagoon, the dim figures of their crews engaged in the performance of some mysterious ritual. A vague curiosity may be aroused in the observer when the canoes return to the beach half filled with flapping fish, but he seldom pauses to enquire into the means of capture. Should he do so, however, a truly remarkable system, involving age-old custom and tradition, is revealed.

Design of Traps

While hook and line are employed in idle moments when fish are plentiful, these natives rely chiefly on their peculiarly designed traps for subsistence. In shape and construction the traps have remained unchanged since the days before European occupation of the territory.

At first glance their workmanship seems crude, but closer inspection discloses a cunningness of design which ensures the maximum of strength and durability. The framework of a trap is made up of pliable sticks cut when green and bent to the required outline. Over the frame is stretched a mesh ingeniously contrived from fibrous strips of the leaf of the coconut palm, the whole being securely bound together with fibre from the bark of the same tree.

It is to some uncanny knowledge of fish mentality that the entrance to the trap owes its construction. Arranged in the form of a cone sloping downwards into the trap, it affords easy admittance but renders escape almost impossible. It is not on the building of the trap alone, however, that success depends. A strange familiarity with the habits of fish, coupled with certain highly developed instincts, is essential. The white man who wishes to satisfy his curiosity and indulge in an entertaining experience can arrange to go as passenger in one of the canoes.

The First Steps

The tide is on the ebb. The breakers hammer with a ceaseless roar on the coral reef a mile out. Between it and the glaring white beach lies a placid lagoon. Through the translucent water its bottom of sponge-like coral is clearly visible, broken by deep, mysterious holes. Miniature submarine forests of weed, moved by unseen currents, cause a flickering of shadows in the depths.

The Fisherman's Canoe.

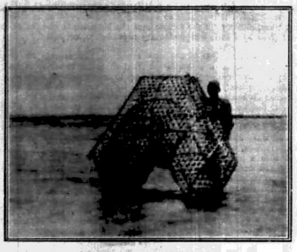
While their passenger-to-be waits impatiently, the two owners of the canoe are busily engaged in a preliminary task. Using broken fragments of coconut shell as implements, they scrape from the ledges exposed by the falling tide a species of seaweed crawling with a minute form of marine life. They work with meticulous care, selecting only those patches of weed which pass close scrutiny. This weed, they explain, is to be used as bait for their traps, though the onlooker sees merely a leathery, unpalatable mass.

Having thrown the seaweed into the bottom of the canoe, the fishermen, standing upright in either end, propel the unstable craft out on to the lagoon with long punting poles. The passenger gripping a rough thwart to maintain his sitting posture without upsetting the canoe, marvels at the ease with which the standing figures retain their balance. Sometimes the end of a pole slips on the coral, but the swinging unison of the strokes is never broken. A glance overside reveals the shadowy bottom. Rainbow-hued fish, distorted into monstrous shapes, dart from cover at the canoe's approach. Slowly the beach recedes into the heat haze astern while the roar of the breakers on the reef beats with increasing loudness on the ears.

The Diver

Following a signal from the man in the bow the canoe is brought to a stop. A large lump of coral, attached to one end of a length of plaited fibre secured to the gunwale, is dumped overboard and acts as a very efficient anchor. For a second the native in the stern peers down into the water, then, divesting himself of his scanty clothes, dives cleanly to the bottom.

The passenger, watching the descent of that brown body, is temporarily at a loss to discern the diver's objective. Close observation, however, brings into gradual focus the dim outlines of a fish trap half obscured by waving seaweed. There is no buoy on the surface to mark its position, though perchance a tall palm tree on the distant beach, when brought into line with some distinctive ledge of the coral reef, serves as its guiding mark.



Trap for Sinking in Lagoon.

Calmly, unhurriedly, the diver swims towards the trap. Then, lying on his stomach on the bottom, he peers through the mesh with a leisurely scrutiny as though merely contemplating the contents of a shop window. With a kick he rises to the surface, and the grin which breaks out on his face as his head emerges is a sure indication that the trap has tenants. He floats lazily for the length of time required by his companion to disrobe and join him in the water. Together, like a couple of porpoises, they dive down to the trap, a cloud of milky bubbles for a moment obscuring their activities. Then, seizing the trap, the fishermen heave it laboriously to the surface. This is a task requiring great strength of lung and muscle, for the trap is heavily weighted with chunks of coral.

"Samaki!" (fish) they cry delightedly as they hoist their burden into the canoe and follow it with their gleaming bodies.

The moment of realisation has now come, and the passenger leans forward with keen interest. What does the trap contain? An octopus, perhaps, or half a dozen mullet. A sharp rattling noise, accompanied by the flash of a green, scaly body denotes the capture of a giant crayfish which displays its anger by snapping its claws defiantly. Again, the fierce light may fall on the flapping forms of strange tropical fish having vivid but poisonous colourings.

Catch Examined

Much care is exercised in examining the contents of the trap before extracting the catch, for these waters are the habitat of vicious fish possessing teeth which are capable of inflicting poisonous wounds. Others are endowed by nature with razor-sharp fins and are treated with the respect they deserve. But the fishermen, the passenger observes, have a simple means of avoiding direct contact with these unpleasant monsters. The dangerous fish are seized between two sticks and promptly thrown back into the lagoon. The octopus, whose flesh is much prized as bait, is fearlessly grabbed with the naked hand and turned inside out!

The trap is quickly emptied, and, primed with fresh bait, is lowered to its resting place on the floor of the lagoon. The canoe moves off, the man in the bow intent on locating the next in the chain of traps.

It is not always, however, that the investigating diver returns to the surface with a telltale grin. A brief shake of the head, as he emerges, is an eloquent indication that the trap is empty. Seizing a double handful of the seaweed in the canoe, he dives again. Then, lying on his stomach on the bottom as before, he thrusts the bait into the trap, repeating the operation until sufficient is inserted.

With the incoming tide, their round of inspection over, the fishermen pole the canoe slowly back to the beach. They are chattily inclined, childishly eager to satisfy their passenger's curiosity regarding other aspects of their craft.

The owners of each canoe have as many as six traps, all cunningly distributed at points where the lagoon bottom affords the best natural feeding. There are no arbitrary rules to govern the selection of these points, however, as the fish constantly change their feeding grounds. Ceaseless observation and an intimate knowledge of the lagoon floor are the chief factors which contribute to success.

Large Type of Trap.

Dangers of the Deep

The fishermen share a common dread of the giant octopus which lurks in deep holes in the coral. In days gone by unwary divers have been seized, never to appear again. It is a case of human tragedy having contributed to human knowledge, for the recognised haunts of these fearsome monsters are well known and studiously avoided.

Strange as it may seem, the fishermen are not greatly menaced by sharks. The protective coral reefs, stretching for miles in unbroken lines, seldom allow of a passage of entry for fish as large as these.

Another Type of Trap

In addition to their sunken traps the natives employ others which resemble nothing so much as jumbles of driftwood flung into rows by the tide. These traps, which are permanent fixtures, usually belong to families, being handed down from father to son in successive generations. Although, by reason of their size, they require considerable upkeep in the way of repairs, they sometimes yield large catches. Simplicity is the keynote of their construction.

A long line of stakes, starting from the beach, is driven into the sand, their ends being allowed to protrude some feet above high water level. The apertures between the stakes are filled in with brushwood. At the end of the line terminating in comparatively deep water, a circular enclosure is constructed of the same materials. A small opening is provided in the walls of the enclosure on either side of the point where the straight line of stakes joins it. At high tide the fish, striking the long barrier, gradually work their way towards the enclosure seeking escape. Encountering the narrow entrance, they swim in, and, when the tide begins to ebb, are unable to get out.

Many strange captures are made in these large traps, including the fierce tiger fish and the barracouta.

The Canoes

At certain seasons of the year the fishermen haul their canoes up on to the beach, and, turning them upside down, cover them with firewood. Setting alight to this, they carefully char the undersides of the dug-outs to rid them of a species of marine worm which bores into the tough wood. Many of these canoes, each of which is constructed of a solid log hollowed out by fire and crude implements, are a century old. Regarded as family property, they are handed down from generation to generation.

When fish are plentiful these happy-go-lucky fishermen display keen business instincts. On the return of their canoes to the beach after an examination of the traps, they are met by a native buyer from the nearest market. Endless haggling takes place over the disposal of any surplus fish not required for consumption by the fishermen's families. Keen bargaining extends to the selling of even the smallest of fish worth the fraction of a penny.

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Complete Satisfaction

TOPICS FOR WOMEN :

CUTEX—
THE SECRET OF
LOVELY NAILS

FASHIONABLE women have long realized the charm of delicately tinted nails. That is why wherever smart women congregate you can be sure they are wearing one of the beautiful Cutex shades.

It takes only a few minutes to apply Cutex, and it wears far longer than inferior polishes... without peeling, chipping or cracking! Its colourful lustre lasts for days!

To remove old polish, always use Cutex Oily Polish Remover. It contains no acetone. It does contain a special oil which helps prevent dry cuticle and brittle nails. Avoid the harsh drying effect of acetone-type removers.

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Modern Vapour Treatment for Catarrh and Colds in the Head

Vapours Alone Reach the Air-Passages Direct To Check Infection by Cold Germs.

Now You Can Get Them, Without Expensive Vapour-Lamps, by a Simple and Effective Home Method.

Most cold troubles are caused by germs that are breathed in. The quickest way to attack these germs is by means of medicated vapours that can also be breathed in.

These vapours can now be easily and cheaply obtained right in your home from Vicks VapoRub, the modern vaporising ointment. For colds in the head or nasal catarrh, just melt a little in a spoon or tin cup and inhale. Also put a little in each nostril and snuff well back.

While this treatment is not claimed to be a "certain cure" for chronic cases of long standing, it does clear the air-passages, ease the difficult breathing and enable you to sleep in comfort. And in most cases, this blessed relief is permanent.

For Other Cold Troubles

Vicks is equally effective for deep chest colds, coughs, sore throats or bronchitis. In these cases, it is best to rub it on the throat and chest at bedtime. It is then the body-heat that releases the vapours. Most cold troubles are broken up by morning. Mothers especially appreciate this treatment for children's colds because there is no dosing to upset the little stomachs.

VICKS VAPORUB
For All Cold Troubles

A. H. WARDLE & Co., Ltd., NAIROBI.

"Everyone remarks, 'What a *pretty* baby'"

"WHAT they really mean is *healthy* baby. All babies are attractive but a healthy, robust child like ours always invites admiration. Most women—even mothers—don't realize that careful feeding is what gives Baby that happy, carefree expression.

"WHEN our youngster was three months old—that critical period when *everything* depends on the right food for weaning—the doctor told me to feed him Quaker Oats gruel. He said it would help build bones and muscle—enrich the blood—that it would give Baby a real start in life.

"IT CERTAINLY has done that—and Baby loved it from the start. He's beginning to walk now and, my, such strength in those little legs. I feed him Quaker Oats porridge now—he never seems to get enough of it. Yes, he *is* a pretty baby but first a *healthy* baby, thanks to Quaker Oats."

Quaker Oats is the ideal food for every stage of life from babyhood to old age. Everyone likes its delicious flavour. And everyone will benefit by its health-building properties. Economical. Easy to serve—cooks in 2½ minutes.

LOOK FOR THE QUAKER FIGURE FOR GENUINE
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SAFETY LAST!

New Use for Buttons

SINCE many dresses are now made with high necklines, it follows that fastenings are necessary. No longer is it possible to slip a little frock over the head, give it a shake and a pat, and feel dressed. Things are more complicated these days. There are fastenings of numerous small buttons down the backs of frocks, others of buttons in front, some of buttons at the side, and many kinds of lacings to say nothing of frog fastenings.

• • •

A demure little frock in Quaker grey taffetas, with collar and cuffs of white linen, fastened from throat to hem with grey pearl buttons.

• • •

An evening gown in black and gold lame had miniature buttons and tiny buttonholes at the back from the corsage top to the skirt hem. And the buttons were meant to be fastened—no question of their business being to hide snap fasteners or anything of that kind.

• • •

This is a gay season—a season of surprises, with colours in abundance, materials in a greater variety than ever before, and designers with a wealth of vivid imagination to draw upon. So we must be prepared for anything during the next few weeks when the late shows will be held.

"Frills and Fringes." Fringes are coming back into favour. A square yoke back and front of the bodice is suggested by means of narrow fringe, which also edges the sleeves and the waist bow.

Intelligent Women

NEVER EXERCISE TOO MUCH

MEDICAL men claim that relaxation is one of the finest aids to good health. This does not mean simply sitting still and doing nothing—though the busy woman finds this a useful treatment for frayed nerves.

Relaxation comes also with a change of work. Thus, the brain-worker needs some kind of hobby—or home work—in which manual effort has to be made. The manual worker on the other hand, will benefit from playing games which require a certain amount of thought or even from solving cross-word puzzles.

Change of occupation is the thing to aim at, therefore it is necessary to forget work when the working day is over and to concentrate on play—or a hobby.

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DON'T overdo exercise! The body needs a certain amount, but the amount must be regulated by individual circumstances.

The woman who, after a day's work, insists on going through several games of tennis, playing golf for some hours, or making her back ache by tending her garden too long, inevitably becomes completely exhausted, and goes to bed too tired to sleep.

And the one who, whatever happens, gets through her "daily dozen" every morning, no matter how late she may have stayed up the night before, then dashes off to work having gulped down an inadequate breakfast, is simply asking for trouble—not avoiding it.

Middle-aged women especially should regulate exercise with the utmost care. It is not clever to pretend to the elasticity of youth when the arteries are toughened and unable therefore to stand the strain of violent exercise or very strenuous games.

Miss Eileen Margaret Tate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Tate of Nairobi, whose engagement to Mr. Colin Watson Usher of Nakuru was announced last week.

Photo H. K. Binks.

NECK—OR NOTHING !

Contrasting Styles In the new Frocks

HIDING THE HOLLOWS

THE new models accepted by well-dressed women are made with high necklines. This applies to evening gowns as well as to those for day wear, although in the former case the high line is more often than not given by a little complementary cape, bolero, or jacket.

A good illustration of the idea was seen in a dance frock of pale buttercup yellow lace which, piquantly enough, was trimmed on the skirt with a finely kilted flounce of plain yellow organdie, set at the knee line and headed with an organdie ruche. The frock was fashioned rather on princess lines, without a waist belt, and with a pretty oval neckline back and front. To complete it there was a kilted cape of organdie to match the skirt flounce, an upstanding ruche at the top giving quite a high neckline. The cape tied with orange velvet ribbon—another interesting touch.

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Talking of novel notes in evening dress, one of the most unusual was worked out with sequins which outlined the seams and bordered the draped berthe on a model in misty harebell blue—linen, of all materials! But that is by the way, though these new linen materials, which are used for day frocks, evening gowns, hats, bags, gloves, shoes, and all kinds of lingerie, are among the most attractive that have been shown for many seasons.

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But we were discussing high necklines. It cannot be denied that these are much more becoming than low ones to some women. The girl whose shoulders are too thin for beauty, the woman who has hollows at the base of the throat, and she who is too plump to look her best in a low cut bodice, will be grateful for the new vogue.

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This does not mean that the low cut corsage is not seen in smart gatherings. It is greatly in evidence—but when it is low it is usually very, very low, which probably is why the designers have suggested the contrast.

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In the daytime, too, we have the up-to-the-throat neckline. Very good styles are the neat two piece frocks, the bodices of which reach well over the hips in demure basques or peplums—some pleated, some cut on the bias, some with inserted flares at the hips. The bodices fasten from throat to waist with an array of small buttons, have long sleeves, and, occasionally, a touch of frilling at the wrists.

"High Necks on New Gowns." "The high line is more often than not given by the little complementary cape, bolero or jacket." This model is developed in buttercup yellow lace, with a yellow organdi frill on the skirt and a kilted cape to match on the bodice.

A waistcoat vest of cream corded silk, made to wear with a suit of beige wool crepe, had eyelet holes worked either side of the front with beige corded ribbon threaded through them.

SERVANTS DRINK THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

BIRTHDAY TOAST IN CHAMPAGNE

The Queen celebrated her 68th birthday on May 27. There was a family luncheon party at Buckingham Palace attended by 18 members of the Royal Family, including the Prince of Wales, The Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood. Afterwards the Queen's two grand-daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, with their little cousin, Lady Mary Cambridge, arrived bringing presents writes the "Standard's' London Correspondents) Servants drank the Queen's health in champagne at lunch time.

The anniversary falling on a Sunday, the Royal salute of 21 guns was not fired in Hyde Park until noon on Monday. Hundreds of telegrams and other messages reached the Queen during the day.

In a telegram to the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Stephen Killik) replying to a message sent on behalf of the citizens of London the Queen stated: "I cannot refrain from assuring you how deeply touched I have been in these past few weeks by the demonstrations of loyalty towards the King and the Royal Family. Such a tribute of love and devotion towards those near and dear to me will for ever be treasured by me with heartfelt gratitude."

Hats, Heads and Headaches

PLANNING FOR PERSONALITY

Trimming Can Make You Look Slim—or Stocky

WHY discard your old hats? A few stitches — a crown lowered or raised, to suit your personality—a deft twist by a skilled hand—and the old hat is once again a modish and up-to-date article of attire.

It is the final touch by an experienced milliner which really counts and millinery, said the head of a Nairobi firm this week, is an art not to be learnt in a day or a year.

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Different times, different customs! Years ago apprentices served four years before they were allowed to call themselves milliners. They spent the first few weeks picking up pins or running errands and, if they were really keen, watching—always watching. Promotion meant sewing up head linings and being allowed to hold a tape measure while a milliner took the measurements. A clever apprentice might be permitted to make a hat after she had served two years, but it was, more often than not, four. Nowadays girls, after a few month's tuition, think that they know all that is to be known, and in two years regard themselves as expert milliners. This characteristic of the present day does not, by the way, apply only to millinery!

It is only recently that the process of renovating hats commenced in Nairobi. Modern adjustable steam blocks clean fur and wool felts, and your milliner does the rest at, it should be said, very moderate charges.

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Trimming Tips

In the making of new hats there is much to study, said the head of another firm. Individuality, personality, colouring and build, should all be considered. One was assured that a short, stocky customer, not knowing exactly what was best for her, asked for trimming round and round. This would obviously have the effect of accentuating her stockiness. Your diplomatic saleswoman would have to persuade her that vertical trimming lent the impression of height and was, therefore, desirable in her case. To-day, in Nairobi, felts are sometimes imported ready-made, but the majority are imported as "hoods" and modelled in the Colony. The newest trimmings, such as "feather-flowers," "feather-daggers," ears of wheat, made completely of feathers, have entirely replaced moss roses and forget-me-nots.

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Nairobi milliners now carry ample stocks of dyed leghorn straws in black and pastel shades, and the necessary flowers and ribbons for trimming them. It is worth noting, too, that up-country customers send to Nairobi very largely for hats and also for renovations.

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Attractive Career

There is much that is interesting for a girl, starting in the business of "learning a trade", preparatory to earning a living, in the art of millinery. There is greater satisfaction in this growing local trade for the average girl of intelligence than for example sitting from eight to four in front of a typewriter where her task is a more or less mechanical one, involving little or no original thought or creative work.

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Nairobi has a dual and most interesting problem waiting to be successfully solved by local milliners—the keeping abreast of Dame Fashion and the adaptation of her latest whims to the peculiar climatic conditions of Kenya. Not only has the Nairobi woman to be smartly turned out, but she has also to be protected from the sun's rays and designing a hat that combines the maximum of smartness and safety is a problem worthy of the resources of a notoriously resourceful sex.

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To paraphrase a once popular jingle, Nairobi has got the hats and got the heads and got the craftsmen—or craftswomen—too.

GETTING THE GREASE TO GO

Hints for the Housewife

GREASE marks may be removed from cloth garments, rugs and similar things by rubbing lightly with powdered French chalk, and holding a hot iron for a moment over them—do not let the iron touch the material. Remove the chalk with a piece of linen, and the mark should come away with it. If not, repeat the process.

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VELVET may be cleansed of grease marks with a little turpentine which should be dabbed lightly on, after which the material should be gently rubbed with a piece of flannel until dry. Repeat if necessary.

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IF the ink bottle is overturned on a carpet or rug, immediately cover the marked place with salt, and pour a little milk on to the salt. Leave all night if possible, then brush off the salt, and finish with clear water. If the first treatment is not successful, repeat until the stain is removed.

NEW USE FOR OLD VOLCANOS

Lava Treatment for Nairobi Complexions

A New Beauty Parlour has been opened in Sixth Avenue, next to Whiteaways, by Mrs. Jean Rees. For the past twelve months, Mrs. Rees has had her own Salon at the Fairview Hotel, but finding the position not central enough, she moved into town, where she hopes to increase her already considerable clientele.

Mrs. Rees specialises in face massage with Avocado Cream as her principal medium. This particular cream has been on the market for some time and its value has been fully proved. A pack, composed of volcanic lava with Avocado Oil as its base, is part of the treatment, and this has been examined and approved by the medical authorities.

Mrs. Rees is very highly qualified in her particular profession, and she intends later on to give a public demonstration at Fairview Hotel.

Bonny Baby

Keep him bonny in spite of all these dangers and difficulties of early years. Avoid constipation and its attendant ills with Steedman's Powders—the safe and gentle aperient which ensures healthy regularity without harmful purging. Just send for our "Hints to Mothers" booklet, invaluable in every home where there are little ones.

JOHN STEEDMAN & CO.
272 WALWORTH RD. LONDON, S.E.17

Steedman's POWDERS

That's how I relieve prickly heat

By adding three tablespoonfuls of Scrubb's Ammonia to your bath water, you can be assured of instant relief from prickly heat. Scrubb's conquers perspiration

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

IN TOWN AND OUT

A BRIDE IN BLUE

Wedded at Kitale

...Saturday June 1, at the Kitale Church, Mr. Marcus de la Hey Moore, eldest son of ... de la Hey Moore of Hoey's Bridge, at Kitale, was married to ... Mildred St. John Shelton, ... daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ... Shelton of Nairobi, writes the "East African Standard" correspondent at Kitale.

The bridegroom's father has been practising for years in the ... as a dental surgeon, and is a well-known figure locally, and so is the bridegroom himself, ... his post with Messrs. Mitchell ... and Co. brings him into contact with most of the planters and farmers in the Trans-Nzoia. He is a keen supporter of the ... Sports Club, and has put in some useful work for it during the last few years.

Miss Shelton has been with us for about a year as assistant in the Post Office, and her brother works for one of the local firms of accountants.

The bride's father and mother came up from Nairobi for the ceremony, and her sister acted as bridesmaid.

Mr. Moor was supported by his brother, who manages the family's farm, which is in the Hoey's Bridge area.

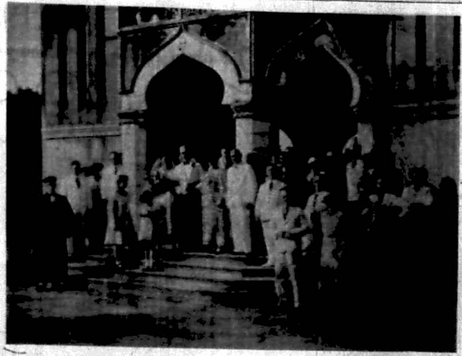
There was a large crowd in the Church, and nearly all of them went on to the reception which was held on the farm, 17 miles out of the township.

The Revd. O. H. Knight officiated and Mr. J. St. Loe Martin acted as organist. The Church was decorated with blue Potato Creeper, white Michaelmas Daisies and red Barberton Daisies.

The bride wore an Electric Blue ... dress and grey hat with bands of blue, and the bridesmaid was dressed in green figured ... with hat to match. They carried bouquets of pale pink carnations and maidenhair fern.

At the reception, after the health of the newly wed couple had been drunk with musical honours, Mr. Marcus Moore returned thanks in a brief speech.

The bride and bridegroom left in a suitably decorated car, without giving away to anyone where they intended to spend their honeymoon.



Bridal party photographed after the wedding.

Pretty Wedding in Mombasa Cathedral

A pretty wedding took place in the Cathedral, Mombasa, on Wednesday, May 29, when Miss Gertrud Clamann, eldest daughter of Judge and Mrs. Clamann of Ahreusburg, Germany, was married to Mr. Rudolf E. H. Holm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Holm, of Hamburg.

The parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Holm, who are both very well-known in Kenya came out to Mombasa to be present at their son's wedding. The Cathedral was charmingly decorated, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Damaun of Tanga.

The reception, which was largely attended was held at the residence of Mr. C. Brueggemann, the local manager of Messrs. Hansing & Co. A quiet wedding dinner was the crowning event of a series of social functions, after which the happy couple left for their honeymoon up-country. Mr. Holm is taking over the managership of Messrs. Hansing & Co. in Kampala.

The Queen In Diamonds and Pearls

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT GUILDHALL BALL

FOR the first time for nearly 100 years (writes the "East African Standard's" London Correspondent) the reigning Sovereign of Britain attended an evening function in the Guildhall of the City of London on Wednesday. It was the Jubilee Ball given by the Corporation; 1,850 invitations had been sent out for it. Rarely had the ancient building seen such multi-coloured uniforms and gowns, such flashing jewels.

As ten o'clock approached, the hour when the King and Queen were due to arrive—aldermen in scarlet robes, with wands of office, common councilmen in blue, marshalled the guests into position. The City sword bearer, in his cape of fur, the City marshal, in scarlet and gold, carrying his white-plumed hat, the macebearer with the golden emblem of the City's supremacy were marshalled by twin golden thrones of crimson on a dais under a canopy emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

There was a hush as the King and Queen appeared from the side of the dais, and took their places on the thrones. The King wore evening dress, with the broad blue ribbon of the Garter. The Queen was in pale powder blue, trimmed with diamante, diamonds glittering in her corsage, four rows of them in a collar around her neck, and a tiara of diamonds and pearls. Behind them were the Prince of Wales, wearing the Garter, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of York—the Duchess in white satin, with a tiara of diamonds and turquoise—Princess Alice, Lord Athlone, the Marquis and Marchioness of Carisbrooke.

Then the King and Queen, preceded by the City officers, escorted by the Lord Mayor, walked the length of the great hall, up the stairs to the library. As they passed, men and women bowed and curtsied. In the library they were presented by the Lord Mayor with a Jubilee gift from the Corporation—a clock of the Stuart period. Dancing had ceased half an hour before they arrived. As soon as they had passed from the Guildhall itself, it was resumed, and soon the King and Queen returned and watched it, the Duke and Duchess joining the dancers.

"JOY FLIPS" AT TORR'S

Aero Club's Night Out

THE Aero Club's Dance, which was held at Torr's Hotel last week, was one of the social successes of the season. Everyone was bent on enjoyment, and the flags which decorated the Hall and the smart frocks worn by the women lent attraction to a very gay and sparkling scene. The only disappointment was the non-arrival of the members of the Royal Air Force, in whose honour the dance had been arranged. Messages of regret were received during the evening from Wing-Commander Mackey.

The Acting Governor, Mr. A. de V. Wade and Mrs. Wade were present with a party which included Sir Christopher Bullock, Permanent Secretary to the Air Ministry, Major Hooper, President of the Aero Club of Kenya, and Major Stratton, Vice-President. Other members of the Committee who were present were Mr. J. W. Sefton Brancker (of Imperial Airways), Mr. Norman Gladwell, Mr. R. G. Waller, and Mr. R. R. Fiddian Green. Many brought parties to dine first and dance afterwards, among them Mr. and Mrs. Brancker.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade entered into the spirit of the Dance with the zest and appreciation which are characteristic of them. They particularly enjoyed "Paul Jones." Everyone went home about 2 a.m., pleased with the world in general and the Aero Club Ball in particular. It was a happy air occasion which will do the club a lot of good by gathering its many friends together in such a pleasant atmosphere.

PATAGONIA—WHERE THE CHEQUES COME FROM!

Helping the Princes Fund

BY Saturday, May 25, the fund for the Silver Jubilee Trust stood at £750,000, and it was hoped that by June 3, the Trust's "Flag Day," the sum would have mounted to £1,000,000.

The Trust is really a national thanksgiving, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales for the purpose of giving young people in distressed areas "a decent outlook on life" by providing club premises, gymnasiums, camp sites, playing fields ... Gifts for the fund are reaching the headquarters, St. James's ... from all over the world.

A letter received recently and addressed to the Prince of Wales ... from P. G. Hawes, of Paso, ..., Rio Negro, Argentina. ... message came over the air to me here in the heart of Patagonia as clear as if I had had the honour of having you in the same room with me. Please accept enclosed cheque."

From a village near Bristol came a gift from a farmer's boy. It was Shs. 8/- of his first earnings.

SQUARE SHOULDERED WOMEN

Fashionable Fringes

THE square shouldered effect is being sought to-day by some dressmakers, who either introduce a square yoke at back and front of a bodice, or else suggest it by means of kilted or fringed trimming. Fringes, by the way, are coming back into favour. A model shown recently in London was expressed in grey and blue flecked woollen material of such light weight and airy texture that it might easily have passed for cotton. Blue and grey fringe, quite narrow, was sewn to the top of the bodice in the form of a square yoke, and to the depth of this yoke there was a fastening of three grey buttons. More fringe edged the three-quarters length loose sleeves and the bow which marked the front of the waistline, there being no belt on the model.

Quite long silk fringes are used on cocktail and cinema dresses, a couple of rows sometimes suggesting a tunic over a soft satin or crepe foundation. They appear on evening gowns, too, and some of the most attractive evening wraps have narrow silken fringes sewn all over them.

Woollen materials—the heavier ones for country and sports wear—are frayed out at the edges to suggest the fringe finish, and nearly all the new cloth and tweed scarves are similarly treated at the ends.

An amusing hat, made of heavy linen, was frayed out all round the edge of the brim. This treatment made it most becoming, for the fringe, although not long, looked rather like a little eye veil and had a definitely softening effect on the face.

CENSUS OF FLOWERS

This year brings the first census of flowers in England. The census was taken on June 4, in the 1935 Return of Agricultural Production. Over 400,000 farmers, market gardeners and nurserymen throughout England and Wales contributed to the return and they were required to give full particulars of their production of bulb flowers, other flowers, nursery stock and glasshouse produce. Small and orchard fruits were also classified.

PERSONALIA

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

MR. H. E. Bader of the Kenya Administration, has been appointed to the Colonial Secretaryship of the Leeward Islands, and he will be leaving Nairobi with Mrs. Bader very shortly though the date is as yet indenite. About fifteen months ago, Mr. Bader was seconded to the Colonial Office and was in London for about 12 months. After a short leave in South Africa, Mr. Bader returned to the Nairobi Secretariat, and his departure will be a source of genuine regret to many. As Miss Betty Barth, Mrs. Bader was one of the most popular members of Nairobi's younger set, and she will be greatly missed.

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A Useful School

IT is interesting to recall others who have left the Kenya Administrative Service for positions of greater responsibility in distant parts of the Empire. Four names are outstanding, Mr. Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Sir Edward Denham, Sir Charles Bowring and Mr. G. A. S. Northcote. They all became Governors.

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The Dean

THE Dean of Nairobi, the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, is on his way back to Kenya. He left England on May 25, and was to spend a week at Tangiers, joining then the B.I. boat which should arrive at Mombasa on the 29th of this month.

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Coming to Kenya

LADY Eleanor Cole is sailing from England at the end of next month with her two sons to spend some months in Kenya managing her estate during the absence on leave of Major and Mrs. Pardoe.

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Said "Good-Bye"

A LARGE crowd assembled at Nairobi Station last Friday to bid farewell to Mrs. T. Fitzgerald, wife of the Postmaster General of East Africa. Mrs. Fitzgerald has been a prominent worker for various social services in Kenya, and has associated herself especially with the Girl Guide Movement. That, in consequence of Mr. Fitzgerald's impending retirement, Mrs. Fitzgerald is not returning to Kenya, will be a source of general regret to many friends and colleagues in Nairobi.

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In Search of Health

MRS. Braimbridge (wife of Mr. C. V. Braimbridge the well-known Government Surgeon and Cricketer) left by the boat train on Friday and many friends were at the Station to see her off. Mrs. Braimbridge had not been well for some time past and her visit overseas was undertaken mainly for health reasons.

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Mrs. Heywood

THE Right Rev. R. S. Heywood, Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. Heywood, returned to Kenya last week and are now in residence at Bishop's Bourne, Nairobi. Mrs. Heywood's health is much improved, and there were many old friends to welcome her after the Cathedral Service on Sunday morning. The Bishop and Mrs. Heywood will be here until after the marriage of Miss Madge Heywood to the Rev. A. Williams of Uganda, which is to take place at the Cathedral of the Highlands on July 13.

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From Tanganyika

MR. H. P. Rowe, Acting Director of Civil Aviation for Tanganyika Territory, flew up from Dar es Salaam last week to attend a special conference in Nairobi. He returned by 'plane last Friday.

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A Long Holiday

MAJOR and Mrs. Pelling of Lake Magadi have gone home on long leave. They are passengers on the s.s. "Malda" which left Mombasa last week. Mrs. Pelling is one of the lucky people whose trips to Europe are frequent and regular.

Homing

THE Hon. Mrs. Grant of Njoro left last week for England by Imperial Airways.

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New Zealand Bound

MR. Ian Horton and his bride have returned to Nairobi after a short honeymoon and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Figgis in Girouard Road. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are sailing for New Zealand on the 20th of this month on the s.s. Inchanga. Miss Horton, Mr. Horton's twin sister, who came over with her brother to be present at the wedding, is returning to New Zealand a fortnight later.

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Business Man's Holiday

MR. C. C. Veitch, the Nairobi Manager of the British East Africa Corporation is leaving to-day by air for Britain on long leave. During his holiday Mr. Veitch is hoping to visit the United States of America. Mr. E. B. Green will be Acting Manager at Nairobi.

Eat More Fruit

"Give the children fruit!" is the cry of doctors and nurses nowadays and it is true that, given sufficient fresh fruit and vegetables, the youngsters usually need little or nothing in the way of medicine.

Fruit salads are, perhaps, more interesting than just plain fruit, and here are some ways of preparing them.

The first is blended with vegetables and nuts. Use three or four bananas, a tablespoonful of washed and dried seedless raisins, a tablespoonful of chopped walnuts, some crisp lettuce leaves, half a small shallot finely grated, and half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Wash and dry the lettuce, and arrange on individual small dishes. Slice the bananas, put them into a basin and mix in the raisins. Mix the grated shallot with a gill of thick mayonnaise sauce, and stir into the banana mixture. Divide between the individual dishes, and sprinkle with chopped walnuts and parsley.

Her Skin IO *years younger* than her age

—DERMATOLOGIST FINDS

DERMATOLOGISTS warn us that when we leave the teens behind us, little skin faults set in—blemishes, little lines which, if neglected, soon crease into ugly wrinkles. And they say we must begin to ward off these little marks of time immediately.

Fortunately, you can do this by replenishing falling glands with the rich oils they crave, by livening up the circulation.

To cleanse—to replace oils... an oil-rich cream

You must use an oil-rich cream which penetrates deep into your skin to the starving glands.

Pond's Cold Cream is perfect for this. Its specially processed, deep-penetrating oils sink down into your skin, purge it of all impurities. Pat it in. You'll feel the uprush of circulation revitalizing your skin. Little lines are erased, tissues are firmed.

Use Pond's Cold Cream for your nightly cleansing and in the daytime, too, whenever renewing make-up. Banish telltale age signs that mar your youthful freshness.

To correct dryness, a different cream—greaseless

Your surface skin becomes dried out by sun and wind. Pond's Vanishing Cream melts this layer of dead surface skin—leaves you looking young and fresh-skinned.

In addition, it leaves a delicate film over the skin which forms the perfect powder base. Make-up clings. Not a trace of caking or blotchiness.

Always use Pond's Vanishing Cream before you make up. Leave on face, neck, arms, elbows overnight to satinize your skin. It's greaseless so can't ruin bed linen.

● *Pond's Cold Cream cleanses, corrects skin faults. Pond's Vanishing Cream smooths roughnesses—holds powder.*

A full range of Pond's products can be obtained from all Chemists and stores throughout Eastern Africa

BONCILLA

LEMON-MAGNESIA PACK.

and other BONCILLA PRODUCTS have now arrived.

A. J. ELY & Co., Ltd.,

Chemists—and—Druggists.

NAIROBI—and—KAKAMEGA.

This is the lovely little daughter of a Director of Cow & Gate—fed from birth on the famous Food. *When a shoemaker wears his own shoes, when a builder lives in his own house, and a doctor takes his own medicine*—we need no further testimonial!

COW & GATE MILK FOOD

"The Best Milk for Babies when Natural Feeding Fails"

Agents for British E. Africa: MORTIBOYS NICHOLAS & CO., LTD., Nairobi, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar.

A page for young people

Start Reading This Week!

Another Instalment of Gordon Shaw's Stirring Ranch Story for Boys.

A Wild West ROBIN HOOD

(Synopsis of the earlier Instalments.)

The Bow and Arrow Ranch, owned by Old Man Goddard, was by a whim of the owner manned by Robin Hood characters. There were Bob Hood, the youngest cowpuncher, Lincoln Greene, the surly and unpopular foreman, "Tuck" Fryer, Bill Scarlett, Alec Dayle, Tiny Claughton and the chore-boy Mary Ann. Returning home one night with "Robin" Hood, Old Man Goddard was shot by two masked highwaymen. "Robin" Hood was called upon to explain the incident.

After telling his story of the affair, he was called by Old Man Goddard, who was on the point of death, and was informed that the farm had been left by will to him. After Old Man Goddard's death however, the foreman produced a will which made him the owner of the ranch. The other will could not be found, and the foreman announced his intention of dismissing the band.

While discussing their future plans Lincoln Greene and the Sheriff of Green Jacket Country, Grant Grantley, suddenly entered the bunkhouse and announced that "Robin" Hood was under arrest for the murder of Old Man Goddard. The other members of the band, however, effected a rescue and tied up Greene and the Sheriff back to back. They then all rode away from the farm together to become outlaws.

They rode into the western hills which they made their headquarters. They soon after saw an elderly prospector attacked by a band of claim jumpers. They rescued the old man, who was wounded and Bob and Bill set off after the fugitives.

Bob and Bill tracked the gang to their lair and while watching them saw Lincolne Greene join the robbers, while Bob recognised one of the party as one of the two masked men who killed Old Man Goddard. This man, Ohio Ollie and Greene later left the gang for a quiet talk, during which Bob and Bill overpowered and captured them and took them to the boys' camp.

Unfortunately after the boys had secured Greene and Ohio Ollie and had attended to the wounded prospector, Sheriff Grantley suddenly appeared on the scene and announced that he was still on Bob's track and again arrested him for the murder of Old Man Goddard. He then recognised Ohio Ollie as a badly wanted man. Ollie, however, suddenly made a dash for liberty and while riding off fired at the Sheriff inflicting a serious head wound.

The boys now had two wounded men on their hands and they decided that the only way to get them to safety was to raid the old farm and obtain a waggon. This they did only to be held up by a negro cook armed with a chopper. They overpowered the negro and got away, with the waggon, and returning to the camp took the wounded men on board and set out on a thirty mile journey for hospital. On the way they were suddenly held up by Ohio Ollie who emptied his pistol at the party but without effect.

They managed to overpower Ollie, who was thrown from his horse. They tied him up and took him with them. On arrival at the hospital they were arrested by a deputy sheriff.

They were removed to the local prison but during the night Mary Ann, who had been absent at the time of the arrest, arrived riding the dapple-grey. He rescues his companions by tying a rope to the bars of the cell window and pulling one out by the aid of the horse. The band then crawled out and captured the wagon. They then set off back to their camp.

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THE ESCAPE

So there was nothing else for them to do but try and regain possession of the team and light wagon they had borrowed from the Bow-and-Arrow Ranch, and in which they had driven the wounded sheriff to hospital.

Mary Ann had evidently done his scouting well, because, when they crept up towards Ryan's livery barn, where the deputy sheriff of Cody had lodged the wagon and team after arresting Bob and Bill, they found everything quiet and unguarded. A livery-man was supposed to be on duty all night, but as Mary Ann had discovered, that man was now snoring away in a comfortable nest he had made for himself in the hayloft.

The stable door had no lock to it. It opened without a creak, and the few horses standing or lying there in the stalls did not even raise a whinney as Bob and Bill gropingly felt for the team they were after. They found them in the dark. They found the harness, threw it across their backs and led the animals out into the yard to the light spring wagon which had been run in beneath the open shed.

Luck was with them still. They drove the wagon carefully out, not even arousing the interest of a dog But they kept to the softest ground they could find as they drove through the length of the town's main street. Hardly a harness chain jingled. No wheels rattled. It was a masterpiece of escaping, and the complete success of it made Mary Ann hug himself with delight. The insignificant chore-boy, who was not even a cowboy, was the hero of the hour and he gloried in it all.

But when they got to the extreme end of the town, Bill Scarlett remembered something. He touched the arm of Bob, who was driving the wagon team.

"We left that bad hombre, Ohio Ollie, tied up and lyin' behind old Chinwhiskers' shack," said Bill. "Maybeso the old piker never saw him. We ought to go and have a look."

"We oughter get out of here pronto," said Mary Ann anxiously. He hoped his reckless friends were not going to do something that would at the last moment spell failure to his great stunt.

"Yes," Bob agreed, "it's possible that the man might be left there, bound and gagged, till he starved to death."

"Wasn't worryin' about that," said Bill Scarlett gruffly. "I was thinkin' we ought to take him back with us. Don't forget, pard, we think Ohio Ollie knows a trifle about the murder of Old Man Goddard, and if we have him where we want him, we might be able to bluff him into talking. Anyway—"

"Right," Bob interrupted. "Watch the horses, Mary Ann."

He and Bill alighted from the wagon and walked to the shack where they had met the unfriendly and bewhiskered old man. They went past the shack and on to the outbuilding behind which they had laid the worst "bad" man the West had known in decades.

Ohio Ollie was lying there still. They had bound and gagged him well. No amount of writhing and struggling had served to get him free. And the man seemed quite exhausted when the two young amateur outlaws bent down over him.

He just opened his eyes and mouthed at his gag. They could hear him breathing heavily through his nose. But when they laid hands on him and dragged him to his feet, he did not struggle against them.

They lifted him up and rolled him into the wagon. And then decided it was safe to make a more hasty exit from the scene of their night adventures. Bob touched up the horses and they broke into a loping gallop. And so for three miles they progressed, until Bob, always a careful horseman, pulled the steeds down to a walk to give them a breather.

Back to Camp

The sun was well up when they found their rather anxious friends again. None of them had turned in properly for the night, and as soon as the rattling of the wagon wheels over uneven ground struck on the ears of Tiny Claughton, Tuck Fryer, and Alec Dayle, all three threw from them the blankets in which they had been lying, sleepless, around a little fire.

"Manage it all right, boys?" asked Tuck Fryer. "And—gee! How did you get hold o' that dapple-grey? And what are you doing', you li'l sawed-off runt, riding a real man's horse?"

He reached up and grabbed Mary Ann by the belt. He hoisted the indignant and squealing chore-boy out of the saddle, and set him down on his feet. Then he reached for the frying-pan with which to administer what he considered just punishment to the presumptive one.

"Let him alone, Tuck," Bob Hood laughed. "If it hadn't been for Mary Ann, you'd never have seen your Robin Hood again—alive! Because we've both been arrested and locked up in jail!"

"And all because you was human enough to want to save that guy Grantley's life!" said Tuck Fryer. "Wall, I guess the original Robin Hood was made that way. How-so, I'll defer punishin' Mary Ann till you've told the story. But you must be hungry."

"So's this fellow, I'll bet a dollar," said Bob as he and Bill Scarlett rolled the helpless Ohio Ollie out of the wagon and laid him on the ground. "We ran into him and the dapple-grey, and so we thought we might as well bring them along with us."

While Tuck Fryer hastily prepared breakfast, Bob and Bill told the story, and by the time it was finished, Tuck Fryer was dancing Mary Ann up and down in his hands like a mother playing with a baby, greatly to the disgust of that shrill-voiced chore-boy who had so thoroughly distinguished himself.

"Wall, I agree," said Tiny Claughton thoughtfully, "as we'll have to beat it. Deputy Sheriff Jones is as about as hot a man-hunter as Sheriff Grantley ever was." He sighed "Gosh daddle it! It ain't all a picnic bein' an outlaw. And we got three folks on our hands as ain't going to be very helpful to us in our wanderings."

"We'll find another place to camp," said Bob Hood. "But we'll have to make the best we can with Lincoln Greene, Ohio Ollie, and the old prospector. We can't let the first two go. I'm sure it'll pay us to keep them under our eye. And the wounded old man—we can't abandon him, though he ought to have let us take him to hospital, too."

But the three who had had such thrilling night adventures wanted sleep before they felt fit to tackle the problems that were continually presenting themselves. Not that any of the Bow-and-Arrow boys were especially oppressed by the worry and hardships they knew to be the lot of wanted outlaws.

They were young, full of buoyant spirits, and had an unquenchable faith in their good luck, which, they were sure, would in the end see them through their troubles and put them on the high road of freedom and respectability again. Yet how this good luck could smooth matters out for them, they did not know; nor did they let their lack of knowledge affect their sleep.

Bob, Bill, and Mary Ann almost slept the clock round, and their comrades kept an alert watch for any trouble that might suddenly spring on them. And, when they awoke, they were as fresh as ever, and quite willing to tackle the next adventure that might come their way.

The Gang Moves Camp

When Bob had eaten another meal, he paid a visit to Ohio Ollie and Lincoln Greene, who were both lying helplessly side by side, securely tied up to trees, with their mouths free.

Lincoln Greene was as sullen as ever. But that unurper to the ownership of the Bow-and-Arrow Ranch was realising now that these cowboys whom he had tried to bully and get sent to prison were powers to be reckoned with.

"What d'you reckon's the good of keeping me tied up like this, Hood?" Greene asked surlily. "Think you're goin' to keep up this carry-on indefinitely? The law's sure to get you all. Why not quit all this blame foolishness and give yourselves up? Only *you'll* suffer by it. The others, I guess, will get off light—unless you all stay free too long and get the law people real mad with you. Then it'll be a long term in penitentiary for them—and the rope for you!"

"I reckon," said Bob quietly, "that we know what we're doing. Say, Greene, isn't it a fact that you and Ohio Ollie held me and Old Man Goddard up that night and killed the old boss?"

"That's just like the rest of your darn foolishness," snarled Lincoln Greene. "What should I want to kill the old man for?"

Mary Ann, never far away from his beloved "Robin" Hood these days, overheard that question. He it was who answered instead of Bob. Mary Ann was coming out more and more every day. Living the life of an outlaw agreed with his romantic nature. And he always had been an intelligent "kid," if somewhat suppressed by the large personality of his immediate boss, Tuck Fryer.

"Say, I can guess why you wanted to shoot up the old boss!" the chore-boy shrilled. "Because you knowed he'd named you as his heir in his will and you were plumb sick of waitin' for him to die. So you bumped him off! But don't you worry. You don't own the Bow-and-Arrow Ranch yet. Bob Hood does!"

"Eh—what's all this?" asked Ohio Ollie, who had been listening silently up till now. "Bob Hood owns the ranch? How d'yuh make that out?"

He was more than ordinarily interested. Both Bob Hood and Mary Ann could not help noticing that.

"Because the ole boss made another will, the day he was killed," said Mary Ann. "In it he named Bob Hood as his sole heir!"

"Then—then whar is the will—why don't Hood produce it?" asked Ohio Ollie, and a deep frown disfigured his patch-eyed face. He looked scowlingly over towards Lincoln Greene.

"Because——" Bob Hood began; then checked himself. Of course, the reason Bob Hood didn't produce Old Man Goddard's last will and testament was that he couldn't find it—didn't know, in fact, whether it were still in existence.

"Because we ain't ready to produce it!" shouted Mary Ann. "But you just wait till we do, Lincoln Greene. Then, by heck, you'll know something you don't want to!"

Lincoln Greene sneered, but he said nothing further. And Bob Hood, convinced that no good would come of trying to make either of them talk, left them together.

"Them two," said Mary Ann, "knows a whole lot, Robin. My hat, I just wish I could think of another stunt to make 'em talk. Say, I saw a movie once——"

"Movie stunts don't always work out the same in real life," said Bob good-humouredly.

"That one of getting the horse to yank the bars out of your jail window did, though," retorted Mary Ann, hugging himself again at the recollection of that huge success of his.

"You were right there," said Bob. "But just because we suspect those two of having murdered the old man, it doesn't follow we can make them admit it—especially as it would mean hanging for both of them if they did confess."

"Ohio Ollie'll be hung whether he confesses or not," said Mary Ann. "There's lots of other murders he's wanted for. You can't hang a feller more than once—Gee! I've got a notion."

"Another one!" Bob laughed. "You'll be getting brain-fever soon, if you're not careful, Mary Ann."

"Laugh at me as much as you like," said the chore-boy earnestly. "But, just the same, I'd do anything in the world to see you get a square deal all round, Robin Hood. In the book, Maid Marian was always ready to do anything for the real Robin Hood."

Once again Bob Hood felt his eyes prickle at the loyalty and devotion of this young waif of the plains. It was, perhaps, worth while being an outlaw, a hunted man, with the shadow of the noose over his head and a price advertised for his capture, if only in the realisation that there were true friends with him who were willing to risk everything to see that he got a square deal. A square deal, he knew, he would not get if once the grim clutches of Western law closed round him.

(Next week's instalment will tell of the adventures of the young outlaws while seeking for a new camp.)

Teddy Tock was stropping Harry's razor while the old fellow was doing his morning skip. "Everyone should do this for five minutes per morning," he said; "it keeps you in trim and makes you cut a fine figure."

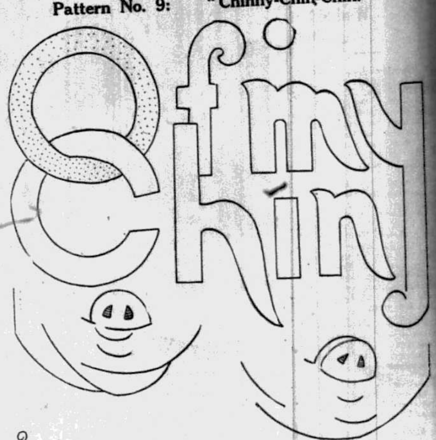
But just then the skipping rope caught in the razor bringing it over with a swish, cutting the electric light wire. Down came the shade, bump! right on to Harry's highest point. He felt quite light-headed after that!

And went on with his skipping when Tick brought his can of hot shaving water. "I'll pour it out in a moment," went on Harry, still hopping about.

He was as good as his word, but unfortunately he poured it all over his head, for the skipping rope caught in the spout of the can. Then the others thought it time to skip off!

THREE LITTLE PIGS QUILT.

Pattern No. 9: "Chinny-Chin-Chin."



Such impudence from little pigs about to be gobbled up by the Wolf at their door! With block No. 8 this tells what they said, and we did *suggest that* you do these two in a different colour from the Wolf word blocks; perhaps they should flaunt the red badge of courage. The two "chin-chins" would be in the same with a few stitches done solid in the nostrils.

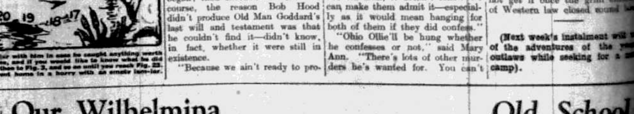
GINGER DICK . . . . WELL DONE, GINGER!

" How dare you trespass in the Wood?" the slimy Creature croaked.
" I'll have you sticked, I'll have you kicked, perhaps I'll have you choked."
He brandished both his slimy arms and puffed his cheeks with rage,
" I'll whack you both and smack you both and stuff you in a cage!"

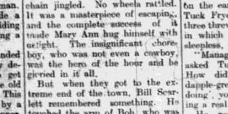
Young Edward George was rather scared, as you may well suppose.
But *see*! A ginger paw is squared beneath the flabby nose.
" You nasty Toad " cried Ginger Dick, " Attack us if you dare!"
He faced the large, advancing Toad with bristling ginger hair.

Jumbo went fishing, and he took a jam-jar with him in case he caught anything worth keeping. Ha, ha! He had a bite, a big one, and if you would like to know what he did hook, draw a line from Fig. 1 to Fig. 2, and then to Fig. 3, and so on until you reach Fig. 23. Then you will understand why Jumbo went home in a hurry with an empty jam-jar.

Our Wilhelmina — Old School!



BABY MARVELLOUSLY RECOVERED



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The
EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
Agricultural Section

EDITED BY M. F. HILL.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

The Nairobi Show

THE entries which have been received for the livestock sections of the Nairobi Show are exceptionally satisfactory and will ensure the success of Kenya's Jubilee Show. The total entries in the Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pig and Poultry Sections are in aggregate greater than at any previous Show held in Kenya. The entries for the East Africa Kennel Club's Championship Dog Show also constitute a record, for close on 200 dogs will be benched on July 5th.

* * *

DUE to the time of the year the Coffee entries are few, but there is a very satisfactory entry in the Dairy Produce Section. Experience has shown that the new conditions governing the Wheat Section, though excellent in theory are unsatisfactory in practice. The Society has therefore made special arrangements in order to facilitate the exhibition of Wheat at the Show. A circular letter giving full details of these arrangements have been sent to a large number of wheat growers and is printed in the Week-end news section of this paper.

* * *

Distribution of Milk

THE Council of Agriculture for England is "much impressed" by the evidence contained in a report of the Consumers' Committee of the increase which is now taking place in milk distributors' margins, notwithstanding the existence of the Marketing Scheme. The Council's standing committee had already stated that it considered the Milk Board to have saved the producing industry from collapse under the strain of pre-Marketing Board conditions. In the course of an official report the Standing Committee states: "The Milk Board is still striving with large initial difficulties, but, the Committee hopes that in the end it will accomplish its main object of assuring remunerative prices of producers—an essential condition if the industry is to be maintained."

* * *

THE Board is now undertaking further responsibilities under its scheme in an effort to grade up the quality of milk produced for liquid sale, and in proportion as this is successful so the need for some distributors' costly services in cleaning and treating the milk would diminish.

* * *

"The committee understands that an investigation into the costs of distribution of milk is now being conducted by the Food Council, and that the whole question of the incidence of the Milk Scheme on distribution will be extensively considered by the Milk Reorganisation Commission and, that the Minister of Agriculture has asked the last named body to give careful consideration to the Report of the Consumer's Committee in formulating proposals for the improvement of milk marketing."

* * *

Eucalyptus Citriodora

IT has been brought to the notice of the Department of Agriculture that there is a market in considerable quantities for oil obtained from the Lemon-scented Gum, *Eucalyptus citriodora*. In all probability the price for much larger quantities of oil than are dealt with by present purchasers, would be in the region of Shs. 1/50 a pound, c.i.f. European and American ports. The Department of Agriculture is prosecuting further enquiries as to the economic possibilities of producing this oil in Kenya.

* * *

In the usual method of producing the oil the trees are coppiced about every three years and the wood from the trees is used as fuel for heating the still in which the leaves are treated. It will be of value to farmers possessing plantations of some size of *pure stands* of *Eucalyptus citriodora* which it might be possible to utilise for the distillation of the oil if they would communicate with the Director of Agriculture, Nairobi.

THE FARMERS' LOT

Spur of the Falling Price Level

A WHIRLIGIG OF INCREASING PRODUCTION

The Effect of Grassland Research

On several occasions we have drawn attention to the rapid advance in the technical efficiency of agriculture during the past 20 years. In general terms the science of production has outpaced the ability to market. During more recent years, the fall in the value of agricultural products, largely brought about by the depleted spending power of consumers, has caused far greater attention to be paid to the science of marketing. In great Britain a variety of marketing schemes have been devised in an endeavour to bridge the gap between producer and consumer. Any National marketing scheme is peculiarly open to criticism and attack for the simple reason that the interests of producer and consumer are, in general conflicting. It is natural that the producer desires the highest possible prices for his products. It is equally natural that the house-wife desires cheap food. On the other hand the producer's steadily increasing efficiency renders it essential that the rate of consumption should increase equally steadily. There are only two methods of achieving this end.

Consumers must acquire an additional capacity to purchase or the price of commodities must fall. In actual fact the depressed conditions which have prevailed in industrial Europe—the great consuming centre for the bulk of the world's agricultural exports—has reduced purchasing power to an extremely low ebb. In consequence the price of foodstuffs has fallen to a level which has in many instances entirely eliminated the producer's margin of profit. In the case of certain products huge surplus stocks have been accumulated, and in an effort to deal with an unprecedented situation vast quantities of foodstuffs have been destroyed by fire. There has verily been poverty and starvation in the midst of plenty.

* * *

II. WHITHER FARMING?

The preceding paragraph is a brief and inadequate resume of an unpleasant situation which must cause grave anxiety to every farmer who pauses to think and endeavours to visualise the future. He may well ask "whither farming?" Admittedly there are indications that industrial Europe will acquire, very gradually, an increased ability to purchase. But the tendency of agricultural production is to increase. More milk per cow, more cereals or more tea per acre, produced more efficiently, and at less cost. The world's attempts to restrict production have been singularly unfortunate. The efforts to control production by restricting the area under cultivation have been defeated by increased yields per acre. Quota schemes offer too many opportunities for controversy and are doomed to failure. Wool is the only major commodity which has not been subjected to restriction. It is significant that wool was the first commodity to show signs of revival and to command better prices. That it should be considered necessary to restrict the production of commodities when more than half the population of the world is neither properly fed nor clothed is a terrible indictment of the failure of modern civilisation. Realising the effect of price upon consumption, the farmer is driven to the conclusion that his lot will not be easy in the years to come. It is not always appreciated that the producer's only reply to a falling price level is increased production. In no other manner can he meet his liabilities. Thus the farmer is forced to produce more and more seemingly unwanted goods. Unwanted only in the sense that the ability to pay a fair price is lacking. Given that ability the world's potential consumption is almost unlimited.

* * *

III. THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT

One fact emerges clearly; the farmer's only hope of salvation is increased efficiency. It is possible, nay probable, that in the inevitable severe struggle certain agricultural units will be smashed beyond repair. The battle will be to the strong, and the ancient law destroys the weak that the strong may become more powerful.

The world cannot exist without the farmer but the tendency of modern civilisation—perpetually seeking after a higher standard of living—is to suppress the primary producer. In the circumstances it is very natural that producers, the world over, are viewing with envious eyes the wide gap between the price which they receive and the price which the consumer pays for their products. Hence the pointed emphasis given to marketing schemes designed to bridge and decrease that gap. Middlemen's profits, at times justified, at times exhorbitant, are everywhere in jeopardy. The defence is that the middleman is indispensable, and that the established practices and traditions of the distributing trades must not be imperilled. The counter reply is that the middleman's methods are antiquated, anachronistic, and unadaptable to the forward urge of civilisation. The consumer demands cheaper and better food; the producer must show a margin of profit or perish. And if he perishes the price of foodstuffs will soar and the formation of a soi-distant civilisation be shaken to the core. There is no doubt that there is room for improvement in the distribution of commodities. In fact marketing lags behind production. The vested interests of the distributing trades have not been lax in displaying another side of the question. It can scarcely be claimed that their arguments have been very convincing.

* * *

IV. THE SEVEN FAT KINE

Let us now turn to an aspect of the dairy industry which merits careful and anxious consideration. During recent years we have seen a great increase in the volume of dairy products entering world trade. The deflated price level has enabled Great Britain to absorb vastly increased quantities of imported butter. There is no clearer instance of effect of price on consumption. No normal person will eat margarine if he can afford butter. And yet in 1934 the per capita consumption of butter in the United Kingdom was only 25.2 lbs. per annum. Even at the existing low price level there must be tens of thousands who can afford to eat very little butter indeed. In these days almost every national review of agricultural research emphasises the importance of grass land investigation. The major part of the earth's surface consists of grazing land but until 10 years ago nobody troubled to enquire into the binomics of grazing. To day New Zealand, Australia, America, South Africa all tell the same story. Everywhere there is a close study of intensive grazing methods. More milk per acre; more beef per acre; more milk per cow; cheaper and better food. And the exchange of ideas between research stations and experimental farms all over the world, has developed and is encouraged to such an extent, that the advance in grazing management and technique will inevitably be rapid. It is not difficult to visualise the inevitable result. The millions will be enabled to buy more butter but the dairy farmer's lot is not a happy one. It appears that the farmer must place a different interpretation on Pharaoh's dream and fear the 7 fat kine—the years of plenty—rather than the 7 thin kine, the years of famine! It is of more immediate and vital interest to consider Kenya's chance of survival in this wild whirligig of ever increasing production.

* * *

V. A DISASTROUS CONTINGENCY

Kenya has not escaped the prevailing and infectious enthusiasm for marketing schemes.

A Committee appointed by the Government is at present enquiring into the control and marketing of dairy products within the colony. That is an important subject and the present situation far from satisfactory. But the limitations of the local market—a comparatively small field—restrict the measure of benefit which the deliberations of the Committee can bring to the dairy industry. The opportunities are almost negligible in comparison with the great scope for improvement in the field of production. If Kenya is to develop as a dairy country, the dairy farmer must become more efficient. Yields per cow and, more important still, per acre must be raised to a standard, at least comparable with other lands. In common with the rest of the world, far more attention must be paid to intensive systems of grazing. Grass must be regarded as a valuable crop. It is easy to write vague generalisations and to suggest seemingly impracticable desiderata.

To draft a practical method of achievement is another matter and, in any case, the attempt must be postponed for another week.

But it must be clearly realised that unless there are practical methods of securing greatly increased efficiency in the production of butter fat, the sooner the colony stops playing with the export of butter the better for all concerned. That disastrous contingency would have repercussions far wider than is generally appreciated, and scarcely merits serious consideration.

The Breeding of Dairy Cattle

TYPE IN RELATION TO PRODUCTION

Pedigree, Conformation and Constitution

(By James Mackintosh, N.D.A., N.D.D., of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.)

One of the features of the application of methods to the study of farming problems has been the attempt to find the true reason underlying common beliefs and practices. Sometimes these practices have been found to have no rational basis, sometimes they have been found to be useful, but for reasons differing from those commonly given in support, and sometimes the practice in question is so wide in its application and so difficult of measurement and definition that it continues despite adverse criticism from certain points of view.

The probable value of a cow for dairy purposes has been judged, for many generations, by the external appearance or conformation of the individual animal and with the advent of score cards and judging competitions, attempts have been made to give reasons why certain points of conformation are considered "good" and others "bad". The anatomist, the physiologist, and the statistician have each tried to test the opinions of the practical judge, and though work of this nature continues to receive much attention, the subject can be viewed from so many different angles that there is no prospect of finality being reached in the near future.

The Influence of Live Weight

Gowen has studied the subject, using as data measurements of American Jersey cattle of which the milk and fat yields and the fat percentage were also known. He comes to the conclusion that in this breed, and also in the American Holstein-Friesian breed, live weight has a definite influence on quantity of production—the larger the cow the larger her probable production. Body measurements such as height at withers, heart girth, width at hips, body length and rump length taken individually are of little value as indicators of production, and neither live weight nor any other point of conformation is of any value as an indication of the percentage of fat in the milk. When the measurements are considered as a whole, thereby giving a more complete picture of the external appearance of the cow, weight again is the most valuable indicator. Gowen also suggests that a relatively small heart girth (for size and age) is a feature of high producers, i.e. the cow should show the wedge form when viewed from the front. He points out that the beef cow, in contrast to the dairy cow, is noted for its lack of a point at the withers; it is broad and blocky in this region. The dairy cow, on the other hand, has but little covering of flesh on the withers; her food does not seem to make flesh; it seems rather to be used by the udder and converted into milk. There is a specific difference in the animal's internal physiology which may be observed in her external appearance.

Importance of Heredity

Gowen also makes a comparison between the different methods by which it is possible to estimate the probable future production of a cow. These are (a) the cow's conformation in relation to her age, (b) a previous milk record of any length and (c) her heredity for milk secretion. He concludes that in respect of milk yield, her heredity, as shown by the production records of her ancestors, has five times, and a previous lactation record has fully three times, the value of conformation as an indication of future yield, while in respect of butter fat percentage, heredity has twenty times, and a previous lactation record seventeen times, the value of conformation. Conformation, therefore, is of little comparative value as an indicator of future production but attention should be given to the following points:—The cow should be above the average weight for her breed and age, she should be of good wedge-shaped form particularly in the region of the shoulders, her milk veins should be of good size and her udder should be of good size and quality. Gowen draws attention to the point that a larger body requires more food for maintenance and that, from the economic standpoint, size must be considered in relation to economy of production.

Constitution and Udder Troubles

It would be unwise to leave the above comments on conformation without drawing attention to some omissions. In practical dairy farming, healthy cows are as necessary as good producers and no attempt seems to have been made to discover the relationship between conformation, milk production and health. Also no special study appears to have been made of the relationship between shape of udder and the incidence of udder troubles.

These points, as well as the quantities of food required by animals of different live weights, have a real bearing on the economies of milk production and until definite information is available the dairy farmer must still use his powers of observation and judgment, strengthened with all the knowledge he can obtain.

Importance of Litter Recording

ESSENTIAL TO PROFITABLE RESULTS

The Basis of Breeding Policy

There is little doubt that insufficient attention has been paid by Pig Breeders in Kenya to litter recording. The world over it has been proved that pig recording is of the greatest assistance in helping forward economic production. A sow has to be kept for six months, and the cost of keeping her does not vary very much whether she rears six, eight or ten pigs but the cost of ten pigs per head is very much less than where only six are reared. The good mothering qualities of a sow, and her ability to rear pigs to a good weight when weaned, are important qualities that can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy only by some method of pig recording.

Moreover, pig recording should not stop at this point. There are great differences between strains of the same breed of pigs in their ability economically to convert foodstuffs into live weight gain, and, if the most is to be secured out of the industry, it is necessary to select strains that can make the most economical use of foodstuffs. This can be done satisfactorily only by litter testing as is done in Denmark, Sweden, and other Continental countries.

Market Requirements

Another aspect of the problem is the production of pigs to suit the requirements of the bacon trade. The grocer wants a long side of bacon so that he will have a larger proportion of back to sell. He wants the fore-end to be light, because that is the least valuable end of the pig. The woman who buys the bacon wants it lean, so what is wanted is a pig of good length, light in the shoulder, and having a small proportion of fat.

Such bacon can only be produced from pigs that bear these characteristics. There may be different degrees of efficiency in curing bacon, but no curer can convert a short pig into a lean one, a heavy-shouldered pig into one with a light fore-end, nor can he convert fat bacon into lean. All these things are determined by the breeder.

The aim, therefore, must be to have prolific sows producing pigs of rapid growth which are of the correct conformation and type to suit the purpose for which they are intended.

Eliminating Waste

Production of the most suitable type of pig for bacon can be carried a stage further. In converting a pig's carcase into a side of bacon, there is a certain loss from carcase weight to bacon weight. A pig of 100 lb. for instance, loses about 3 lb. The head weighs about 12 lbs., and bones 8 lb. The head and feet, which have been weighed with the carcase, backbone and other bones have to be removed. In doing this it is found that there are varying percentages of loss. In some instances it may be as high as 23 per cent., and as low as 18 per cent. In Denmark a type of pig has been evolved in which the loss is even lower. Accordingly, the pig-raiser should endeavour to concentrate upon the type with the smallest waste, and, having done that, it will be found that the returns per pig will be greatly in excess of what they were under a haphazard breeding system.

Hand Stripping After Machine Milking

SURVEY OF AMERICAN EXPERIMENTS

Production of Milk and Fat Increased

Farmers who are considering the installation of a milking machine frequently ask if hand stripping of the cows is essential. The reply given is usually on the lines of the following quotation from the Ministry of Agriculture's bulletin Modern Milk Production "After the removal of the teat cups it is usually desirable to strip by hand to ensure that all the strippings are withdrawn. It may be found that some cows milk out so complete that hand stripping is unnecessary, but it will often be found that sufficient milk is left in the udder to warrant stripping by hand."

The opinion given above is based on general experience, and results from experiments on this subject have rarely been available. Recently, however, Wilson and Cannon of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station have carried out carefully controlled investigations on different aspects of the question. The work was carried out on a group of 25 cows, made up of animals of four different dairy breeds, and the time required to strip by hand, after machine milking, was first ascertained. The milking machine was left on each cow for six minutes, as previous work had shown that this was about the right time for cows yielding up to 6 gallons daily. It was found that the average time required for stripping was 47 seconds, with a range of from 25 to 81 seconds for different cows. The average amount of strippings obtained was 0.6 lb. of milk per milking or 1.2 lb. daily from each cow. Some cows gave as little as 0.1 lb. per milking while the heaviest stripper averaged 1.7 lb. per milking. The fat content of the strippings of individual cows ranged from 2.8 to 13.5 per cent. with an average of 7.5 per cent.

Methods of Manipulation

Two groups of cows were then used to measure the effect of non-stripping after machine milking; it was found that during the periods in which stripping was practised, the production of milk and fat was 2.5 per cent. greater than during the periods when stripping was omitted. Some of the milk and fat left at one milking was obtained at the next milking but calculations showed that the omission of stripping resulted in the loss of 54 per cent. of the milk and 27 per cent. of the fat that would have been obtained in the strippings. For each hour of labour spent in stripping, 1.16 lb. butter fat (equal to 1 1/3 lb. butter) was secured.

Two methods of manipulation were tried in an effort to reduce the amount of strippings retained in the udder. The first method consisted in thoroughly massaging the udder during the last two of the six minutes allowed for machine milking, and the second in grasping the claw of the machine with the hand and exerting as much downward pressure, during the last minute of milking, as was possible without pulling off the teat cups. Massaging of the udder decreased the amount of strippings by 33 per cent. and the pulling down of the teat cups caused a 55 per cent. reduction. Obviously, the latter method required less of the operator's time.

A Safety Measure

Wilson and Cannon also remark that certain difficulties encountered indicate that stripping after machine milking is to be recommended as a safety measure. On a few occasions the machines, because of improper attachment, failed to milk one quarter of the udder, while one cow did not milk uniformly by machine because of a partial obstruction in one teat. There is no doubt that regular hand stripping after machine milking, preferably accompanied by massage, enables the cowman to know the condition of each cow's udder and to lessen the chance that mechanical failures will escape detection. They also suggest that a combination of pulling downward on the teat cups with massage of the udder with the other hand, would prove effective in reducing the amount of stripping than either method used alone.

MARKET REPORT

Brighter Sisal Prospects

KENYA WOOL IN KEEN DEMAND

The following Market Report dated May 10th has been kindly supplied by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd.:

Sisal

We are pleased to report a firmer tone in the overseas market, and unless there are any unforeseen developments it is anticipated that present favourable conditions are likely to be maintained. No. 1 is quoted at £16.2.6, No. 2 at £15.12.6 and W. B. Tow at £14.5. June/July shipment to one port. August/December shipment is worth £16.7.6 and October/December shipment £16.10.0.

Coffee

The London market is very dull and sales continue to be disappointing. Catalogues of Kenya offered totalled 623 bags. 96 bags were sold at an average price of £49 per ton. A realised to £58 and averaged £49.10.0, B and Peaberry averaging £38.10.0 and £49 respectively. C grade is not quoted. There were practically no sales of Tanganyika coffee. Bukoba Native is worth £31 and Plantation £35. Uganda is not quoted. There will be no further auctions until the 18th instant.

Butter

The market is firm, with prices slightly higher. New Zealand 1st grade realised £4.1.0 per cwt. and Australian g.a.q. £3.16.0 to £3.17.0 per cwt.

Maize

Slightly higher. The nominal for No. 2 Flat White is 18/- per 480 lbs. c.i.f.

(Continued on page 18).

FENCING MATERIAL

GAUCHADA BARBED WIRE.

Made by the Whitecross Company of Warrington of high strain steel. Put up in rolls of 50 lbs. containing 675 yards with a breaking strain of 1110 lbs.

GAUCHADA WIRE is elastic and will not stretch and sag after erection. It is galvanised by the SILFLEX process which enables the wire to be hammered, bent or twisted round its own diameter without flaking.

"Gauchada" the Wire that will not Rust.

PRICE Shs. 16-50 per roll, NETT CASH.

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(Incorporated in South Africa.)
NAKURU :-: NAIROBI

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PROMOTE PROSPERITY. :-: BRED IN KENYA.

"Denbigh Maximum."

The 3rd Line bred sire imported for use in the Strathmore herd.
Dam, Denbigh Maxine (23642), Senior 2 year old class leader, 1935.
Official test record 11,379 lbs. milk, average test 4.6 per cent. b.f. 519.82 b.f. in 273 days. Governor of Denbigh, sire of Maxine, sired 3 out of 7 of 1935 class leaders.
Denbigh Maxine won 2nd Camden and Sydney Shows, under 12 months.
1st Camden and 1st Breeders Plate, Sydney, under 2 years.
1st Camden, 2nd Sydney under 3 years.
1st Camden, 2nd Sydney under 4 years.
1st Sydney and Peters Test Prize, 1934.
Inspection of the herd cordially invited any day without obligation.

H. St. J. B. AYRE, Strathmore, Limuru, Phone 6Y5.

THE KARIRANA FRIESLANDS

CARNATION ORMSBY DE KOL PIEBE.

The above photograph of the young bull recently imported—along with a consignment of heifers—from the Carnation Milk Farms, of Seattle, America, indicates the progressive breeding policy which has built up the Karirana Herd to a high standard of milk production.
Visitors to Karirana, preferably by appointment, are welcomed.
Apply to:—

H. V. PIRIE, P.O. Limuru.

KILLEAN AYRSHIRES

Young Pedigree Bulls and Heifers always for Sale from Imported and Countrybred Dams.

STUD BULL.
"Threave Radiant Lad."
JUNIOR STUD BULL.
"Burton Douglas," whose dam "South Craig Fanny 3rd" gave 10,530 lbs. of milk at 4.91 per cent. of butter fat as a heifer.

"Threave Radiant Lad."

Particulars from:—

MAJOR A. HOLFORD WALKER,
Killean Estate, NANYUKI, Kenya Colony.

BRAN — Unequalled as a Milk Stimulant.
POLLARD—The finest of all Pig Foods.
BOTH ARE NOW LOW IN PRICE.

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JOHNSON'S CRAPO GALVANISED — BRITISH BARB WIRE

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The three Barbed Wires of outstanding merit which have proved their reliability over the last few years in Kenya.

In buying these excellent British Wires you are not experimenting but buying an article from which you are sure to obtain satisfaction.

Hundreds of miles of these wires already in use in Kenya.

Before making your purchase of Wire consult us — we can meet your requirements.

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THE ARTIFICIAL DRYING OF YOUNG GRASS

World Wide Experiments

A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ANIMAL FEEDING

SOLVING THE ENGINEERING PROBLEM

(By H. E. Woodman M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. in the Journal of "The Ministry of Agriculture.")

(Part II).

Since the initiation of the Cambridge inquiry, experiments have been carried out in many parts of the world, notably in this country, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the United States, with the object of solving the problem of grass-drying from the economic point of view. The cutting and collection of young grass no longer presents any serious difficulties. When it is 5-8 inches in height, it may be cut with an ordinary farm mower, the swaths being gathered into heaps by a horse-rake and filled into carts with three pronged forks. For shorter grass, however, a re-design or sweeps, rakes wagon-loaders, etc., is necessary and special implements such as the Wilder combination of mower, elevator and trailer are examples of the efforts that are being made to overcome this difficulty.

The series of researches carried out in recent years at the Jealotts Hill Agricultural Research Station, more especially on the influence of quick drying at high temperatures on the digestibility and nutritive value of young grass merits particular notice. This work has shown that a band drier operating with furnace gases at 200 deg. C. gives a product displaying no significant loss of digestibility as compared with the fresh grass from which it was made. Indeed, it has demonstrated further that the temperature of the inlet gases may be as high as 700 deg. C., under which conditions drying is extremely rapid, without causing any serious impairment of quality and feeding value, provided the drier is operated in such a manner that the material is removed from contact with the hot gases as soon as it is dry. Another important result of the Jealotts Hill researches is the discovery that under satisfactory conditions of drying, most of the carotene of the fresh grass is retained in the dried product, and that the use of the latter in the winter rations of dairy cows results in the production of a yellow butter comparable with that produced when the cows are at grass in summer. The dried grass has been shown to have a high vitamin A potency. Thus have some of the early predictions of the writer been fulfilled.

It is interesting to record that the foregoing findings have been amply confirmed by very recent investigations in the United States. Space forbids reference to more than one of these trials, in which immature grass cuttings, dried in a rotary-type, high-temperature dehydrator, replaced a 20 per cent. protein grain mixture in a 20 weeks' feeding trial with dairy cows. The milk, fat and solids-not-fat yields were essentially identical in each instance, and, on the basis of total consumption of digestible nutrients, the dried grass ration proved to be as good as that containing grain.

Dried Grass vs. Lucerne Meal

The recent work of the writer and his colleagues has shown that the main distinction in nutritive properties between lucerne and grass is the readiness with which the young lucerne plant produces fibre, and the early stage of growth at which the fibre begins to display signs of lignification and diminished digestibility. Lucerne, both in bud and flower, is very distinctly inferior in digestibility and feeding value to pasture herbage submitted to systems of cutting at intervals of from 1 to 5 weeks. On account of its high content of indigestible fibre and its relatively low content of digestible organic matter and starch equivalent, the dry matter of lucerne, in bud or in flower, is comparable in nutritive properties to a superior coarse fodder rather than to the pasture cuts, the dry matter of which has the nature of a concentrate. In order to secure a meal of concentrate character from lucerne, it is necessary to cut and dry the crop before it has arrived at the bud stage, although such treatment, if carried out continuously, may react very disadvantageously on the vigour of the crop and the length of the life of the stand. A lucerne meal obtained by this means may be regarded as a concentrate of rather moderate starch equivalent, but furnishing a generous supply of digestible protein. In the latter respect, pre-budding lucerne meal is comparable with dried young grass at its best, but it is inferior as a source of starch equivalent. Lucerne *leaf* meal, made from the foliage of the flowering crop, is very similar in feeding value to the pre-budding lucerne meal, but the Cambridge work emphasizes the superiority, in respect of digestibility and starch equivalent, of dried young grass over all the forms of lucerne meal and leaf meal.

Yield Per Acre

The yield, in terms of lbs. of dry matter per acre, from permanent pasture submitted to intensive fertilizing and cutting at monthly intervals, has been found to be, under Cambridge conditions, of the same order as that from the lucerne crop. In one season of favourable rainfall, for example, as much as 3.8 tons per acre of air-dry material (assuming 10 per cent. of moisture) was obtained. The yield, however, may be much lower in a hot, droughty season, and for this reason, grass-drying on an industrial scale should only be attempted in those parts of the country where rainfall is usually sufficient to keep herbage growing actively throughout the whole season. The possibilities are exemplified by a recent grass-cutting trial at the Hannah Research Institute, Ayr, where, during the 1932 season, a yield of over 5¼ tons per acre of air-dry grass (10 per cent. of moisture) was reached by cutting at 3-weekly intervals.

The use of nitrogenous fertilizers like sulphate of ammonia on grass land areas set aside for cutting and conservation provides a method of converting inorganic nitrogen into protein of high nutritive value. Such treatment leads also to an enhancement of the carotene content and vitamin A potency of the dried grass product. The magnitude of the stimulation of growth obtained by the use of complete mineral manures together with artificial nitrogenous fertilizers is naturally related to the type of grass land selected. In 1930, a good grass year, the average increase in the yield of herbage at a large number of centres distributed throughout the United Kingdom from the application of chalk, superphosphate and potash, together with periodic small dressings of sulphate of ammonia, was 45 per cent. The individual improvements, however, ranged from as low as 3 per cent, on good Rutland fattening pasture to the enormous figure of 425 per cent. on the "natural" herbage of the Wiltshire Downs. In nearly every case the increase was accompanied by an improvement in quality as measured by the protein, lime and phosphoric acid content.

The Economic Aspect

It may fairly be claimed that the high nutritive properties of artificially-dried young grass have been demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt. Further, the engineering problems connected with large-scale drying are well on the way towards solution. Driers of the tray, drum, pneumatic conveyor and band types have been experimented with, the names of several of these types of drying appliances having become quite well known during recent years, both at home and abroad. Success is also attending the efforts that are being made to design small-scale plants for use on individual farms.

If the position in respect of the nutritional and engineering aspects is satisfactory, what of the economic aspect? When the writer first put forward the proposal for conserving young grass for use as a winter concentrate, the prices of the common concentrates were extraordinarily high. Linseed cake, for example, was £13 10s. per ton, and in such circumstances the production of dried grass offered attractive possibilities. Since that time, however, the cost of feeding stuffs has come down considerably—with some, indeed, almost below the economic level. For this reason, it is perhaps not possible to write quite so confidently about the future of the grass-drying proposals.

Small Scale Dryers

Without attempting to enter too fully into this aspect of the question, it may be stated that if some doubt may possibly be entertained under present conditions respecting the economic prospects of large-scale factory drying, the position is much more favourable for small-scale drying on individual farms. A farmer could use a small-scale drier at certain times with his ordinary permanent labour. Such grass as could be dried would be surplus grass that would otherwise be wasted. Further, by this means, the flush growth of grass on the farm could be controlled and prevented from running off into a fibrous and much less digestible condition. At the present time, efforts should mainly be directed towards meeting the requirements of individual farmers. An improvement in the price of feeding stuffs would quickly give encouragement to such concerns as might desire to exploit the process on a factory scale. If such industrial concerns find the manufacture of lucerne meal worth while, it is clear from the considerations of the preceding section that the factory production of dried grass is well worth attempting.

The method offers a large degree of independence of imported feeding stuffs. Indeed, a system of animal feeding could be elaborated on the basis of such grass land management—frequent cutting for the production of protein concentrate, less severe cutting for securing a "balanced" concentrate, and hay-making for the necessary coarse fodder.

VALUE OF ACCOUNTS IN FARM MANAGEMENT

A Critical Yard-Stick of Efficiency

SIGNPOSTS OF FARMING POLICY

The Farmer's X-Ray

(By James Wyllie B.Sc., N.D.A., N.D.D., in the Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture.)

(Part I).

Simple financial accounts form the foundation for a system of accounting which is of very great value in farm management, and, just as the foundation of a house is quite indispensable and yet useless unless the house itself is built, so the preparation of simple financial accounts forms a necessary first step in the construction of what may be called Farm Management Accounts.

Limitations of Simple Accounts

Do not let there be any misunderstanding. We may say that simple financial accounts are of very limited value as an aid to more efficient management, but this does not mean that they may not have considerable value from other points of view. For example, they may be necessary or desirable for Income Tax purposes, and they are certainly both necessary and desirable wherever the farm is under a salaried manager. Further, the drawing up of a statement of profit or loss on each year's working, however simple it may be, should be regarded as a matter of the most elementary business. The fact remains that, although great emphasis has been laid—and rightly laid—upon these and other uses of simple financial accounts, it is only within very recent years that the keeping of farm accounts has been viewed from another angle, namely, the help which properly-kept accounts can be in grading up the efficiency of the management. Again and again farmers have objected that accounts are "just history," they summarize what has happened, but they give little or no indication as to how the net financial result—profit or loss—has come about or as to why it is no better than it is. For example, simple accounts will show the farmer that his milk receipts have fallen off by, say, £100 because of a reduction in the price of milk—information which is easily obtained without any accounts at all—but they do not show him whether his net results from milk production are better or worse because of some alteration in the production costs—information which can be obtained only by means of properly-kept accounts. It may be urged that it will be time enough to talk about management accounts after the majority of farmers have been initiated into the keeping of simple financial accounts; on the contrary, if farmers could be convinced that these simple accounts provided an essential foundation for the preparation of accounts which would really help them to become more efficient managers the keeping of simple accounts would receive a very big impetus. Many farmers do not keep simple accounts because they just cannot be bothered, perhaps, as many others, because they are quite convinced that they are not worth keeping.

The Criterion of Efficiency

Let us be clear on this question of managerial efficiency. It has been said that we must not judge efficiency in farming entirely according to the profit and loss account, but if we are going to regard a farm as a business unit it is difficult to see on what other basis efficiency can be judged. Thus, the business man is frankly amused at the question: "Does good farming pay?" because he would be inclined to regard any method of farming as "good" which did pay. Again, farming has been described as "a mode of living" rather than as an ordinary business, but, even so, surely the object is to get as good a living as possible from it—and does not this depend essentially upon what would be called in business the "profit" that is made year by year? It is true that the measurement of profit is less easy on the farm than it is in the factory or mercantile house, but this does not affect the general principle that the objective of the farmer is just the same as that of the business man, namely, to get the largest possible annual income and so to raise his standard of living to the highest possible level. Nevertheless, we must be careful not to assume that comparative efficiency amongst farmers in general can be assessed on the basis of the annual profit per acre, per cow, or per any other unit. The former who is earning 5 per cent. on his capital to-day may be a much less efficient manager than the one who is losing 10 per cent., because obviously the conditions may be entirely different. Further, the fact that a farmer lost £2 per acre one year and earned £2 per acre the next year does not necessarily mean that he had suddenly become a much more efficient manager, because the change may have been due to factors over which he, as manager, had no control—weather, prices, and so on.

Selecting the Best System

It is this example that perhaps gives the clue to the essence of efficiency in farm management. Briefly, it consists of (1) ability to take full advantage of the local conditions of soil, climate, markets, etc., and this again depends upon the choice of the most suitable system of farming—a matter of judgment and careful accounting rather than of hard and fast rules; (2) ability to control those factors in the management that are, wholely or largely, controllable—the manager may not be able to control the prices of foodstuffs, but he can control the quantities used.

As regards the first of these tests of managerial efficiency the accounts should give some help in deciding whether some important change in the general system of farming should be considered. It is a truism that a system that may be very suitable at one time may be quite unsuitable at another; but it is also true that a system that may be giving satisfactory results for the farm as a whole may nevertheless have within it serious leakages, the existence of which is unknown to the manager. Traditional methods die hard. A farmer will maintain that he cannot grow corn without sheep, that he cannot produce winter-milk economically without roots, that he must grow oats for his horses and so on. What he often fails to recognize is that there is now an infinitely greater choice of alternative methods of manuring, feeding, cultivating, etc., than there was in the days when these traditional methods were established, and many progressive farmers have no use at all for "must-nots" and "can-nots." Take examples:—

(a) There is the farmer who asserts that he must keep cattle in order to make farmyard manure. That assertion takes on a different complexion if properly-kept accounts show that the cost of the manure ranges from 15s. to 20s. per load. In two instances within the writer's knowledge the farmers decided with great reluctance that in view of the high cost of making yard manure, as shown by their accounts, they would just have to find a substitute for it. It is safe to say that without accounts these farmers would still have been "keeping cattle to make muck."

(b) Similarly, accounts may show (and have shown) that in some seasons fattening sheep kept on folding crops cannot pay anything at all for these crops, so that either a loss must be shown on the sheep or the whole cost of the folded crops must be carried by the succeeding crops. Now it is one thing to put the "fold-tail" (folding residues) at £3 to £5 per acre, but very different if it must be put at £8 or £10 per acre, and it is only by means of suitable accounts that it is possible to determine what sum the sheep can afford to pay for the folded crops.

(c) Or take another example of a different kind. In 1928 a certain farmer in Kent grew sugar-beet on a small scale, and in spite of the handicap of heavy carriage to the nearest factory he decided to include it, temporarily at least, in his cropping plan. His accounts cheered him on year by year, and in 1934 he obtained a profit of over £6 per acre on fully 20 acres. It is fairly certain that but for what his accounts told him this farmer would have given up sugar-beet several years ago and increased his acreage of potatoes (with, as things developed, somewhat disastrous results—losses on potatoes instead of profits on sugar-beet).

Danger of Hasty Conclusions

There can be little doubt that part of the reluctance which is shown by many farmers towards any departure from established customs is due to lack of knowledge of the internal make-up of the farm economy. At one time, accurate diagnosis of certain ailments of the human body was very difficult, but now the X-ray apparatus enables the doctor to see just what is wrong. Management accounts represent the X-ray apparatus of the farm manager; instead of having to guess (and many assertions are no more than guesses) that the root of the trouble is so-and-so, properly-kept accounts would enable him to see what was wrong. Of course, it is not suggested that this "X-ray treatment" is always necessary in diagnosing the ills of the farming business. For example, the large grazier who buys store cattle at 38s. per live cwt. and sells them fat at 36s. hardly needs any kind of accounts to tell him what is wrong; but there are numerous problems connected with the general organization of the farm as a money-making business that are quite insoluble without the aid of properly-kept accounts.

A word of warning is perhaps necessary at this point. Before they can be effectively used in this way, management accounts must be available over a period of not less than three or four years, but they must first of all be available for one year, that is, a start must be made. It is the slowness with which accounting knowledge matures that deters many farmers from making a start, but hasty conclusions, based upon insufficient or unreliable evidence, may be worse than no conclusions at all.

The Detection and Elimination of Waste

As regards the second test of managerial efficiency the case is much simpler and more easily stated. No one will deny that conditions on the farm differ very widely from those in the factory. No man can control or predict the weather conditions of the coming season, and consequently the best-laid plans of the farm manager may go badly astray through no fault of his own. The writer has again and again emphasized the very important part that seasonal conditions play in determining the net financial returns from a farm, yet we must not shut our eyes to the fact that some factory methods can be applied on the farm. For example, meticulously accurate control over the raw materials used is an essential feature of modern factory management, and considerable expenditure is incurred in order to obtain such control. Now the modern farm, unlike that of a hundred years ago, uses raw materials on a large scale, in the shape of purchased foodstuffs and manures, coals, petrol, paraffin, oil, binder-twine, spraying materials, sacks, and so on; but it is only very occasionally that effective control over the use of these raw materials is even attempted. Further, large quantities of raw materials are produced on the farm itself—grass, hay, roots, straw, silage, etc.—and here it is common knowledge that effective control is even rarer than with purchased raw materials. It is true that in recent years great emphasis has been laid upon "controlled grazing," but of all the raw materials used on the farm, grass is probably by far the most difficult to control, simply because it must be used "as it grows" so to speak, and no one can say just how fast it will grow, that is, how much of it there will be to control.

A Comparison with the Factory

There is, however, one important difference between the farm and the factory, even in respect of this question of controlling the use of raw materials. It is that in the manufacture of factory products it is known that each product is obtained by bringing together various ingredients in definite proportions and that the efficiency of the whole process depends upon maintaining these proportions. On the farm things are not quite as simple as this. For example, it is impossible to say definitely that the most economic dressing of artificials for a certain crop consists of 6 cwt. per acre of a mixture containing so much "nitrogen," so much "phosphoric acid" and so much "potash"; nor is it possible to say definitely that the most economic way of feeding cows is to give them just 3½ lb. (per gallon) of a concentrated "production" ration containing certain proportions of protein, oil, carbohydrates, etc. It may happen, therefore, that if the cowman feeds at the rate of 3½ lb. per gallon, in spite of his instructions to feed only 3½ lb., the net results may actually be better rather than worse. In other words, the cowman may know more about the economic feeding of the cows than the farmer does. It is clear, however, that in such a case the better result is due not to the efficiency of the management, but in spite of its inefficiency.

It is always necessary to keep this point in mind in comparing the farm with the factory as regards the control that should be exercised over the use of raw materials, but it is true that the efficiency of the management must be measured on the assumption that the best results will be obtained only if the instructions given are carefully carried out.

All this may seem to be far removed from the subject of management accounts. Actually, there is no use talking about management accounts unless we have a fairly clear idea of the object of keeping them, and there can be no doubt that one of their chief functions is to enable the farmer to measure, for himself, his efficiency as a manager.

(To be Continued).

MARKET REPORT

(Continued from page 17).

Wool

The third series of London wool sales opened on the 8th May and closed on the 23rd of that month. There was a large attendance of buyers throughout the series both from the Home Trade and the Continent and competition was keen and sustained. 112,854 bales were catalogued and 98,500 bales sold. The Continent took about 55,500 bales, the Home Trade 42,000 bales and America about 1,000 bales. 71,[illegible] bales were held over for a later series—of these 63,500 bales were not offered. As compared with the March sales closing rates we quote:—

Scoured Merinos 10 per cent to 15 per cent. higher.

Greasy Merinos 12½ per cent to 15 per cent. higher.

Fine and medium greasy Crossbreds 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. higher.

Coarse greasy Crossbreds [illegible] per cent. higher.

Scoured Crossbreds 10 per cent to 15 per cent. higher.

About 700 bales of [illegible] wools were offered, and met with a keen demand, especially from the Continent. [illegible] on an average were about [illegible] cent. above March values. [illegible] was the best price paid [illegible] grease, but one particular lot of Lambs sold up to [illegible] and weaners to 10½d. Sales [illegible] be held on the 9th July, September and 19th November.

Agricultural Section

THE EAST AFRICA KENNEL CLUB GAZETTE

The Correct Diet for Dogs

ESSENTIALLY A CARNIVOROUS ANIMAL

(By W. E. Chamberlain, Veterinary Pathologist, in the Tasmanian Journal of Agriculture.)

Part I.

Much diversity of opinion exists in the matter of feeding dogs. It would appear that this is due largely to a lack of knowledge of canine anatomy and to a false impression that foodstuffs suitable for man are readily assimilated by the dog. Experts of eight countries attending the Canine International Congress held under the auspices of the Canine Society of Monaco in March, 1934, agreed that the dog, being essentially a carnivorous animal, should have raw meat as a basis for its diet.

Dogs, like other domesticated animals, evolved from a foundation stock which roamed the country seeking its own food. Over many thousands of years these ancestral dogs developed constitutions in conformity with their natural habitat and methods of feeding. Immediately domestication took place, the dog was deprived of this privilege of fighting for, and selecting, his food; he was compelled to lead a more or less sedentary life, and at the same time accept such morsels as his owner thought fit to give him. How often are these morsels mere scraps, and how often are they fed without any intimate knowledge of the actual requirements of the dog!

The Natural Digestive System

Dog fanciers would benefit by paying some attention to the natural digestive system of the dog. The teeth constitute the first point of importance. These in the dog have developed into structures eminently suited for the tearing of flesh and the crushing of bones. Whereas the horse and cow have incisors for pulling herbage, and molars for grinding and masticating, the dog has well-developed cutters, fangs and crushers.

The saliva of a dog has a certain peculiarity. In the saliva of man and many animals a property (an enzyme) is present which enables the digestion of starchy substances to commence in the mouth. In the dog, this substance, if present at all in the saliva, exists in very minute quantities only. In fact, whereas digestion starts in the mouth of man and most of the domesticated animals, in the dog, owing to the rapidity with which food is swallowed, the digestive process begins in the stomach. The stomach of the dog is relatively large and is not divided into compartments as in the ox and sheep, and the gastric juice, which is secreted in large quantities for the digestion of meat, is unsuited for the digestion of vegetable matter. Ruminants (herbage eaters) have been provided with a stomach composed of four sections, each of which has a part to play in the digestion of plant matter. The intestine of the dog is relatively short and lacks the large compartments (caecum and colon) which are peculiar to the bowel of herbage eaters. Provision is made for an adequate supply of bile, necessary in the digestion of fat, by the presence of a liver of peculiar size and structure.

A Depraved Appetite

Food, whether available in the form of vegetable or animal tissue, contains identical properties necessary for building up and maintaining the body, supplying energy and producing heat. Some forms of animal life have developed constitutions suited for the digestion of food available in vegetable form, others for the digestion of food available in animal form, others again for the digestion of food available in both forms. As plant tissues differ considerably from animal tissues, it is reasonable to expect not only digestive derangements, but constitutional disturbances should an animal be fed on the type of food unsuited for its natural digestive process.

It has already been shown that the dog belongs to the group of animals (carnivora) whose constitutions are eminently suited for the digestion of food in the form of meat. Meat, however, comprises flesh, bones and viscera, each of which has its particular virtues, e.g., energy in muscle, minerals in bones, sugar in liver. The wild dog kills his prey and, if food is abundant, selects those portions of the carcase which are the most palatable. Under natural conditions palatability is an indication of the actual requirements of the animal. Under conditions of domestication a depraved appetite is frequently merely indicative of a desire to obtain some essential foodstuff which is either absent from the diet or present in insufficient quantities. The domesticated dog is frequently compelled to subsist on scraps without any thought of its actual requirements.

The Presence of Tape Worm

In this connection station and farm dogs have the advantage over the average city dog. Unfortunately, this advantage is nullified to some extent owing to the incidence of hydatids in this country. When raw viscera (e.g. liver, heart and lights) containing hydatid cysts is consumed, the bladder of the hydatid cyst disappears in the digestive tract, leaving a minute head which adheres to the wall of the intestine and grows into a tapeworm. It is for this reason that abattoir and station dogs in particular are frequently heavily infested with tape worms and should, therefore, be regularly dosed. Also, owing to the danger of infection of human beings and animals with hydatids, internal organs should never be fed raw, but should be well cooked in order to destroy any cysts which may be present.

The Merit of Raw Meat

Meat, other than internal organs, should be fed raw. Experts at the Canine International Congress agreed that the correct diet for a dog was raw, "complete" meat—that is, meat representative of the various parts of the animal body. It was pointed out that raw meat contained the various substances (proteins, vitamins, minerals, etc.) required by the body of the dog, in the form most suited for the dog's digestive system. The experts considered that, owing to the peculiar size and structure of the dog's stomach and to the desirability of meat remaining in the stomach until well digested, raw meat should be fed in lumps and not minced or supplied in powdered form. The authorities agreed that raw meat should be fed to puppies, even before weaning.

The statement that raw meat makes a dog savage is supported by very little evidence. Doubtless, correct diet will develop a dog true to type, but dog fanciers who withhold meat may ultimately find that their dogs have lost their natural virility and are fat and diseased. Again, raw meat does not cause distemper. Although this fallacy still exists, it has been definitely proved that distemper is due to a very minute germ (virus) and is, in fact, a highly contagious disease. Cooked meat is regarded as detrimental to growing dogs. It is generally accepted that cooking reduces the value of meat by destroying or inhibiting certain properties such as vitamin content.

(To be Continued.)

Interesting Cereal Experiments

WHEAT AFTER BARE-FALLOW

Effect of Sulphate of Ammonia

An important series of experiments conducted at the Waite Institute, South Australia, has recently been summarised by Richardson and Gurney.

When wheat was grown in rotation with (1) bare-fallow, (2) wheat, (3) barley, (4) oats, or (5) peas, without fertiliser with 2 cwt. superphosphate and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre, the highest yields were obtained after bare-fallow or after peas. Wheat after oats gave significantly higher returns than wheat after barley or wheat after wheat. Superphosphate gave its greatest effect with wheat after bare-fallow, the mean yield being increased by 19.5 bushels per acre for the three years. After peas the response to superphosphate was significantly higher than after cereals, but less than after fallow.

Supplies of Organic Nitrogen

A supplementary dressing of 1 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia per acre gave no significant increase with wheat after bare-fallow, but gave a substantial response after wheat, barley or oats, ranging from 6.5 to 7.7 bushels per acre. Wheat grown after peas still needed sulphate of ammonia, though the previous pea crop presumably added supplies of organic nitrogen to the soil, and a mean increase of 6.1 bushels per acre was obtained.

Barley gave a marked response to sulphate of ammonia for all dressings from 14lb. to 425 lb. per acre. A quantitative relation (Mitscherlich's law) was observed to hold between the amount of fertiliser applied and the yield of barley. When adequate quantities of soluble phosphate are applied nitrogen becomes a limiting factor, and increments in yield of total produce and of grain decrease with each successive dressing of sulphate of ammonia, in accordance with the law of diminishing returns. The percentage of nitrogen in the grain was practically unaltered for dressings ranging from nil to 56 lb. sulphate of ammonia. Dressings of 1 cwt. per acre slightly increased the percentage of nitrogen, but with heavier dressings a material increase in nitrogen-content was observed, and the quality of the grain for malting purposes was reduced. Census studies on barley showed that the mean effect of nitrogenous fertilisers on barley was to increase the number of ear-bearing tillers per plant.

BOOK REVIEWS

A COMMENTARY ON THE MOST RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A review of the most recent books published in London, specially contributed by a well-known literary authority.

UNDERLINED IN RED

The Land of the Soviets is becoming a little more respectable again in English eyes. Since the visit to Moscow of the Lord Privy Seal, we are feeling rather more friendly towards the U.S.S.R. After all, did they not toast "the King" at the Moscow banquet given in honour of our Mr. Anthony Eden? Were not Union Jacks displayed on the Moscow railway platform? And did not the Soviet diplomats turn up at the official functions behind nicely boiled shirt-fronts?

Were these the same people who used to make our hair stand on end with their talk of "world revolution" and how the "masses" would, one day, get even with the "bosses"? Surely not.

But, actually, Soviet Russia today is the same land that came into being under the hands of Lenin. Only the way things have developed there suggest, to outsiders, a change. How they have developed may be learnt from a study of "Portraits and Pamphlets" (Wishart, 12/6) by Karl Radek.

First, a few words about the author.

Karl Bernardovitsch Radek, 50, a Polish Jew, the editor of the Government organ "Izvestia," is probably the leading propagandist of the Communist Party. Everything he writes is underlined in Red.

Deserted from Army in War

Part of his education was obtained in Vienna. When the Great War broke out, he was called up to the Austrian Army. In 1915, he deserted and fled to Switzerland.

In 1917, he entered the Bolshevist Foreign Office, via Sweden, and started writing for "Izvestia." This he has been doing ever since; except for a break (1927-28) when he backed Trotsky. For that he was kicked out of the Communist Party; but later (1928), on admitting his error, he was re-established.

To-day, this little, big-headed, spectacled Communist, who speaks various languages fluently and daily devours world opinion as expressed in dozens of newspapers, may be looked upon as the mouthpiece of the Kremlin. He is also the foremost unofficial diplomat of the U.S.S.R.

Radek is a brilliant journalist. He writes with wit and imagination. He makes the usually exceedingly dull literature that comes out of Moscow, the dry official "dope", sound really interesting. And he has a gift for invective and sarcastic presentation that must be the delight of Red readers.

This volume is a collection of various articles—some written years ago—and they interpret very ably various aspects of the Soviet mentality.

Perhaps the most important is the first—an essay on Stalin. Here Radek indulges in fervent hero-worship. And here, too, is explained the "developments" to which I have referred above.

"Creative Marxism"

Boiled down to a few words, this is what has happened. Lenin said Socialism should be built up first in a single country—Russia. Trotsky, notably, disagreed. He held that "the victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia could be no more than a temporary result of fortune which would disappear unless a victorious Western proletariat came to its assistance in time."

Stalin, however, as "the best representative of 'creative Marxism'"—took charge and worked out Lenin's teaching of the unequal development of capitalism as premise for the teaching of the possibility of socializing at any rate *Russia*. He worked it out and has made a practical job of it.

How—you must read in this book. There is quite a lot of interesting stuff in it. We learn, for instance (on Radek's authority) that "Communism is a matter of creating a society to which work is a delight;" and that the rulers in Russia to-day are "passionate opponents of the solution by war of the capitalist contradictions which have again accumulated in the whole world."

Red Spotlight

Let me give you, by way of conclusion, a few *obiter dicta* from Comrade Radek's book.

"Our laws on marriage and divorce and on responsibilty of the father for the child, to which we have already become accustomed, seemed to a woman coming from the capitalist world (the Austrian writer, Fannine Halle) to be an unattainable ideal. It is a matter of fact that the very conception of a bastard child has disappeared among us . . ."

"Our children must not simply study labour with a view to what they are going to do when grown up. Even now they must begin doing really useful work as there is no stronger stimulus to polytechnical study than doing socially useful labour . . ."

"Children know that nowadays divorces frequently happen, and in their eyes the family has ceased to be a firm basis for the future."

" . . . . lurking by the powder magazines created by world imperialism there are cocainists, dipsomaniacs, prostitutes' bullies and the like with bombs in hand thinking of one thing and one thing only—how to involve the world in a war . . ."

And that, I think, is enough of Karl Radek for the moment.

THE CULT OF THE BOMB

Talking about bombs, there is some bloodcurdling stuff in a book before me this week entitled "Turmoil and Tragedy in India" (Jarrolds, 18/-) by Lieut. General Sir George MacMunn.

He describes the ritual of initiation into the Bengal "bomb and murder fraternities" that started before the Great War and which have carried on, it seems, up to the present time. The Midnapur murders are still in our minds.

Special ceremonies "culled from Masonic ritual and the like" were performed by the Bengal Samitis, or Lodges, and four solemn "vows" were sworn by the initiates.

Here is one of these cheerful vows:

"In the presence of God, fire, mother, preceptor and the leader (making them witnesses) I swear that I will do all the work of the circle necessary for the development of the Samiti, staking my life and everything that I possess. I will carry out all commands and act in opposition to those who are in opposition to the aforesaid circle, and do injury to them to the utmost of my power. I swear that I will never discuss the inner secrets with anybody . . . .

"If I fail to keep this vow or act in opposition to it may the curse of Brahmins, of the mother, and of the great patriots of the country speedily destroy me."

This is a horrible load on the mind of any young man of Bengal; no wonder there is "turmoil."

It is interesting to note that Karl Radek, in his book dealt with above, has a chapter on assassins, whom he calls by Dostoievsky's name—"Demons"—and whom he describes as "vermin fed by the imperialists."

The bomb "worshippers" described by Sir George MacMunn, on the other hand, can hardly conform with this rule. *They* cannot claim imperialist sustenance. Theirs, we read, is "revolutionary activity animated by a strange topsy-turvy sourness and a fierce rage."

"There is a mentality in India," Sir George tells us, "among the unmanly Hindu classes chiefly, who, through the ages, have never taken part in martial or virile life, which, under the education and freedom that the British have provided, seems to find revolutionary plotting a singularly appetising purpose in life."

That seems to me to be a very baffling statement. Must man be "martial"—or else a plotter?

I have found many absorbing passages in this book, especially the glimpse into the work of the secret service in India. There are accounts of German activities during the war (the agents of Germany had, apparently, long been "studying cesspools" in the East) and the Afghan invasion of 1919; of intrigues, rebellions and dirty work generally.

It is interesting, disturbing—and, to me, bewildering. I should like to feel that much of it is too bad to be true.

THE INVISIBLE BLACKGUARD

I feel that Mrs. Angela Thirkell must be a thoroughly "nice" person, for although the villain of her new book, "O, These Men, These Men" (Hamish Hamilton 7/6) is a blackguard of the deepest dye, we never actually meet him.

He is described by other people, most of whom, except his wife, Caroline, find him extremely charming, but the author evidently does not trust herself to create a really bad man; and why should she? Her previous books are among the most amusing I have ever read, especially "The Demon in the House," all about that diverting but aggravating small boy, Tony Morland.

Her latest book is serious, but I must confess that the bits I enjoyed most in it were just those few acrimonious passages of wit between two boys of nineteen and twenty when the author lets her delicious brand of humour creep into the story.

One of the boys is an ardent Communist, while the other is a fervent supporter of Hitler, and they enliven the family breakfast-table with typical schoolboy repartee, such as:

"I suppose he's got a kind of swelled head like Hitler," said George brightening up.

"Or Lenin," said Wilfred.

"You don't even know if Lenin is dead or alive," said George scornfully.

"I bet I could smell him a mile off, dead or alive."

THE TRUTH ABOUT MIDGETS

"The World of Midgets" (Jarrolds, 18/-) by Walter Bodin and Burnet Hershey is a strange book. I rather wish I had never seen it.

It is really too distressing. It is a "probe"—some sort of American expression seems indicated—into the private affairs of human beings who have the misfortune to be freaks, that is, "midgets."

Some of it is informative enough in a sombre way. There are, for instance, three types of midgets:—the "infantile," who never reach maturity; the "primordial" (relatively the most rare type, apparently), who are born midgets; and the "true" midgets. The last mentioned are in some ways the most distressing of all. For they are born normal and grow normally for some years. Then comes the "age of onset"—usually at the age of 3, 4, or 5—and growth ceases. The child is destined to be a midget.

Unhappy child! "Realization that he is a midget," we (miserably) read, "and can never be as others are, comes slowly. Ordinarily the child considers himself merely under-developed and looks confidently forward to the day when his growth will recommence. But as the years march on and his growth stands still, doubts and fears crowd in upon him. A dull foreboding drags him to despair."

Well, I find that sort of thing too harrowing. It depresses me. Just as the sight of freaks in a circus fill me with gloom and a vague feeling of anger that the wretched creatures should be there at all. (Here let me say that I have only been to one circus in my life. It was quite enough).

There is a mass of detailed information about midgets in this book, midgets who have become famous all over the world by exhibiting themselves on show, and midgets definitely infamous. Personally, I find it all singularly unappetizing.

FEEDING THE LIONS

The Foyle Literary Luncheons have become quite a social event every month and people turn up regularly in their hundreds to see their pet authors in the flesh and to hear them make a speech.

Dr. A. J. ("Stars Look Down") Cronin was the big attraction at the lunch I attended the other day. He spoke about "the future of the novel."

Cronin is a very blond, pink, cheerful individual: not at all the sort of man in appearance whom one would imagine as the author of a smashing attack on modern society, which is how I regard his latest novel.

His speech, too, was full of fun and witticisms. Only an illusion to "the menace rather than the promise of the skies to-day" made one remember the sombre things which he has written.

The longest speech was made by John Cowper Powys. There was a wild air about this famous novelist and he spoke about the difficulties of writing novels with tremendous gusto and passion, throwing himself about and waving his arms in a manner that made numerous old ladies present jump in their chairs. He disconcerted the wine waiter, too—by ordering a bottle of milk . . . .

There were some novel (no pun intended) touches about this function. Miss Fay Compton took the chair. An American trick was introduced.

This trick was the turning of a spotlight on various celebrities present. The idea is to let people see who's who.

The toastmaster calls out the name, the owner of the name gets (sheepishly or otherwise) to his or her feet, and the spotlight, directed from a gallery opposite, does the rest.

The effect was rather spoilt because the room lights were too bright. Had they been extinguished, the results would have been far more striking.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following extracts are taken from the "East African Standard" (founded 1904) for the week ending June 12, 1915.

A communique issued from Rome on June 4 states that the advance-guard fighting that has taken place on the Austro-Italian front is wholly favourable to the Italian forces, who are developing an important offensive on the Monte Nero. A later message states that the offensive on the River Ysozo is encountering considerable difficulties and a stubborn resistance is also being met with on the River [illegible], but this has been crossed in the face of great handicaps. The Austrian cable communicating with the Dalmation islands was cut on June 7 and lighthouses were destroyed. An Italian dirigible returning to Fiume was destroyed by an Austrian seaplane on June 9 and according to reports from Vienna, its seven occupants taken prisoner.

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President Wilson's note to Germany has been finished and will probably be despatched on June 4, according to a Washington message. Differences in the Cabinet have made themselves manifest and Mr. Bryan has resigned, Mr. Lancing having been appointed Interim Secretary of State in the former's place.

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Fierce fighting in which enemy attacks have been repulsed along the Western front is reported. The battle of Arras is developing, but the French troops have, so far, more than held their own. The attack on the British positions is mainly confined to the Ypres salient and captures in the region of the Chateau Hooge have been effected by our troops. In an attack to the north of the Aisne the enemy left over 2,000 dead on the field, while severe artillery duels have been taking place. In some sectors the French have carried two and even three lines of trenches in the course of their attacks. The entire length of the Belgo-Dutch frontier has been protected with an electrified wire barricade and the inhabitants have been ordered to place buckets of water before their doors and to remain themselves within.

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In the House of Commons on June 9, Mr. Asquith announced that the total British casualties in France and Flanders and the Dardenelles up to May 31, 1915 amount to:—Killed.—3,327 officers and 47,015 men; Wounded:—6,498 officers and 147,482 men; Missing:—1,130 officers and 52,617 men, a gross total of 258,069.

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The Admiralty reports than on June 7 an airship shed to the north of Brussels was bombed and set on fire by Flight-Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. R. Mills. It is unknown whether a Zeppelin was inside as the flames rose to a great height. Both airmen returned safely. At 3.0 a.m. on June 7 Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford attacked a Zeppelin in flight between Ghent and Brussels. The airship burst into flames and fell on an orphan asylum near Ghent, killing four of the inmates. The machine burnt for a considerable time and it is reported that the entire crew of twenty-eight perished. After the bombs had been dropped on the Zeppelin the force of the explosion turned the Flight Sub-Lieutenant's machine upside down. A later message reports that the King has bestowed the Victoria Cross upon Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford.

According to a London message dated June 8, martial law has been proclaimed in Ceylon as a result of extensive riots caused by Buddhist attacks upon Moslems. The situation is reported to be well in hand and improving.

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The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Bill to create a Ministry of Munitions. It was announced that Mr. D. Lloyd George, the new Minister of Munitions, would be directly responsible to the House and the country for the adequate supply of munitions. Mr. Forster also announced that arrangements had been made for the productions of trinitrotoluol, thus securing ample supplies for ourselves and our allies.

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It is notified officially that a small column from Maktau had a brush with an enemy patrol west of the Mbuyuni Ridge on June 6, in which the latter sustained five seriously wounded. A report from Abercorn states that in a skirmish near there on May 21, Belgian forces caused the enemy to retreat, but sustained certain losses in the skirmish. The Uganda, Eastern Lake, Mafia and Zanzibar districts are all quiet. A message dated June 9 reports skirmishes with the enemy in the Voi area, in which they lost some arms and ammunition, and repeated attacks on posts at Mile 35 on the Magadi Railway, which were repulsed.

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Following its recent capture, Windhoek, the capital of German South West Africa is rapidly returning to normal conditions and is carrying on "business as usual" despite depleted stocks. Foodstuffs are plentiful and the country around is green and fresh. Large quantities of ordnance stores were found in the town when it was captured.

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The second of a series of five Rugby football matches between the Right and Left Wings of the E.A.M.R. took place in camp recently. The game was fast throughout and at half time the Lefts were leading by a try to nil. On the resumption, however, the Right Wing had far the better of matters and ran out eventual winners by 13 points (two goals, one penalty goal) to 3 (one try). In the Soccer match the Left Wing beat the Right by 3 goals to 0. On June 3, the King's Birthday, the E.A.M.R. held a most successful and enjoyable gymkhana.

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According to an official communique, the number of Allied business houses in Germany that have been sequestrated is 14,674.

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Rehearsals for the production of the "Yeomen of the Guard" by the Nairobi Amateur Dramatic and Musical Society are proceeding and to judge by present indications the show will be an excellent one and a credit to the Nairobi amateurs.

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Notice is given that by command of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the committee appointed for the organisation of the second line (local) defences in all districts of the Protectorate, including the Nairobi Town Guard, is abolished as from May, 1, 1915. It is notified that the formation of a Nairobi Defence Force is now contemplated. In this connexion Capt. Stevens states that he would be glad if N.C.O.s of the late Nairobi Town Guard would meet at his office on Monday, June 14 at 10.0 a.m.

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The following are the rainfall records for the week ending June 5:—Naivasha (P.W.D.), 0.05; Kisumu (P.C.), 2.02; Kabete Farm, 0.49; Limuru, (W.H. Caine), 2.90; Nairobi (P.W.D.), 0.37; Machakos (D.C.), 1.17; Makindu Station, 0.00; Mombasa, 8.25 and Nairobi (Head Office), 0.31 inches.

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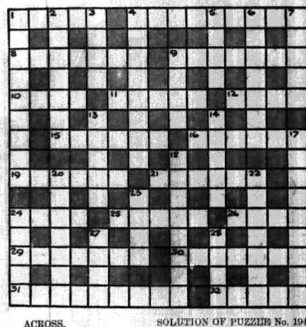
The following lots of cloves and clove stems were sold by public auction at the Customs House, Zanzibar, on June 7:—Pemba cloves, 260 frasilas at Rs. 9.44 per frasila; Pemba cloves (inferior), 180 frasilas at Rs. 8.12 per frasila and Zanzibar cloves, 120 frasilas at Rs. 10.0 per frasila.

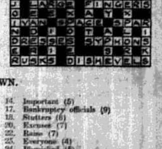
Crossword Puzzle No. 195



ACROSS.

1. Not the same (5)
4. Animals (9)
8. Makes dear (7)
9. School (7)
10. River (4)
11. Flat (5)
12. Sing (4)
15. Slain (6)
16. Chorister (6)
19. Strengthens (6)
21. Punish (6)
24. Measure (4)
25. Hurts (5)
26. Half (4)
29. Abdomen (7)
30. Flow forth (7)
31. Traitors (9)
32. Grasses (5).

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 194



DOWN.

1. Manipulation (9)
2. Fish (7)
3. Gather (4)
4. Replied (5)
5. Worries (4)
6. Precedes night (7)
7. Fragrant (5)
9. Musical character (4)
13. Slumber (5)
14. Important (5)
17. Bankruptcy officials (9)
18. Stutters (6)
20. Excuses (7)
22. Raise (7)
23. Everyone (4)
24. Physicked (6)
27. Couple (4)
28. Fish (4).

Note.—Figures in parentheses denote the number of letters in the words required.

A page devoted to radio affairs

Notes for the Wireless Enthusiast

Nairobi Station

FEATURES OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES

The following are outstanding features of the programmes to be broadcast by the Nairobi station next week:—

On Monday, June 17, from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m., a variety entertainment will include the following well-known artistes: Joe Venuti and His Blue Four, The Cafe Collette Orchestra, George Scott Wood, The Boswell Sisters, Jack Buchanan, and Elsie Randolph.

On Tuesday, at 8-30, Vladimir Rosing will sing "The Song of the Volga Boatmen" with Balalaika accompaniment.

An article on Rosing in "The Gramophone" by Richard Holt tells us that Rosing was born in Petrograd in 1890. His father was a lawyer there. One day a grateful client sent him a huge packing case which, when opened, was found to contain what we should now describe as an "antediluvian" gramophone. Rosing, however, who had no distinctive yearnings to allow his father's profession (though to this day he voraciously devours the details of all great law cases) found this apparatus and the accompanying records by the great singers Figner (tenor), Mikhailova (Soprano), and Makaikoff (baritone), a source of unending delight and he began to imitate their voices, which doubtless explains why his voice developed timbres common to all three, and the fact that during his first visit, in a mood of boyish enthusiasm, to England he offered to sing the Prologue and "On With the Motley" at a Boosey Ballad concert, an offer which was incredulously declined! Bernard Shaw wrote in a letter to Richard Strauss in 1921: "My excuse for writing you this letter is that I want to call your attention to Vladimir Rosing. But we are such damnable barbarians that we have wasted his extraordinary dramatic talents on concert-singing and tried to make a drawing-room tenor of him. But this sort of work is intolerable to him; his proper place is on the stage and his proper work the interpretation of musical drama.

Technically, he is a tenor, but really he is much more than that; he can and will do anything with his voice that will produce the right tone colour for the passage he is singing. He behaves more like an orchestra than a singer."

The "New York World" critic remarked: "Rosing must be ranked with other great ones. His interpretations are as effective as Chaliapine's."

"Flags on the Matterhorn", a drama of the Swiss Alps will be an interesting feature in the programme on Thursday, June 20, at 8-50 p.m.

OPERA BROADCAST

Another Relay from Covent Garden

"Prince Igor" (Borodin), Act 2 of which will be relayed tomorrow, at 8-45 p.m. G.M.T., on Transmission 4 of the Empire Service, is one of the finest of Russian operas. It tells how Prince Igor of Kiev rides against the Tartar Khan despite his wife's warnings, entrusting her to the care of his traitor brother-in-law, Prince Galitsky, who plans to usurp his throne. Once Igor and his son, Prince Vladimir, are gone, Galitsky's friends acclaim him their lord. Word is received that Igor and his son are captives of the Tartars. Act 2 takes place in the camp of the victorious Polovtsy horde, where Vladimir has won the heart of the Khan's beautiful daughter, and enjoys the wild dances his savage captors perform in his honour at a festal banquet.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING SERVICE

ITEMS IN NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The following are the Empire Service wireless programmes (Transmission 4) for next week:

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary.
8.05 p.m.—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra; leader, Montague Brearley, conductor, Stanford Robinson.
8.45 p.m.—A Recital by Szigeti (Violin) and Stephen Wearing (Pianoforte).
9.25 p.m.—A Religious Service, relayed from the Church Army Headquarters' Mission Church, London.
10.15 p.m.—Weekly Newsletter.
10.30 p.m.—Leslie Jeffries and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra, relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section G), conducted by John Barbirolli. A Song before Sunrise (Delius). Symphony No. 13 in G, Letter V (Haydn).
12.00 m.n.—Epilogue.
12.10 a.m.—Close down.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News. Dairy Produce Notes, supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
7.55 p.m. England v. South Africa. A commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the close of the second day's play in the first Cricket Test Match. Relayed from Trent Bridge, Nottingham.
8.05 p.m.—The News (cont'd.)
8.10 p.m.—The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra; leader, Alfred Cave; conducted by Leslie Heward. Eric Cross (Tenor).
8.30 p.m.—Talk: "Music and the Ordinary Listener." Sir Walford Davies.
8.50 p.m.—The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra (cont'd).
9.00 p.m.—The B.B.C. Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Andrew Clayton (Tenor).
9.30 p.m.—Act I of Gilbert and Sullivan's Light Opera, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Relayed from Sadler's Wells, London.
10.40 p.m.—A Recital for Two Pianofortes by Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin. Andante and Variations in B flat, Op. 46 (Schumann).
11.00 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.15 p.m.—Interlude.†
12.20 p.m.—Talk: "Foreign Affairs."
11.35 p.m.—The Bernard Crook Quintet. Kathleen Destournel (Soprano).
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News.
7.55 p.m.—England v. South Africa. A running commentary by Captain H. B. T. Wakelam on the close of the third day's play in the first Cricket Test Match. Relayed from Trent Bridge, Nottingham.
8.05 p.m.—The London Zigeuner Orchestra, directed by Ernest Leggett. Henry Cummings (Baritone).
8.55 p.m.—"Never Say Die."* A comedy by Marjory Whyte. Produced by William MacLurg.
9.30 p.m.—"Peter Porcupine." A feature programme on the life and times of William Cobbett by D. G. Bridson. The programme produced by Felix Felton.
10.15 p.m.—Canterbury Festival of Music and Drama. Serenade. Relayed from the Cloisters, Canterbury Cathedral. The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section F); conductor, Adrian Boult. St. Paul's Suite (for Strings) (Holst). An Old Song (Peter Warlock). Summer Evening (Kodaly). Madrigali (Monteverdi, Malipiero). Le Tombeau de Couperin (Ravel).
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—Talk: "Freedom."
11.50 p.m.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section G), conducted by Leslie Heward.
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News.
8.00 p.m.—The New Georgian Trio.
8.45 p.m.—"Meet the Detectives of Fiction."* "Meet Albert Campion," presented by his creator, Marjorie Allingham.
9.00 p.m.—Interlude.†
9.10 p.m.—Peebles for Pleasure. March Riding and Beltane Ceremonies. Col. John Buchan's speech as Warden of Neidpath. Relayed from the Castle, Peebles.
9.30 p.m.—Variety.
10.30 p.m.—The Gershom Parkington Quintet. Georgina Henschel (Soprano).
10.45 p.m.—The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra; leader, Montague Brearley; conductor, Stanford Robinson.
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News.
8.00 p.m.—The Serge Krish Septet, with Helga Motte (Soprano) in a Viennese programme.
8.45 p.m.—The B.B.C. Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Antonia Butler (Violoncello).
9.30 p.m.—Soft Lights and Sweet Music.
9.50 p.m.—A Recital by Edna Thomas (Contralto) and Harriet Cohen (Pianoforte).
10.30 p.m.—The Spa Orchestra; conductor, Alick Maclean. Relayed from the Spa, Scarborough. Welsh Rhapsody (Edward German).
10.50 p.m.—"Looking Backwards"* A symposium in sound and music of some outstanding important and unimportant events in April and May of 1935. Compiled and presented by Cecil Madden.
11.30 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.45 p.m.—The Boyd Neel String Orchestra.
12.15 a.m.—Dance Music.
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News and Announcements. Fruit Market Notes, supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
8.05 p.m.—Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
8.30 p.m.—The Walford Hyden Magyar Orchestra.
9.00 p.m.—From the London Theatre.
9.20 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
9.30 p.m.—Act I of Gilbert and Sullivan's Light Opera, "The Mikado." Relayed from Sadler's Wells, London.
10.45 p.m.—The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet. Songs from Norway (arr. Bridgewater). Intermezzo (Brahms, arr. Bridgewater). Valse Bleuette (Drigo).
11.00 p.m.—"Introducing Mr. Ramshaw . . ."* Captain C. W. R. Knight describes some of his thrilling adventures in his attempts to film the Golden Eagle.
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—The Senior T.T. Race.* A running commentary by three commentators on the Senior International Auto-Cycle Tourist Trophy Race. Relayed from the Isle of Man. At the Grand Stand, Graham Walker and Victor Smythe. at Creg-na-Baa, George Brown; at the Hairpin Bend, Ramsay, James Tovey.
12.10 a.m.—Dance Music.
12.30 a.m.—The News and Announcements.
12.50 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

Part I.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News.
8.00 p.m.—Ballad Concert. David Brynley (Tenor) and Norman Notley (Baritone).
8.30 p.m.—Empire Bookshelf—No. 8. Reading of extracts from "The Kruger National Park" by C. A. Yates.
8.45 p.m.—The Central Band of His Majesty's Royal Air Force. (By kind permission of the Air Council). Conducted by Flight-Lieutenant R. P. O'Donnell, M.V.O., Director of Music, Royal Air Force. John Thorne (Baritone). John Thorne: The Curfew (Monk Gould). With thee be my Dearie! (William Y. Hartstone). To-morrow (Frederick Keel). Band: Selection, Princess Caprice (Fall). Humoreske, March of the Mannikins (Fletcher).
9.30 p.m.—Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet with Brian Lawrence. If you were the Only Girl in the World (Nat Ayer). The Dance of the Sugar-Plum Fairy; Trepak (Tchaikovsky). Songs of Bing Crosby; Schon Rosmarin (Kreisler). Greenwich Witch (Confrey). Go to Sleep (Iris Taylor). Rhapsodie in Blue (Gershwin).
10.00 p.m.—Music Hall.
10.45 p.m.— Leamington Competitive Musical Festival. The final competition of winners in vocal solo classes for the Leamington Courier Press Challenge Cup. Relayed from the Pavilion, Jephson Gardens, Leamington Spa. Adjudicator, Thomas Armstrong.
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section F), conducted by Joseph Lewis.
11.55 p.m.—"Cupid Plus Two," or "The Ballads of Betty and Bill."* A light musical entertainment. The book by Charles Hayes; the lyrics by Alec McGill and Charles Hayes; the music by George Barker. Produced by William MacLurg.
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

*Electrical recording.
†Gramophone records.

Vancouver Day

COMMEMORATION OF EMPIRE BUILDER

A Great Sailor

Transmission 3: Monday, June 17, at 2-30 p.m. G.M.T.; Transmission 4: Friday, June 14, at 7-50 p.m. G.M.T.

On November 2, 1791, H. M. Sloop "Discovery" (Commander, George Vancouver) anchored in Dusky Bay off the South Island of New Zealand. Four times previously Vancouver had been there along with Captain Cook. Inwards from Dusky Bay lay Facile Harbour, and within the harbour lay an arm partly surveyed by Captain Cook, which he had called "Nobody Knows What". It fell now to Vancouver to complete this survey, and to place on the map next to Cook's "Nobody Knows What" a record of his own discovery, "Somebody Knows What." This minor incident of Vancouver's career is the clue to the historical relationship of the two famous navigators. Twelve years had passed since Midshipman Vancouver had been a witness at Hawaii of the tragic incident that led to Cook's death; twenty years since George Vancouver, A.B., a lad of fifteen from King's Lynn Norfolk, on his first voyage, had sailed from Plymouth under Cook in the "Resolution" to search for the unknown continent round the South Pole. The mantle of Cook now upon him, the spirit of his great master ever at his side, Vancouver was back again in Dusky Bay, at the outset of the adventure across the Pacific to the north-west coast of America that was to make his name.

On a spring day in 1798 at the still lovely village of Petersham, ten miles up the Thames from London, Captain Vancouver was racing Death to finish his famous journal—the record of the voyage that was to immortalise his name upon the map of British Columbia and the State of Washington, U.S.A. Memories crowded on him . . . That day in May six years ago when he named Port Discovery, the beautiful weather, the entrancing landscape "that (in his words) could not fail to call to our remembrance certain delightful and beloved situations in Old England". Senor Quadra, gallant Spaniard, kindred spirit, most amiable but obdurate negotiator at Nootka Sound . . . Menzies, that exasperating Scotch botanist of the expedition. Broughton, Puget, Johnstone, and those other good fellows of his ships . . . The days in mid June when he and his men were probing the inlets over which now looks the proud city of his name.

To commemorate that day, June 13, 1792, a fateful day in the history of Vancouver City (40 years back, to the day, burned to the ground) a sketch of Captain Vancouver compiled from his journal and other contemporary material is being presented as a humble tribute to a famous Empire builder. It has been written by Robin Gerard and will be produced by William MacLurg.

CARE OF THE LOUDSPEAKER

Important and Delicate Part of Wireless Equipment

FREQUENTLY NEGLECTED BY OWNER

(by "Aerial")

FROM recent notes it will be seen that the loudspeaker is an important part of the listener's equipment. However good the receiver may be, on it ultimately depends the listener's pleasure, but it is to be feared that it seldom receives the care and attention which such a delicate piece of apparatus deserves. It is unfortunate too, that, in the nature of things, the loudspeaker is very often exposed to knocks and bangs which are spared the receiver itself, but which it is no more capable of withstanding.

It is safe to assume that faults developing in speakers from mishandling and from ordinary wear and tear are just as much responsible for bad reception as any other individual component. Particularly with reference to the now almost universally specified speaker of the permanent magnet moving coil type: it is therefore proposed to run over some of the faults to which they are heir.

Three Types of Faults

Such faults may be divided into three categories i.e. electrical, mechanical and what really amounts to a branch of the latter, faults developing from the usual condition of the atmosphere in which they are used.

Dealing first with the electrical side of things, it will in all cases be assumed that the transformer, with which these speakers are invariably used, is free from blame. As the coil which is wound on the apex of the cone continually vibrates, and thereby produces sound, has to be attached to a fixed portion of the speaker by two leads, the most likely cause of a sudden cessation of signals is a fracture, of one of these attaching wires. Even a close inspection may fail to reveal such a fracture, as these wires are invariably covered with some soft insulating material which would cover it up, but a certain amount of gentle pulling should demonstrate it.

Similar circumstances are attendant on a break in the fine wire of which the coil itself is composed. Apart from electrical overloading which might cause the wire to fuse, this can arise through the mechanical rubbing on the outer pole ring of the magnet. A check on both these faults can be made with a small battery and a voltmeter which can be made to show whether there is electrical continuity between the two end terminals of the coil itself. On a fracture of the wiring of the coil, especially where high power is being employed, there may not be complete silence. If the fracture is a small one, arcing across the gap may occur on heavy passages, with the result that only these are reproduced with what can well be imagined somewhat peculiar results.

The diagnosing of this state of affairs can be aided through the examination of the fine wiring of the coil with the aid of a magnifying glass when the spot where the arcing takes place can often be seen. Among electrical faults may also be mentioned the gradual deterioration of the magnetic qualities of the "permanent" magnets resulting in decreasing sensitivity. This usually does not occur for a considerable length of time, at least as long as it would take the speaker to become pretty hopelessly out of date in any case, but has a tendency to be accelerated by any knocks or taps which the assembly may receive.

Mechanical Troubles

Mechanical troubles arise chiefly from some kind of mishandling though the centre pin screw may work loose on its own, causing the above mentioned damage to the coil or at any rate allowing the coil to rub against the pole piece with disastrous results to reproduction. The same results are obvious if the cone should accidentally get torn, which in view of its delicate construction may easily occur. Truly appalling damage both in the electrical and mechanical sense may arise from a metallic object such as a small [illegible] or bolt being drawn into the speaker by the action of the magnet.

Occasionally the joint between the former on which the coil is wound and the cone or diaphragm itself may become loose. This will manifest itself through the lack of high notes and if bad, a pronounced buzzing or flapping sound. The diaphragm, for its weight, and considering the nature of the materials from which it has to be constructed, is subject to a considerable strain, particularly when low notes are being reproduced, and if for any reason it should lose its rigidity through, for example, the splitting of a glued seam, distressingly bad reproduction is bound to follow, quite apart from other damage which may follow in the train of such an occurrence. Modern practice leans to seamless construction of the cone, but a material has yet to be found which will stand up and maintain complete rigidity in a hot moist climate. In fact the writer is inclined to think that this happens even under normal climatic conditions, and is another cause of the gradual falling off in reproduction of the higher frequencies with the age of the speaker.

A Hint

It is believed that the majority of faults which moving coil speakers of the type considered are subject to have been mentioned. There is perhaps one more peculiarity which it may be well to touch on, which, strictly speaking, has more to do with the users of these instruments than with the instrument itself. Listeners should beware of making any adjustment to their speakers while wearing a wristlet watch. The powerful permanent magnets have a nasty habit of communicating their magnetic properties to the more delicate parts, such as the balance movement, of the watch with exceedingly detrimental effects to its time keeping properties and the ultimate annoyance of its owner who is unlikely to suspect the true state of affairs.

THE JUBILEE BROADCAST

Excellent Reception in all Parts of World

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that reports received indicate that reception of the special Jubilee programme broadcast throughout the [illegible] on May 6 was excellent.

Apart from those listeners who listened direct either to the Home or Empire Transmitters of the B.B.C., the Thanksgiving Service held at St. Paul's Cathedral was relayed by broadcasting organisations in Australia, South Africa, Canada, Ceylon, Kenya, the Argentine, Austria, [illegible] Czecho-Slovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Holland, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, and the U.S.A. Several other foreign broadcasting organisations also gave previous notice to the B.B.C. of their intention to relay this programme but up to date no confirmatory reports have been received.

The messages of loyalty from the Empire and/or the speech of H. M. the King were relayed with excellent results in Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, India, Kenya, the Argentine, Austria, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S.A. Again it is probable that several other broadcasting organisations relayed this programme but no confirmatory reports have yet been received. Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, and Poland sent their own commentators to London. Special facilities were provided by the B.B.C. and these foreign representatives described the Jubilee proceedings direct from London to their listeners.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE

Impressions of 48 Years Ago.

"Impressions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee" is the title of a talk to be given by C. J. Thompson, M.B.E., Ph.D., tomorrow, at 9-40 p.m. G.M.T. Transmission 4. Dr. Thompson has lived to see no less than three Royal Jubilees and was present at both the Jubilees of Queen Victoria. In this talk he will describe the great day in June 1887, when Victoria had been fifty years a queen.

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Kenya Wireless

Programmes for Next Week

SUNDAY, JUNE 16.

[illegible]—7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
7.30—8.00.—Great Is Jehovah (The Almighty) (Schubert) sung by Essie Ackland—The Holy City (Weatherly and Adams—Arr. Batten) sung by Francis Russell and Double Quartette with Organ.
8.00.—Time Signal. Local News and Announcements.
8.30—9.00.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert which will include "Songs of the Fair" (Easthope Martin Arr. G. Walter) played by Symphony Orchestra conducted by G. Walter. Tangoland played by Jeraldo and his Music (with Vocal Chorus). An Evening With Paul Lincke—played by String Orchestra conducted by The Composer. (Vocalist: Max Mensing) Leo Fall—Potpourri (Arr. Dostal) played by Marek Weber and His Orchestra.
9.00—9.30.—Trio No. 1 in B Flat Major 1st, 3rd and 4th Movements (Schubert) played by Cortot, Thibaud and Casals.
9.30.—Close down.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15—7.40.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, Mail Notice and Market Reports.
7.40—8.00.—Rapsodie Espagnole (Ravel) played by the Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski.
8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert including items by Joe Venuti and His Blue Four, The Cafe Colette Orchestra, George Scott Wood, The Boswell Sisters, Jack Buchanan and Elsie Randolph.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Duet in B Flat Major—for Violin and Viola (Mozart) played by Simon Goldberg (Violin) and Paul Hindemith (Viola).
9.30—10.00.—"The Cat and the Fiddle" Selection played by the New Mayfair Orchestra.
"The Three Musketeers"—Vocal Gems—sung by the Light Opera Company.
Paul Jones—The New Mayfair Orchestra conducted by Percival Mackey.
10.00.—Close down.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
4.00—5.00.—Demonstration programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15—7.30.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, and Mail Notice.
7.30—8.30.—Concert of Gramophone Records arranged and provided by Messrs. B.E.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.
8.30—9.00.—Song of the Volga Boatmen (Traditional) sung by Vladimir Rosing with Balalaika Accompaniment.
"Parsifal" Symphonic Synthesis from Act 3 (Wagner-Stokowski) played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.35.—An Indian programme arranged and provided by Messrs. Shankar Dass and Sons, Nairobi.
9.35—10.00.—Verdi Memories (Arr. H. Worch) played by the London Palladium Orchestra conducted by Richard Crean.
When I Was Young—Medley played by Charles Prentice and His Orchestra (with Male Quartette).
10.00.—Close down.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15—7.30.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, and Mail Notice.
7.30—8.00.—Selections continued.
8.00—9.00.—A Concert of Gramophone Records arranged and provided by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Nairobi.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
9.30—10.00. — Concerto Pathetique (Liszt) Pianoforte Duet played by Mark and Michal Hambourg.
10.00.—Close down.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
4.00—5.00.—Demonstration programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15—7.30.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, and Mail Notice.
7.30—8.00.—Dance Music.
8.00—8.30.—Book Review by Mr. Barton-Eckett, A.L.A.
8.30—8.45.—Military Band Selections.
8.45—8.50.—Extract from the News.
8.50—10.00.—"Flags On The Matterhorn" A Drama Of The Swiss Alps.
10.00.—Close down.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

1.15—1.45.—Lunch time programme.
7.00.—Time Signal. Selections.
7.15—7.35.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, Mail Notice and Road Reports.
7.35—7.45.—Edna Best and Ivor Novello in an excerpt from "Murder In Mayfair" (Ivor Novello).
7.45—8.00.—Eton Memories (Arr. A. M. Goodhart) played by the Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards with Male Voice Quartet under the direction of Capt. George Miller.
8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.40.—Concerto No. 5 op. 73 ("The Emperor") (For Pianoforte and Orchestra) played by Wilhelm Backhaus and the Royal Hall Orchestra conducted by Sir Landon Ronald.
9.40—10.00.—Light Music.
10.00.—Close down.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

6.30—7.30.—Dance Music by Syd Ziegler's Band. Relayed from the Hotel Avenue, Nairobi.
7.30—7.45.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, and Mail Notice.
7.45—8.45.—Concert of Gramophone Records arranged and provided by the Service Stores, Ltd., Nairobi.
8.45—9.00.—Selections.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.35.—Indian programme arranged and provided by Messrs. Amanand and Sons, Nairobi.
9.35—10.30.—Dance Music from the Studio.
10.30.—Close down.
(Concerts from the Studio are from recorded music except where otherwise stated).

To-day's Wireless Programmes.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING SERVICE.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News and Announcements. Fruit Market Notes, supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
8.05 p.m.—The B.B.C. Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell.
8.45 p.m.—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.
9.00 p.m.—The B.B.C. Orchestra.
10.00 p.m.—Empire Bookshelf—No. 7.* Reading of extracts from "Round Mystery Mountain," by Sir Norman Watson and E. J. King, being an account of a ski adventure in British Columbia.
10.15 p.m.—Interlude.†
10.20 p.m. — "George Vancouver."* "Somebody Knows What" to "Nootka Sound." Being a programme in commemoration of Vancouver Day, June 13, by Robin Gerard. Produced by William MacLurg.
10.50 p.m.—Close down.
Part II.
11. 05 p.m.—London Music Festival Last Concert (Part II). Relayed from the Queen's Hall, London. The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra.
12.00 m.n.—Dance Music.
12.30 a.m.—The News and Announcements.
12.45 a.m.—Close down.

Nairobi Station

1.15—1.45.—Lunch Time Programme.
7.00.—Time Signal.—Selections.
7.15—7.30.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report, Mail Notice, and Road Report.
7.35—8.00.—Light Orchestral Concert.
8.00—9.00.—Variety Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the News.
9.05—10.00.—The "Great" C Major Symphony (Schubert) played by The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestral (conducted by Adrian Boult).
10.00.—Close Down.

CHRIST FOR ALL—ALL FOR CHRIST

The Word of God

"Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, a light unto my path."

GO THE SECOND MILE

Matthew 5. 38-42: 38. Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; 39. But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. 40. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. 41. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. 42. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

This Week's Puzzle.

Two "hikers," Tom and Harry, sat down to a picnic lunch. Tom took from his rucksack seven sandwiches and Harry unearthed four sandwiches to serve as his lunch. Before they started their meal, however, Bill came upon them, and seeing that they were about to eat, exclaimed that he had dropped his lunch in a stream. His friends offered to share their food with him and they ate together, each consuming an equal amount.

After the meal, Bill handed 11d. to his companions as payment for what he had eaten. How should Tom and Harry divide the money?

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE.—15s. 9d., made up of three-half-crowns, four two-shilling pieces, and a threepenny piece.

K.H.S.

The Subscription to the Kenya Horticultural Society is Shs. 10 a year and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 27, Nairobi. All correspondence in regard to Horticulture should be addressed to the Editor, P. O. Box 27, Nairobi. These notes are based on gardens in Nairobi and similar areas, where there are two rainy seasons in the year, and the altitude ranges from approximately 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

How to Get the Best Out of the Garden

Making the Colour Last as Long as Possible

CULTIVATION AND PRESERVATION OF MOISTURE

The "E. A. Standard" has again arranged with the Kenya Horticultural Society for the contribution of a monthly article on gardening. The first is published to-day. These articles will deal with many of the problems with which the owners of flower and vegetable gardens are faced, particularly the owners of small plots in the towns.

IT has been suggested, that a monthly article on what to do each month in the garden, might be useful to those who are fond of gardens and want to get the best out of them, but do not quite know how to set about it. It is rather difficult to write monthly suggestions for Kenya as a whole, as the climate and rainfall differ so much in different parts, so any cultural notes given in the month in which the article is published, must be read to apply to Nairobi and district.

During this month (June) after the rains, (although these have not been too good in the Nairobi area) most of the gardens should be a mass of colour, and beautifully green, and what is necessary now, is to try and make that colour last as long as possible, and water is rather essential for this, though other expedients will help. Water is rather an expensive item in Nairobi, but in small gardens quite a lot can be done with surplus water from baths, and washing up.

Watering

Watering should be done in the early morning or evening, and by watering is not meant the sprinkling on the surface of the soil that shamba boys are so fond of giving the poor plants. This is no use at all, as moisture so quickly evaporates. The roots of the plants must have a good soaking, and one good watering every two to three days is far more use than a little driblet each day. Shrubs and trees that have been planted during these rains, and have hardly got established, might be given a gallon, or two gallon canful once a week till their roots have taken firm hold in the ground.

Moisture may also be conserved by keeping the surface of the ground regularly cultivated, so that air may penetrate to the roots. A small hand fork is best for this purpose, instead of a broken up round annuals, and small plants. Another help is to mulch round the plants with grass clippings, dead leaves or well rotted strawy stable manure or any substance that will let the water through and yet be thick enough to keep the ground cool and moist. Then again to get a continuance of flowering, keep cutting off all withered flower heads and seed pods.

In a dry garden each plant should have two or three times as much space as it would have in a watered garden. Thus it may obtain two or three times as much water from the soil than would be the case of a thickly seeded crop.

Weeds

To keep down weeds, which help to take moisture from the plants, the ground should be frequently and thoroughly cultivated. Weeds are useful, only when they are dead, and may be used as a mulch when they are thoroughly dried out, or may be thrown into a compost heap. This should be found in every garden. In small gardens it may consist only of a shallow pit, where all lawn clippings, garden weeds, and green refuse from the kitchen should be thrown, and if possible watered from time to time. An occasional layer of lime can be added to help decomposition, also poultry manure if a poultry yard is at hand and any wood ash from weeds that may have been burnt.

Green weeds, etc., can be added panga, where the soil is to be till the pit is full up, when it should be left through a rainy season if possible and in three or four months' time this will have decayed and formed humus and will make a very useful manuring to distribute and dig in on flower bed or vegetable patch. A plentiful supply of humus makes soil easier to work and supplies food for the soil bacteria giving food to the plants.

Plant Pests

Some gardeners may have been troubled this season by a little black and green beetle which has been attacking flowers, especially Phlox Drummondi. Unless there is a large number of plants, picking off these little pests by hand is very helpful. The plants should be inspected each day and the beetles pinched between finger and thumb or thrown into a cigarette tin of paraffin or hot water. They are not affected by washes or sprays unless actually brought into contact with them, so that one has to be continually spraying.

Dusting is said to be valuable in dry districts. Keating's powder is a repellant but dust sprays containing nicotine dust are more effective, being both repellants and killers under contact. Spraying can be done with a hand pump or any kind of powder bellows.

The Vegetable Garden

Except for those who are lucky enough to have a swamp or furrow, little can be done this month with the sowing of vegetable seeds, except perhaps a few lettuces and beans in the bath patch, but the advice given for the flower garden also applies to the vegetable patch—cultivate and mulch. Lettuces must be grown quickly to get a nice firm heart, and though these may have been transplanted from a box at the beginning of the rains, it is best now to sow thickly in drills and thin out and transplant, so as to get a succession. They should be shaded while growing.

To get good results peas can only be grown during the rains as it is a crop that does not like a high soil temperature. Kohl Rabi is useful for its drought resisting capacity and should be eaten when the size of small turnips. Vegetable marrows should be cut when small as the flavour is better and this will also allow the plant to go on bearing for a longer period. In lifting beetroot care should be taken not to cut the roots and the leaves should be twisted off. If cut the roots bleed and the colour is spoilt for table use.

Tomatoes should be given some sort of support, either with stakes or a fence and where good sized and well formed fruit is wanted, the plants should be grown on one or two stems, "pinching" out, i.e., removing, the side shoots. They like lots of sunshine but should have plenty of water while they are growing and water, with liquid manure, should be given once or twice during the flowering period. Pick when they are turning yellow and allow them to finish ripening in a dry spot under cover.

Liquid Manure

Liquid manure, for small gardens, can be most easily handled in small quantities so that the manure can be more frequently renewed. Tie up some manure securely in a bit of old sacking and put it at the bottom of a container that will take four or five gallons of water, add water and leave for several days. If very strong, dilute with water before giving to the plants and manure water should never be given to plants that are dry. The addition of a little soot with the manure is very good. The water in the container might be renewed two or three times, the manure then being thrown away and a fresh lot put in. A sackful of manure turned in to an old cement barrel and kept in a dry place is very useful for replenishing.

Those who can should go to see the Flower Show which is being held in Nairobi this month. It is always helpful to see what other people have grown and perhaps to get new ideas for one's own garden.

W.M.G.

Hundred Years Old Letter

JAMAICA IN PAST DAYS OF SETTLEMENT

Duties of a Learner

Below is an extract from a letter, dated September 7, 1835, written by a farm manager in Jamaica to a relation in Britain. The writer of the letter was a member of the family of a well-known settler in East Africa.

You must know I am learning the planting business, in the capacity of overseer. My duties are, in the first instance to get up regularly by daybreak each and every morning, *which I do.* I go down into the sugar fields (or pieces) and there call over the list to see that all the labourers are there. From there I continue my ride to the sugar and rum works, there to see that the tradespeople, such as coopers, smiths, carpenters and masons are at their respective posts. Then I enter the boiling house and see it well cleared for the day's work of making sugar. Then I go to the mill to see there are a sufficient quantity of cane at it and that the mules who draw it and bring the cane to the mill are all well fed and dressed. The cattle, sheep and horses I must also see after to see they are well fed and in good pastures, and all the day I have to superintend the making of the sugar and the rum to see that the former is properly tempered and sufficiently boiled and that the still for the rum is working properly.

Saturdays and Sundays are holidays for the slaves and therefore for me in part, but I have even on those days to get up by break of day and go down to see the cattle, mules, etc., properly washed in the Bay and cleansed. I found it rather difficult for the first week or two to get up, but I do it now without the slightest effort and am fully repaid for I have the cool of the morning which is the pleasantest part of the day out here, not however that I feel the heat (this is the hottest part of the year) nearly as much as I have sometimes in the summer in England.

I was agreeably surprised when I came out here to find how comfortably the slaves are situated. Their hours for work are nine hours in the day, for five days in the week. They have each of them (that is each family) a comfortable cottage to live and sleep in and are in every way better off than the labouring classes in England. Some of them have their horses to ride and own a number of stock and they are enabled on the Saturday and Sunday to sell the produce of their respective gardens (which they make and cultivate as large as they wish) so that they have considerable sums of money with which *they can* when they realised sufficient *buy their freedom if they wish.*

. . . I feel great interest in my present employment and am never at a loss for something to do. The island of St. John's which I have now been nearly all over is a most beautiful spot. The views of the sea in some places remind me of the Lakes. In some places the number of small islands and Keys seem to form a lake and many of them are wooded down to the water's edge, with wild barren scenery in one place and in another an estate in the highest state of cultivation.

CURRENT BRIDGE TOPICS

(By "Grand Slam.")

There are many players plodding along year in and year out who never seem to improve their game. Usually they play the dummy hand fairly well, but are woefully weak in defence. Chief among the many mistakes they continue to make are the following:—

Leading Ace from Ace, King, and others, instead of King first to show the Ace.

Too often in a trump declaration leading away from a King.

Leading from a tenace such as Ace, Queen, small, or King Jack, small.

Making a lead to give the declarer a ruff in one hand and a discard in the other.

Failing to discard an encouraging card to indicate a desirable lead.

Failing to use or recognize the Echo as a "come on" signal.

Leading the lower of two touching cards. (Ace/King is the only exception).

Failing to win a trick with the lowest card.

The following end play is frequently mishandled by many players who are in a higher class to the plodders referred to above. Ten tricks have been played; A has the lead and holding say diamonds Ace, Jack, nine, requires the remaining tricks to save game. Dummy on his left holds Queen, three, two, while the other two hands have each three unknown diamonds. In order to succeed A must try what is known as a backward finesse and lead the Jack in the hopes that his partner has the King, dummy will probably cover and B (if he has it) will then play the King. A will now hold a tenace over Z and win the remaining tricks. No other method of play will give A/B three tricks.

While on the subject of mistakes there is that well-known howler, of leading the Queen from Queen x x to Ace x x in the hopes of making two tricks, whereas two tricks are possible only by leading a small card to the ace and returning a small one to the Queen, this will succeed if the King is on the left of the Ace.

Answers to Correspondents

V.T.C. P/o Luando writes:—"The fact that other solvers have often been wrong prompts me to forward solutions to your problems No. 6 and No. 7." I must give V.T.C. almost full marks. No. 6 is correct, but No. 7 does not show the variation at trick 4, otherwise it is correct. I hope that now he has started he will continue the good work.

R.J.F. Box 17 Tanga: I welcome a new correspondent. Solution to No. 6 is correct.

C.A.T. Njoro: Solution No. 7 shows the variation only at trick 4. See full solution given on 7th inst. Solution No. 8 is correct. The cards referred to are Ace, Queen four, an unfortunate misprint, but not material.

K.K.P. Box 9 Tanga: Problem No. 7. Solution correct. There must be a lot of "Hot Stuff" players at Tanga as I am continually receiving correct solutions from that port.

Various Correspondents. Copies of the new rules are obtainable at the Standard Stationery Store, Price 1/25. Postage 15 cents extra.

Solution to Problem No. 8

To secure the nine tricks, Z must be placed in the lead after trumps have gone, and he must be made to lead a heart up to B's tenace. Y, at the same time, must be forced to throw away two red cards:—

	A.	Y.	B.	Z.
1	C. A	C. 5	**S. 2**	C. 7
2	**S. Q**	S. 3	S. 5	S. J
3	C. Q	D. 9	**S. 10**	C. 8
4	**S. 9**	S. 4	S. 6	S. 8
5	**S. A**	S. 7	H. 3	S. K
6	C. 4	H. 8	H. 5	**C. 9**
7	D. 5	H. J	**H. Q**	H. 4
8	D. 6	H. K	**H. A**	H. 6
9	D. 10	D. J	**H. 10**	H. 7
10	**D. K**	D. Q	D. 8	H. 9

Any attempt to compel Z to take the lead at the sixth trick in the trump suit will fail. The following line of play seems plausible at first sight:—

	A.	Y.	B.	Z.
1	C. 4	C. 5	**S. 2**	C. 7
2	**S. Q**	S. 3	S. 5	S. 8
3	C. A	S. 4	**S. 6**	C. 8
4	**S. A**	S. 7	S. 10	S. J
5	**C. Q**	D. 9	H. 3	C. 9
6	S. 9	H. 8	H. 5	S. K

But this only succeeds through Z's bad play at trick 2; he should put the Jack of spades instead of the eight.

Problem No. 12
(By W. B. Orr.)

North:
♠ 6 5 4 3 2
♡ 9
♢ Q 6
♣ J

West:
♠ 10 9
♡ 7
♢ 8 5
♣ 9 6 5 3

East:
♠ J 8
♡ 8
♢ K 10 9 7
♣ 10 8

South:
♠ A. K. Q 7
♡ None
♢ A J 4 3 2
♣ None

Hearts are trumps. South to lead and to win eight of the nine tricks.

Solutions are invited and will be acknowledged on July 12.

HOW GREAT MEN BEGAN

Thomas Cook

There was a time when rail travel was a great luxury to many people, even if the "carriage" consisted of an open truck and the speed was eighteen miles an hour. So much preferable to undertaking a tramp of fifteen miles from Market Harborough to Leicester did a young English journeyman printer of the former town think train travel, that whilst undertaking the journey on foot to attend a temperance lecture, he puzzled his mind to think of a way of getting himself and his friends conveyed at fares they could afford to pay.

He decided that the way lay in getting the whole party to agree to ride together, whereupon the railway company concerned, guaranteed a fixed number of passengers, might see their way to lower the fare. The printer put his idea before the temperance society in connection with a gala at Loughborough. The company saw the strength of the young printer's idea, and on July 5, 1841, a train of two dozen carriages conveyed 600 people from Market Harborough to Loughborough at the then remarkably low fare of one shilling each.

In this way did Thomas Cook, journeyman printer, inaugurate the first "excursion." He did not know then that he was making travel history, and though he was called upon to organise other trips, stuck to his printing, and never thought of devoting his entire attention to railway travel.

But the demand came so rapidly that at last there came a time when it paid him far better to give up his printing, and soon he was running excursions to North Wales, Scotland, Ireland and all parts of England. He planned excursions, attended them personally as guide, and not forgetting that he was primarily a printer, sold programmes of the trips. In this way did Thomas Cook first set his foot on the ladder that was to make him the greatest organiser of travel by land and sea that the world has ever seen.

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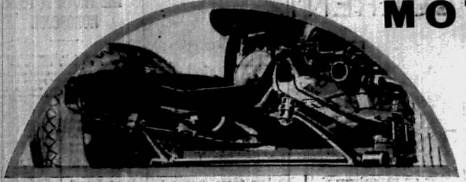
MOTORING TOPICS



The new tapered leaf springs on the Chrysler-Plymouth, which play a big part in achieving what is termed as "Floating Ride."

THE NEW CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH

ACCELERATION AND PULLING POWERS GIVEN A TEST

On the Road

WHAT THE CAR DID WHEN UNDER TRIAL

MANY are the new features which have been incorporated in the 1935 Chrysler - Plymouth. There is nothing skimped about the new Plymouth; it has a striking and commanding appearance, giving a genuine impression of luxury and comfort. The car has long sweeping lines, while a noticeable point is the tapering "V" effect that has been given to the nose of the car, the grille immediately in front of the radiator being altered in shape and decorative effects.

The location of the engine has been changed in relation to the front axle so that a redistribution of weight has been obtained giving what is called "Floating Ride." Improved hydraulic brakes have been incorporated.

One of the many points to which the makers have devoted considerable attention, is that of securing quieter running. All the gears are helically cut, even for low and reverse, to ensure quieter operation, while a liberal use of anti-friction bearings still further assures more silent motoring. A down draught carburetter is fitted. To ensure riding comfort double acting hydraulic shock absorbers are fitted. Rubber cored shackles are used at the front ends of all springs, while there are threaded types of "U" shackles at the rear end of all springs to allow of absolute freedom of movement. Syncro-silent shift transmission facilitates gear changing at all speeds.

Engine Features

The engine is of the L-head type, six cylinders with a bore of 3¼ ins., and a stroke of 4⅜ ins. The compression ratio is 6.7 to 1, giving a displacement of 201.3 cubic inches. At 3,600 revolutions per minute the car develops 82 brake horse power. The camshaft is driven by silent chain. The clutch is larger and easier in operation.

To obtain a greater degree of cooling and obtain greater efficiency the water jacket has been extended to the base of the cylinder bore, each valve head being independently cooled by a clever spraying device.

The newly stream-lined body of all steel construction is mounted on an X-braced frame. The springs are of the semi-elliptic type.

Built in Trunk

One of the added conveniences on the sedan type is the built in trunk at the rear of the car. When the spare wheel is housed in the fender well the result is to double the luggage carrying capacity. The spare, however, may also be housed in what is termed the built in trunk, thus taking it out of sight. Access is obtained by lifting a wide door which opens upwards, permitting of easy loading and unloading.

The free-wheeling gear has been entirely dropped this year, also the independent type of front wheel suspension. Previous owners will be glad to see that these changes have been effected as the free wheel could not be called an unmixed blessing, holding the possibility of being caught on a steep hill in free wheel and the impossibility of being able to get back into fixed transmission.

The Suspension

Although the Plymouth type of individual front wheel suspension was excellent, the fact could not be got over that this created a tendency to roll on corners, coupled with the fact that the centre of the front end of the car could descend so low that the clearance became quite insufficient, and damage could be done to the crankcase, fly wheel housing etc., on exceptionally bad roads.

With the new type of suspension, which is an improved version of the orthodox type, these dangers are definitely eliminated. Very flexible front springs are used, together with a "Ride Stabilator" (a device to keep the car on an even keel at all times), and hydraulic double acting shock absorbers and it is quite correct to say that this year's Plymouth has better suspension than last year's.

Steering Improvements

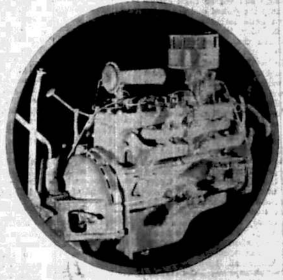
The steering has received special attention with the result that these cars can be steered absolutely accurately at the highest speeds, even on indifferent roads, whilst the road holding of the car, achieved by the re-distribution of weight, adds to the high average speeds that can be comfortably and safely attained.

On the Road

In regard to the performance of the car it can be said immediately that it is exceptional. It has amazing power, while its acceleration is outstanding. To give an example of its powers of acceleration and tremendous pull, the car was given a severe test up Whitehouse Road. The speed of the car was dropped to seven miles an hour on top gear with the car just on the gradient. It picked up beautifully and breasted the top just under 50 miles an hour. It is safe to say that that figure would have been topped, but as the car had only done some 25 miles running, it was not considered advisible fully to extend the engine.

There was plenty of reserve power left, however, to warrant the statement that the 50 mark would have been passed had it been fully extended. The rest of its performance on the road was in keeping with its Whitehouse Road accomplishment. One experienced no tendency to roll on corners even when taking them at fairly high speeds. The springing was exceedingly good, indeed, over deep holes, and on badly corrugated roads one experiences a sense of floating along. No shocks were

A Car with Exceptional Performance



The L-head type engine of the Plymouth. It develops 82 b.h.p. with a compression ratio of 6.7 to 1.

transmitted through the steering to the driver when travelling over such roads. The steering is absolutely accurate, and very light in action.

The larger brakes of the hydraulic type, were found to be very positive in their action, the car keeping its head straight when these were applied with force.

Docile in Traffic

In traffic the Plymouth proved quite docile, and this docility was partly induced by the flexibility of the engine on top, and the ease with which a gear change could be made. It is necessary to de-clutch fully in making a change, a slight detail, but the gears engage freely without any grating whatsoever. This is due to the helical gears, which are of the syncronised type.

There is ample leg room both in front and in the rear compartment, indeed, it is more than liberal. Three passengers, including the driver could be accommodated comfortably in front, while a similar number could be taken behind.

Interior of the Car

In keeping with the graceful external lines of the car, the interior is also of a very high standard. The upholstery is of leather, and the general fitments are on a lavish scale. The speedometer and instrument dial are neatly placed in front of the driver. To the left of the instrument dial, and immediately in front of the passenger seat is a large cubby hole with door. Deep pockets are fitted to the inside of each door.

The wind screen affords the driver a full range of vision, uninterrupted by the arm of the wind screen wiper, which is tucked well up out of sight.

Messrs. Carr, Lawson Ltd., Sixth Avenue, Nairobi are the agents for the Chrysler-Plymouth.

Specifications

Axle, Front—Tubular.

Axle, Rear—Gear ratio, 4.125 to 1; Business Coupe, 3.7 to 1. Semi-floating with one-piece two pinion differential mounted on tapered roller bearings. One-piece forging drive pinion and shaft, mounted on two tapered roller bearings. Chrome - molybdenum axle shafts with two tapered roller bearings at each outer end. All tapered roller bearings are fully adjustable.

Bodies—"Safety-Steel," braced, ribbed and welded into one complete unit for strength. Thoroughly insulated for quietness. Simplified ventilation in all models. 46 body bolts.

Brakes, Service: Plymouth hydraulic, internal-expanding, with molded, non-burning brake shoe facings, 2in. wide. Centrifuse brake drums, 10in. in diameter. Wheel cylinders graduated in size to equalize facing wear of front and rear shoe.

Brakes, Parking: Independent in operation. 6in. drum at rear of transmission. 2in. external-contracting brake band. Equalized through differential gears.

Carburetor: Downdraft, equipped with combination air cleaner and intake silencer. Throttle connected with starter pedal for quick starting. Acceleration pump. Interconnected choke and throttle.

Clutch: Single dry-plate type. 9¼in. driven disc with torsion springs around hub for absorbing shock of starting. Ball bearing clutch release. Clutch housing ventilated.

Cooling System: Water capacity, 3¾ gallons. Self-adjusting water pump packing seal. Circulation controlled by special by-pass thermostat, an unusual construction which circulates water in cylinder block alone during warming up period. Cellular radiator core cooled by 4-blade (staggered), 17in. fan, driven by endless V-belt.

Engine: L-head type. Bore, 3⅛in. (7.94 cm.); stroke, 4⅜in. (11.11 cm.); displacement, 20.13 cubic inches (3298.7 cc.); S.A.E. horsepower, 23.44; standard compression ratio, 6.07 to 1. Fully water-jacketed length of bores, exhaust valve seats cooled by directed circulation of water from header pipe. Full force-feed lubrication by positive gear pump to all crankshaft, camshaft, connecting rod bearings and timing chain. Spray from metered hole in each connecting rod lubricates cylinders and valve mechanism. Oil capacity, 5 quarts (4.73 litres). Crankcase ventilation with air cleaner. Oil filter. Four-bearing counter-weighted crankshaft. All crankshaft and connecting rod bearings steel-backed, interchangeable precision type. New T-slot aluminium alloy pistons with 4 piston rings. Alloy valve seat inserts. Engine suspended on Floating Power rubber engine mountings.

Electrical System: Battery, 6-volt, 86 ampere capacity. Generator ventilated with voltage control, driven by fan belt and pivoted for belt adjustment. Starting motor pinion mechanically engaged with flywheel ring gear before revolving. Distributor advance fully automatic, with vacuum retard for acceleration, 14 mm. spark plugs; all cables heat-proof and waterproof. Coil mounted in well-protected location on dash, with armoured theft-proof cable leading to lock on instrument board. Illuminated ignition keyhole.

Frame: Rigid-X double drop with box section channels.

Fuel System: Fuel is drawn from supply tank by fuel pump with air dome, driven from camshaft. Fuel filter. Fuel tank mounted at rear of frame; capacity, 15 gallons (56.77 litres).

Over-all Length: With bumpers, Sedan, 190in.

Springs: Semi-elliptic. Rear springs: width, 1¾in.; length, 53¾in.; Silent U-shackles and rubber cored shackles. Front springs, Mola steel, double main leaf: width, 1¾in.; length, 37¼in.

Steering Gear: Cross-steering design to eliminate road shock. Steering gear, semi-irreversible type. Friction reduced by generous use of tapered roller bearings. Roller shaft on Oilite bushings. Steering gear ratio, 18.2 to 1.

Transmission: Syncho-Silent with helical gears throughout. 5 ball and roller bearings in transmission.

Wheels, Tires: Five steel artillery wheels with rear mounted spare. Airwheel, nonskid tires, 6.00 x 16.

Wheelbase: All models 113in. except Seven-Passenger and Voyager Sedans which are 128in.

Instruments and Equipment: Instrument panel includes speedometer, ammeter, oil pressure gauge, electrical gasoline gauge, water temperature indicator, ignition lock switch, light switch, choke and throttle control buttons. Horn button at centre of steering wheel. Foot controlled headlight beam switch. Equipment includes cowl ventilator, automatic windshield cleaner, non-glare rear vision mirror, adjustable horn, stop light with glow lens, glove compartment. Full set of tools on all models. Closed cars equipped with built-in radio antenna.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

June

1st.—Bexhill Concours d'Elegance.
10th-14th.—Royal Scottish A.C. Rally.
13th-16th and 18th-22nd.—Aldershot Tattoo.
15th-16th.—Le Mans 24-Hour Race.
23rd.—French Grand Prix.

July

4th-6th.—First I.M.T. National Convention.
6th.—B.R.D.C. British Empire Trophy Race.
6th-13th. — Northern Command Tattoo.
13th.—Ramsgate Concours d'Elegance.
16th-20th.—S. Wales A.C. Rally.
20th.—Light C.C. Relay Race.
24th.—Eastbourne Concours d'Elegance.
28th.—German Grand Prix.

August

1st-9th.—Alpine Trial.

September

4th.—Weymouth Concours d'Elegance.
7th.—R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Race.

October

3rd-13th.—Paris Salon.
17th-26th.—Olympia Motor Show.

November

15th-23rd.—Scottish Show.

COMMENTS OF THE WEEK

(By the Motoring Editor).

The day must come when Nairobi will have wider roads. The need for this is being steadily forced home to us by the buses. A number of the roads along which they run are on the narrow side; they are not too narrow, but they could be much wider, and certainly make all much happier. The same can be said of some of the bridges and culverts which have to be driven over. Wider roads must be, and it is one of the benefits which will accrue through the coming of the buses to the capital. Looking far ahead it is probable that, just as in Great Britain to-day, we shall be having conducted charabanc tours and services running throughout the whole country side. A dream of the future may be, but one which everyone would like to see come to pass.

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Can nothing be done to improve the lighting at the top of Sadler Street, at the corner near to the old Agricultural Department's offices? The electric standard at this point is very badly, and in fact, dangerously, placed. It is well away from the actual corner, and the driver is apt to mistake the actual corner itself by reason of this fact. If the standard was brought nearer to Sadler Street it would be a big improvement. The unwary motorist can easily get himself "ditched" at this corner unless he exercises the greatest care.

• • •

There is a great deal of heedless driving these days, and one of the bad places is the foot of Secretariat Hill. Drivers coming down hill into Sixth Avenue feel that they have a perfect right to turn straight into the road in front of a car coming along the main road. A day or two ago a friend of mine was going into town when a large car from the Secretariat Hill came right across his path with the result that his car proceeded to do many weird gyrations before he managed to get it under control again. Actually, according to the law, there is no real "rule of the road." It is the duty of each driver to exercise care when turning into a main road, or passing a side road. The mere fact that you are going along a main route does not entitle you to expect the man coming from the side road to give you the whole place to yourself. He is perfectly entitled to come on to the main route, but in doing so it is his bounden duty to exercise the maximum of caution in doing so.

• • •

I see that the Police are taking active steps to put a stop to this wild careering into the main route from a side road. It is a wise move, but the only thing is that the usual offenders have the opportunity of seeing the Police officer standing there on the look out. There are one or two of these "bad spots", they might be termed, where the unheeding and careless driver enjoys himself to the full, because I feel that a great many of these "road hogs" take a delight in scuttling across the bow of another motorist. If there is no delight or thrill, then why do they do it?

• • •

I have said that there is nothing in law regarding the "rule of the road", but it is the accepted practice in Great Britain to-day for the man to give way to the car coming on his right. If you are entering a main road and there is a car coming along on your right then you stop and allow him to pass before entering the trunk road. Similarly, if a driver is on the trunk road and he sees a car coming along a side road from his right, then the motorist on the main road should allow the man on his right to enter the trunk route ahead of him. If that principle was adopted generally, then there would be much less of this heart burning which so many motorists experience through the carelessness of others. Still, at the same time, I suppose we all offend some time or other.

• • •

Let us hope that we never get to the state which the old country is getting to to-day in that motor organisations are springing up all over the place. First it is the "Expert Drivers' League", then you have the "Twenty-five Year a Driver Association", followed by the "Association of the Endorsed Licence Drivers", and so the great game goes on. I suppose this sort of thing will go on and on and finally end with them all distributing badges to their various members, so that when they see a car with an opposing badge on it they can call it "good fun", and ram it. There will be a miniature war on the road in which the motorists will ... upon everything as fair game. The members of the ... bodies will take a lot of ... and satisfaction in reporting to their officials the number of "victims" they have secured belonging to the larger body. And if this comes to pass it will be the end of the age of motoring, and we shall all become tank minded, or at least a great many of us, and go in for the latest thing in the way of tanks.

Accessories

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE MOTORIST

One could imagine no more handier accessory to the motorist than a headlight lantern of the "Winchester" type. Only those who have undergone the experience know what it is to attempt to make a small repair in the dark. This headlight-lantern as it is called, however, solves all these difficulties. The lamp, by means of an elastic band, can be fitted to the head so that there is a constant beam in which to effect the repair. It has a number of other features, which make it a most handy travelling light. The fact that it can fit on the head without any discomfort makes it handier than the ordinary torch. The ... cell model gives a beam of 1... feet, while the 3-cell focussing type gives a beam of 350 feet. They are to be had at Charles A. Heyer and Co., Sixth Avenue.

• • •

There seems to be no end to the novelties which can be utilised for safari work. One of the latest is the "Safari" jar which is being sold by Chas. A. Heyer and Co. These can be had in three sizes, quart, half gallon and one gallon. These are of the thermos type, and where short safaris are being undertaken are a real boon. Placed in these jars will keep ice 48 hours without melting, although it is probable that it will actually keep longer.

• • •

The motorists who like to take a gun with them on safari, and also indulge in a little game shooting should not be without a pair of binoculars. Indeed, to

motorists who like to study the landscape and watch game it is essential to have glasses that will permit of the object being seen with the utmost clarity. Chas. A. Heyer and Co., have a very complete range of binoculars at very reasonable prices.

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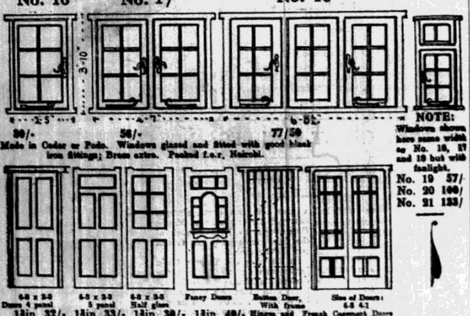

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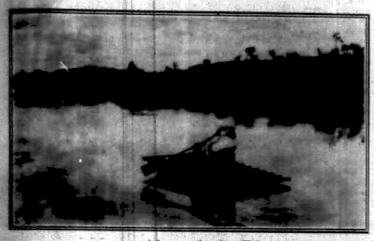
FROM HERE AND THERE

At an impromptu fancy dress dance held at the Nairobi Girls' Secondary School two of the pupils elected to impersonate Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Herr Hitler.
Photo.: Miss C. Shaw.

The Kiambu Golf Course, which is one of the most attractive courses in the vicinity of Nairobi. (Left) The third fairway. (Right) The first hole. (Below) The seventh hole.
Photos.: E. M. Gare.

Four generations in Kenya: Mr. Frank Watkins with his daughter, Mrs. J. K. Hill; his grand daughter, Mrs. J. W. L. Harris; and his great grandson, Charles John.
Photo.: J. W. L. Harris.



A home-made raft at Thika.
Photo.: Mrs. Withall.

An aerial view of Ras Serani, Mombasa Island.
Photo.: Comdr. Stacey Marks.

Empire Day at St. Mary's School, Yala, was marked by a display given by the pupils. The photograph shows the boys lined up for inspection by the District Commissioner.
Photo.: Bro. George Austin.

The combined teams for the annual European vs. Asians match which was played recently at Mombasa and resulted in a draw.
Photo.: C. D. Patel & Sons.

A day's catch at Jinja near the Ripon Falls.
Photo.: W. J. Rees Webbe.

The Elgeyo Escarpment, looking towards Lake Kam Narok.

(Left) The Elgeyo Escarpment at Kamorin falls 4,000 feet abruptly to the valley below through which runs the Kerio River.
Photos.: C. H. Waltag.

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Growing Anti-British Feeling in Italy

SPECIAL MEASURES TO GUARD THE EMBASSY

Signor Mussolini's Outburst

"HANDS OFF" HINT TO BRITAIN REGARDING ABYSSINIA

Anti-British feeling in Italy, stimulated by the Press, is growing and special measures are being taken to guard the British Embassy in Rome.

In a speech to troops about to embark for East Africa Signor Mussolini in effect told Britain to mind her own business and made it clear that Italy would not tolerate interference in regard to her plans in Africa.

Commission at Work

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Milan, June 7.

Progress was made at to-day's meeting of the Joint Italo-Abyssinian Commission, which began its preliminary sitting yesterday.

Contrary to her earlier attitude which was that only the Ualual incident should be discussed, Italy has now agreed that all contentious matters shall be investigated.

The Commission adjourned until June 25 to secure the necessary evidence and documents, and to lay down procedure.

The next meeting will be held at Scheveningen in Holland.

A later message says it is now learned that Italy's agreement to all contentious matters being investigated by the Joint Italo-Abyssinian Commission does not apply to frontier delimitation.

The Abyssinian representatives argued that frontier delimitation was closely connected with the rights and wrongs of the Ualual attacks, but the Italians adhered to their standpoint that it was possible to decide which party fired first, and to fix indemnity, without bringing in the frontier question.

Britain's Attitude

London, June 7.

Mr. Anthony Eden demolished the "many wild criticisms directed against the Government in the Italian press" when he defined the British attitude to the Italo-Abyssinian dispute in the House of Commons during the Whitsuntide adjournment debate.

He said "We have been charged with intrigue and encouraging the Ethiopian Government to adopt a hostile attitude towards Italy. This is as fantastic as the stories that colonial football fields are aerodromes in disguise."

He asked what Britain had to gain by adding fuel to the smouldering fire. The British Government, he stated, sought to use its good offices in the interests of both parties. He pointed out that British rights in Ethiopia were amply protected by treaty.

The statement arose from a question by Mr. C. R. Attlee (L. Stepney), who asserted that if Italy intended to use force she ought to be told quite plainly that she would not have the use of the Suez Canal.

Embassy Guards Trebled

Rome, June 8.

Owing to the anti-British feeling aroused by the violent Press campaign against Britain in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute the Carabineri Guards at the British Embassy have been trebled. Moreover, a large number of plain-clothes detectives have been posted in the vicinity.

The Abyssinian Legation continues to be heavily guarded.

Evidently referring to Britain in a god-speed speech to the Sabaudi Division at Cagliari on the eve of their departure for Italian East Africa to-day, Signor Mussolini said that Italy would ignore what was said across the frontier because Italians alone were the sole arbiters of their country's interests and guarantors for her future.

"We will imitate to the last letter those who would presume to be our schoolmasters. They have shown that when it is necessary to create and defend an Empire they do not in the least consider the opinion of the rest of the world."

Divergent Viewpoints

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, May 30.

The reasons for the Italian press attitude to Britain on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is set out in an article in "The Observer" from its Rome correspondent, which reads in part as follows:

"It was a rude shock when the British Press suddenly stated their views with regard to Italy's colonial policy, for it had previously been thought that Britain was, if not favourably disposed, at least indifferent. France's attitude was considered to be more friendly.

This led to attacks here on what was described as "British hypocrisy" and "dog-in-the-manger" attitude of England, which had herself colonised on such a big scale in previous centuries.

Italy is sensitive to what she considers to be the harshness of her fate in coming so late into the race for colonies. She objects to being read moral lessons by a country which is now happily digesting vast stretches of territory in various parts of the world.

England's attitude that Italy was unwise in involving herself in troubles in East Africa when there were dangers threatening in Europe was the attitude of a sincere friend. But it was interpreted here as only another hypocritical argument to prevent Italy from doing what she wished in Africa.

Italy, with her recently acquired militarist spirit and her big mobilised army, feels confident that she is able to deal with all dangers, whether on the Brenner or on her East African frontiers.

League Vindicated

There is also a fundamental difference in the British and Italian points of view with regard to the part that the League should take in such a dispute. Italian official opinion is contemptuous of the theory that a backward State, such as Abyssinia, should be treated on equality with an advanced Western Power such as Italy.

It was not realised here that British statesmen regarded the Abyssinia dispute as a test case for the vindication of the League and considered it as extremely important, from the point of view of general world peace, that a settlement should be achieved.

Italians did not understand that the warm reception given to Mr. Eden in the House of Commons last Monday for his share in the Geneva settlement was prompted by the fact that he had helped the League to vindicate its existence. The cordiality of the reception was interpreted as an attempt to make out that British diplomacy had outwitted Italian diplomacy, and there were bitter Press attacks.

Italy has never felt strongly that the peace of Europe depended largely upon maintaining the League of Nations, and if the League had been weakened by failure to deal with the Abyssinian question there would have been few regrets here.

Since Signor Mussolini's moderate and well-reasoned speech in Parliament on foreign affairs Press attacks in Italy have died down.

GERMANY'S POLICY OF CONCILIATION

No Desire to Extend Her Frontiers

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Berlin, June 9.

Addressing a meeting at Koenigsberg of the "Association of Germans Living Abroad," Dr. Rust, the Reich Minister for Education, declared that Germany wanted it clearly understood, with regard to the suggestion that she might use the force of arms in order to re-incorporate in the Reich those Germans at present living abroad, that Germany could not imagine that the sacrifice on the battlefields of millions of her best youths would be worth while even in the case of complete victory.

Dr. Rust emphasised that Germany did not desire to extend her frontiers or oppress foreign minorities. She believed that only hatred and fears would result from such a policy.

HIS MAJESTY TO REST

Suffering from Catarrh

Official Bulletin

FATIGUED BY JUBILEE ENGAGEMENTS

[BY WIRELESS].
Rugby, June 12.

The following bulletin was issued from Sandringham to-day:

The King is suffering from Bronchial Catarrh which is slow in disappearing because His Majesty is fatigued by the efforts of the last few weeks. A period of not less than two weeks rest will be required in order that His Majesty may regain his usual health. The King is remaining at Sandringham for the present.

The bulletin is signed by Sir Frederick Willans, Surgeon Apothecary to the Royal Household at Sandringham, and Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's Physician.

Strenuous Month

Their Majesties went to Sandringham, Norfolk, on Saturday shortly after they had completed the fourth and last of their series of Jubilee drives though the London boroughs. During an extremely busy and strenuous month His Majesty contracted a slight chill towards the end of May which prevented his attendance at the reception given by the Chairman of the London County Council on the night of May 31. The King was able to continue his work, although he remained indoors, until, on his birthday, June 3, he attended the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade.

The Queen is returning to London to-day and will attend the Opera and Court Ball to-morrow.

In Court circles it is stated that the King is more affected by fatigue following his numerous engagements of the last six weeks than by the catarrh referred to in the bulletin. He will not this year attend the Ascot race meeting which is being held next week.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE GRAN CHACO WAR

Dispute Nearing Settlement

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Buenos Aires, June 9.

Agreement for the settlement of the Gran Chaco dispute has been reached by the mediators, according to an official communique. It is understood that the agreement is based on measures for demobilisation and demilitarisation, ruling out the possibility of further hostilities, and the submission of the dispute to arbitration is also guaranteed.

The agreement will be submitted to the Governments of Paraguay and Bolivia.

The agreement which has been accepted by the Foreign Ministers of Bolivia and Paraguay for reference to their respective Governments, provides for the cessation of hostilities within a fortnight, with extension; the reduction of the strength of the two armies by 5,000 men each; no re-armament, and the de-limitation of a neutral control zone by the international military commission. Failing settlement by direct negotiation on the basis of the agreement, the dispute will be submitted to the Hague Court provided both parties agree to this step.

LORD CARSON

[BY WIRELESS].
Rugby, June 11.

Lord Carson passed a satisfactory night, and his condition is unchanged.—British Official Wireless Service.

LORD SNOWDEN

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

The condition of Lord Snowden who underwent a minor operation on Thursday night is reported to be satisfactory.—British Official Wireless Service.

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT TO U.S.A.

Reply to Reminder from Washington

NOTE RECALLED

Essentials of Situation the Same

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

A White Paper issued to-day contains particulars relating to the British war debt. In a letter enclosing a statement of amounts due from Britain, Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of Finance, stated that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss through diplomatic channels any proposals put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness.

In reply the British Government called attention to their Note of June 4, 1934, explaining the reasons for which they were compelled to suspend war debt payments to the United States. They added that it did not appear to them that the essentials of the situation had changed since that Note was written. They would be fully prepared to resume the discussions whenever the circumstances appeared to warrant a hope that a result satisfactory to both Governments might be expected.—British Official Wireless Service.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIR LINER

[BY WIRELESS].
Rugby, June 12.

The biggest land air liner in existence, which will carry 56 passengers at a speed of at least 160 miles an hour, is being built for Imperial Airways by Armstrong Whitworths at their coventry works.—British Official Wireless Service.

BATAVIA SAYS "NO"

Italians Not to Recruit Natives

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Batavia, June 11.

The Government has refused the Italian Consul permission to recruit several thousand natives for road building in Somaliland being as contrary to established policy in connection with the recruitment of native labour.

SENTRY KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Severe Whitsuntide Weather

Heavy Rain

FLOODS BRING TRAFFIC TO A STANDSTILL

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 11.

The Whitsuntide weather was broken in some places by severe thunderstorms in many parts. At several places in Kent the rainfall exceeded one inch during the early hours of yesterday and in London three quarters of an inch was measured.

The Royal Marine on sentry duty at Deal was struck by lightning and killed and some minor material damage was caused elsewhere.

Floods in several parts of Kent brought traffic to a standstill and the streets in low-lying parts of the coastal towns were flooded and property suffered considerable damage. — British Official Wireless Service.

POLITICAL STRIFE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Stormy Meeting in the Free State

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, June 10.

Pandemonium prevailed at Smithfield, Orange Free State, the constituency of General J. B. M. Hertzog, when six Malanite leaders endeavoured to address a meeting there.

There was fierce fighting and the police intervened. The Malanite supporters numbering 150 withdrew from the meeting, and the Fusionists numbering 500 passed votes of confidence in General Hertzog and General Smuts.

OLDEST FREEMASON

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 3.

Sir Frederick Goldney, Bart, of Corsham, Wilts, believed to be the oldest Freemason in England, celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Monday. He joined the Chippenham Lodge 66 years ago. He still sits regularly as vice-chairman of the Chippenham Bench.

Obituary:

A POPULAR WEST-END ACTOR MANAGER

Versatile Son of Famous Father

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 7.

Mr. George Grossmith, the well-known West End actor-manager, died in London last night at the age of 61. He had been manager of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, since 1931, where a notable recent success was his production of "Cavalcade."

"The death of Mr. George Grossmith strikes a rather pathetic note in that he will so often be seen on the screen playing comedy roles and provoking his audiences to helpless laughter, long after he himself has passed on. Mr. Grossmith was the son of that great Savoyard who created the principal comedy roles in the original Gilbert and Sullivan productions at the Savoy. No greater contrast between George Grossmith the younger and George Grossmith the elder could be imagined, but both had the same subtle sense of humour, the same unerring sense of comedy which made all their stage work at once distinctive and distinguished.

During a long career, in which Mr. Grossmith appeared in innumerable musical comedies and plays, one name is associated closely with his, Leslie Henson. It was Mr. Grossmith who gave Mr. Henson his first "push" on to the stage, a fact which is acknowledged with gratitude by Henson himself in his autobiography, and their collaboration later in musical comedy at the Winter Garden Theatre was always perfectly harmonious and successful.

But Mr. Grossmith had more claim to distinction as an actor than is achieved by appearances in musical comedy. He played Shakespearean roles, and was an inimitable Lord Brocklehurst in a performance of "The Admirable Crichton" given for charitable purposes at the Gaiety Theatre. In brief he was a highly educated and accomplished artist who turned his many good gifts to the very best account in plays and in roles of many kinds. Mr. Grossmith had the art of appearing to do nothing on the stage, and doing it extremely well.

He served in the Great War, and received French, Greek and Italian decorations. He was also an Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a Life Governor of Middlesex Hospital. On all counts, as man and artist, Mr. Grossmith will be greatly missed and mourned by a host of friends and colleagues.

PRINCESS ROYAL

Satisfactory Progress Reported

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

The Princess Royal, who underwent an operation in a London nursing home recently, continues to make satisfactory progress.—British Official Wireless Service.

KING TO LEAD FLEET

Programme for the Naval Review

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, (by mail).

For the Jubilee Naval Review the ships of the Mediterranean and Home Fleets will anchor at Spithead on Friday July 12, and the ships of the Reserve Fleet on the following Monday, July 15. The King will arrive at Portsmouth on the afternoon of Monday to embark on the yacht Victoria and Albert. The programme will be as follows:—

Tuesday July 16—2 p.m. His Majesty, in the Victoria and Albert, preceded by the Trinity House yacht "Patricia" and escorted by H.M.S. "Enchantress," proceeds to Spithead. 4 p.m. Inspection of the Fleet, on conclusion of which the Fleet air arm will fly past. 10 p.m. to midnight. Illumination and searchlight display by the Fleet.

Wednesday, July 17—8 a.m. His Majesty in the "Victoria and Albert", will lead the Battle Fleet to sea for exercises. 3 p.m.: The Victoria and Albert berths alongside at Portsmouth. His Majesty disembarks.

If the weather is unsuitable on July 17, the exercises will take place on July 18.

Appeals to the Privy Council

RIGHT OF DOMINIONS TO DECIDE

Important Judgments

FREE AND EQUAL PARTNERS IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 7.

Two cases in which judgments were given, one from Canada and one from the Irish Free State, confirmed the legal rights of those two Dominions to prohibit appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Dominions.

These judgments give final authority to the effectiveness of the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which was to remove every vestige of restriction on the legislative powers of the Dominions. They make it clear that the Dominions are in fact free and equal partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and that their Governments and Parliaments have the legal right to enact what legislation they choose without any control from the Government and Parliament of Great Britain.

"The Times" says: "So far as appeals to the King-in-Council are concerned it is safe to say that the right, regarded in most of the Dominions as a valuable safeguard, is now in less danger of being curtailed by Dominion legislation than it was before these judgments recognised the legal competence of the Dominions to restrict or abolish it as they think fit."—British Official Wireless Service.

British ex-Servicemen to Visit Germany

PLAN COMMENDED BY PRINCE OF WALES

"Hand of Friendship"

LEGION DELEGATION ASSURED OF CORDIAL WELCOME

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 11.

The Proposal to send a deputation of the British Legion to Germany had his commendation said the Prince of Wales addressing the British Legion Conference to-day.

He said he felt there could be no more suitable body to stretch forth the hand of friendship to Germany than we ex-servicemen who fought them in the Great War and have now forgotten all about that."

The Prince added that the idea of sending a deputation was brought up in conversation with the President, Major General Maurice.

Berlin messages express warm appreciation of the Prince's statement. It has been one of the Nazi tenets that ex-servicemen of various nations should foregather to prevent another war.

The visit of the British delegation is certain of a warm reception.

A British Official Wireless message says that the Prince had previously discussed the proposal with Lord Jellicoe and Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, leading figures in the British Legion. An informal and preliminary visit to Berlin is shortly to be paid by Major Fetherston Godley, the Chairman of the Legion, and Colonel Crosfield, the ex-Chairman, when representatives of German ex-servicemen's organisations will be met with a view to establishing friendly contacts.

ELECTIONS IN GREECE

Sweeping Victory for Government

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Athens, June 9.

A striking victory for the Government is indicated by the first results of the general election held to-day which will be the prelude to the plebiscite on the question of the return of the monarchical regime.

The Government, headed by M. Taldaris, hold that the question of the future regime will be settled in accordance with public opinion after the holding of a free plebiscite, while the Monarchists, headed by General Metaxas, want an immediate restoration of the Monarchy.

The Republican opposition, who claim the support of 50 per cent. of the electorate, abstained from participation in the election, chiefly on account of the failure of the Venizelist rebellion.

Monarchists Routed

Athens, later.

The election results so far show that out of the 300 seats in the National Assembly, the Government has obtained 285 and Monarchists seven. The Communists have won no seats, though their vote has increased. Abstentions from voting ranged from 15 to 30 per cent.

The Venizelist opposition expresses the opinion that the Government's success is a victory for the Republic, and that a plebiscite on the Monarchist question is unnecessary.

A Plebiscite

Athens, June 11.

The situation in regard to the question of the restoration of the Monarchy as affected by the result of the General election was clarified to-day by General Kondolis, Minister of War who stated that a plebiscite would be held to enable people to register a definite opinion.

A KENYA GIRAFFE

Favourite with Zoo Visitors

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 2.

Professor Julian Huxley tells me the report is quite correct that one of the giraffes sent to the London Zoo from Kenya died on the way over from pneumonia, contracted owing to the unusually cold May during the latter part of its voyage. The other one is well and flourishing, and always attracts attention from visitors.

IRON AND STEEL AGREEMENT

Big Benefit to British Trade

[BY WIRELESS].
Rugby, June 12.

The terms of the new agreement reached between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the Continental Steel Cartel are the subject of favourable comment in the British Press to-day.

As a direct result of the agreement, iron and steel shares were very strong at the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning and substantial gains were recorded.

The agreement limits iron and steel imports in the United Kingdom to 670,000 tons in 12 months from next August 1936 for [illegible] years, this comparing with imports of 2,800,000 tons in 19[illegible] before the import tariff was imposed and with 1,400,000 tons last year.

No doubt exists that British industry will make a good difference between last year's total and the future maximum with a consequent improvement in employment and wages. The approximate estimate is that the agreement will produce work for 40,000 additional men and an increase in the wages bill by £6,000,000.

Benefit to Mining

Coal mines will benefit considerably since every ton of steel produced in Britain requires about three and a half tons of coal and it is estimated that employment will be provided for an additional 10,000 miners, and that the mines wage bill will be augmented by about £1,000,000.

The State will benefit directly by the saving of unemployment pay approximating to £2,000,000 per annum and the benefits from the agreement will naturally extend to the various [illegible] trades, thereby benefiting the employment situation and increasing the amount of money in circulation.

An official statement issued by the British Iron and Steel Federation emphasises the importance of a comprehensive co-operation between such basic industries on a world-wide scale as a means of increasing economic stability and contributing towards the restoration of international trade and prosperity.—British Official Wireless Service.

MOTHER OF LAWRENCE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June [illegible]

Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Lawrence of Arabia, and her son [illegible] Lawrence, have left [illegible] England in the liner [illegible]

Mr. Stanley Baldwin Asumes Office

FULL LIST OF THE NEW CABINET

Message to the Nation

WHY PRINCIPLE OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MUST CONTINUE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. Baldwin's list of Ministers issued on Friday night follows closely that foreshadowed and is as follows:—

Premier	Mr. Stanley Baldwin.
Lord President of the Council . .	Mr. Ramsay Macdonald
Home Secretary . .	Sir John Simon.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs . .	Sir Samuel Hoare.
Secretary for Dominions .	Mr. J. H. Thomas.
Secretary for the Colonies .	Mr. Malcolm Macdonald
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Neville Chamberlain
Secretary for India . .	The Marquess of Zetland.
Lord Chancellor . .	Viscount Hailsham
Lord Privy Seal . .	Lord Londonderry
Secretary for War . .	Lord Halifax
Secretary for Air . .	Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister.
Secretary for Scotland .	Sir Godfrey Collins
Minister of Health . .	Sir Kingsley Wood.
President of the Board of Trade . . .	Mr. Walter Runciman
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell
President of the Board of Education . .	Mr. Oliver Stanley
Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries . .	Mr. Walter Elliot
Minister for Labour . .	Mr. Ernest Brown.
First Commissioner of Works . .	Mr. Ormsby Gore
Minister without Portfolio in charge of League of Nations Affairs .	Mr. Anthony Eden
Minister without Portfolio	Lord Eustace Percy
Postmaster General .	Major Tryon

All the foregoing with the exception of Major Tryon, formerly Minister of Pensions, are in the Cabinet.

Sir John Simon, in addition to being Home Secretary, will be Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, while Lord Londonderry will lead the Government in the House of Lords.

Sir Edward Hilton Young receives a barony.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the Under Secretary for India will remain in his present post and be the sole representative of the India Office in the House of Commons.

The junior Ministers will be announced next week.

Britain as World Leader

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 7.

It has been an afternoon of comings and goings between Buckingham Palace and Downing Street in connection with Government changes.

Crowds collected in Downing Street and outside the Palace.

The House of Commons warmly cheered Mr. Ramsay Macdonald when he made his last appearance in the Chamber as Prime Minister to-day. He appeared to be in the best of spirits and to-night is going to Lossiemouth for a holiday.

At the Palace

Mr. Macdonald arrived at Buckingham Palace at 3-50, had tea with the King and presented the resignation of the Cabinet. He left the Palace after an hour's audience of His Majesty, during which he advised the King to send for Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Macdonald was escorted to his car by Sir Clive Wigram and was cheered by the crowd outside.

Four minutes later Mr. Baldwin arrived at the Palace and was immediately shown to the King's apartments where His Majesty offered him the Premiership which he accepted. He was only ten minutes with the King and then motored back to Downing Street, but returned to the Palace shortly afterwards with a list of proposed Ministers.

In the meantime all the Ministers had assembled at 10, Downing Street to say goodbye to Mr. Macdonald. He and most of them left for the Palace at 5-30 and a little later Mr. Macdonald set off by train for Lossiemouth.

Ex-Premier's Statement

In the course of a statement issued this evening, Mr. Macdonald says he has long realised he would have to seek respite from the heavy and continuous strain to which he has been subjected owing to the critical conditions of the last six years.

He has been most concerned lest any change in the personnel of the Government should weaken its national character and thus undo the policy which has so far led the country through its difficulties. Such a Cabinet, he says, is still required if national progress is to be maintained.

He wished the country to understand that his assumption of less arduous work has nothing to do with matters of opinion on policy, and he hoped the country would give the new combination under Mr. Baldwin the same support as they had given the Government of which he had been the head.

YOUNGER CABINET

Members' Average Age 54 Years

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet was effected yesterday with remarkable expedition and a minimum of excitement. During the afternoon Mr. Ramsay Macdonald addressed the House of Commons on defence questions as Prime Minister.

On leaving the House Mr. Macdonald drove to Buckingham Palace and within the next two and a half hours all the formalities in connection with the change-over had been completed and the new Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, had issued his Cabinet list.

Owing to the inclusion in the new Cabinet of two Ministers without portfolios—Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Eustace Percy—it is a larger cabinet than its predecessor, and comprises 22 members.

A feature of the new Cabinet is that the balance of parties in it remains practically unchanged. The National Liberals have an additional seat owing to the advancement of Mr. Ernest Brown to be Minister of Labour, and the Conservatives also have one additional Cabinet Minister.

The average age of the members of the Cabinet is 54 years as compared with 57 in the late Cabinet. The reduction is due mainly to the promotion of three members who are in their thirties.

The youngest member of the Cabinet is Mr. Malcolm Macdonald who is 33. Mr. Eden is 38 and Mr. Oliver Stanley 39.

Father and Son

In the new Cabinet for the first time for 70 years father and son, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, will be members.

It is understood that the late Premier, whose office of Lord President of the Council is a sinecure, will have special responsibility for the co-ordination of the activities of the defence forces, and will be chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence.—British Official Wireless Service.

MR. BALDWIN

Broadcast Message to the Nation

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 8.

Mr. Baldwin made his first speech since his assumption of the Premiership, in Worcestershire to-day.

He paid a warm tribute to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and particularly eulogised the ex Premier's courage in breaking with friends with whom he had worked throughout his political life. He was assured that his collaboration with Mr. Macdonald would continue as closely as before.

Mr. Baldwin declared unhesitatingly that no party government had ever accomplished as much as the National Government in the past four years.

National Defence

He continued that until limitation of armaments was obtained, the Government would not be satisfied with the state of the country's defences and said that the difficulties and the possible dangers in Europe was an additional reason for maintaining the national principle in Government.

The Prime Minister said he had made certain changes at the Foreign Office which would strengthen the ministerial personnel and would make collaboration with the League of Nations easier.

Mr. Baldwin said that Britain's industrial recovery had been remarkable. We still had the advantage of cheap money and a remarkably low cost of living. No country had had a happier record in dealing with unemployment during the last four years. The only failure was the failure to solve the problem of the depressed areas which so far had defied all the efforts of two governments.

Guardians of Democracy

The Premier concluded: "More than any country in the world to-day we are the guardians and trustees of democracy, of ordered liberty and ordered freedom. Peace and security for ourselves and Europe must be the aim of the united people of the United Kingdom."

A Broadcast Speech

In the course of a broadcast speech to the nation, Mr. Baldwin emphasised the need for the continuance of the National Government in order to ensure the continuation of confidence and the maintenance of the trade revival. He said the Government would persist in its efforts for peace and disarmament and he believed those efforts would ultimately succeed. The new procedure of having two Cabinet Ministers both dealing with foreign affairs had been deliberately adopted in order specially to emphasise the importance which the Government attached to membership of the League of Nations on which our foreign policy was based.

Mr. Baldwin recapitulated the main points of his Worcestershire speech and concluded: "My one desire is that the team spirit should continue so that this country should be enabled to consolidate and maintain her position as leader in the van of progress towards world prosperity, world freedom and world peace."

The General Election

The Attorney General, Sir Thomas Inskip, in a speech at Portsmouth said the reorganisation of the National Government could in the nature of things only be a prelude to a general election within the next few months. The election was likely to take place almost any time after the summer.

INDIA

Statement by the New Minister

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

Lord Zetland has issued the following statement on taking over office as Secretary of India:—

"I am naturally gratified at the opportunity of being associated once more in so intimate a manner with the destinies of India. I realise that the future constitution is already in shape and that the task which falls to my lot is not to draft or redraft the measure but rather to aid in piloting India through the initial stages of what is a very big undertaking."—British Official Wireless Service.

THE YOUNGEST MINISTER

Viscount Hailsham the new Lord Chancellor has been Secretary of State for War and Leader in the House of Lords since 1931. He was formerly Attorney-General, from 1922-24 and from 1924-28 and Lord Chancellor from 1928-29. As Sir Douglas Hogg he was Conservative M.P. for St. Marylebone from 1922-28.

Sir John Simon succeeds Sir John Gilmour at the Home Office, having been Secretary for Foreign Affairs since the formation of the National Government. He is leader of the National Liberal Group in the House of Commons.

Viscount Halifax who becomes Secretary of State for War in succession to Viscount Hailsham is better known as Lord Irwin who was Viceroy of India from 1926-31. In the latter year he was appointed President of the Board of Education. As Mr. E. F. L. Wood he sat in the House of Commons from January, 1910 to 1925 as a Conservative and during that period was successively Under Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Education and Minister for Agriculture. He was joint author of the Wood-Winterton Report on India.

Sir Samuel Hoare relinquishes the Portfolio of India to go to the Foreign Office in succession to Sir John Simon. He has been Secretary of State for India since 1931. He was Secretary for Air from 1922 to 1924 and from 1924 to 1929 and also served as a member of the India Round Table Conference as a delegate of the Conservative Party. He has been M.P. for Chelsea since 1910.

The Marquess of Zetland was Governor of Bengal from 1917 to 1922 and was a member of the India Round Table Conference and of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on India in 1933. Before succeeding to the peerage he was Conservative M.P. for Hornsea, Middlesex from 1907 to 1916. This is his first ministerial appointment.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies is a son of the retiring Prime Minister and has been Labour M.P. for Bassetlaw, Nottingham, since 1929. He was one of the Labour M.P.s who supported the National Government. He is 34 years of age and is the youngest Cabinet Minister for very many years. Mr. Macdonald was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Dominions on the formation of the National Government.

Sir Kingsley Wood succeeds Sir E. Hilton Young as Minister for Health relinquishing the post of Postmaster General. During his period of office he has introduced many reforms into the Post Office, the most notable recently being reductions in telephone and telegraph charges. He has been Conservative M.P. for Woolwich West since 1918. Sir Kingsley Wood has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education.

Mr. Oliver Stanley the second son of the Earl of Derby has been Conservative M.P. for Westmorland since 1924. He was a barrister. On the formation of the National Government he was appointed Under Secretary for Home Affairs and later became Minister for Transport. Last year he entered the Cabinet as Minister for Labour. He is 39 years of age.

Mr. Ernest Brown has represented Leith as a Liberal since 1927 and is now a member of the Simon Group of the party. He formerly sat for Rugby from 1923-24. Mr. Brown served in the Sportsmen's Battalion during the War and was awarded the M.C. On the formation of the National Government he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health and in 1932 became Secretary for Mines and was responsible for averting a miners' strike in 1934.

The Marquess of Londonderry who now becomes Lord Privy Seal has been Secretary of State for Air since 1931. Previously he was Under Secretary for Air, 1920 and 1921, First Commissioner of Works 1928-29 and again for three months in 1931. He was Minister for Education in the Northern Ireland Parliament from 1921-26. As Viscount Castlereagh he sat in the House of Commons for Maidstone as Conservative from 1906 to 1915.

NOW HE KNOWS

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, May 28.
(By Air Mail.)

A man removing furniture from a house in Deal, Kent, found what appeared to be a Mills bomb on the mantelpiece. He informed the police, who informed the military authorities, who sent a sergeant to investigate. The bomb was a child's money-box.

A NEW FRENCH CABINET

Task Accepted by M. Laval

Second Endeavour

COALITION OF RIGHT AND LEFT GROUPS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Paris, June 6.

For the second time M. Laval is undertaking the formation of a new Government of a National Union extending from the Radicals on the Left to groups on the Right inclusive.

"I am going to form a Government. It is a duty I cannot shirk," M. Laval announced after leaving the Elysee following the failure of M. Pietri's two-day efforts and the refusal of M. Herriot and M. Delbos, the President of the Radical-Socialist group in the chamber to shoulder the responsibility.

It is believed that M. Laval will retain the charge of Foreign Affairs.

The New Ministers

Paris, Later.

A new Government has been formed by M. Laval, Foreign Minister in M. Flandin's Cabinet, as follows:

Premier and Foreign Affairs: **M. Pierre Laval.**

Finance: **Senator Marcel Regnier.**

Marine: **M. Pietri.**

War: **Colonel Fabry.**

Air: **General Denain.**

Ministers without Portfolio: **M. Herriot, Marin and Flandin.**

The new Government extends from the Radicals to the Right group under M. Marin. The surprise is the choice of M. Regnier as Finance Minister. He is a Radical Senator who was Minister for the Interior under M. Flandin.

The Cabinet, at first glance, appears to be a frail barque for the treacherous sea of French politics.

Vote of Confidence

Paris, June 7.

The new National Government, headed by M. Laval, obtained a vote of confidence in the Chamber to-day by 412 votes to 137 on a motion relating to the shelving of interpolations.

This overwhelming majority followed the reading of a ministerial declaration, the main point of which was a demand for exceptional powers during the next five months "to ensure the defence of the franc and to fight against speculation."

Plenary Powers Bill Passed

Paris, June 8.

By 326 votes to 161 the Chamber adopted the Special Plenary Powers Bill. The Socialists voted against the Bill, while some of the Radicals who voted against the previous Bills abstained from voting on this occasion.

M. Laval, in a brief conciliatory speech before the vote was taken, stated that the deficit in the Budget and on the Railways totalled ten milliards of francs, while the Treasury had nine milliards of bills to meet. The country's morale had to be restored, he declared.

The Senate has passed the Plenary Powers Bill by 233 votes to 15.

With the passage of the Bill through both Houses the Laval Government is safe for several months as the Chamber is adjourning over Whitsuntide until June 18, while a couple of days after the resumption it will adjourn again until the Autumn.

An Immense Task

During the long recess the Government will have the herculean task of reducing the huge excess expenditure by decrees and thoroughly reorganising the administration.

Before the Senate approved the Plenary Powers Bill this morning, the Rapporteur of the Finance Commission pointed out the serious financial situation. The 1934 Budget, he said, closed with a deficit of five milliard francs and the estimated current deficit was six and a half milliard franks. He said the Government above all rejected the policy of devaluation.

FOR THE ZOO

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 11.

Three lively 18 - months - old chimpanzees arrived at the Zoo last week-end, and are now quartered in the Zoo sanatorium.

THE SITUATION AT QUETTA

Now Regarded as Satisfactory

HEALTH ENQUIRY

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 11.

The situation at Quetta is now regarded as satisfactory. The evacuation of the earthquake area is proceeding rapidly and it is estimated that about 30,000 survivors have been despatched by special trains since June 1.

The Governor-General in Council has decided to depute immediately to Quetta, Colonel Russell, the public health commissioner, with the Government of India, to investigate the health situation in Quetta in consultation with the local medical and public health authorities, and to report with special reference to the question whether it is possible and hygienically safe to start salvage operations.

It is anticipated that the headquarters of the Western Command will be transferred from Quetta to Karachi before the end of June, and General Sir Ivor Vesey, the new general officer commander in chief will assume command there on arrival from England.—British Official Wireless Service.

BRITISH BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Subsidy to Continue for Another Year

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 6.

A financial resolution has been issued providing for the necessary authority for the continuance of the sugar subsidy with certain modifications for a year after August 31 next. It is proposed, however, to discontinue the payment of the subsidy on molasses.

*On April 10 last the Committee of Inquiry appointed by Government in 1924 to investigate the question of the subsidy to the British beet sugar industry, reported that from 1924 to 1934, the total receipts by the British beet sugar industry amounted to £67,000,000 of which over £40,000,000 was provided by State assistance.

The report states that there was no reasonable prospect of the industry ever becoming self-supporting, and the committee could not recommend the continuance of financial assistance.

It was admitted that the industry had had a beneficial effect on agricultural employment, and on railway and road transport tonnage, but the danger of continued artificial maintenance was emphasised.

BACON IMPORTS

Increase in Volume to be Considered

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 8.

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Walter Elliot, announces that the Government consider certain developments of the general plan for regulating bacon imports and assisting home producers might now be made to the advantage of all concerned.

They propose that the policy of maintaining the regular market would be continued but they are prepared to contemplate as from the beginning of next year an increase in the volume of imported supplies, subject to the imposition of a limited charge on imports from foreign countries, the proceeds of which would be devoted to the assistance of the home industry as the situation may require.

Such an arrangement would involve obtaining the assent of certain foreign countries who have at present a treaty right to the free entry of bacon into the United Kingdom and the Government propose to open negotiations with the Governments of those countries forthwith.—British Official Wireless Service.

HAPPY LONDON

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London, May 29.

"Half the world has no liberty. The other half no order. We have both"—the Bishop of London at Brompton Parish Church. "For every miserable person you see in London I will show you 99 who are not."

China Capitulates to Japan

UNRESERVEDLY ACCEPTS ALL DEMANDS

Demilitarised Zone Extended

TROOPS COMPLETELY WITHDRAWN FROM PROVINCE OF CHIHLI

The Government of China has sent a note to the Japanese military attache unreservedly accepting all the demands made by Japan on May 29, regarding alleged anti-Japanese activities in North China. These demands were accompanied by a threat of invasion if they were not carried out.

The demands included the extension of the demilitarised zone between China and Manchukuo. This zone now includes the cities of Pieping and Tientsin.

A Governor Removed

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nanking, June 6.

The Sino-Japanese incident is regarded as virtually closed with the transfer of General Yuh-Sueh-chung, the Governor of the Province of Chihli to the post of Commissioner for Defence of the Provinces of Kansu, Szechwan and Shensi.

China Distrustful of Japan

Peiping, June 7.

"Calm before the storm" sums up the feeling in North China, where fears are increasing that the Japanese will embark on the drastic action threatened last week.

The Chinese Government complains that it has complied with most of the Japanese demands, but it is understood that, contrary to hopes, the Japanese military authorities at Nanking regard the Chinese measures as unsatisfactory.

It is learned that the departure of the Japanese garrison from Tientsin, due to relief by new forces, has been postponed. Thus the strength of the Japanese troops in North China has been doubled.

China has already yielded to the Japanese demand for the removal of General Hsuehchung, Governor of Chihli, who has been transferred to the new post of Commissioner of Defence for the Provinces of Kansu, Szechwan and Shensi.

Troops Withdrawn

Peking June 9.

The tensity of the situation in North China has been relieved by the decision of Japan to withhold, in view of the conciliatory attitude of the Chinese Army chief, General Hoying Ching, the ultimatum which was threatened two days ago. The Chinese General has closed down the political training department and is dissolving all "secret" anti-Japanese associations.

In accordance with Japanese requests, General Hoying Ching has also ordered the withdrawal of the third regiment of Central Government Gendarmes from Peking to the south, and the impending evacuation of the two Central Government divisions now stationed at Peking.

Colonel Sakai, the Japanese Chief of Staff at Tientsin, expressed satisfaction at General Hoying Ching's attitude, but pointed out that the compliance with several demands hitherto unfulfilled depended upon Nanking's decision.

All Demands Accepted

Tokio, June 10.

The Chinese Government has sent a formal note, through the Chinese commander in North China to the Japanese military attache unreservedly accepting the series of demands by the Japanese military authorities, according to a message from Peiping. These include the evacuation of all Government troops from the province of Chihli, the abolition of the Kuo-Mintang (Chinese Nationalist) branches in Chihli, and the removal of General Yuh-seh-chung, the Governor of Chihli from his post.

The evacuation of the troops from Peiping was watched by huge excited crowds. Japan requires the evacuation of the entire corps from Chihli to be completed within three days, under penalty of punitive measures.

The demilitarisation of Chihli whereby the demilitarised zone between China and Manchukuo has been extended to include the Peiping, and Tientsin area, is thus being achieved bloodlessly and without the enforcing of the threat foreshadowed when Japan presented her fourteen demands on May 29.

The only untoward incident reported has been the burning of important telegraph and telephone poles.

A Stern Decree

Nanking, June 10.

The implicit suspension of the anti-Japanese boycott throughout China has been decreed by the Central Government following the acceptance of the Japanese demands.

The decree enjoins the people not to take action and to express no opinion tending to provoke ill-feeling with foreign nations. They are also forbidden to form organisations with objects prejudicial to China's international relations.

"It is especially important that we should be friendly toward our neighbours," adds the decree, which threatens severe punishment for any violation of the orders.

*A note was presented last week by Japan to China protesting against the continued anti-Japanese and anti-Manchukuo activities in Northern China, and threatening invasion of the territory unless they ceased.

Japan, the note stated, was "tired of Chinese insincerity and double-dealing and China's failure strictly to observe the terms of the recent truce."

NAVAL TALKS

Said to be Going on Satisfactorily

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 7.

The German naval delegates are returning to Berlin to-morrow, but will come back to London on June 18 after the Whitsun holiday.

An official communique states that the conversations have been proceeding satisfactorily. The British representatives have given a survey of the present situation, and, in addition, certain technical points were discussed.

Rheumatism

SHARP TWINGES
STABBING PAINS
SWOLLEN JOINTS

Here is Relief in 24 Hours!

Rheumatism is the most cruel of health troubles. Once let the impurities and poisons that start rheumatism find a place in your blood, and your danger—serious danger—has started.

You must fight rheumatism all the time. Give the dread enemy no chance to wear you out, weaken your heart, or make you a bundle of irritated nerves.

With absolute confidence, we say that the quickest, surest remedy for rheumatic pains, lumbago, chronic backache, sciatica, uric acid troubles, loss of vigour or bladder weakness is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

In 24 hours these pills show how they are acting through the kidneys to purify the blood, clearing away the poisons and impurities that cause your agonising pain.

For your own sake—that is, if you wish to get back health quickly—refuse all substitutes. Be sure you ask for and get

DE WITT'S Kidney and Bladder PILLS

Sold only in the blue, white and gold boxes.

Keeping the Farmer on the Land

£20,000,000 SPENT ON AID TO AGRICULTURE IN TWO YEARS

Colonel Deneys Reitz in Nairobi

THE CASE FOR INCORPORATION OF THE NATIVE PROTECTORATES

A South African Minister, Colonel Deneys Reitz, the famous author of "Commando" who fought against the British in the South African war and commanded a battalion in the British Army in the world war, passed through Kenya by air during the week-end.

As Union Minister for Agriculture, he championed, in an interview, the cause of the farmer. £20,000,000 has been spent in South Africa in two years to keep the farmer on the land. In Colonel Reitz's view normal price conditions will have returned in two years.

Colonel Reitz is an earnest supporter of the British Commonwealth which he regards as the nearest approach to a League of Nations likely to be achieved in the present generation.

A Supporter of the Commonwealth

Colonel Deneys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government and one of the most romantic figures in the modern history of Africa, paid a brief visit to Nairobi during the week-end when he was the guest of Colonel R. B. Turner, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, and Mrs. Turner. He is one of the seven South African delegates who will attend the conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be held in London next month. Colonel Reitz arrived by the Imperial Airways machine from South on Sunday evening and was met at the aerodrome by Colonel Turner. A fellow passenger was Mr. P. Liesching, Political Secretary to the High Commissioner of South Africa.

Colonel Deneys Reitz took a prominent part as a young man in the South African War which was the subject of his famous book, "Commando," now regarded as a classic.

After the Peace of Vereeniging, as his father, the Hon. Francis William Reitz (former President of the Orange Free State) refused to subscribe to the terms of peace, the son, too, joined the ranks of the Irreconcilables and, after a trip to Europe, went into voluntary exile in Madagascar. After some trying years he was at last persuaded—by the wife of General Smuts—that the true patriot's course was to return to his native land and work for a United South Africa under the Union Jack. There he set up as a lawyer and was soon the devoted follower of Smuts and Botha. In 1914 he served, with an independent command, under Botha in suppressing the Dutch Nationalist Rebellion. He then went through the whole of the two campaigns in German South West Africa and in East Africa, serving with great distinction. That was not the end of his war experience. Going to London in January, 1917, he enlisted as a private in an infantry regiment. Two days later he was a subaltern in the Coldstream Guards, the next day a major at Aldershot. Following a hard period of training he served in France as second in command of the 17th Irish Rifles. He returned to England badly wounded but recovered in time to command the first battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers from the last great German offensive in March 1918 up to the Armistice and afterwards as part of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

A Nationality Problem

Colonel Deneys Reitz is to-day one of the most forceful speakers in the Union Parliament. He is in the curious position of having no nationality! When he returned to South Africa from exile, the fact that he had not taken the oath of allegiance was not regarded as anything worth bothering about. When he was elected to Parliament, however, according to the strict letter of the law he was sitting illegally because he was not strictly a British subject. It was discovered that he was liable to all sorts of penalties and a special Act had to be passed by the Union Parliament to indemnify him.

In discussing this phase with the "East African Standard" on Sunday night, Colonel Reitz said with something of a twinkle: "Recently a query has been raised as to whether I am a British subject at all in view of the fact that I did not give in after the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging, but the matter is really so purely technical that it has not been considered worth while pursuing the point. In any case I am a whole-hearted supporter of the British Commonwealth and it would be a queer result indeed to arrive at should the legal pundits find that I have no right to be within the Empire!"

Helping the Farmer

The "East African Standard" was interested to learn from the Minister of Agriculture what had been and was being done by the Union Government for agriculture and what was its position to-day in relation to the economic life of South Africa.

This is what Colonel Reitz had to say in reply: "We have spent over £20,000,000 on our farmers in the last two years. We have spent so much in fact that the townspeople are beginning to complain and there are even signs of a Town versus Country Party arising in protest. None the less, we feel that it is a world problem and that no Government can stand by and allow its agricultural population to go under.

"In the United States of America which has the biggest internal market in the world, more fertile soil and generally more favourable conditions for agriculture, they have something like twelve million farmers on the dole. They are spending fantastic sums in trying to remedy the position without much success so far. I submit that in the Union we are proceeding along far more commonsense lines. Except for the export subsidies, the money we are spending in saving the agricultural population is all repayable and as a matter of fact our farmers are paying up so well that we hope to recover 75 to 80 per cent. of the money spent in trying to save the industry.

"With the exception of Johannesburg and the Witwatersrand, practically all of our cities and towns are dependent on agriculture and if we were to allow agriculture to go under we would cause the major part of the urban population to go under at the same time."

The Price Level

Asked what was the present condition of farmers especially in the light of the low prices ruling for commodities and if he considered there was any immediate or early probability of an improvement in the price level, the Minister replied: "I am happy to say that things are steadily improving and that prices are slowly but surely mending; and I believe that the anomaly that the farmer receives less than production costs for the necessaries of life which are being consumed by thousands of millions of people every day, a gradually being rectified. I think that in another two years agricultural conditions will probably be nearing normal once more."

"Is it true," Colonel Reitz was asked, "as has been suggested in some quarters lately, that the balance of development in South Africa is moving over from agriculture to industry and that consequently the farmer is no longer the principal factor in the economics of the country?"

"It is true," he replied, "that there is a drift to our towns owing to gold mining and the development of other industries. It is a fact not quite appreciated yet that our industries in the Union are to-day producing in the neighbourhood of £127,000,000—nearly twice that of our gold mining industry and naturally this expansion is attracting considerable numbers of people from the land. Nevertheless after the gold mining industry, our agricultural industry is still paramount and is still being conducted by probably more than half the people of South Africa."

His London Visit

Discussing the reasons for his visit to Britain, Colonel Reitz said there was no significance to be attached to the circumstance that he was travelling in the same air liner as the Private Secretary to the High Commissioner. He was not aware that Mr. Liesching was travelling until the latter boarded the machine at Salisbury. "There is an Empire Parliamentary Association" he continued, to which every Member of Parliament throughout the Commonwealth belongs. Periodically reciprocal visits are made. Delegates are elected from each Dominion and from Great Britain to attend conferences of the Association. This year delegates, elected by ballot, from each of the Dominions are visiting Great Britain as guests of the Imperial Government. The Conference's official tour starts on July 3 when the delegates will visit places of interest in Scotland, Wales and England. The programme includes receptions at Buckingham Palace, Westminster Hall, the Guildhall and the London County Hall, visits to naval, army and air reviews, to the second cricket Test match at Lord's and to the Wimbledon tennis championships.

The Conference provides a very valuable opportunity for the exchange of ideas and impressions by Members of Parliament throughout the Empire. I shall not be taking part in any official work on the part of the Union except that I may have an opportunity of looking into the marketing of fruit, meat and other products."

The Protectorates

Asked if he had anything to say regarding the future relations between the Union and the Native Protectorates, Colonel Reitz replied: "My personal view is that in the long run it is inevitable that the Protectorates will have to be incorporated in the Union. Economically they are entirely dependent on the Union. Natives from the Protectorates flock into the Union every year in scores of thousands in order to work on the mines and for farmers and if we were to close our border to them, they would starve. In addition, to that, it is important to remember that native tribes living in the Protectorates are affiliated to tribes living within our borders and both Union and Protectorate natives are unable to understand the arbitrary boundaries which separate members of the same tribe. I may add that the Union stands to gain very little materially from incorporating the Protectorates and, as a matter of fact, our cattle farmers are strongly opposed to incorporation. They argue that in the Protectorates land is far cheaper than in the Union and should the Protectorates be embodied in the Union on an equal footing, it would mean that our cattle farmers would be put out of business, as they could not compete with cheap livestock across the borders of the Protectorates. You see, therefore, that there is strong opposition to incorporation from sections of our own people.

British Opinion

"In spite of this, however, I am of the opinion that sooner or later the inevitable step should be taken. One realises, of course, that the position is not fully understood yet by the British public and in my personal opinion the matter should not be unduly pressed until such time as we have been able to put the case clearly before the British people. There is an idea across the water that we ill-treat our natives. Just as in the Great War a section of the British people thought that the average German soldier by preference walked about with a Belgian baby spitted on his bayonet, so to-day there is still a section of the British public which believes that the average South African prefers to walk about armed with a sjambok for the purpose of flogging every native he sees. I need not say that the position is far otherwise. So far from the natives being ill-treated, they flock in from the surrounding territories and the trouble is to keep them out. They come not only from the Protectorates, but from Portuguese territory, and even from Southern Rhodesia because of the good conditions and good wages obtaining in the Union. If they were habitually ill-treated in South Africa, they would hardly come to us in such numbers. We have on an average 15,000 prohibited immigrants per annum within our borders, consisting of natives who are so eager to come and work inside the Union that they make their way through jungle and the bush without authority. It seems to me that this is a complete reply to the charge of ill usage of natives in South Africa. I repeat that the Protectorates are so completely dependent upon us economically that if we did not allow them to come in and closed our markets to them they would starve. The position in fact is that we allow Protectorate natives to enter South Africa where they compete with our own natives and if we were to stop this, general ruin in the Protectorates would follow."

Union Prosperity

Having arrived at dusk and in a heavy rainstorm Colonel Reitz had not seen much of the Kenya landscape from the air but he is keenly interested in East Africa's future. "I have had a marvellous trip" he said and it has made me understand more than ever how enormously important a factor aviation is bound to become in opening up the Continent and in establishing closer contacts between the Union and the territories to the North. . . Generally in the Union we seem to be heading for more prosperous times. We have an overflowing Exchequer and once we can get our farmers on their feet again our prospects should be rosy. We can say what probably few other countries in the world can say—that there is not a single man in the Union who, being prepared to take work, offered him, need be unemployed. We are undertaking vast enterprises in the building of harbours, the putting into effect of irrigation schemes, anti-soil-erosion measures etc. and with the political peace that has been brought about it seems to me that South Africa may be considered a very lucky country indeed.

"We appreciate the fact that we are associated with a Commonwealth of kindred free nations having the same love of liberty and the same outlook as ourselves. We have our political squabbles occasionally but these are transient and we feel that with the backing of the rest of the Commonwealth we are in the most secure position —probably as fortunate as any country in the world to-day.

"I look upon the British Commonwealth as the nearest approach to the League of Nations we are likely to see in our time."

S.S. "KARANJA"

Requisitioned for Quetta Refugees

Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co. have received cabled advice from the Bombay agents of the B.I. Line that the s.s. "Karanja" has been requisitioned by the Indian Government for conveying refugees of the Quetta earthquake to the United Kingdom.

The s.s. "Ellora" is taking the sailing of the "Karanja" from Bombay on June 12 and the sailing of the s.s. "Kenya" from Bombay on July 10. She will proceed only as far as Mombasa and take the June sailing from Mombasa to India of the s.s. "Kenya" and the July sailing of the s.s. "Karanja". Exact sailing dates will be advised later.

The s.s. "Kenya" from Durban will not proceed beyond Mombasa and will take the s.s. "Karanja's" sailing to South on June 23 and her own sailing on July 21. The sailings of the s.s. "Tairea" and "Takliwa" remain unaltered.

As the "Kenya" and the "Karanja" have identical first and second class accommodation none of the present bookings to South Africa will be materially affected.

MASAI RESERVE

Big Improvement in the Game

Conditions for game in the Masai Reserve have improved greatly as a result of the copious rains that have fallen there this year, and the different kinds of game represented there are thriving and breeding well.

"The game in the Masai Reserve during the past three years has suffered terribly from drought," Mr. F. H. Clarke, Acting Game Warden, told a representative of the "East African Standard" on Friday last "and representative herds of game were very rarely to be seen, except by a foot traveller on the side tracks.

"Early this year the drought broke, and the rains have been consistent and steady ever since, with the result that to-day magnificent herds of game are to be seen almost everywhere—more especially Wildebeeste and Tommie. During May these two species had their young, and it is a delight to see the herds of Wildebeeste and Tommie with their young at heel."

SUBSIDIES FOR LOCAL AIRMEN

Details of Aero Club's Scheme

Fund Established

HOPING TO ESTABLISH AN ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP

Details are now available of a scheme under which members of the Aero Club of East Africa may be assisted to obtain or renew 'A' licences. The scheme, the inauguration of which is the Club's method of commemorating the King's Silver Jubilee is set out in the following letter from the President to members:—

I think you know that the members of your Committee have always been most anxious to open a Flying Subsidy Account which can be utilised in giving financial help to members who are learning to fly, as well as giving assistance to pilots whose licences have lapsed and who must therefore consequently take a refresher course. Up to now the great trouble has been the one of finance, and we have always felt that the minute the Club's finances were on a sound footing, this most important question should be tackled. I, therefore, have great pleasure in informing you that the following scheme for the augmentation and utilisation of the Flying Subsidy Fund, was approved at a meeting of the General Committee held on the 21st day of May, 1935:—

1. The Fund, which at present stands at £35 to be increased to £250 made up as follows:—

Balance	£35-0-0
Transferred from General funds of the Club ...	£205-0-0
Received from the Government of Kenya for services rendered by the Club	£10-0-0
	£250-0-0

2. As on and from the 1st January, 1936, a sum equivalent to 50 per cent. of all entrance fees, payable on members joining the Club, and annual subscriptions, will on receipt, be paid into the Flying Subsidy Account.

Subsidy Scheme Explained

3. The Fund will be devoted to subsidising British members of the Club approved by the Committee, in the following manner, provided that no member will become entitled to be paid a subsidy unless he obtains his licence:—

(a) Ten "A" pilots will become entitled to receive a subsidy of £1 per hour, for three hours' flying, being the minimum time required for an "A" licence, or to keep it current.

(b) Ten "A" pilots will become entitled to receive a subsidy of Shs. 10/- per hour for seven hours' flying in any one year.

(c) Five pupils being members, who have never held an "A" licence will become entitled to receive a subsidy of £1 per hour with a maximum of 12 hours during tuition.

(d) Also a further seven hours at Shs. 10/- per hour, after qualifying.

(e) Pilots whose licences have lapsed at least twelve months, will become entitled to a subsidy of £5 each on qualification, after a refresher course.

4. The Directors of Wilson Airways, Limited, and East African Airways, Limited, have agreed to grant concessions to pilot members under the above scheme.

Applications

An application for subsidy must be made to the Honorary Secretary and approved by the General Committee, before flying is commenced.

6. All pilots commencing flying under this scheme, will be required to sign an indemnity relieving the Club from liability for loss or damage to person and property.

7. The Committee is examining and hopes to inaugurate a scholarship of £25 per annum for boys resident in Kenya who are either junior members of the Club, or sons of members, to be expended in fees at school or with a company or firm of flying or ground engineers approved by the Committee.

C. A. HOOPER, Major,
President, The Aero
Club of East Africa

P.S.—As several of the members of the Committee have intimated that they would like to subscribe personally to the Flying Subsidy Fund, a subscription list has been opened. Donations should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, P. O. Box 812, Nairobi, cheques being made out to The Aero Club Flying Subsidy Fund.

The following subscriptions have already been received:—

From the President, Vice-President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, £15.

27,000 MILES JOURNEY BY PEDAL CYCLE

Muscular Vegetarian's Ambitious Feat

ARRIVAL IN NAIROBI

Six feet and some inches of humanity, tough and muscular, tanned to a deep walnut colour, walked into the "East African Standard" office on Wednesday morning. He was Siegfried Scheutze, of Berlin on a 45,000 kilometre world journey through the Southern Hemisphere (27,000 miles approximately), not with the adventitious aid of car, lorry or motorcycle, but on the humble pedal bicycle propelled by his own not inconsiderable thews.

He left the German capital on May 9, 1934 on his third long-distance journey by cycle. The first was made during the years 1922-1927, when he covered 50,000 kilos (about 31,250 miles) in all parts of Europe; the second during 1927-1932, when he cycled 37,000 kilos. (just over 23,000 miles) in South America and this, his third tour when he has already ridden the better part of 6,000 or 7,000 miles and intends to go on with it—to the Cape, thence to South America, by boat, of course, and on to Australia.

The Reason

His object is to win a special prize offered by the German Cycle Union (the D.R.V.) He has already obtained first prize in a trifling little spin round Berlin in 1926, on which occasion he rode 250 kilometres (about 157 miles) in 8 hours, 44 minutes, a feat which he regards as a mere hors d'oeuvre, as it were, to the serious business of cycling.

Apart from being an excellent gymnast, and a world cyclist, he is a vegetarian and speaks, in addition to German, French, Spanish, Portuguese and, to use his own words, "a liddle Englische".

After leaving Berlin he rode through most of Southern Europe and embarked at Brindisi for Masawa, in Eritrea whence he proceeded to Khartoum. En route he had to mend no fewer than 150 punctures owing to thorns on the road.

Hard Going in Kenya

From Khartoum he took a Nile steamer to Juba and thence proceeded through the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya to Nairobi. Uganda and Kenya roads he likes, but found the Eldoret-Ravine section trying on both lungs and muscle, especially the climbing of the Mau when the cycle, heavily laden, seemed to grow heavier with every succeeding quarter mile. He carries log-books which are stamped and signed at each Post Office at which he stops in order to provide accurate records of the journey. He has met with universal assistance and friendliness from all communities and has been particularly impressed by the cordial relations existing between his countrymen and members of other European communities in the lands through which he has passed.

During the entire journey he has never seen a lion, but the pug marks of leopards have frequently marked the trails along which he has ridden. Incidentally, he is unarmed. His autograph album is a treasure and is adorned not merely with signed photographs and inscriptions, but with flowers and other herbaceous specimens, including the blue water rose of the Nile and a collection of stamps of all the countries through which he has passed that constitute a philatelic harvest.

RAT CAUSES A BLACK OUT

The black-out which threw the whole of Nairobi into darkness for nine minutes on Monday evening was caused by a rat getting across two contacts underneath the generator at the Tana Power Station of the East African Power and Lighting Company. The station is situated about 70 miles from Nairobi, and the whole of its supply was affected by the breakdown.

WHEAT AT THE SHOW

Plan to Facilitate Entries

Selection Scheme

AN APPEAL TO GROWERS TO CO-OPERATE

Owing to the practical difficulties with which they have had to contend this year, many wheat farmers have been unable to enter bags of wheat for exhibition at the Nairobi Show on July 4 and 5.

In an endeavour to remedy this state of affairs, the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has evolved a scheme for facilitating entry and exhibition of wheat in the various wheat classes. Details of the scheme are set out in the following circular letter to wheat growers which has been sent out by the Society:

Dear Sir,—It is evident that practical difficulties have prevented numbers of wheat growers from entering bags of wheat for exhibition at the Nairobi Show on July 4 and 5 next. In view of the fact that all the Livestock Sections of the Show have received exceptional support, it is disappointing that the entries in the Wheat Classes have fallen short of expectations.

The Nairobi Show Committee feel that the difficulties referred to above are, in part, attributable to the new conditions which were instituted in the Wheat Section of the forthcoming Show. It has therefore been decided to endeavour to encourage farmers to support the Wheat Section of the Show by facilitating the entry and exhibition of wheat in the manner indicated below.

The following classes for wheat are included in the Programme of Classes for the Nairobi Show:—

Class No. 125. 1 bag, 200 lbs. Kenya Governor Milling Wheat.

Class No. 126. 1 bag, 200 lbs. Equator Milling Wheat.

Class No. 127. 1 bag, 200 lbs. N.B. 230 Milling Wheat.

Class No. 128. 1 bag, 200 lbs. Burbank Milling Wheat.

Class No. 129. 1 bag, 200 lbs. any other variety of White Milling Wheat: variety to be stated.

Class No. 130. 1 bag, 200 lbs. any other variety of red Milling Wheat: variety to be stated.

What to Do

Any wheat farmer who has at least 15 bags of wheat of one variety *either at a mill or on his own farm*, and is prepared to enter wheat for the Nairobi Show, should immediately fill up the enclosed Entry Form and post it to the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, Box 671, Nairobi. Entry Forms must reach the Secretary by Wednesday, June 19, and be accompanied by the entry fee of Shs. 2/- per class for members of the Society, or Shs. 4/- per class for non-members. Intending exhibitors must clearly state on their entry form whether the wheat in question is at a mill, or on their own farm. If the wheat is at a mill, the address of the mill should be stated. If the wheat is on a farm, the address and whereabouts of the farm should be stated.

In the event of the wheat being at a mill, the Society will arrange for the random selection of the appropriate bag and the subsequent railing to the Nairobi Show Ground.

In the event of the wheat being on the intending exhibitor's farm, the Society, aided by the extremely helpful co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, has made arrangements whereby an Agricultural Officer from one or other of the following centres—Nairobi, Machakos, Njoro, or Kitale—will visit the intending exhibitor's farm, select a bag of wheat at random, take it away, and rail it to the Nairobi Show Ground.

The Society is also making arrangements whereby a similar service will be carried out by a member or members of the Society in respect of the Nyeri-Nanyuki District.

In the case of outlying farms which are far distant—say more than 60 miles—from either Nairobi, Machakos, Njoro, Kitale, or Nanyuki—it may be impossible for the Society to carry out the proposed arrangement. Every effort will be made to avoid such contingency.

It is hoped that wheat growers will take advantage of the arrangements proposed in this letter by supporting the Wheat Section of the Nairobi Show, and thus giving the general public practical evidence of the capabilities of Kenya as a wheat growing country. A widespread response will go far to ensure that Kenya's Jubilee Show is representative of the Colony's Agricultural industry.

In conclusion, I am glad to inform you that a supporter of the Society has offered to present a Silver Cup to be won outright for the best bag of Milling Wheat at the Nairobi Show.

Yours faithfully,
M. F. HILL,
Secretary.

MEMBER FOR KYAMBU AT RUIRU

Address on Agriculture and Finance

THE NEED FOR ECONOMIES

("STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.)
Ruiru, June 6.

At the conclusion of the [illegible] Ruiru Coffee Conference [illegible] the President of the Ruiru [illegible]ciation invited Major the Hon. J. H. Riddell M.L.C. to address the meeting.

Major Riddell answered [illegible] questions arising out of the Coffee Conference resolutions regarding the policy of Elected Members towards agriculture generally in the Colony particularly in respect of finance. He assured the meeting that Elected Members would support the proposal requesting Government to establish an Agricultural Advisory Board, to provide further funds for the Land Bank, and to press Government to request the Colonial Office to include the Kenya loans in the Consolidated Colonial Loan Fund. He agreed that something of the kind would have to be done.

He also explained the difficulties of effecting substantial economies in Government Services unless the whole structure was thoroughly overhauled and reconstructed. Services should be amalgamated and, others dispensed with altogether. What was really required was to reorganise the whole of the Government machine and then real economies could be effected. A saving of £100,000 was really nothing: £300,000 or more was the figure to be aimed at.

He appealed to his audience to support the Elected Members Organisation and asked them to make some effort to assist with the [illegible]inary office and clerical expenses.

Mr. W. J. Webb also asked those present to support the local Association which had really ceased to exist owing to the almost total absence of funds.

A proposal to reorganise the Association at a Subscription of Sh. 5/- met with an immediate response some 25 subscriptions being paid to the secretary.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Major Riddell for having attended the meeting and for his interesting and instructive address.

FROM THE RAND

Party of Tourists Due Next Month

Towards the middle of next month a large party of between 35 and 40 excursionists from the Rand will arrive in Nairobi and will spend one and a half days in the Colony before returning south.

The tourists will arrive in Nairobi from Mombasa on Thursday morning, July 18, and will leave on the afternoon train the following day. On the Thursday morning they will be taken on a sight-seeing drive round Nairobi, and in the afternoon will visit the game reserve. The following morning they will be taken to see the Rift Valley. During their stay they will cover altogether about 130 miles by car.

The trip from South Africa will be made by sea. All the arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., who report that recent excursionists from South Africa have all been very favourably impressed by Kenya, and have, in most instances, expressed the intention of returning for longer visits.

JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are prices of selected stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on June 7, the quotations being in South African currency:—

African European ...	45/-
Cons. Dia. Ord. 10/- ...	[illegible]
Cons. Dia. 7% 10/- ...	[illegible]
Daggafontein Mines ...	180/-
Govt. Areas (Mod.) 5/- ...	79/-
Luipardsvlei ...	15/[illegible]
Modder East ...	20/-
New Kleinfontein ...	58/-
Nigels ...	51/[illegible]
Pretoria P. Cement ...	115/6
Randfontein Estate ...	54/[illegible]
Robinson Dp. B. ...	59/[illegible]
S. A. Lands ...	39/[illegible]
Springs ...	46/[illegible]
Sub-Nigel ...	275/-
Transvaal G.M. Estate ...	17/[illegible]
West Rand Cons. ...	35/[illegible]
Wit Nigel 10/- ...	14/[illegible]
Johannesburg Mun. 5% ...	£[illegible]
Un. S.A. (Local Stk.)	
do 3½% 1948/58 ...	£[illegible]
do 5% 1940/50 ...	£[illegible]

[The] East African Office in London

GROWING INTER-TERRITORIAL CO-OPERATION

"No Mere Phase"

COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW OF 1934 ACTIVITIES

In a preface to his annual report on the work of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office, London, from January 1 to December 31 last year, the Commissioner, Major C. H. Dale, O.B.E., gives a short review of the progress in co-operation and co-ordination which has taken place recently in East Africa from the agricultural, production and marketing points of view.

"The necessity for the closest possible co-ordination and co-operation among the various Government departments of the three northern administrations in Eastern Africa is now generally recognized both by unofficials and officials," he states. "Practical results have been attained in co-ordination of customs, post office, research, and other services, and the Conference of East African Governors affords standing proof that co-operation is no mere phase."

Coffee Problems

"I do not think, however," adds Major Dale, "that the general public is aware of the very large strides forward which have taken place during the last two years, and particularly during 1934, among the unofficial element—not only in the way of co-operation among themselves in each territory, but for co-operation and/or co-ordination by associations in one territory with the appropriate association in a neighbouring territory or territories."

He then proceeds to give instances of such co-operation, mentioning the Kenya Farmers' Association, the Kenya Coffee Board, the Sisal Growers Association of Tanganyika and Kenya, the East African tea growers associations, and the essential oils industry.

His report, in addition to continuing his annual review of the markets of some of the more important products of East Africa, sets out in fairly complete detail the work done in connection with any East African product, which it was thought might be of service to producers, merchants or residents in East Africa.

Coffee

In a section devoted to East African coffee, Major Dale says: "The difficulties, referred to in the 1933 report, which are experienced by Continental buyers in the way of obtaining permission to buy sterling, when de[mand]s of purchasing East African [co]ffee, have been continued through 1934; in addition to which Germany has created all kinds of difficulties for her importers by prohibitions, regulations of exchange, etc.

"In May it was reported to me that Germany was giving undue preference to Dutch exporters and penalising the London coffee exporters (although the export trade in coffee from London is bigger than that from Holland), which, in my opinion, was an infringement of the most favoured nation clause.

"The full circumstances of the case were reported in detail to the Colonial Office, and also Germany's special agreements with Brazil and Columbia for coffee.

"One of the most noticeable features in connection with the high prices realised on the London market during the period January to March, was the sales of Tanganyika coffee from the new producing areas of Mbeya and Mbosi, prices rising as high as 149/6 per cwt.

"With regard to the handicap on the importation of East African coffee from the United Kingdom into South Africa, I have been officially notified that it is the desire of the Union Customs authorities to obtain an amendment of the Union Customs Act so as to extend the preference granted to any British country in respect of any particular product to such product of that country when imported from the United Kingdom, provided that the United Kingdom is itself entitled to the same preference in respect of that product; and that in such event, British East African coffee imported from the United Kingdom will become entitled to preference in the Union."

Sisal

Referring to the drop in sisal prices during the course of last year, he comments: "According to the information which I received from the trade the weakness in prices is due to a number of causes, the chief of which is the very large increase in the importations of Manila fibre into the United Kingdom at very low prices, the absence of Germany from the market (Germany buying about £200,000 worth annually), and the very large carry-over of binder twine in the United States of America, owing to the bad harvest there.

"In the absence of Germany from the market, and the large imports which are taking place from Manila, a good deal will depend on the harvest which takes place in Canada and America next year, though fortunately, I understand that no accumulation of stocks of sisal have taken place. It is to be hoped, therefore, that new markets for sisal will soon be available when once the industrial research scheme is properly started in the United Kingdom."

Further on in the report he deals with the question of sisal grading. "Unfortunately it is proving difficult to reach a definite all-embracing agreement with all concerned on the subject of grading," he states, "some of the Tanganyika growers not being willing to agree to the classifications agreed to by the Kenya Association, the merchants and the Hard Fibres Section of the British Empire Producers Organisation.

"With great reluctance, therefore, it was decided that the classifications agreed with Kenya should be established with a special mark, and any approved growers from Tanganyika should also be permitted to use the same mark who were willing to adopt the same classification. It is earnestly hoped that ultimately all the Tanganyika growers will also adopt the same classification."

Special reference is also made to the following industries: Tobacco; timber; wattle; tea; cereals and oil seeds, grasses, etc.; spices (cloves, etc.); dairy produce; fruit and vegetables, etc.; vegetable oils; essential oils; drugs, gums, wax, etc.; fruit canning; hides and skins; and minerals.

New Settlers

Over 804 entries were made in the employment register. No accurate record was possible under this heading, but in spite of the bad times newcomers still continued to come out to East Africa to take up definite posts. These included 35 men, women and dependants to Kenya; nine men to Northern Rhodesia; one man to Nyasaland; nine men to Tanganyika; and seven men to Uganda.

The Railway

Included in the publication is a special report on the working of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Section of His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office by the London Representative (Mr. W. McHardy). The work of this section may be divided into three main functions: (a) Making known by advertisement the attractions of Kenya and Uganda from a travel point of view; (b) supplying information, advice and assistance to those who wish to use the railway services either for travel or trade purposes, and generally dealing with enquiries as to travel facilities in the East African Dependencies; and (c) conducting such enquiries as may be required by the General Manager into methods and procedure on railway matters in this country or elsewhere.

Dealing with settlement, Major Dale states: "The year 1934 has continued to be a difficult one from the point of view of settlement, and although there has been an improvement in some of the prices of the primary products produced by farmers and planters, the improvement has not been so great, or of so general a character, as to bring back prosperity to the farming community as a whole.

"The desire to start farming in East Africa or anywhere in the Dominions and Colonies has not been a very live question during the year; also the fact that (with the exception of Kenya) very little money has been available for advertising purposes in order to attract the small element who had made up their minds to emigrate.

Residential Settlement

"Efforts have therefore been more concentrated on trying to attract the residential class of settler, i.e. the retiring or retired Government official, soldier, sailor and business man who has lived most of his life in the East somewhere, and who can retire to East Africa and live the kind of life he has hitherto been accustomed to in a way and at a cost which could not be done in the United Kingdom."

The 1934 report of the Kenya Agent in London, Lt.-Col. C. F. Knaggs, is given at the end of the main report.

NANYUKI'S VILLAGE GREEN

To be Reserved for Special Occasions

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Nanyuki, June 6.

Elephants have lately been wandering around the neighbourhood of Nanyuki. On Monday last Mr. La Fontaine, the Chief Native Commissioner when motoring from Nanyuki to Nyeri encountered three elephants about five miles out of Nanyuki standing in the middle of the road and despite considerable hooting on the part of the motorist, it was some little time before they moved away and allowed the car to proceed. Another herd of about 20 has been wandering about near the main road in the vicinity of the Ontulili River.

Township Committee

At a meeting of the Township Committee held on June 4, presided over by the District Commissioner, a petition with some sixty signatures was presented, requesting that the green space in the town on which the Jubilee celebrations were held, should be set aside as a spot on which similar ceremonies could be held. The request was recommended and forwarded to the necessary authorities.

The much-needed native dispensary was again discussed, and it is hoped that the authorities will see their way to providing this.

The question of meat inspection was also gone into.

Mr. Hellen was added to the Township Committee.

Jubilee Medals

The Jubilee commemoration medals unfortunately arrived too late for distribution on Jubilee Day, but were presented on June 5 by Mrs. Lambert, wife of the District Commissioner, at the Nanyuki Sports Club, when some 70 children paraded to receive them. On arrival Mrs. Lambert was presented with a bouquet by Elizabeth Murdoch, and with a Kisii ware bowl by Evelyn Torrester, both pupils of Mrs. Roberts' school. After the presentation of prizes, three cheers for His Majesty the King, were called for by the District Commissioner, followed by three cheers for Mrs. Lambert.

ZANZIBAR SCOUTS

To Join with Cubs in Big Display

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Zanzibar, June 7.

A display of Scouting and Cubbing, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Sultan and His Excellency the British Resident, will be given by the Scouts and Cubs of the Government Central School on Thursday, June 27 at 9.15 p.m. in the School Hall.

The programme will include mass marching, a fire dance, a slave raid, gymnastics, a camp fire, scout yells, a street scene, and various cubbing games and activities.

Additional performances will be given on Friday, June 28, at 7.00 p.m. for school boys, and on Saturday, June 29, at 5.45 p.m. for girls and women only.

At Thursday's performance prices of admission will be Rs. 2 and Re. 1. For the boy's performance on Friday the charge will be Re. ½ and Saturday's prices will be women, Re. 1, girls Re. ½.

ROAD Vs. RAIL IN TANGANYIKA

Enquiry Committee Appointed

Preliminary Survey

REQUEST TO PUBLIC FOR MEMORANDA

A committee has been appointed to enquire into the competition between road and rail transport and the possibility of co-ordinating the various forms of transport in Tanganyika Territory. An announcement to this effect appears in the current issue of the Official Gazette for Tanganyika, and it is stated that Mr. A. B. Chanter, lately Traffic Manager of the Railways, has made a preliminary investigation into the subject matter of the enquiry and has made a report for the Committee's consideration.

The Committee is anxious that full opportunity should be afforded for all interests to be represented prior to the forming of recommendations to Government, and memoranda or oral evidence will be welcomed, while copies of Mr. Chanter's report will be supplied to public bodies and persons interested.

Memoranda, offers to give evidence, and requests for the preliminary report should be made to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. H. S. C. Gill, the Secretariat, Dar es Salaam, before June 21.

INDIAN RUNS AMOK

Exciting Time at Kampala

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, June 10.

It is not often that Kampala has a little battle all on its own but this happened on Saturday morning when an Indian ran amok. About half past seven he apparently went down to his office and built a barricade of packing cases and shop fittings around his door. By eight o'clock he had completed this and was marching about inside with a rifle looking for trouble. The first unfortunate victim was a Goan who came within and was immediately "potted" with a shot through the neck, bringing him to the ground. After that the street emptied in a miraculously short space of time and the unfortunate Goan could not be rescued as when anyone showed himself a bullet drove him back to shelter.

Police Fired at

Capt. Roberts, Superintendent of Police arrived on the scene in the police car which no sooner came into sight than the entrenched rifleman fired at its occupants. His aim was rather wild but it was too much for the native driver who jumped out of the car, leaving Capt. Roberts to bring it to a standstill. The Indian seemed to be in an impregnable position and for some time held everyone at bay.

Eventually by a skilful manoeuvre Capt. Roberts approached him from behind the building and fired with a revolver wounding him in the arm. The momentary shock put him off his guard and immediately showers of missiles fell on him and he was brought to the ground. He was then rushed and overpowered and taken to hospital.

The Goan was also rescued and taken to hospital and is seriously, though not dangerously wounded.

The assailant is a well-known Indian who has been in Uganda for many years. He has been in poor health for some time. He served in the Forces during the War and was always to be seen on parade with the old soldiers on Armistice Day.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED!

Candid Admission in Police Court

An expression of unexpected candour from an African defendant giving evidence on his own behalf, brought a smile to the Resident Magistrate's Court on Saturday. He was charged with the theft of a plane valued at Shs. 15/- from an Indian carpenter, and he pleaded that he had bought the plane from the Indian's boy for Shs. 5/-.

The Magistrate, Mr. R. F. Palethorpe, asked him how he thought the boy had come by the plane, and the defendant replied, with disarming frankness: "We don't worry where things come from if we can buy them cheap!"

He was remanded until to-day.

TANGANYIKA FARMERS

Convention Plea for Relief Measures

ON KENYA MODEL

Problem of Titles of Former Enemy Properties

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Moshi (By Mail).

During the last session of the Convention of Associations held at Moshi the question of some form of relief for Tanganyika farmers, on the model of the Kenya Agricultural Advances Relief Ordinance was advocated by several delegates. A similar legislative measure, it was felt, is essential if Tanganyika farmers—embarrassed by the droughts and the locusts of the past two years, and by the continued depression in the prices of primary produce—are to be given a chance of recovery.

In addition, the extension of the time limit for the freeholding of leasehold properties derived from the Custodian of Enemy Property was considered, and it was decided to approach Government stating the case and making alternative suggestions.

A recent General Notice in the Gazette states that no further extension of time after 1936 will be granted for exercising the option to freehold such properties. If the option has not been exercised before January 1 1937, the landholder must surrender his lease, but may, if he wishes, apply for a right of occupancy. Owing to the continuance of the economic depression, few if any holders of these German leases will be able to exercise their option. As a "right of occupancy" is a form of title of very much less negotiable value than either the existing title or a freehold, the farmers involved will be at a grave disability in any endeavour to make financial arrangements under such titles.

As the period originally granted —25 years—for the development necessary to acquire freehold under C.E.P. leases has been abnormal, having been intersected by the war years and the years of the depression, it is considered there is a fair case for further assistance in some form.

Request to Government

It was resolved to request Government to reconsider this position, and to invoke the assistance of Unofficial M.L.C.s in raising at the next session the general question of agricultural relief including the palliatives suggested above and the permanent remedy which a Land Bank alone can afford.

Other subjects dealt with at this session of the Convention (which was under the chairmanship of Capt. H. E. Rydon, M.L.C.) were the Lyamungu Coffee Experimental Station, the collection of poll tax by planters, predial larceny on coffee estates and stock farms, and cold storage facilities for the transport of dairy produce from the Northern Province via the coast.

E.A. PRODUCE

Latest Quotations in London

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., have received from their head office a cable dated June 6 containing the following information:

Maize Flat White No. 2, 18/- per qr.

Sisal No. 1 grade—to one port, £16.2.6 per ton.

Sisal No. 2 grade—to one port, £15.12.6 per ton.

Sisal W. B. Tow—to one port, £14.5 per ton.

The sisal market is firm.

Butter New Zealand 1st grade, 81/- per cwt.

Butter Australian g.a.q., 76/- to 77/- per cwt.

The butter market is firm.

Plantation Copra, £12.15 per ton.

F. M. Sundried Copra, £12.5 per ton.

F. M. Copra, £12 per ton.

Ground Nuts, £14.17.6 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "A" grade highest price, £58 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "A" grade average price, £49.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee "B" grade average price, £38.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee Peaberry average price, £49 per ton.

No. of bags offered, 628; and sold 96 at an average price of £40 per ton.

Tanganyika Peaberry average price, £45 per ton.

No. of bags offered 161; sold 3.

Bukoba Native, £31 per ton.

Bukoba Plantation, £35 per ton.

The coffee market is very dull.

PRESERVATION OF WHITE HIGHLANDS

Thika Stresses Urgency for Order in Council

THE CONVENTION

Local Association to Renew Affiliation

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Thika, June 3.

Two important and well-attended meetings of Thika planters were held at the Blue Posts Hotel, Thika, on Friday, May 31.

Thika District Association first met, the Chairman, Mr. J. Smith, presiding. In his opening remarks Mr. Smith referred to the enthusiastic public meeting held recently, at which it had been unanimously decided that Thika District Association should be continued, and reported that the majority of promises of support had been fulfilled.

White Highlands

A resolution urging the immediate passing of an Order in Council to define the Kenya White Highlands as recommended in the Morris Carter Land Commission Report was put to the meeting from the Chair.

Mr. Smith, in stressing the extreme urgency and vital importance of this matter to the white peoples of Kenya, stated that there were now all the elements of a racial dispute in view of the interest taken in the matter by outside influence. It was to be hoped that the Elected Members would do all in their power to get this Order in Council passed during the next Session, while they must have definite assurance that the community they represented was solidly behind them.

A Problem

The Hon. Sir Robert Shaw, Member for Ukamba, in proposing an amendment to the resolution, said that he spoke as a member of Thika District Association, and was not giving a statement from Elected Members. While there was no difficulty in defining the Kenya White Highlands, since the Imperial Government accepted the definition of the Morris Carter Land Commission Report, there was difficulty in defining the position of the white settlers in that area, though described in the Terms of Reference of that Report as a "privileged position." The task of the Land Commission had been to settle outstanding questions between natives and Europeans. The present difficulty lay between Europeans and Asiatics. While the rulings of the White Papers had been that no grants or transfers of land outside townships could be made to Asiatics, and the term "agricultural land" had in the past adequately covered the land not available to Asiatics, many changes had come about since the date of these rulings. Agricultural holdings may have been found more suitable for residential plots, and when put on the market Asiatics may have applied for them. As such holdings, in the view of Government, no longer came under the definition of agricultural land, we needed assurance that Government would not sanction their transfer to Asiatics.

In dealings between Europeans and natives there could be no leasing of land in Native Reserves to Europeans if the Native Land Trust Board objected to such a lease. The urgent need of white settlers was a European Land Trust Board, with the same powers as those held by the Native Land Trust Board, to protect the interests of white settlement in the White Highlands.

White settlers demanded not merely the definition of the Kenya White Highlands by an Order in Council; but as India had raised the issue, they demanded that the term "privileged position" of Europeans in the White Highlands be defined and settled. And further, they demanded an order in Council putting control of the land in the White Highlands in the hands of a European Land Trust Board.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Smart and seconded by Capt. Repton, was carried unanimously:

That Thika District Association stresses the urgency of the immediate passing of the Order in Council to define the Kenya White Highlands, and following the proposals for the implementation of the recommendations indicated to Government by the European Elected Members of Legislative Council.

Representation of Coffee Board

Mr. Ivan Harries, seconded by Mr. Davies, moved:

That the Thika District Association be permanent convener of all coffee planters' meetings in the District.

The Chairman explained the new scheme of the Coffee Board for the election of delegates to the Coffee Conference, and that the Coffee Board had asked Thika District Association to be the convener of the coffee planters in this one case only. The proposal of the Board was that the Chief District delegate, who would be elected from the delegates chosen, would be the future convener of all coffee planters' meetings. While he felt it was no part of his duty to influence the decision of Association members in this respect, the more so as their Executive Committee was not unanimous on the question, some members were of opinion that the Association should remain the permanent convener of coffee planters' meetings, otherwise there would be danger of a separate body coming into being which might eventually threaten the existence of the District Association.

There was a side to the question which would also require considerable thought—the extra amount of work that might possibly be thrown on the Secretary of the Association; and the question whether those members who represented other interests than coffee were agreeable that a certain amount of work should be done by the Association which would benefit one section of the community only.

Opposition View

Mr. A. E. Bester opposed the resolution on the grounds that Thika District Association represented only a proportion of the coffee planters in the district, while in the view of the Coffee Board the chief delegate should be the link between the Coffee Board and all planters.

Mr. Dodds asked if the Coffee Board has approved the appointment of a District Association as Convener.

Mr. Smith read a letter from the Secretary of the Coffee Board, stating that: ". . . .in suggesting that the chief district delegate should in future years be the Convener of Planters' meetings for the election of delegates, the Board did not intend to dispense with the assistance of local Associations. The sole reason why the Board suggested that local associations should act for this year only was that it was felt that it was asking a lot of Associations regularly to undertake all the routine work entailed in this connection, and it was considered that, as soon as coffee planters were represented by a chief delegate, the work should fall on him. . . . .If however your Association recommends that, in the case of the Thika District, the Association should be the Convener, there appears to be no reason why this arrangement should not be acceptable to the Board. This election procedure has been designed with the intention of providing some machinery that will be acceptable to coffee planters. If local Associations have any suggestions that will make this procedure more suitable or convenient, as regards the Colony as a whole or as regards their separate districts, I can unhesitatingly say that the Board will do everything possible to give effect to such suggestions. The procedure has been designed for the planter and not the planter for the procedure."

Mr. A. E. Bester, seconded by Mr. Dodds, moved the amendment: "That the Thika District Association is prepared to act as convener of coffee planters meetings if and when requested to do so by the chief district delegate."

After considerable discussion the amendment was lost by one vote. The resolution was carried.

Allocation of Subscriptions

Mr. Focks, seconded by Mr. Smart, moved, and it was carried:

That the Resolution governing the allocation of subscriptions, passed at the Annual General Meeting, be rescinded.

The Convention

A letter was read from the Hon Mr. F. C. Cavendish-Bentinck regarding the future policy of the Convention of Associations. There was also a letter from Mr. Kenneth Archer, pointing out the necessity for a fully organized Convention of Associations, in view of a probable serious crisis concerning the claims of white settlers in the White Highlands.

Sir Robert Shaw supported the views expressed in these letters.

It was moved by Mr. Bester, seconded by Mr. W. Cox and agreed, that a previous resolution disaffiliating from the convention of Association be rescinded, and that Thika District Association renew their affiliation with the Convention of Associations.

The question of allowing outlying members who are unable to attend meetings to vote by proxy was discussed, and postponed to a future general meeting for discussion.

Coffee Planters' Meeting

A meeting of the Coffee Planters of Thika District followed. There were present 35 planters, representing 45 estates. Mr. J. Smith presided.

The resolution passed at the previous Thika District Association meeting: "That the Thika District Association be the permanent Convener of all coffee planters' meetings in this district", was put to the meeting and after discussion defeated.

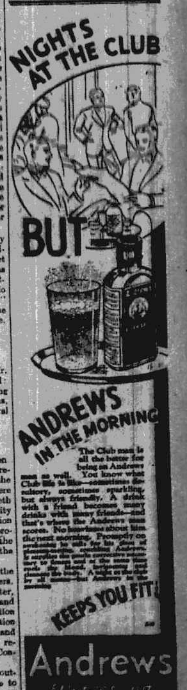
The following were elected Delegates to the Coffee Conference to be held in Nairobi on July 25: Messrs. A. Barnley, A. E. Bester, W. Cox, E. L. Lindsey, G. D. Seccombe, J. Smith.

Major Charles Taylor was nominated as candidate to fill the vacancy on the Coffee Board occasioned by the impending retirement of Mr. P. J. H. Coldham.

Resolutions for the agenda of the forthcoming Coffee Conference, dealing with the action of the Agricultural Department concerning a recent severe infestation of Anthores beetle in an outlying estate, their work for the destruction of white ants and black mealie-bug ants, and with the expenses of delegates to the Coffee Conference, were discussed and framed.

The Penny Post

To one of the greatest of British Postmasters General is attributed the innovation of the penny post. Sir Rowland Hill's scheme was put into active practice in 1840, when the number of letters handled by the Post Office rose from 80,000,000 to 170,000,000 in one year. Before this it cost 4d. to send a letter from London to Hampstead and 1/5d. to despatch a missive from Aberdeen to Dover. Thirty years later, in 1870, the number of letters carried amounted to 800,000,000 annually. But this fine achievement notwithstanding the *very first* penny post was inaugurated in and confined to the London district. An enterprising citizen named William Dockwra established this penny post in 1680, in the reign of William and Mary. There were eight deliveries per diem to residential districts and twelve to the commercial quarters. This proved to be such a profitable venture that the Government took over the service . . . and *fined* Dockwra, for some unaccountable reason. This was evidently a case of a British Government anticipating the methods of the White Queen in "Alice."



East African Representatives—
J. H. CLARK,
P.O. Box 186, Nairobi

HOME RACING RESULTS

OUTSIDER WINS THE FILLIES DERBY

French Candidate Runs Third

LORD STANLEY'S VICTORY

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, June 7.

There was a field of seventeen runners for the Oaks to-day, the race resulting as follows:—

Oaks Stakes 1½ Miles

Lord Stanley's br.f. QUASHED Obliterate—Verdict, 9.0 (H. Jelliff) ... 1
Mrs. G. B. Miller's b.f. ANKARET Blandford—Sister Stella, 9.0 (F. Fox) ... 2
Mr. M. P. Wertheimer's b.f. MESA Kirrubbin — Mackwiller, 9.0 (W. Johnstone) 3
Winner trained by C. Leader.
Won by a short head; a length.
Betting 35 to 1 against Quashed, 100 to 6 Ankaret, 5 to 4 Mesa.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following as also ran:

Coronal (R. Perryman), Solerina (Gordon Richards), Hylford Bridge (H. Wragg), Fox Lair (S. Donoghue), Corrida (E. C. Elliott), Clerestory (E. Jones), Blue Girl (W. Nevett), Papyrette (C. Smirke), Sunkiss (M. Beary), Light Tackle (E. Smith), Bushwhib (F. Lane), Irish Lace (J. Sirett), Fair Maid (H. Beasley), Merry Maid (T. Weston).

CORONATION CUP

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

London, June 6.

There were only four runners for the Coronation Cup to-day, which was won by last year's Derby winner. The following is the result:

Mr. M. H. Benson's b.c. WINDSOR LAD Blandford—Resplendent, 9.3 ... (C. Smirke) 1
Lord Woolavington's br.c. BASTON Dark Legend—Phoona, 9.3 (Gordon Richards) 2
Mr. H. Owen Ewing's ch.h. CAYMANAS Papyrus—Eagle's Eyrie, 9.6 ... (S. Donoghue) 3
Winner trained by M. Marsh.
Also ran: Bowsden (H. Wragg), Will Win by 11 lengths; 1½ lengths.
Betting: Evens Windsor Lad and Fashion; 3½ to 1 against Cayman.

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following results:

Norton Plate. 5 Furlongs

Mr. S. Wooton's ch.f. DUBLIN LASS Easeford—Carrit, 8.2 (H. Jelliff) ... 1
Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen's b.g. HOROSCOPE Highborn II—Constellation, 8.11 (S. Wragg) 2
Mr. D. Waugh's b.g. RED HACKLE Black Watch—Sharp Flight, 7.13 (E. Smith) 3
Winner trained by Owner.
Also ran: Stratford (T. Barber), Saragossa (Gordon Richards), Sea Boy (H. Dick), Dash Ooph (M. Beary), Comanchie (T. Weston), Lodge Park (C. Richards), Birthday Honour (J. Caldwell), Zanzibar (—), Claudinia (J. Sirett), Scherzio (Humphrey Foster), Catalina (T. Ryan), Blue Yarn (—).

Durham Handicap: 1½ Miles

Sir H. Lyon's ch.G. NORMAN HERALD, Dispatch—Pierrot Note, 7-0 (E. Smith) ... 1
Mr. G. Lambton's Bl.K.G. PRICKET, Twelve Pointer—Pisardel, 7-13 (T. Weston) 2
Lord Rosebery's B.H. TARTAN Ellangowan—Fancy Free, 7-4 (Gordon Richards) 3
Winner trained by Sheyd.
Also ran: Robber Chief (R. Perryman), Red Raider (T. Barber), Amorotto (—).

Royal Stakes: 6 Furlongs

Sir F. Eley's B.G. QUADRILLE BOY, Tetratema—Phalange, 7-0 (—) ... 1
Baron J. De Forest's B.G. UNLIKELY, Blandford — Spanish Queen, 8-10 (J. Sirett) 2
Mr. H. C. L. Garnett's Br.G. POLAR BEAR, Stratford—Polar Bells, 8-1 (M. Beary) 3
Winner trained by Templeman.
Also ran: Alluvial (B. Carslake), Gromore (T. Weston), Strathbearran (R. Jones), Lemnica (Gordon Richards), Godolphin (F. Fox).

Stewards High Weight Handicap: 5 Furlongs

Mr. R. F. Watson's B.F. HOKEY POKEY, Holikoki—Devachon, 7-6 (Gordon Richards)
Mrs. Dawson Waugh's Br.F. MARK TIME, Black Watch—Little Mark, 9-3 (M. Beary) ... 1
Mr. E. B. King's B.F. MARIE LOUISE, Holikoki—Peppery, 7-11 (F. Fox) ... 3
Winner trained by M. Hartigan.
Also ran: Pomme D'Amour (B. Carslake), Voice of Spring (J. Dines), Marsh Mallow (E. Sargrove) Son of a Gun (E. Smith), Best It (P. Beasley), Cosmolite (T. Weston), Reaction (S. Donoghue), Miss Bula (C. Richards), Dashford (Prendergast), Carlore (Humphrey Foster), San Sebastian (K. Robertson).

Epsom Handicap: 7 Furlongs

Sir F. Freake's B or Br.G. CRUMPETS, Mimna—Miss Buttall, 7-11 (Gordon Richards) ... 1
Sir A. McAlpine's Gr.C. LLANDAMON, Gay Crusade—Lucina, 7-13 (S. Wragg) 2
Lady Nuttall's Br.G. FAITES VOS JEUX, Dark Legend—Hush Money, 7-13 (E. Smith) 3
Winner trained by Kirk.
Also ran: Pharian (R. Jones), Windolite (C. Couch), Spurtle (A. Richardson), Sister's George (F. Sharp), Golden Fairy II (T. Hawkcroft), Zanoff (J. Sirett), Sublime Prince (T. Weston), Gay Ventnor (C. Richards), Red Hillman (—), Claque (—).

Whitauntide Handicap. 6 Furlongs

Mr. W. Webster's Ch. H. EAGLERAY, Diomedes—Eagle's Cage, 7-5, (J. Hine) 1
Mr. M. Marsh's B.C. PARADISE LOST, Milton—Fontarabia, 7-12 ... (—) 2
Mr. H. J. Bruton's Ch. G. OLD RILEY, Old Rowley—Pearl Oyster, 9-3 (K. Robertson) 3
Winner trained by Hobbs.
Also Ran: Main Chance (—), Pelhisar (F. Fox), Stanno (D. Smith), Harmonia (W. Elliott).

Holiday Handicap. 1 Mile 3 Furlongs

Mr. H. C. Blagrave's B. C. SHELL DRAKE, Old Rowley—Sarcelle, 7-5 (A. Richardson) 1
Sir C. Hyde's B.G. ARTESIAN Gainsborough—Pierian Spring 8.1 ... (F. Fox) 2
Mr. A. Whalley's Br. H. O.T.C. Obliterate—Nem Soba, 7.13 (T. Barber) 3
Winner trained by Owner.
Also Ran: Cromel (A. Wragg), Pommans (J. Hine), Dangerfield (H. Wragg), Chipstead (E. Jones), Twelfth Night (E. Elliott), Artist's Lass (H. Beasley).

Pearkyn Cup. 1 Mile

Lady Derby's B. F. LEGER DAY, Windsor-Optima, 7.4 (T. Weston) 1
Mr. P. Johnson's Ch. F. GOOD IDEAL, Apelle—Weeds, 7.4 (J. Dines) 2
Mr. M. H. Benson's Br. C. BERESFELL, Beresford—Ellal, 8.1 ... (—) 3
Winner trained by C. Leader.
Also Ran: Gay Adventure (Gordon Richards), Tribulation (F. Evans), Samarkand (—), Smoke Screen (S. Donoghue), Mildoria (G. Nicoll), Marmadukes Jinks (M. Beary), Racker (E. Foster), Eton Blue (E. Smith), Canyonette (F. Sharpe).

Holiday Plate. 5 Furlongs

Mr. F. J. Honeyman's B. M. BALLINTIM, Golden Boss—Mazoe, 8.13 ... (G. Nicoll) 1
Mr. F. Darling's B. F. ON WINGS, Blandford—Lady Buzzer, 7.10 (Gordon Richards) 2
Mr. G. Duller's Br. H. MOBSTONE, Morvich—Mormaw, 8.12 ... (M. Beary) 3
Also Ran: Mountain Ash (S. Donoghue), Sea Gem (—).

Lion Gate Plate 1 Mile 7 Furlongs 65 Yards

Mrs. V. B. Sainsbury's B. G. MILITOL, Achtos—Princess Mildred, 8.1 ... (—) 1
Lt.-Col. H. R. Kewley's B. F. VIMY RIDGE, Spion Kop—Cotinga, 7.11 (S. Donoghue) 2
Mr. E. Robson's B. F. BRUSH AND COMB, Foxlaw—Machicha, 8.11 (Gordon Richards) 3
Winner trained by Holland.
Also Ran: Himmelblau (J. Sirett), Epejen (E. Smith), Dusty (—), Toscano (T. Weston), Faurus (—), Yen (J. Dines).

Windsor Castle Plate. 1½ Miles

Mr. Brandt's br.g. TIMOGUE Sir Rowland—Jackdaws Tid 8.0 (T. Barber)
Mr. K. Skeen's b.c. POLARISCOPE Beresford—Dark Violet, 7.11 (J. Sirett) ... 1
Mr. T. Walker's Ch. F. GIPSY LAD Salmon Trout—Gipsy Queen, 7.9 (A. Richardson) 3
Winner trained by James.
Also ran: Abbots Ferry (—), Dilesia (D. Smith), Canadinujus (S. Donoghue), Palladio (—), Western Wave (F. Lane), Brasenose (F. Fox), Queen Dire (E. Elliott), My Pretty (R. Foster).

Alexandra Handicap. 6 Furlongs

Mr. Dand's gr.m. BLUE BROCADE Arsenio—Grey Gown, 8.9 (J. Dines) ... 1
Mr. W. Blannie's ch.h. MOUNT LOTHIAN Tetrameter — Nungate Maid, 8.4 (—) ... 2
Lord Lonsdale's br.c. BANDSMAN Orpheus — Queen's Bays (—) ... 3
Winner trained by Easterby.
Also ran: Obscure (W. Nevett), Ken Hill (E. Fox), Peggy Boy (W. Bullock), Mr. Whittington (Gray).

Badworth Handicap. 1 Mile

Mr. J. U. Gaskell's br.g. VITALITY Bachelor's Double — True Life, 7.6 (—) ... 1
Mr. G. Henderson's br.g. SEA ROVER Pomme De Terre—Gay Laura, 7.12 (J. Dines) 2
Mr. E. Hyslop Bells b.h. DUNREI, Don Holm — Tyrell, 7.10 (H. Carr) ... 3
Winner trained by Gaskell.
Also ran: Sou Wester (—), Silver Fox (Owen), Mirage (W. Christie), Abris (Jones), Yorkshireman (W. Nevett), Dalmally (—), Liscloon (—).

Chipstead Handicap: 1½ Miles

Col. F. T. Hales's Ch.C. INDESTRUCTIBLE, Tolgus—Aryan, 8-1 (J. Marshall) ... 1
Mr. F. Hartigan's Ch.G. FAIRY HILL, Spion Kop—Golden Fairy, 7-11 (C. Smirke) ... 2
Mr. H. Anderson's B.H. KING'S COURTIER, Teddy —Lady Wilts, 7-1 (D. Smith) 3
Winner trained by W. Nightingall.
Also ran: Planchette (C. Richards), Tuapse (J. Sirett), Jovian Cavalier (E. Smith), Trefoil Noir (Gordon Richards), Gillgowan (—), La Gounda (T. Weston).

New Stand Handicap: 7 Furlongs

Mrs. Carlette Gurney's B.F. WINANDEMERE, Beresford—Grasmere, 8-13 (S. Donoghue) G. ... 1
Lady Ludlow's B.G. TRIO, Fantomas—La Noce, 7-9 (T. Weston) ... 2
Mr. A. M. Gant's B.C. AJAX Trigo—Spagnoletto, 7-12 (J. Sirett) ... 3
Winner trained by Cundell.
Also ran: Knighted (H. Wragg), Red Biddy (H. Beasley), Sanosuke (C. Richards), Maid of Africa (Gordon Richards), Obsonia (Gordon Richards), Lord Gordon (F. Fox), Poletta (H. Foster), Dominantem (Humphrey Foster), Ruby Ring (E. Pawsley (C. Rowley), Brass Dent (—), Hand of Hope (D. Smith), Vashti (—), Moving Picture (A. Richardson).

Belmont Plate: 5 Furlongs

Mr. G. W. Hand's B.G. MARCHESA, Wheels of the Marches—Field Day, 9-7 (F. Herbert) ... 1
Mrs. F. Putman's Br.M. SHELL OF GOLD, Birthright—Tully Brackey, 7-1 (T. Barber) ... 2
Major A. Bower's Ch.F. SUNNY PALM, Oojah—Sun Palm, 7-12 (Gordon Richards) ... 3
Winner trained by Sachy.
Also ran: Sandra II (P. Fox), Miss Elegance (J. Marshall), Morfair (M. Beary), Coombelle (E. Smith), Quessada (J. Dines), Satirie (F. Hunter), Gordius (A. Burns), Social Error (—), Old Ebenezer (Humphrey Foster), Dorothy Dene (W. Wragg).

Farewell Handicap: 1 Mile

Mr. W. J. Parker's B.H. FISHERMAN, Dignitary — Poly's Pearl (7-12) ... 1
Mr. W. E. Pullen's B.F. LADY MAY, Kersaso—Prunella, 8-12 ... (—) 2
Mr. J. White's B.F. BIRTHRATE, Birthright—Lady of the Rose (6-11) ... 3
Winner trained by Owner.
2/1 Fisherman, 8/1 Lady May, 4/1 Birthrate.
Also ran: Austrian, Acclaim, Aid, Corimo, Grain of Gold, Scoop, Lady in Waiting.

Strawberry Hill Plate 1½ Miles

Mr. H. Lester's B. H. MISANTROPE, Sanstrop—Miss Dashwood, 7.3 (T. Bartlam) 1
Mrs. G. E. Robinson's Ch. ro Gr. C. POTIPHAR, Poltava —Pallise, 8.5, (Gordon Richards) ... 2
Lt.-Col. N. R. Kewley's B.F. PRIZE LAW, Foxlaw—Twice Tea, 7.6 (J. Sirett) 3
Winner trained by G. Todd.
Also Ran: Monkshood (S. Donoghue), Conway (H. Foster), Fancy Hill (A. Richardson, Sir Joshua Raynolds (E. Smith).

Tyner Plate. 7 Furlongs

Mr. G. Lambton's Bl. G. PRICKET, Twelve Pointer—Pisardel, 9.1 (W. Bickets) 1
Mr. A. J. Redman's B. C. HORNSEY RISE, Spion Kop—Petroushka, 7.10 (F. Fox) 2
Sir H. Lyon's Ch. H. HAT GUARD, Warden of the

(Continued in next column.)

HERRING TENNIS CUP

Gymkhana Club's Victory

GAILLARD AND MRS. ORWIN PLAY WELL

The Herring Cup tennis tournament, played at Makuyu Club on June 1, 2 and 3, was again a great success, with a record entry of nine Clubs, which were Brackenhurst, Kiambu, Gymkhana, Muthaiga Country Club, Makuyu, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Ruiru and Thika. It was still great regret that Parklands Sports Club's entry had to be refused on account of them being unable to send a team until late on the Saturday afternoon, especially as they won the Cup last year. If they had been playing, no doubt Gymkhana would not have had the easy victory which gave them the Cup this year. The Gymkhana team was certainly the best balanced, there being very little difference in any of their couples. The performance put up by Mrs. Orwin and Gaillard was wonderful; not only did they win all their matches but they never even lost a set, the majority of which they won with the loss of only one game or two. Out of a total of 32 matches, Gymkhana won 29 and lost but three.

During the three days play some excellent tennis was seen, and the match between R. D. England and Mrs. Vernon (Muthaiga) against Mrs. Davies and Orwin (Gymkhana) was well worth seeing, and was won by Muthaiga in two straight sets. England's two partners were not a little too much for the Gymkhana pair, who never returned one of them across the net. Mrs. Vernon was very steady in this match.

Another good match was between Mrs. Dowson and Mitton (Nyeri) versus Mrs. Davies and Orwin (Gymkhana) and the first set went to 12—10 in Gymkhana's favour, the next set also going to them at 6—3. The tennis on both sides was excellent, many spectacular shots being made.

Mrs. Collingnon and J. England (Muthaiga) also played very well, and won all their matches with the loss of only two sets.

The following are the final results:—

	Wins	Losses
Gymkhana	29	3
Muthaiga	24	8
Nanyuki	20	12
Makuyu	17	15
Nyeri	16	16
Ruiru	11	18
Brackenhurst	8	24
Thika	3	29
Kiambu	2	30

After the usual speeches, Mrs. Evans presented the Cup to I. Davies, the Captain of the Gymkhana team.

Mention must be made of the splendid work done by the ladies of Makuyu Club for the very excellent organization and the exceptionally fine catering that they provided. Their untiring efforts were thoroughly appreciated by everyone. Much of the success of the tournament was due to the Secretary, Mr. Johansen, for its combine have many duties and play in the tournament and be so efficient, was no mean effort.

A very successful dance was held on the Sunday night when about a hundred people were present and danced until the small hours.

Marchesa—St. Bonnet; 7-7 (E. Smith) 3

Winner trained by Owner.

Also Ran: Blackmail (S. Donoghue), Last Soul (T. Weston), Resende (T. Haverdd), Modiste (F. Lane), Tom Bowling (R. Perryman), Segesta (A. Richardson), Thermidor (Gordon Richards)

Wolverhampton Handicap. 1 Mile

Lady Nuttall's Br. G. FAITES VOS JEUX, Dark Legend—Hush Money, 7.13 (G. Nicoll) 1

Capt. P. Simson's Ch. H. SOLDIER MAN, Soldennis—Sable Lady, 7.5 ... (—) 2
Mr. H. Barnard-Hankey's B. G. PRIOK, Asterisk—Poet's Star, 8.4 (M. Beary) 3

Winner trained by Cottrill.

Also Ran: St. Oswald (J. Marshall), Sabla (D. Smith), Planchette (T. Barber), Manchester City (J. Dines).

Bradford Handicap. 1 Mile

Mr. F. P. Gilbert's B. C. DUSKY DEACON, Black Abbot—Merry Making, 8.7 (H. Greene) 1

Mr. R. Day's B. F. BUCK BEAN, Duke of Buckingham—Lady Mere, 8.4 (G. Nicoll) 2

Capt. Reid Walker's B. F. VARNA, Inkerman—Delos, 7.1 ... (J. Dines) 3

Winner trained by Owner.

Also Ran: Vashti (T. Lowery), Cheiro (H. Wragg), Mrs. Grundy (M. Beary), Lily Salem (M. Hunter), Storm Centre (T. Barber).

GREAT WIN FOR POLICE

Y.M.C.A. Soundly Beaten

Pfaff Scores Three Goals

TWO GLORIOUS CORNER KICKS

Police scored a wonderful triumph on Saturday over Y.M.C.A. in the Dobbie league on the ground of the old Commercial club at the City Park. Police won by five clear goals and were full value for the margin separating them at the close. They played better football than they have ever played before; their combination was good, and they worked much more together. In the first quarter of an hour both teams played really good soccer, accurate passing being noticeable on both sides, then Police just got on top and by the interval had taken the lead. They piled on four more goals in the second half to make them convincing winners.

It was a good game all the way through. The Police halves were a big factor in the success of their side. Once they got on top of the opposing attack they held them in check all the time. Brookes played a sterling game at full back, while Whiteing was a hard worker. All three halves played well. Forward Ebblewhite and Griffiths were an effective wing, while Pfaff and Smith were a dangerous couple at all times. Hargreaves on the left wing did all that was required of him, opening the ball up for his partner. Generally there was much more thrust in the attack. Scott was very safe in goal.

Y.M.C.A. played good football but were beaten by a better side on the day's play. Whitfield gave a sound display at fullback, while of the others the two Marsha and Davidson were outstanding.

The following were the teams: Y.M.C.A.: Fitzhebel; Whitfield and S. Coulson; Aiken, Shade and Little; Ballard, G. Marsh, R. Marsh, Hutton and Davidson.

Police: Scott; Brookes and Whiteing; Nicol, Wise and Sidney; Griffiths, Ebblewhite, Pfaff, Smith and Hargreaves.

Referee: Mr. R. Rinaldi.

The Game

Y.M.C.A. were first to get on the move. Whitfield sending out Davidson to the wing, from which fully but Davidson tapped it back to Scott who saved a dangerous situation. Play swung to middle where it remained for some time. Police having slightly the better of the exchanges. Gradually they forced the Y.M.C.A. into their own half but sound work on the part of the defence kept them at bay. Both teams were playing well, but Y.M.C.A. never found life scoring, while there was always an element of danger about the Police forwards.

The home men broke away and Davidson was again on the mark with a nice cross which Brookes cleared. Play then for a time was passed out to Griffiths, but the winger hesitated too long, and a Police player came over the top of him. Police were now pressing hard. Griffiths slipped the ball in to Ebblewhite who shot narrow by a foot. From the goal kick Y.M.C.A. got away and Hutton was well wide of the mark with a low ground shot. R. Marsh hit the outside of the net with another effort soon after. Again Police got to the other end and Whitfield had to concede a corner. Griffiths kick went out to Hargreaves who shot the ball being diverted into the net off the foot of one of the defenders. Halftime came with no more scoring.

Halftime: Y.M.C.A. 0; Police 1.

Four More

Police were soon on the attack following the resumption, Pfaff shooting just over the net. Smith smothered the goal kick and with Triebel out of his goal, the inside's tenter saw Pfaff approaching with an open goal which he took full advantage of. Y.M.C.A. got to the Police end from the kick-off and Brookes cleared well down the wing to Griffiths, who sent in a high shot which Triebel fisted clear. Shades second but the sporting effort was wide of the mark. There was a dangerous situation for Police when Nicol in trying to head the ball clear headed into the goalmouth, but Scott managed to get in a foot and throw it clear. Soon after R. Marsh tried one but it went wide. A cross from the right saw the home forward test Scott again the keeper saving at the expense of a fruitless corner.

From this point Police assumed control of the game. Smith broke through the centre and shot hard the ball goal between the keeper's legs into the net. Not long afterwards Griffiths sent over a nice centre which Pfaff made a fine header. Play then for a time was passed out to Griffiths, but the winger hesitated too long, and a Police player came over the top of him. Police were now pressing hard. Griffiths slipped the ball in to Ebblewhite who shot narrow by a foot. From the goal kick Y.M.C.A. got away and Hutton was well wide of the mark with a low ground shot. R. Marsh hit the outside of the net with another effort soon after. Again Police got to the other end and Whitfield had to concede a corner. Griffiths kick went out to Hargreaves who shot the ball being diverted into the net off the foot of one of the defenders. Halftime came with no more scoring.

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Halftime: Y.M.C.A. 0; Police 1.

NAKURU GOLF CLUB NOTES

The Amateur in July

JOHN STANNING CUP COMPETITION

(B.G.)

There have been lots of rumours flying around that our course will not be in good order by the 12th July, and that the championship meeting is being postponed. We should explain to our members, and to others interested, that, under pressure from within and without the Club, we applied to the Kenya Golf Union for a postponement of the championship meeting until the end of August. The Committee of the K.G.U. decided, and we think rightly, that

(1) the Course will be playable by the middle of July ;

(2) that once a precedent is set postponing the championship on account of course conditions, it might be difficult to refuse any applications in the future.

We hope, therefore, that every keen golfer in the country will make his arrangements for Friday July the 12th.

If this coming championship meeting is not a success it will not be the fault of Nakuru Golf Club, who have been preparing for the event for the past twelve months, who have exerted every effort and, incidentally, have spent more money than they can afford in bringing the Course into Championship condition.

The Course

Our average annual rainfall for Nakuru has been given at roughly 40 inches. For the year 1934 we received 23 inches, and for 1934 only 20 inches. Towards the end of 1934 the course began to dry up rather badly, and for 1935 it should have been closed there and then. We carried on, however, in the hope that February or March we would produce enough rain to keep the grass alive. Other parts of the country received grass rains, some districts as much as 8 inches in February and March, but Nakuru received nothing. In April we received 1½ inches and in May 0.13 inches, and members, who think that the course is rather slow in responding, should realise that the grass only commenced to grow at the beginning of May.

We have no doubts whatever that the course will be in good order for the championship in July, but in future years we would recommend August as a much better month for opening our Courses.

We play Eldoret at Nakuru on Saturday first and the Kenya Golfing Society on the 29rd inst.

John Stanning Cup

The John Stanning Cup over 36 holes against bogey will be played on Saturday, the 29th June. We wish all our members and their friends, from near and far, to compete in this event. Entrants have to nominate a partner of the Club until after the amateur championship provided, of course, they have also entered for the latter.

Ronald Marshall Cup

This Cup now rests with its fellow, the Gooding Cup, on Nakuru Club mantelpiece. The Nyeri week-end was a remarkably enjoyable one, and the Nyeri Club executive must be congratulated and thanked.

THIKA SPORTS CLUB'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT

To be Held Early in July

Thika Sports Club hold their ninth annual lawn tennis tournament on July 5, 6 and 7. The usual events will take place, men's singles, men's doubles, mixed doubles, ladies' singles and ladies' doubles.

Entries must reach the Hon. Secretary of the tournament by noon of June 29. Entries may be sent in to either Craig's Sports House, or to Messrs. May and Co., both of Government Road, Nairobi. The draw will take place on Monday, June 3, and play will commence at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, July 5.

CORRESPONDENCE

That Week-End Feeling

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

Sir,—It has been my practice for some years to rise early on Saturday morning and grab your valuable paper from the mat, scuttle back to bed and, at the risk of awaking my healthy sleeping spouse, switch on the bedside lamp and eagerly open the paper with the front side facing outwards.

Have you realised Mr. Editor what a wonderful thing Saturday morning is? But a few short hours (8-30 to 1-00), and you can start on the serious business of the week. Maybe it is tearing the pants off an opposing three quarter, maybe it is knocking the cover off a "Spencer Moulton," or maybe, when you have, like myself, reached the "seed bed yellow," it is causing unremunerative dents to appear in a "Kro Flite." Whatever may be your serious business of the week, it is make the most of it you must approach it in a carefree spirit, and with the risible muscles in good working order. I practice what I preach Mr. Editor, and that is why I am distressed this morning for on reading the most eagerly awaited Saturday's Golf News and Notes at six pip emma, my risible muscles did not even twitch. Gloom and despair, your contributor is off his putting, "is a grey world. Might I adjure him to take heart, keep the back of the left hand (or the right hand as the case may be) facing the hole (per your valuable article last week on putting in Friday's edition), and "follow through." Let him but follow this good advice and he will not "miss" 3 holes in "one" to-day, that is more valuable still (and less expensive) he will take one putt per brown.

"I cut my first it missed the hole."

"I pulled the next one gradly."

"The third I hooked his at all."

"The fourth I hit quite madly."

"I stood five down and six to go,

"And so I mumbled and muttered."

"Mr. Editor, I am full of sympathy with your contributor because I have experienced the same feeling of gloom and despair myself on more than one occasion. I have not only the browns but also the teas, fairways, bunkers, cuddies and even my opponent have appeared grievously disgusting.

"Being as I have said, in the "war and yellow" and as your contributor sings himself with "heavy (and sharp) nose on plums of a bitter." I subscribe myself with due humility.

Yours etc.,
"MARTIN."

Nairobi, June 10, 1935.

ASIAN SPORTS ASSOCIATION

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

Sir,—I have read all the correspondence published in your paper on this subject, and I would like the real association of all the Asian Clubs made, but by the facts published it looks too far to me because if the facts mentioned by Mr. Patel and other correspondents are right, the Association is out to make a wedge in the sports circle of the Asians. The effect this disunity in our sport was felt in the last test match so I suggest that the committee members of the Association to try their best to compromise differences and bring back the Clubs from playing matches or joining the Association.

After reading all the correspondence I tried to find out the facts which, if they are right as gathered by me, the Association seems to be at fault, so I earnestly request the Hon. Secretary of the Association to reply through the press the following few questions and prove to the sporting public the Association's impartiality. I sincerely hope that the facts gathered by me happen to be wrong, but it will only be judged by the reply published through the press.

1. On what dates the forms of applications from Patel and Muslim Sports Clubs were received and accepted?

2. On what date the Kathiawa's form was received, and why the acceptance is delayed?

Yours etc.,
"P.N."

Nairobi, June 8, 1935.

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

Sir,—I have read in your issue of to-day a letter dated June 8 signed by "P.N." and beg to state that I am in entire agreement with him, and join in his earnest request made therein to the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

If the Hon. Secretary of the Association is good enough to reply through the Press to the questions put by "P.N." in that letter, I would be thankful if he also to the following question: "Has the entrance form from H. H. the Aga Khan sports club been received?" If the reply is in the affirmative, when was it received, and has it been accepted or not?

Yours etc.,
"R.A.O."

Nairobi, June 11, 1935.

RAILWAY ATHLETIC MEETING

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

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your esteemed paper to congratulate the Railway Sports Club on the success of the Railway Athletic meeting held on the 1st June. It was enjoyed by both spectators and competitors.

May I suggest, however, that the Club provide a reserved enclosure or stand for competitors who, at the last meeting, had to stand for long periods before their turn came to events. Some were able to secure places on the public stand but latter offered these to ladies.

Lastly, more let me wish the Club every success in their future meetings. If a few more such sports clubs were formed in East Africa we shall soon be able to send a athletic team to compete in the Empire Games in 1938

Yours etc.,
"ATHLETE."

Arusha,
June 8, 1935.

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

Sir,—I should be grateful if you would kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns to express the sincere thanks of the 1935 Athletic Meeting Committee to all, who in many and various ways, helped to make the meeting held on the 3rd June last such a success.

Yours etc.,
P. Le CHEMINANT,
Secretary,
1935 Jubilee Athletic Meeting.

SOCCER UP AT KISUMU

Leen Game Against Songhor

The Kisumu European Sports Club Soccer eleven entertained Songhor at home recently, and after a very fast and interesting game managed to beat them by 3 goals to 2.

The game started with a clever run through by the visiting forwards who, for a time, kept the home outsiders in a tight corner. For the home outsiders rallied for a time, but Cullen rose to the occasion and Songhor failed to find the net. Kisumu then took charge of affairs and Hampson was able to put the home side ahead with a fine volcanic shot from his Elkington, a well timed centre by Moon the home outside right enabled Hampson to increase the home side's lead. Change of ends saw Kisumu leading by 2 goals to nil.

Soon after the restart, Postell, the home centre forward, entered the third goal, it was the goal of the match and the result of a clever solo run through. The home team then relaxed and went with their commanding lead and the game slowed down, but Songhor were by no means disheartened and kept pressing and the end had reduced the team's lead to one. Wells Hamwell being the goal scorer. Moun work on the forward and the home defence saw the score set at 3—2, in Kisumu's favour when the final whistle blew.

The Kisumu Sports Club team consisted of:

Cullen; Corteen and Elkington; Russell, Myers and Baldy; Buddley, Harrington, Postell, Green and Moon.

PRINCE OF WALES BOWL

Golf Tournament at Kiambu

Play for the Prince of Wales Bowl will take place over the course of the Kiambu club on coming week-end. Play will commence at 2-15 p.m. on Saturday afternoon, and at 9-15 a.m. on Sunday morning. The following is the draw along with the time of starting:

2.15 p.m. and 9.15 a.m. Kiambu No. 1 and Ruiru No. 1.
2.20 p.m. and 9.20 a.m. Kiambu No. 2 and Naivoli No. 1.
2.25 p.m. and 9.25 a.m. Kiambu No. 1 and Thika No. 1.
2.30 p.m. and 9.30 a.m. Kiambu No. 2 and Muthaiga No. 2.
2.35 p.m. and 9.35 a.m. Kiambu No. 1 and Muthaiga No. 1.
2.40 p.m. and 9.40 a.m. Kiambu and Makuyu No. 2.
2.45 p.m. and 9.45 a.m. Kiambu No. 3 and Naivoli No. 2.
2.50 p.m. and 9.50 a.m. Kiambu No. 2 and Ruiru No. 2.

HOME CRICKET

THREE CRICKET MATCHES ABANDONED

Rain Holds Up Play

TESTIMONIALS TO FAMOUS BATSMAN

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 7.

Weather conditions were such to-day that several of the county matches had to be abandoned. In three cases not a ball was bowled during the day.

Worcestershire sprang a surprise by defeating Derbyshire with nine wickets to spare.

The following were the results:—

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire

At Worcester:
Derby—1st Innings 197.
Worcester—1st Innings 161.
Derby—2nd Innings 54 (Jackson 4/14; Howorth 6/16).
Worcester—2nd Innings 92 for 1.
Worcestershire won by 9 wickets.

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire

At Gloucester:
Leicester—1st Innings 97 (Parker 7/49).
Gloucester—1st Innings 72.
Abandoned—rain.
Gloucestershire won on the first innings.

Lancashire vs. Glamorgan

At Blackburn:
Lancs—1st Innings 212.
Glamorgan—1st Innings 27 for 3.
Abandoned—rain.

Surrey vs. Sussex

At the Oval:
Surrey—1st Innings 149 (Parks 6/45).
Sussex—1st Innings 80 for 1.
Abandoned—rain.

Yorkshire vs. Hampshire

At Hull:
Hants—1st Innings 63 (Verity 7/31).
Yorks—1st Innings 315 for 5 (Iles.) (Sutcliffe 100).
Hants—2nd Innings. 117 (Verity 7/47).
Yorkshire won by an innings and 135 runs.

Northants vs. South Africans

At Northampton:
Northants—1st Innings 129 (Crisp 6/34).
South Africans—1st Innings 207.
Northants—2nd Innings 139.
South Africans won by an innings and 35 runs.

TWO CLOSE AND EXCITING GAMES

Smart Beats the Tourists

London, June 7.

A great innings by Smart established the South African tourists of a victory over Glamorgan. With one wicket to fall the Welsh County managed to play out time when 14 runs behind the visitors total. Smart must be given the credit for saving his side, with a splendid not out innings of 114.

Just as interesting and as exciting a match was the game at Lord's, where Sussex were also beaten by the clock. After getting the team out for a modest 59 in their second venture, Sussex had to fight hard to get the necessary runs to give them maximum points. When stumps were drawn for the day Sussex were 14 runs behind with four wickets in hand. Middlesex joined first innings points.

The following are the scores at the close of the third day's play.

Worcestershire vs. Essex

At Worcester:
Essex—1st Innings 228 (Howarth 5/44).
Worcester—1st Innings 104.
Essex—2nd Innings 5/45).
Essex—2nd Innings 288.
Worcester—2nd Innings 202.
Essex won by 160 runs.

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire

At Birmingham:
Derby—1st Innings 119.
Warwick—1st Innings 100 for 9 (dec.).
Derby—2nd Innings 75.
Warwick 99 for 4.
Warwickshire won by 6 wickets.

Middlesex vs. Sussex

At Lord's:
Middlesex—1st Innings 260 (Parks 6/85).
Sussex—1st Innings 131.
Middlesex—2nd Innings 59.
Sussex—2nd Innings 174 for 6.
Middlesex won on the first innings.

Somerset vs. Hampshire

At Taunton:
Somerset—1st Innings 337 (White 119).
Hants—1st Innings 173.
Hants—2nd Innings 76 for 2.

Somerset won on the first innings.

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire

At Manchester:
Lancs—1st Innings 158.
Yorks—1st Innings 140 (Pollard 6/56).
Lancs—2nd Innings 80 for 0.
Lancashire won on the first innings.

Gloucestershire vs. Kent

At Bristol:
Gloucester— 1st Innings 305 (Barnett 108; Meerick 6/95).
Kent—1st Innings 372 (Woolley 110; Aimes 139; Goddard 7/147).
Gloucester—2nd Innings 156 (Freeman 5/80).
Kent—2nd Innings 90 for 4.
Kent won by 6 wickets.

Notts vs. Surrey

At Nottingham:
Notts—1st Innings 229.
Surrey—1st Innings 192 (Larwood 6/79).
Notts—2nd Innings 284.
Surrey—2nd Innings 293 for 5.
Notts won on the first innings.

Northants vs. Leicestershire

At Northampton:
Northants— 1st Innings 85 (Smith 6/44).
Leicester—1st Innings 289 (Berry 124; Perkins (5/79).
Northants — 2nd Innings 79 (Geary 7/30).
Leicestershire won by an innings and 125 runs.

Glamorgan vs. South Africans

At Cardiff:
South Africans—1st Innings 401 (Waite 139; Bowan 149).
Glamorgan—1st Innings 142 (Tomlinson 5/72).
Glamorgan—2nd Innings 245 for 6 (Smart 114 not out); Langton 6/66).
Match drawn.

EUROPEAN vs. ASIANS AT CRICKET

Game at the Coast Drawn

The annual cricket match between Europeans and Asians at Mombasa ended in a draw. Rain marred the play on all three days, making a definite conclusion impossible.

The scores were:—

EUROPEANS

Saunders, c Mobedjina, b C Patel 26
Pollock, lbw, b Mullick 8
Miller, c Mohanlal, b G. Patel 47
Kneller, c Jivraj, b Jaffar ... 12
Pedrazo, b C. Patel 7
Wrentmore, c Talavia, b Pyarali 59
Potter, lbw, b Mullick 14
Goldhawk, b Mullick 19
Killick not out 40
Allcock, c Mullick, b Mullick... 11
Moxon, c Hatamali, b Mullick 15
Extras 19
Total ... 262

Mullick 5/65; Mobedjina 0/62; Pyarali 1/26; C. Patel 3/52; Jaffer 1/22; Versi 0/16.

ASIANS

Patel J. C., b Goldhawk 8
Hatimai, lbw, b Potter 0
Mohanlal, b Goldhawk 34
Versi, c Pollock, b Goldhawk 26
Talavia, st. Kneller, b Miller 52
M. Jaffer, c Pollock, b Miller 40
Mullick, c Kneller, b Miller ... 9
Pyarali, c Saunders, b Goldhawk 17
Jivraj, not out 15
Mobedjina, c Pedrazo, b Potter 1
Patel C.S., c Adcock, b Goldhawk 1
Extras 17
Total ... 220

Goldhawk 5/56; Potter 2/29; Pollock 0/41; Moxon 0/32; Miller 3/15; Wrentmore 0/21; Adcock 0/9.

EUROPEANS.
(2nd Innings.)

Saunders, c Jaffer, b Mobedjina 2
Pollock, b Mullick 1
Kneller, not out 17
Pedrazo not out 19
Extras 1
Total for 2 wkts. (dec.) ... 40

ASIANS
(2nd Innings.)

Patel J. C., c Kneller, b Miller 8
Mohanlal not out 18
Talavia st. Kneller, b Miller... 2
Extras 1
Total for 2 wkts. ... 29

VISIT OF ELDORET RUGBY CLUB

Eldoret Rugby club are paying a visit to Nairobi this week-end. On Saturday they will meet a selected Nairobi fifteen at Parklands, while on Sunday they will meet Ruiru at Muthaiga.

American Open Golf Title

Unknown Wins the Championship

Syd Brews, the South African Finishes Tenth

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Oakmont, Pitts, June 7.

A little known player in Alvin Kreuger, of Wisconsin, leads the field in the first round of the American Open Golf Championship, with a round of 71, which is one under par.

Among the notable scores are Gene Sarazen, fifth with 75; Syd Brews (South Africa), the only Britisher competing, sixth with 76; Walter Hagen seventh with 77; and Leo Diegel with 82.

The Second Round

Oakmont, Pitts, June 8.

A terrific wind accompanied by exceedingly stormy weather accounted for the high scores in the second round of the American Open golf championship. Thompson with a second round of 73 took the lead with a total of 146. Kruger was next with 77 to give him a total of 148, followed by Sarazen with 74 for an aggregate of 149.

Other notable scores are Olin Dutra 77—153; Hagen 76—153; Mackenzie 82—154; Von Elm 74—155; Goodman 78—155; Craig Wood 80—156; Macdonald Smith 82—156; Syd Brews 81—157; Diegel 81—163.

T. D. Armour, the former British Open champion, was nearer ten over par for the first sixteen holes and withdrew from the tournament.

Final Placings

Oakmont, June 8.

A comparatively unknown player in a local professional Parks, won the championship with an aggregate of 299 for the four rounds. His four rounds were 77+73+73+76. Second was Thompson with 73+73+77+78. Hagen came next with 77+76+73+76=302. Sarazen finished fifth with rounds of 75+74+78+76=303, seventh Olin Dutra 76+73+78+77=308; Syd Brews tenth with 76+81+78+77=312.

SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD GIRL'S FEAT

Breaks World's Sprint Record

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Kansas City, June 9.

A seventeen year old girl, Miss Helen Stephens, has established a new world's record for the 100 metres sprint. Her time was 11 6/10th seconds. The previous record was 11 8/10th seconds, made by Miss Stella Walsh, the Polish runner.

Later in the day Miss Stella Walsh established a new world's record for the 220 yards, her time being 24 3/10th seconds. The previous best was 25 1/10th seconds, made by Miss Elizabeth Robinson in 1931.

Miss Walsh now holds the indoor and outdoor records for this distance.

UNITED SERVICES SOCCER TEAM

First Defeat in South Africa

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, June 11.

The United Services football team now touring South Africa sustained their first defeat of their visit when they lost at Johannesburg to Southern Transvaal by four goals to one.

MUTHAIGA TENNIS TEAM VISITS MAGADI

A tennis team from the Muthaiga Golf Club paid a visit to Magadi at the week-end, and after a very hard and close game managed to win by 17 sets to 14. It was a very enjoyable encounter, every one of the visitors thoroughly enjoying themselves.

This week-end the club takes a team to Kisumu, when they will play the home club at three o'clock. Muthaiga will be represented by the following side:

Misses Tannahill, McNamara, Gamble, Breseigrille, Gregory and Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Seagrim, Fletcher, G. Ramsay, Keely and Tate.

SONGHOR'S WIN OVER KISUMU

Good Bowling by Cairns

10 WICKETS FOR 44 RUNS

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Songhor, June 7.

Songhor recently entertained Kisumu and though the home club commenced badly owing to some of their players arriving late, they eventually gained the decision on the first innings after an interesting day's cricket.

The scores were:

SONGHOR C.C.

Reyburn run out	29
Damsie, run out	2
Flanwell, c Emley, b Barrett	0
Petter, b Emley	0
Clowes, run out	0
Mumford, run out	4
Evans, c Barrett, b L-Higgins	24
Cairns, run out	14
Mayers, (E) l.b.w. b L-Higgins	14
Mayers (A) c Woods, b Higgins	1
Pritchard, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	91

Bowling:—Longuet-Higgins for 28.

2nd Innings

Mayers (E) c Russell, b Higgins	21
Damsie, c Crisp, b Higgins...	5
Reyburn, not out	19
Cairns, b Woods	20
Mayers (A) not out	9
Extras	9
Total for 3 dec.	79

KISUMU

Cleland, c Reyburn, b Cairns	8
Longuet-Higgins, b Mayers (A)	1
Crisp, b Cairns	19
Russell, b Mayers (A)	4
Barrett, b Mayers (A)	2
Lester, b Cairns	2
Herne, b Mayers (A)	2
Wood, b Cairns	3
Emley, not out	3
Morris, b Cairns	0
Johnston, b Cairns	0
Extras	8
Total	67

Bowling:—Cairns 6 for 18; Mayers (A) 4 for 28.

2nd Innings

Cleland, run out	18
Longuet-Higgins, c Petter, b Mayers (A)	5
Crisp, b Cairns	15
Lester, c and b Cairns	15
Emley, b Cairns	1
Russell, b Cairns	2
Barrett, not out	1
Herne, not out	1
Total for 6	62

Bowling:—Cairns 4 for 26.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Australia Eliminates France

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Warsaw, June 7.

Czechoslovakia eliminated Japan from the Davis Tennis Cup by three matches to love, and they will now meet the winner of South Africa vs. Poland in a semi-final tie.

Australia vs. France

Paris, June 8.

Crawford (Australia) beat Merlin (France), 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, while Boussus (France) beat McGrath (Australia), 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Paris, June 9.

Crawford and Quist (Australia), beat Borotra and Marcel Bernard (France) in the Davis Cup to-day. They won 6/3, 4/6, 10/8, 6/4.

Paris, June 11.

Australia have eliminated France from the Davis tennis cup tournament. Crawford (Australia), in the singles, beat Boussus (France) 2/6, 6/4, 6/4, 3/6, 9/7, while Merlin (France) beat McGrath (Australia) 6/4, 5/7, 6/3, 6/4.

Warsaw, June 9.

South Africa eliminated Poland by three matches to one.

Berlin, June 11.

Italy went out of the Davis cup when they were beaten by Germany 4 matches to 1.

PERRY WINS ANOTHER TITLE

Beats Austrian in Belgian Championship

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Brussels, June 11.

Perry, the famous British tennis player, added another title to his already long list when he annexed the Belgium championship. In the final he defeated Artens, the Austrian Davis cup player in three straight sets 6/2, 9/7, 6/2.

THE FIRST CRICKET TEST

M.C.C. Team to Meet South Africans

Wyatt to Captain the Side

A Surprise Choice

YOUNG OXFORD BATSMAN PICKED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 10.

England and South Africa meet in the first Test match at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, on Saturday, June 15. To-day the England selectors chose twelve players from whom the final eleven will be chosen. R.E.S. Wyatt, of Warwickshire, who skippered England against the Australians last year, and who captained the team to tour the West Indies recently, will lead the M.C.C. again.

Including the captain, there are four amateurs in the side. One of the surprise selections is the choice of N. S. Mitchell-Innes, the brilliant Oxford batsman. Mitchell-Innes is the youngest member of the side, which comprises seasoned players.

The average age of the team is 30½, as against the 26 of the South Africans. Sutcliffe is the oldest member of the side (41). Only five of the players are under 30 years of age.

Here are the chosen twelve:

E. W. V. Robins (Middlesex).
I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex).
N. S. Mitchell-Innes (Oxford University).
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire).
Leyland (Yorkshire).
Verity (Yorkshire).
Bowes (Yorkshire).
Hammond (Gloucester).
Ames (Kent).
Nichols (Essex).
D. Smith (Derbyshire).

A Withdrawal

London, June 11.

Denis Smith, the Derbyshire cricketer, has informed the chairman of the selection committee that he will be unable to take part in the first Test match against the South Africans on account of a cracked rib sustained in the match against Hampshire recently.

His place will be taken by Iddon, of Lancashire. Hardstaff, of Notts, has been included among the list of probable players.

UGANDA OPEN GOLF TITLE

J. D. Rankine's Consistent Play

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, June 10.

The qualifying round over 18 holes—for the Uganda Open Golf Championship was played on Saturday afternoon when the first 20 out of 26 entries passed into the competition proper, which was played yesterday. In the qualifying round J. D. Rankine broke the record for the course returning a score of 75. Ranking apparently kept his form in the competition as he run out the winner of the championship with a score of 83 for the morning round of 18 holes, and 80 for the afternoon 18, a very creditable effort. The competition was close as will be seen by the following scores:—

	Total
J. D. Rankine 83 + 80	=163
P. J. Murphy 83 + 82	=165
J. Borradaile 83 + 84	=167
H. Davidson 83 + 86	=169
R. J. Thorne 82 + 87	=169
J. Dewar 83 + 87	=170
Kobay Yashi 77 + 95	=172

As runner-up Murphy received a silver cigarette box as a prize, and the Japanese player, Kobay Yashi, received a silver cigarette for the best nett score over the two days play.

His Excellency the Governor came over from Entebbe, qualified on Saturday and played in the competition yesterday. At the close of play His Excellency presented the prizes to the winners.

Unfortunately, the entries were confined to Uganda competitors this year, no one turning up from the neighbouring Territories. One or two came from Jinja, Entebbe and Fort Portal, otherwise the players were entirely Kampala residents.

To-day the Prince of Wales' Cup is being played for on the Entebbe Golf course.

NAIROBI AND DISTRICT RUGBY CHAMPIONSHIP

Old Cambians and Muthaiga Draw

GREAT GAME AT RUIRU

In a match which was almost entirely devoid of spectacular incident, Old Cambrians and Muthaiga ran a draw at Muthaiga on Saturday afternoon after being three points down to within a minute of the final whistle. The match was one of the concluding fixtures in the first round of the Nairobi and District Rugby Championship.

Each side crossed their opponent's line twice, the final score being 6-6. Old Cambrians, who played with greater enthusiasm and more dash than Muthaiga, held a territorial advantage for the larger part of the game, but their inability to finish off movements when a try seemed inevitable, all but cost them the match. Another fault, common to both teams, was the failure of the forwards and threequarters to keep the ball on man broke through with the ball.

On the whole the game was a scraggy affair, notably short for the large number of opportunities that were thrown away as a result of mulled passes and poor handling. Effective threequarter movements were few and far between, while the forwards, for the most part, were anything but impressive.

The packing in the tight scrums was slipshod, the ball usually remaining far too long in the scrum before being put out to the serum half. In addition, the Muthaiga pack gave the impression of being out of condition.

The teams took the field as follows, Captain J. R. Forrest being in charge of the whistle.

Old Cambrians: J. J. Poppleton, J. Tate, H. Tate, F. Pickwell and G. Borrell; E. C. M. Green and D. McDonald (capt) J. Finch, G. Commins, G. Poppleton, B. Finch, G. Finch, I. Dewar, H. Dodd and K. Mortimer.

Muthaiga: J. Niblock-Stuart, T. W. J. Bompas, R. Stevens, S. Robertson and A. Ker; J. Suffield and A. Noon; H. Blanchford, C. Cowen, S. Balcon, D. Papworth (capt), B. May, P. Robson, G. Gamble and S. Ellis.

Old Cambrians kicked off and for five minutes play centred round the halfway line with Old Cambrians enjoying a slight advantage in the exchanges, notwithstanding the fact that they were without the services of two of their threequarters who arrived late. Muthaiga then pulled themselves together, and, getting the ball from the tight and loose scrums, severely tested the Old Cambrians defence for a few minutes until one of the defenders was forced to touch-down. Shortly after Dorrell was seen to advantage in a good run down the left wing, but he was brought down a few yards from the Muthaiga line. Old Cambrians were playing a determined game, but sacrificed several chances by passing wildly or hesitating too long before parting with the ball. On one occasion they gained possession from a scrum under the Muthaiga posts, but the centres mulled the pass when only a few yards from the line.

J. Tate was playing an excellent game, but was poorly fed by his centre, H. Tate, who was caught in possession time after time. Muthaiga relieved the pressure on their line after a spell, and Noon put in a fine 30 yard dribble in midfield. His work at the base of the scrum was good on the whole, but there was a complete lack of combination with his fly half, who made the mistake of standing too far away.

The interval arrived with Old Cambrians still pressing and the score sheet blank.

Second Half

Immediately after the resumption J. Poppleton left the field, J. Tate taking his place at full back. Green broke away, and, taking a gap, dashed to within two yards of the Muthaiga line before being stopped. Had he been better supported Old Cambrians could barely have failed to score. Muthaiga retaliated, and, after they had held the pressure, Suffield secured and broke through several defenders to open the scoring. Papworth failed with an easy kick. The kicking by both sides throughout the match was of a very low standard.

Not only after but failing on the part of Rooson enabled J. Finch to equalise for Old Cambrians. B. Finch failed with a difficult kick. The Old Cambrian threequarters were guilty of bunching, and, as a result, never moved really well. Old Cambrians and Muthaiga then attacked in turn, Muthaiga's offensive carrying play to the Old Cambrian twenty-five, where Stevens secured from a scrum and scored after a splendid run. Papworth's kick hit the crossbar. Cowen dribbled the ball upfield, but when near the Old Cambrian line kicked too far ahead and the defence was able to touch down. Scrappy play in midfield followed, with Old Cambrians fighting desperately to make up their leeway. Right on time Old Cambrians broke into the Muthaiga twenty-five and Green crossed from a kick ahead, Dewar failing to convert.

For Old Cambrians McDonald, Dewar and Green caught the eye. J. Tate was the best three on the field. Niblock-Stuart, Stevens and Blanchford worked hard for Muthaiga.

MATCH AT RUIRU

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Ruiru, June 9.

The encounter between Ruiru and Nondescripts in the District championship, proved to be the best game of football seen at Ruiru for many years. The ground after a slight shower was in excellent condition, and the afternoon was an ideal one being cool and cloudy.

The pace was very fast throughout, and both sides went all out. Ruiru must have felt sorry for themselves in the first half when 15 minutes after being at one time in the second half well ahead with the comfortable lead of 15 points to 0, Nondescripts owed their win to superior leadership. Larby's captaincy and the way his men responded was an example to the younger leaders to follow. Both sides were one short but Hops for Nondescripts, and Terry for Ruiru, veterans both, stepped into the gap.

Nondescripts kicked off defending the road and made straight for Ruiru. They continued to press Ruiru until K. Hallows found himself off side in the scrum and Larby converted a beautiful penalty goal. This early set Ruiru caused Ruiru to attack but, they finished badly. K. Hallows got over from a break away to score between the sticks but Welford failed to convert. This failure was to cost Ruiru the match. Ruiru continued to press and dominated the game for the next 15 minutes; the Ruiru threequarters have never played better than during this period. The pace was terrific. Both teams went for it in turn. Shaw received from Welford and Ruiru having slightly the better of the exchanges. Following upon an infringement in the scrum K. Hallows dropped a lovely goal. Ruiru now leading 13—3. A forward pass spoiled Nondescripts chances when they looked certain to score. Half-time arrived with Ruiru leading comfortably.

Second Half

The second half was fast and furious. K. Hallows gave to Welford who scored the finest try of the match, which was easily converted by Cooper. Ruiru were now leading 15 to 8 and Larby decided to call out his reserves. It was a great effort, Cooper got over, but Larby was unable to convert. (Ruiru 15. Nondescripts 6.)

Midfield play was now the order with Ruiru on the defensive. Nondescripts again got over in the corner following upon a sudden break away by Larby, which however was not converted. (Ruiru 15. Nondescripts 9.) The game now resumed its former pace with Nondescripts going all out. Ruiru's supporters were now becoming anxious, Ruiru returned on several occasions and excitement ran high. Nondescripts were now kicking well and were finding nice touches. At this stage Wood was injured and was obliged to leave the field. This was a severe blow to Ruiru who could ill afford at this stage to spare anyone. Globbill scored a nice try which was converted amidst the most intense excitement by Larby. (Ruiru 15, Nondescripts 14.)

The light was failing to some extent and there were many infringements on both sides. Cooper got over again but the kick failed. (Ruiru 15, Nondescripts 17.) The whistle went with Ruiru trying hard to pull out but the Nondescripts defence held. This ended one of the best games ever witnessed at Ruiru and well repaid the journey for those who were fortunate enough to be present.

A Commentary

Ruiru's forwards worked very hard and were responsible for the early success. They allowed themselves, however, to slacken with such a comfortable lead and the opposing skipper, Larby, took advantage immediately. K. Hallowes, R. Cooper and Shaw for Ruiru, all played well whilst R. Swift at scrum half gave a sound display.

The Nondescripts forwards were rather ragged in the first half; Ruiru always seemed to get the ball. The second half saw them to advantage, Larby coming back to lose forward, and covering up his scrum half. Milligan's kicking and McCallan's tackling were outstanding in the second half. Mention must be made of Hops who showed that he has lost little if anything of his old cunning. It was a very fine finish to a very fine and sportsmanlike game.

(Continued in next column).

Reynard Cup Polo Match

Naivasha Beat the Holders

MASON'S GREAT DISPLAY FOR WINNERS AT RONGAI

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Rongai, June 10.

Naivasha defeated Rongai yesterday in a Reynard Polo Cup match, after a very good game played at Rongai by seven goals to five. Rongai received two goals on handicap.

The teams were:—

Naivasha—1, Major C. E. Reynard (2); 2, T. Mason (4); 3, Lord Erroll (2); Back, A. Allcock (0); Total—8.

Rongai—1, C. E. Onslow (0); 2, C. J. E. David (0) and J. W. Best (1); 3, H. B. Barclay (2), and D. P. Petrie (2); Back; J. E. A. Wolseley-Porter (1) and J. H. J. Thacker (1). Total—4.

The players in the Rongai team bracketed together played alternate chukkers. The first two chukkers were inclined to be rather on the sticky side, especially the first when the only score was one goal for Naivasha, shot by Mason. In the second chukker Rongai started pressing with the ball seldom out of the Naivasha half of the ground, and scored twice, once through Petrie, and a very good goal by David. In the third chukker the game was more open, but the Rongai defence was not strong enough for the Naivasha attack and the visiting team added four goals to their score, two through Mason, one through Lord Erroll, and one through Allcock, bringing the score at half time to five-four in the visitors favour.

In the fourth chukker Petrie scored once for Rongai to equalise the score, but Naivasha soon replied with a goal by Mason, giving them the lead again when they did not lose. The fifth and last chukkers were good ones, Lord Erroll adding one more goal for Naivasha, which gave them the Cup by a margin of two goals.

Mason was undoubtedly the outstanding player of the match. It was a great game to watch and fast most of the time. The umpires were Major M. E. Fell and H. E. Welby, Esq. After the match Mrs. H. B. Barclay presented the cup to Naivasha, and this is the first time that this cup has gone to that Club.

RAILWAY RUGBY CLUB ON TOUR

Visit to Nanyuki at Week-end

A most successful tour was undertaken by the Railway Rugby team to Nanyuki over the week-end, the match resulting in a win for the home side by 21 points to 8.

With five of their regular players unable to go, the Railway side put up a very good show.

The match was fairly even with play going from end to end. The first try came early in the first half, when Bastard, running through the forwards, scored a very nice try which the same player also converted. This same player scored again soon after, following a scrum on the line, his kick failing. Play was taken well up into the Nanyuki half, where after a good move Brierley scored, and also converted a difficult kick. From the kick off Nanyuki took things in hand and freely outstanding across an excellent cross kick added a further three points to their score, Bastard adding the other two. From the kick off Brierley took possession and after a good run scored, but his kick failed. The interval arrived with the score Nanyuki 13 Railway 8.

In the second half play went from end to end with Nanyuki scoring twice; only one of which was converted.

The outstanding man on the field was undoubtedly Bastard, the Nanyuki skipper, who led his team exceptionally well, and put in some very fine work himself. Isely at centre three, also played a good game. For the Railway Brierley, Williams and Randall all worked very hard.

The game was very interesting, and was witnessed by a good crowd of Nanyuki residents.

The Postal Union of East Africa

INCREASED BUSINESS LAST YEAR

£18,000 More Revenue

GROWING USEFULNESS OF THE AIR MAILS

An upward trend in business; continued smooth and successful working, both financial and otherwise; a saving of £7,201 on voted expenditure and increase of £7,382 in the cash revenue compared with the estimates.

These are the outstanding features of the Annual Report of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Posts and Telegraphs Department for last year, recently issued.

P.M.G.'s Tribute to the Staff

For purposes of comparison, the following working figures for the territories comprising the Postal Union of East Africa, for 1934 and 1933 are given, the figures for 1933 being included in brackets. Kenya's cash revenue amounted to £176,035 (£170,024); Recurrent Expenditure, £122,172 (£126,800); Excess of revenue over expediture, £53,863 (£43,224).

Figures for Tanganyika were: Cash revenue, £74,525 (£71,178); Recurrent Expenditure, £78,834 (£80,945); Excess of expenditure over revenue £4,309 (£9,767).

Uganda's cash revenue equalled £48,698 (£45,491); Recurrent expenditure, £44,370 (£43,364); Excess of revenue over expenditure, £4,328 (£2,127).

For the entire Postal Union the figures amounted to: Cash Revenue £299,258 (£286,693); Recurrent expenditure, £245,376 (£251,109); Excess of revenue over expenditure, £53,882 (£35,584).

From the above figures it will be seen that Kenya's surplus increased by £10,639 compared with last year; Tanganyika's deficit was reduced by £5,458 (over half); while Uganda's surplus increased by £2,201. The working results throughout the Postal Union for the year were better by a total of £18,298, on a total turnover of approximately £2,757,000.

Savings Bank

The increase in Savings Bank business has been one of the prominent features of the year's working and a notable item was the increase in the number of depositors, totalling 23,309, or 25 per cent. more than the previous year, while African depositors increased by 36 per cent. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors, at the end of the year, was £379,392, an increase of 42 per cent. over the previous year.

Excluding parcels, the total number of postal articles dealt with in the combined services was 19,371,811, being 88,352 more than last year. Of this total Kenya dealt with 12,749,392; Tanganyika 4,280,573 and Uganda, 2,341,846. The number of parcels dealt with, exclusive of air mail parcels, for 1934 was as follows (1933 figures in brackets): Kenya, 134,975 (129,774); Tanganyika, 67,808 (62,298); Uganda, 37,827 (34,785). The cash-on-delivery parcels posted increased by 12 per cent. in number and 22 per cent. in value and incoming parcels by 12 per cent. in number and 14 per cent. in value. There was little change in the number of registered articles handled.

The Returned Letter Office dealt with 71,139 articles of which 42,662 were in Kenya and Uganda and 28,477 in Tanganyika. Property valued at £308 was found in the articles dealt with of which £273 was returned to senders, the balance being held in deposit pending receipt of claims.

Money Orders

Some decrease in the Money Order business occurred in Kenya and Uganda, but a noticeable increase in Tanganyika, owing to the reduction in 1933 of commission rates was recorded.

In the competition for pictorial stamp designs some of the local designs were adopted and were incorporated in the new issues. Stamps and stationery to a total value of £335,383 were sold at various Post Offices of which Kenya and Uganda accounted for stamps to the value of £201,468 and Tanganyika, £133,915. From the sale of quinine Kenya Post Offices derived £1,631 and £184 from Trout Licences, while Tanganyikan Post Offices sold quinine to the value of £2,091.

Mails

During the year under review, 63 sea mails were despatched from Kenya and Uganda and 51 received, the average time between Mombasa and London being 19 days. From Tanganyika, 65 mails were despatched and 51 received, the average time between Dar-es-Salaam and London being 20 days. Air mails were maintained on a regular weekly schedule, later increased to bi-weekly and the time between London and Nairobi was reduced from seven to six days. The extension of the India-Malaya service to Australia also benefited correspondents in this Colony. Internal air mail feeder services to the Coast areas and Tanganyika were well maintained, and were of great benefit to users in outlying areas.

The growing popularity of the air mail is indicated by the figures given. Of the total overseas mail conveyed from Kenya, 25.5 per cent. was carried by air; from Tanganyika 23.9 per cent. and from Uganda, 25.0 per cent. The numbers and weight of air mail letters carried from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, respectively during the year amounted to 488,072, weighing 12,200 lbs; 240,344, weighing 6,010 lbs. and 91,182, weighing 2,280 lbs. The numbers received for delivery in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda respectively, amounted to:—409,578, weighing 11,700 lbs; 150,040, weighing 4,600 lbs.; and 64,350, weighing 1,840 lbs.

More Telegrams

Both inland and foreign telegrams, numbering 570,511 and 130,901 respectively, increased by 11 per cent. in the first instance, and 3 per cent. in the latter. Both the Kilindini-Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam-Zanzibar cables were interrupted during the year, though no public inconvenience was caused. The special reduction in charges for Christmas greetings, for conveyance by cable, resulted in 4,414 messages being transmitted during the period.

Wireless services were satisfactorily maintained and broadcasting services were provided without cost to the Colony. Licensed listeners at the end of the year had increased to 1,152, compared with 591 in the previous year and fees amounting to £2,907 were collected.

The use of telephones in all three territories increased during the year and on the Nairobi Exchange the number of lines rented increased by 33 to a total of 832, while increases in the number of subscribers in Tanganyika and Uganda were also recorded. Trunk services were maintained satisfactorily and rural lines were extended, and overhauls and maintenance of existing trunk and local lines were carried out. Theoretical and technical training was given to both European and Asian telegraphic staffs and Africans who are not called upon to serve outside their country of domicile, were recruited in each territory according to needs, no difficulty being experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. An apprenticeship scheme for African linemen was introduced with success at the Machakos Training School during the year and satisfactory training progress in other directions has also been made.

Staff distribution in Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, at the end of the year, was as follows: Europeans: male, 136; female, 30; Asians and Africans: 299; Mauritians and Seychellois, 17; total, 482. In addition 373 non-European learners, of whom 293 were Africans; 26 postmen, 8 being Africans; 1,141 messengers, mail runners, motor drivers, etc., etc. were employed. The health of the staff during the year was fairly satisfactory.

In the report the Postmaster-General places on record his sincere appreciation of the good work done during the year by all sections of the staff, particularly in view of the fact that owing to the need for economy the services have had to be continued with depleted numbers. The manner in which the additional work and responsibility has been carried out calls, he says, for special commendation.

EMPIRE SOCIETY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

Prince Lays Foundation Stone

KING'S MESSAGE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. London, June 4. (By Air Mail).

The Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Royal Empire Society's new headquarters in Northumberland Avenue, W.C. this week.

The Prince read a message from the King, as patron of the Society, expressing the hope that the new building would greatly extend the work of the Society. The Prince said he thought it was fitting that on that day, the King's 70th birthday, in the Silver Jubilee of his reign, the foundation stone of the new home of the Royal Empire Society should be laid—a Society whose services for 67 years had been connected with the unity of the Empire, and in whose welfare the King took a deep interest.

"If it be true," continued the Prince, "that our Empire is only at the beginning of its real mission in the world, the part to be played by this Society in the future will be an important one." (applause). The Prince then laid the foundation stone.

Other Messages

The Duke of Connaught, President of the Society, sent a message expressing the hope that the new building would be worthy of their great aim, which was to provide "a unity of purpose in our Imperial work."

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Prime Minister, also sent a message in which he paid a tribute to "the work which the Society has performed in promoting among the peoples of all parts of the Empire the spirit of mutual knowledge and understanding."

Many well-known people connected with East Africa were present, including Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir William Gowers and Sir Edward Grigg, M.P.

LINK WITH STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE

Death of Rev. Henry Gordon

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] London, June 4. (By Air Mail.)

News has been received in Liverpool of the death in Australia, at the age of 91, of the Rev. Henry Gordon, who was engaged in ministerial work in Liverpool for more than 30 years, and founded Stanley Park Church, Walton-lane.

In his earlier years, Mr. Gordon was one of the first China inland missionaries. He afterwards did missionary work in Africa, being a companion of Stanley when Dr. Livingstone was "discovered" in the dark continent. Coming to Liverpool, Mr. Gordon was first associated with the Sharon Hall, in Kirkdale, where he carried on successful evangelistic work.

He next established a church in an iron building on the site of Bronte Cottage at the corner of Fountains Road. Some years later (in 1901) he built the present Stanley Park Church and ministered there until 1908. He finally settled in Australia, where he built a church, near Perth, a few years ago.

It was not until he attained the age of 90 that he retired from active ministry. A memorial service will be held at Stanley Park Church.

PEOPLE LIVING LONGER

Average Increase of Six and Half Years

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.] London, June 5. (By Air Mail).

Sir Frank Smith, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, lecturing in London recently said that people are living longer than they did 25 years ago. He put the increase in longevity at about six and a half years longer than our ancestors.

AFRICAN EXHIBITS AT THE SHOW

Agricultural Education the Chief Feature

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

Government Departments and Missions to Co-operate

Among the most interesting exhibits at the forthcoming show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya will be those displayed at the Native Industrial and Agricultural Sections.

In describing to a representative of the "East African Standard" the general lines which the exhibits in these sections will follow this year, Mr. H. O. Weller, Supervisor of Technical Education, said: "The exhibits this year will almost certainly reflect the increasing attention given to the agricultural education of the African."

Particular interest, he prophesied, would be taken in the exhibits from outlying districts, such as Kapenguria, Loitokitok and Kericho, where whole tribes were being instructed in agriculture in an attempt to induce them to abandon their pastoral habits. Long established schools, like those in Ukamba, will not exhibit agricultural produce as to them agriculture is no novelty.

The Training Depot

"The technical training of the native is becoming more concentrated at the Native Industrial Training Depot," he stated. "This has been particularly noticeable since the passing of the last Education Ordinance in 1931 which was designed to give an agricultural bias, where possible, in the Government and mission primary native schools. As the work of the N.I.T.D. is scattered all over the Colony in the form of buildings, however, it cannot be exhibited at the show. Instead it is hoped to show a series of photographs of their work."

Referring to the employment of natives trained by the N.I.T.D., Mr. Weller mentioned that after as careful an inquiry as circumstances permitted it had been found that out of more than 800 former apprentices every smith and every painter was in employment, and that at least 70 per cent. of the carpenters had also found work. The position in respect of the masons and bricklayers was not very satisfactory until the opening of the Kakamega and Lolgorien mining areas.

Since March 11 last 29 native boys have completed their apprenticeship in gangs that were working at Kisii, where they were erecting a Government African school. Of these 29 boys 26 have secured employment locally and three at Eldoret. One of the gold mining companies employs exclusively as smiths boys trained at the N.I.T.D. These boys are engaged on making mining sets and work in gangs of ten. Other mining companies also employ former N.I.T.D. apprentices in varying proportions.

Show Exhibits

The Native Industrial and Agricultural Sections will be housed in two bandas (each 80 ft. long) in one corner of the Kabete Show Ground. One of these bandas will be shared by Government and mission native schools, while half of the other will be occupied by the Animal Husbandry Section. The Native industrial and agricultural exhibits have been arranged by the Kenya Education Department, but each school or depot is responsible for the arrangement of its own exhibits.

For the most part the exhibits from the mission schools will take the form of carved tables in mvuli, garments made by native tailors, baskets, small handwork articles, and so on. The Government schools will show produce from their gardens and places in the reserves, examples of pottery made at the schools, work done by the smiths, and exhibits dealing with the fishing industry at Lake Rudolf. Several of the mission and other schools will have boys actually at work at their stalls.

The following missions will be represented: Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland Mission, St. Austin's Mission and associated schools, and the Salvation Army. In addition exhibits will be staged by the N.I.D.T., Jeanes School and a number of Government African schools, including the Loitokitok School in the Masai Reserve and the Kapenguria School in West Suk, Turkana.

The Education Department is co-operating with the Medical and Agricultural departments in the African Development Exhibit, where a village smith and a village carpenter will be seen at work, and where a model school and model dispensary will be staffed by the Jeanes School.

The school staging the best exhibit in the Native Industries Section will be awarded the Bliss Challenge Shield, a floating trophy which it will hold for a year, and will win outright a silver cup presented by the Agricultural Society.

Thursday and Friday, July 4 and 5, are the dates fixed for the show.

UGANDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO RAILWAY REVENUE

Review by Chamber of Commerce

REDUCED RATES WANTED

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. Kampala, June 10.

The Railway and Harbours Section of the annual report of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce states that the year has been uneventful from the point of view of changes in the Railway. It is pointed out that Uganda again came forward with a large cotton crop and this, with the resulting imports has enabled a surplus on the year's working to be shown. The tendency is more and more for Uganda to provide a larger share of the Railway revenue. It is trusted that the Railway will remove the additional burden of higher rates and consider that the first charge after deferred maintenance on any surplus available will be to remove the imposts added during the past three or four years.

The Chamber has asked the Railway on many occasions to publish figures showing the amount of inward traffic to the various stations. These were given to the Chamber as far as certain Uganda stations were concerned but they are still not published as part of the Railway general statistics although the much less important statistics of movements of traffic in the opposite direction continue to be published.

"Looking to the large proportion of the total revenue contributed by Uganda, your Committee consider the Chamber has a distinct grievance in this matter."

Dhow Competition

The report states that the Chamber cannot but still regard the service on Lake Victoria as unsatisfactory. It is felt that a good deal more could be done to meet dhow competition. It would also be interesting to hear how far the Railway has approached the various Governments with a view to more intensive development round the Lake shores.

The reduction of the rates in passenger fares is certainly a step in the right direction but a comparative statement of fares on the South African Railways and those of the Kenya and Uganda Railways is given, which show that the whole question of passenger fares requires tackling.

This section of the report winds up by saying: "It would be unfair in any review of the Railway not to mention the excellent work done by the Railway Administration in reducing running costs still further and they are certainly to be congratulated on a fine performance. It is hoped that increasing traffic and continued economy will enable this to continue."

Publicity Work

The publicity section states that the committee appointed by the Governor commenced operations in October 1933 and its first step was to organise a photographic competition which was held in Kampala in December 1933 and proved a great success. A new handbook of Uganda bringing authentic information up to date and correcting inaccuracies in the old handbook is in course of preparation.

Roads

As regards roads there is a comprehensive survey of the work completed by Government during the year, kindly supplied by the Director of Public Works. In regard to the Kabale-Rutchuru Road it is stated that this "is undoubtedly one of the most picturesque roads in Central Africa" (and anyone who has seen it will emphatically agree). The Committee take a very serious view of the dust menace in townships and would urge Government to provide these roads with some water-proofing material at the earliest possible moment. "A great deal of sickness has been traced to dust and it is felt that the public have a right to demand the suggested improvement at once."

It is also suggested that in view of the great increase of vehicular traffic on the roads a general survey should be undertaken with the object of a realignment and widening in order that the numberless dangerous curves and corners may be eradicated.

E.A. PRODUCE IN LONDON

Little Demand for Coffee

Satisfactory Wool Prices

QUIETER MARKET FOR SISAL

The London markets for East Africa during the week ending June 3 were generally unchanged, although certain of the slight advances reported last week were not maintained, states the report issued by the E. A. Dependencies Trade and Information Office. East African coffee was practically neglected, while tea weakened slightly. Good prices were, however, obtained for Kenya wool.

The following is the report:

Coffee

Demand is feeble except for the best qualities which have been in poor supply and the market for East African is practically neglected.

Kenya: 3,442 bags offered, and 353 bags sold at an all-over average of 46/6d. per cwt. For "A" size the top price was 75/- and the average 66/-.

Tanganyika: 249 bags offered and 34 sold of "Peaberry" at an average of 53/- per cwt.

Uganda: 25 bags sold at prices ranging from 25/- to 40/-.

London stocks of African coffee 98,610 bags compared with 100,088 last week and 84,244 at the corresponding date last year.

Tea

Prices were inclined to weaken slightly.

Nyasaland: 1,312 packages sold at an average of 9.96d. per lb. compared with 10.04d. per lb. last week.

Kenya: 112 packages sold at 10.75d. per lb. against 9.86d. per lb. last week.

No Uganda reported as sold.

Cotton

Business has been smaller and prices have dropped. Spot prices of American middling have been: May 28, 6.93d; May 29, 6.98d; May 30, 6.98d; May 31, 6.92d; June 1, 6.71d; June 3, 6.59d.

Closing prices on June 3 for American middling futures were: July, 6.12d; October, 5.82d; December, 5.79d.

Wool

At the recent Colonial wool sales, 688 bales of Kenya wool were offered and for these there was a keen demand, especially from the Continent. Prices on an average were about 15 per cent. above March values. 11½d. was the best price paid for Kenya fleece wool in the grease, but one particularly good lot of lambs sold up to 12¾d, and Weaners to 10¼d.

Sisal

The market last week was much quieter, probably due to unsettled political conditions in certain countries, but prices keep fully steady and to-day are as follows:—

Tanganyika and/or Kenya Sisal:

No. 1: Current shipment, £16-2-6; August/October shipment, £16-5; October/December shipment, £16-7-6.

No. 2: Current shipment, £15-10; August/October shipment, £15-12-6; October/December shipment, £15-15.

No. 3: Current shipment, £14-10; August/October shipment, £14-15; October/December shipment, £15.

Tanganyika and/or Kenya Tow:

No. 1: £14/£14-10.

Other Commodities

Metals: Prices have dropped somewhat as under on June 3:—Copper, £31 11/16; Tin, £228¼; Zinc, £13 7/8.

Hides: The market is very firm and further advances have been registered in various classes of wet-salted descriptions; dry hides have not yet appreciated to the same extent as wet-salted. Mombasa/Dar es Salaams continue to attract more interest and further sales have been effected of heavies and mediums at 4½d. to 4¾d. according to selection. Butchers have not been dealt in.

Skins: The general situation remains firm, but East African types are still in small demand.

Cloves: The market is steady with quotations as follows: Spot, Zanzibar, 6½d; Madagascar, 5¼d. in bond; June shipment, c.i.f., Zanzibar 6½d; Madagascar, 5¼d. London Stocks: Zanzibar 2,888 bales and Madagascar 1,755 bales compared with 2,888 and 1,763 bales respectively last week.

Groundnuts: The market is quiet, principally owing to the unsettling exchange and political news. East African groundnuts for May, June or July shipment are off red at £15-5 ex ship and the nominal value is 2/6d. less.

Sesame Seed: White and/or Yellow East African is offered at £15-10 and Mixed at £14 May shipment, ex ship European ports.

Copra: The present value of East African F. M. S. is £12-2-6 per ton c.i.f.

Butter: The market is quiet with New Zealand First Grade 80/- and Australian g.a.q. 74/- to 76/- per cwt.

Pyrethrum: The price for prompt shipment from Japan is about £67 per ton, but the market is definitely weaker for later positions, July/December being offered at about £57 per ton.

Soya Beans: The market is neglected; Manchurian quoted £6-10 for May, June shipment usual Continental ports.

Maize: The market is slightly down and East African White Maize is now worth 17/7½d.

Wheat: The market is dull and slightly easier. Nominal values of Kenya varieties now are:—Equator, 26/-; Governor, 23/6d to 25/6d. according to sample.

DAYS OF SLAVE TRADE RECALLED

Death of African Saved by the Navy

A SEYCHELLES CHARACTER

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. Mahe, Seychelles, (by air mail).

Billy King aged 69 has died in his house in Victoria, where he had lived for the last 60 years.

King was a notable character in Seychelles, and was a devout Christian. His father was a chief of a Central Africa tribe, which had been raided by Arab slave traders. Billy was captured with others, and was taken in chains to Zanzibar, where he was placed in the slave market and sold.

After a while he was placed on a dhow which sailed for an unknown destination. Luckily a British cruiser fell in with the dhow, and having fired upon her, made her heave to. The slaves were transferred to the British ship and were eventually liberated in Mahe, while the dhow was set on fire and sunk.

Billy King was something of an artist, and a few years ago an English periodical published six of his sketches in black and white, which depicted incidents in his life as a slave. Billy was educated, and had intelligence above that usually to be found in negroes. He was most interesting, and when persuaded to speak, would spin long yarns of days gone by.

His funeral service was held in the Church of England Cathedral in Victoria, and the Archdeacon of Seychelles officiated. Before he died, Billy King requested that the service should be held in English, as he loved, and was most loyal to the King whose navy had saved him from slavery. His wishes were duly carried out.

SOUTH AFRICAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Another Blast Furnace for Pretoria

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT] (By Air Mail.)

Pretoria's second blast furnace has just been ordered.

Within two years the output capacity of the Iscor works already running at full strength, will be raised from 500 tons to 1,000 tons daily, although it is not intended to use the additional installation save for stand-by purposes at the start.

Messrs. Ashmore, Benson, Pease and Co., a famous north-country firm in England, have received the contract during the last few days. Construction work should begin by the end of the present year.

Estimated to cost approximately £250,000, this second blast furnace will be ready by the middle of 1937. The funds are available from the recent increase of capital approved by Parliament.

Such is the present growth in the demand for South African steel that it is not impossible that still further additions will have to be undertaken before long, and that the new furnace will be required for current production as soon as it is ready instead of for mere stand-by purposes.

HUMAN LIVER SOUP

Erie Story from Seychelles

Witchdoctor's Charm

FAITH WHICH LED TO A MURDER

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]. Mahe, Seychelles. (By Mail.)

An interesting story has come to light which shows the implicit faith placed by the natives of Seychelles in their voodoo doctors.

There was a family of Creole natives, comprising an old woman, her two sons and their wives, living in a hut in an isolated part of Mahe. The old woman became very ill, so the family, having scraped together sufficient money, consulted their local witch doctor. This man said that he quite understood the case, and the only thing to be done to save the life of the old woman, was to give her a bowl of soup made from a fresh human liver. The witchdoctor pocketed his large fee and dismissed his clients.

Now arose the difficulty. Human livers were distinctly scarce, and could only be obtained at great risk to the procurer, but, at the same time, the old woman had to be saved.

The Crime

After a long consultation, the two sons came to a decision and fared forth one dark night in search of their victim. At last a belated wanderer was found. He was promptly murdered, and after his liver had been removed, the body was cast into the sea to be eaten by sharks. For, as the two sons argued, even if they were suspected, "No body, no hanging."

The soup was made and administered, but alas the old woman died.

After a while a search was made for the missing man but naturally he could not be found. At length a native reported that he had met the two sons one night carrying a burden to the sea, but as he was afraid, and the night was so dark he could not actually see what their burden was.

A Second Consultation

On the strength of this evidence the two sons were arrested, and taken to Victoria for trial. Their wives, at this, became very anxious as to the probable fate of their husbands, and away they went to consult their witchdoctor.

Now, this Voodooman was very cunning. He knew the law "No body, no hanging," and in that case the two accused if found guilty would be deported to Mauritius for imprisonment. He bade the two women sit down, and sent his assistant for two small sand crabs. When these arrived he marked each one on the back with the name of one of the accused. He then drew a circle on the sand in the centre of which were placed the crabs under an inverted tin. "When I take up the tin," he said, "if the crabs run towards the mountain your husbands will hang, but if they run towards the sea, your husbands will be sent over the water." He then lifted the tin, and away went the crabs for the beach, as was natural to them. The women were very impressed, paid the witchdoctor, and went home.

In due course the two men were tried, and owing to lack of sufficient evidence, they were not sentenced to death, but were deported to Mauritius.

GASTRITIS AND ULCERATED STOMACH FOR 5 YEARS

Now Eats Anything

Every sufferer who knows the agonies of Gastritis and Ulcerated Stomach will find amazing relief by following the advice of Mr. F——given in his letter below. "It's no joke in a signal box all night when you're suffering agonies from Gastritis and Ulcerated Stomach. I did for five years. Often I couldn't even pull the levers. I'd even been in the Infirmary several times without getting better. A month ago the doctor put me to bed for ten days the pain was so bad I could not stand it. Then I took Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and after the first dose I felt better. Now I can eat anything, and it's marvellous." You can get the same relief, but be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder with the signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN." It is not sold loose, but only in bottles in cartons. If your chemist is out of stock, write to:—Howse and McGeorge Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.

The Coffee Industry in Tanganyika

PROPOSED FORMATION OF GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Advisory Board's Manifesto

REPRESENTATIVE ORGANISATION RECOMMENDED FOR WHOLE COUNTRY

At a meeting of the Tanganyika Coffee Advisory Board held at Moshi, it was decided that the Board had now fulfilled its functions and that an extension of its activities was unnecessary. In its place it was suggested that a Coffee Association, representative of growers, be formed.

A manifesto has been circulated setting out the recommendations as to the basis upon which the Association should be formed.

It was suggested that branches be formed with a central executive. It was also suggested that every effort be made to press for the early enactment of the "Ordinance for the Advancement and Control of the Coffee Industry."

An Organising Committee

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Moshi.

Progress towards the formation of a territorial Coffee Growers' Association for Tanganyika was given a fresh impetus as the result of the last (and final) meeting of the Coffee Advisory Board held in Moshi, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Ernest Harrison.

The members of the Coffee Advisory Board, after having been informed of the difficulties which stood in the way of incorporating the Bukoba native coffee industry in a combined body with the wet-process Arabica growers in other areas of Tanganyika, negatived a proposal that the Board should be extended for a further period, after a lengthy discussion, a manifesto to the coffee industry of the territory was drawn up, containing practical suggestions for the establishment of a territorial body, representative of coffee growers.

The Manifesto

The following is the text of the manifesto which has now been issued:—

(1) The Board considers that as an Advisory Board it has already fulfilled its functions and that any continuation of such an Advisory Board is unnecessary. What is required now is a Coffee Board established under statute for the whole Territory except Bukoba.

(2) The Board recommends to the coffee industry that every effort should be made to implement the recommendations given in the report of the Coffee Advisory Board for a reorganisation of the Board and its relations with the industry.

They feel that no further good work in this direction can be done by an Advisory Board, and it is better that the industry organise itself into a Coffee Growers' Association with branches on the lines recommended.

As soon as branches of the Coffee Association have been formed it is suggested that a meeting of any Executives of these branches be called at an early date when they will put before Government the requirements of the industry itself as regards a new Board.

(3) The Coffee Advisory Board strongly recommends to the industry through the branches of the Coffee Association that every effort should be made to press for the early enactment of the "Ordinance for the Advancement and Control of the Industry."

(4) The members of the Coffee Advisory Board requested the Chairman to allow an Agricultural Officer to take over the initial Secretaryship of the Coffee Association, and the Chairman stated that he is willing for this to be done if Government agrees.

At the present time there is no Coffee Advisory Board for Tanganyika, and until the formation of a body established under the Ordinance mentioned above, it is suggested that the Executive of the Coffee Association should be the mouthpiece of the coffee industry in its relation with Government.

The Southern Highlands

The first practical steps to give effect to the recommendations of this manifesto was the formation of a temporary organising committee, which met at Moshi subsequent to the dissolution of the Coffee Advisory Board. To this Committee branches of the territorial Coffee Growers' Association have been asked to nominate one delegate, and as a result of a series of informal discussions, it has been the full implications of a combined Coffee Growers' Association for Tanganyika can be clarified, at an early a date as possible a Conference of Growers from different parts of the country should follow.

Mr. Maxwe Gilbert, the Chief Scientific Officer of the Coffee Research and Experimental Station at Moshi, is leaving next week by car on an extended tour of the Southern Highlands, during which he has undertaken to place before the coffee growers of that area the possibilities of organising the coffee industry on a widely representative basis.

SERICULTURE

New Industry for the Seychelles

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mahe, Victoria (by mail).

Miss Clegborn, who has been spending two months in Seychelles at the invitation of the local Government has sailed on her return journey to Bombay.

During her stay in the colony Miss Clegborn gave numerous demonstrations in sericulture and weaving, and some of the local ladies have ordered their own looms for the weaving of articles of their spare time.

Seychelles is considered ideal for cultivating the silk worm as their castor food, mulberry oil leaf, is available in quantity.

It is hoped to start a cottage industry in the colony, but twelve months ago it was being offered per pound of woven silk; and as skill is required to weave the thread so that it will be strong and not easily broken, it is still to be seen whether this new venture by the local government will bear fruit. Certainly the price offered does not seem to be very good when it is understood that quite a quantity of silk will have to be woven before the pound weight is reached.

ELGON BUFFALO

Unexpected Visitors to a Farm

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Kitale, June 7.

Three Elgon buffalo made a long journey from their home in the mountains when they recently reached Mr. T. Hunter's farm quite close to the Elgon Club at Kiminini.

It is a long time since any of the mountain big game have appeared in this area. In 1922 and 1923, the elephant herds from the southern slopes of Elgon trekked across the Kiminini farms, but were so harried that they have never done so since.

The coffee farms on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are still frequently visited by an odd elephant or buffalo, and in the Sinam area, the northern elephant herd, which is at least 80 strong regularly comes down to the plains at night to salt licks.

But the appearance of these three buffalo near Kiminini is very unusual.

Mr. Hunter's squatters spoared one of the three, a young bull. Tracks of the other two were seen leading further into the farm area.

AGRICULTURE IN SEYCHELLES

Grant of £3,000 from Colonial Office

For Nut Pests Study

ENTOMOLOGIST TO VISIT COLONY AND E. AFRICA

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mahe, Victoria (by mail).

A meeting of the Seychelles Agricultural Board was held in the Council Chamber, Seychelles, recently.

In opening the meeting, His Excellency stated that he had received an application from the Press requesting that their representatives be allowed to attend the meeting, but after some discussion it was decided that a copy of the minutes would be sent to the Press.

His Excellency went on to say that he had been expecting a despatch from the Secretary of State approving the Bills regarding the Loan and Agricultural Bank, as it had been his intention to hold a meeting of the Legislative Council so that these Bills might become Law as soon as possible. That was not now possible, but the Bills enabling easier terms to be granted to certain of the Government Loans would be passed at a meeting to be held in April.

Thanks to Colonial Office

His Excellency stated that approval had been received of a grant of £3,000 from the Entomologist to study and advise on the coconut pests of the Colony. The grant would extend over a period of two years. The officer selected must be of large experience, and the officer in view had done similar work in the Fiji Islands for the last ten years.

He would first visit Seychelles and then go to Tanganyika and Kenya Colony for the correlation of the coconut pests there.

The meeting stated that they were very pleased to hear such gratifying news, and that when the requests from the Colony were receiving sympathetic hearing at the Colonial Office, as the grant was greater than had been expected. Mr. Stephens moved and Mr. Morel seconded, that a telegram be sent to the Colonial Office expressing appreciation and thanks for the grant. This was carried unanimously.

Oil Industry

The Governor then announced that Mr. Bovill, who was widely regarded as an authority on the development of the essential oil industry, would visit the colony from July 21 to August 13. The Governor expressed the hope that members would take the opportunity of studying and discussing the various questions with Mr. Bovill during his short stay, which could be most useful to the colony.

His Excellency went on to say that he had received a memorandum from the Secretary of State regarding the distillation of clove oil. The memorandum would be circulated to members of the agricultural board and to the Cinnamon Leaf Oil Committee. Its tone was on the whole reassuring. Another memorandum had also been received with regard to produce in general, and the efforts being made to obtain good markets, while it was hoped to obtain a good market in Poland for vanilla.

Applications for grants for roads, bridges, lorry and roller and sea walls had been presented to the Colonial Development Fund Committee and an application concerning agriculture would be considered later.

A report by the Acting Director of Agriculture on the work done under reafforestation, plant propagation, and other schemes was handed to members.

Pineapple Export Trial

The Acting Director of Agriculture also laid correspondence regarding a trial shipment of pineapple before the board. After discussion it was considered that the marketing of pineapples from the colony to Europe was too ambitious a scheme, and there was little chance of successful competition. The first object, however, was to find out the best strains of fruit, and this was being done.

With regard to cold storage, the Board were informed that enquiries had been made by the Director of Agriculture who was at present on leave in England. His Excellency stated that he would write the Colonial Office on the subject immediately. Similar action would be carried out with regard to coir plant.

A discussion on the effect of manuring coconuts with cinnamon leaf refuse followed, and opinions were offered to the effect that such manuring was harmful to the trees.

Information on coconut shell charcoal was given the board by the Acting Director of Agriculture. A discussion on rat destruction followed, but it was decided that the old methods should still be used. The question of the importation to the colony of goats of the Rodrigues variety, and sheep, was also discussed.

Cinnamon Subsidy

A proposal was read to the Board regarding cinnamon growing in the colony. It suggested that a subsidy be paid by Government to encourage the industry. It would only cost the colony Rs. 10,000 per annum and it was stated that more cinnamon could be produced if some encouragement was given.

His Excellency said that he had made such a proposal to the Secretary of State who would probably not agree to such artificial stimulus unless on a last resort to an industry which could not stand on its own feet. Bonuses were being given on the newer oils to encourage producers in new industries.

Members were shown samples of eucalyptus citriodora, and palmarosa oil recently distilled at the Botanical Gardens distillery.

METEORITE A SIGN FROM HEAVEN!

Bibi who Refused to Sacrifice a Goat

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Gilgil, June 6.

The rains have again been a source of anxiety and the season so far is about a normal one according to the accepted standard. Gilgil and the immediate neighbourhood is full of grass and greenery but Naivasha is a valley along the line of the Thomson's Falls east road and stretching across to the Aberdares there has been very little rain indeed. On the rich grazing lands along the Malawa river that have been well served lower amongst the cattle is a terrible nuisance needing constant watch and care. For the past four years Bovell has been unknown which speaks for itself, for without a generous flush of grass there is nothing to make cattle blow up and it is only in the best and richest areas that it ever occurs.

The Meteorite

The meteorite reported in the *E.A. Standard* about 10 days ago as having struck Kenya appears to have distributed its component parts over a very wide area. The muffled double report was clearly heard like heavy gun fire or probably blasting operations. Nothing more was thought about it until an old native came running with the story of a wonderful happening.

It appears that an old bibi whose husband was going blind had refused to sacrifice a goat and taken her also and several others were working in their maize patch the wrath of heaven was flung in their midst therefore missing the parsimonious and deeply erring bibi. A great rushing noise was heard like an approaching whirlwind and a white ball double the size of a football crashed into the shamba scattering earth, stones and young maize in every direction. There was a great rush of best but no hole was blown in the earth while the wicked bibi in though nearly frightened to death was uninjured. *Bunduki ya mungu* but there was no actual wish to kill the old woman so that it was not merely a bad shot.

That was the story and doubtless burnt out meteorite had fallen. The result will probably be a bit of dirty work amongst the goats for some time to come.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

Conditional Discharge Granted

Two cases came before His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Sheridan, in the Bankruptcy Court on Friday. The first concerned the application of a debtor, Chandulal Jethabhai Robinson, for his discharge from bankruptcy. He filed his petition in May 1931 with liabilities of £2,835 and assets valued at some £195. Monies amounting to £143 were derived from the estate of which the sum of £117 went to satisfy a preferential claim. His Honour made an order granting the debtor a conditional discharge (under Section 28 (4) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance) provided the latter formally consented to judgment in the sum of £1,000.

The second case concerned an Indian shopkeeper named Bavchand Valabji, a creditor filing a petition for Shs. 1,075/-. His Honour granted a recovery order on debtor's goods attached by the creditor, for the benefit of the creditors in general, at a pro rata rate.

LAND ADVISORY BOARD

Representations at Nanyuki

Rents Problem

20 Cents Per Acre Considered Excessive these Days

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, June 8.

The Land Advisory Board were in session at the Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Nanyuki the whole of Friday, June 7, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. to hear the views of farmers in the district on the question of rent revision. The Board consisted of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Logan, Commissioner of Lands, chairman; the Hon. H. B. Walters, Director of Agriculture, and the Hon. Conway Harris, M.L.C. There were also present Mr. H. Brassey Edwards, Mr. R. Vidal Provincial Commissioner, and Capt. H. Lambert, District Commissioner North Nyeri.

The Board interviewed a very large and representative number of landholders from the surrounding districts of Nanyuki, Timau, Loldaigas, Ngare Ndare and Uaso Nyero, who expressed their views, chiefly on the subjects of land rents.

It was gathered from conversations with those who had been interviewed that evidence had been tendered which emphasised with considerable accuracy of detail, that, under existing agricultural conditions, it was quite impossible to pay such a high rental as 20 cents per acre. In addition to depressed markets the district had suffered more severely than many other areas from drought and adverse weather conditions, during the last three years.

Sympathetic Board

Those interviewed were of the impression that the Board were by no means unsympathetic, and it is sincerely hoped that Government will give a quick and favourable reply to local representations on the matter.

In the course of discussion the Commissioner of Lands explained clearly the recent concession that had been made to farmers operating in the Laikipia pastoral areas.

During the day members of the local committee also interviewed the Board, when in addition to the question of rents that of land tenures was also touched on, and the opinion expressed that the majority of local landholders are strongly in favour of the maximum security of possession with a freehold tenure as the ultimate objective.

The desirability of more rapid decisions when considering applications for allotment of land was emphatised, instances being given where applicants had been waiting for months, before obtaining a reply. It was pointed out that the dilatory methods hitherto employed were apt to discourage new settlers in the country.

On Saturday and Sunday, the visiting Board will take advantage of arrangements made to tour the various parts of the district and see for themselves the conditions existing generally.

FAREWELL PARTY

Indians' Tribute to District Commissioner

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Nakuru, June 7.

On Tuesday the Indian community welcomed Mr. Hodge, the District Commissioner, to a farewell party in the Sakuru Hotel. Messrs. Umardin I. Karimbux, Harisingh Gujabhai, and P. G. Patel, together with Dr. Bhola acted as hosts. Among those present were the Provincial Commissioner and Mrs. Welby, Mr. and Mrs. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. George Griffiths, Dr. Peprie, Mrs. Holmes, Jackson, Major Lewry (Town Clerk), Mr. and Mrs. Crates, and Messrs. Robinson (Resident Magistrate), Hall, Cresswell, and Jeate. Mr. Sharif Abdulla, Musaa Hussein, Galib Ali, Mohanlal Sunder, ji. C. J. Patel, Aboo Bakar, S.W. Shah, A. K. Portado, and many others were also among the guests.

SHOCK FOR GOLFER

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

London, June 4.

(By Air Mail).

A man playing on the West Hertfordshire Golf Club course at Watford was hit behind the ear by a shot apparently fired from a rabbit pistol. Three other members with him fell on their faces as a precaution.

COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN DHOWS

Difficult Problem for Lamu People

OTHER COMPETITION

More Up-to-Date Methods of Propulsion

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Lamu, May 31.

Our May rains, after a bad start, made a belated effort to make up for lost time, but have only reached a total of 9.79 inches for the month, as compared with 13.23 which is the average for the past 28 years. This, coupled with the poor rains for the preceding four months, gives a total for the year—to date—that is well below the average. There is, however, always quite a lot of rain between the Lamu readings and those for Witu, Kipini, and Belazoni on the mainland, which are invariably considerably higher the present year proving no exception to the rule.

Lamu being the principal building and owning port for dhows engaged in the sea coastal carrying trade any matters affecting the prosperity of that trade are of prime importance to very many of us. Of recent years the trade has had to contend with unusually adverse conditions owing to the state of trade which has forced down freight rates to a level which has led to outside competition for some of the work. So far as the latter factor is concerned it appears that of recent years dhows have been engaged in their annual visit to East Africa have adopted the practice of coming earlier and staying later and in the interim—meanwhile awaiting the time for them to return to their home ports—are engaging on a larger scale than ever before in our coastal carrying trade; more particularly as between Mombasa and Tanganyika ports.

Pick of the Trade

This forms the pick of the trade and many Lamu dhows engage in it for almost the whole of the eight months that constitute the dhow season; leaving Lamu at its opening and not returning here again until forced to do so by the south-west monsoon. True that the rate-cutting by the Arab dhows lasts only for some two months, but that is quite a considerable slice out of an eight months' season. It is difficult to see what can be done to help the local dhows in this matter, but in considering it, it may well be borne in mind that the crews of the foreign dhows contribute nothing in the way of taxes to the revenues of this country and that they take their earnings away with them to spend elsewhere. On the other hand our own crews not only pay their taxes here but also spend what they earn in this country.

Changing Conditions

There is another form of competition against which our dhow owners can expect no relief, and that is that which comes from vessels fitted with up-to-date methods of propulsion. I do not refer to vessels propelled entirely by mechanical power—against which our dhows have proved themselves to compete—but to others fitted in Europe, or elsewhere and fitted with auxiliary engines. One such has for some time past been engaged in the sea carrying trade between Mombasa and Tanga with such success that I hear that another one has been purchased for the same trade. The advantages of this rig, coupled with the ability to make progress despite calms and adverse winds and currents as compared with the local dhow with its single lateen sail are so manifest that our owners will do well to take heed of the changing conditions.

Bills of Health

There is, however, another matter in which our dhows might get some relief, and that is as regards the charge made by the Medical Department for bills of health. These charges, it is said, are exactly the same for a small Lamu dhow as for the big coastal liners, i.e., Shs. 15/-, and are levied every time that a vessel leaves a Kenya port for one outside of Kenya jurisdiction. Assuming that just as much work is involved to the Department in the case of the Lamu dhow "Violet" of 15 reg. tons as in that of the s.s. "Madura" of 9,062 tons, there remains the fact that the former is only in port in Kenya once in every four months, whereas the little "Violet" is popping in and out between Mombasa and Tanga several times in a single month and has to pay the full rate every time. It does not seem fair, and now that times are so hard in the dhow trade those interested are hoping that some relief can be afforded.

KISUMU'S JUBILEE FUND BALANCE

Permanent Memorials of Occasion

FOUNTAIN AND PAVILION

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Kisumu, June 6.

A meeting of Kisumu residents was held in the Railway Club to decide upon the disposal of the balance of the Kisumu Silver Jubilee Fund. A representative gathering was presided over by the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. C. Tomkinson.

The District Commissioner, Kisumu-Londiani, Mr. J. G. Hamilton-Ross, explained the reasons for calling the meeting. The subscriptions raised for the Jubilee Celebrations in Kisumu amounted to approximately £290 of which £110 was spent, leaving a balance of £180 for disposal. The Jubilee Celebrations Committee did not feel competent to dispose this sum themselves, and the subscribers to the fund had been asked to meet with the object of expressing their views on the matter.

Mr. Emley suggested that the balance of the fund should be devoted to preparing two cricket pitches, two football-hockey grounds, and a park on the lately acquired communal Sports Ground. He was aware that there was a suggestion that the money should be spent in the building of a pavilion, but, in his opinion, a pavilion would be out of place until the playing grounds were in being. Mr. D. B. Kohli heartily supported Mr. Emley.

Natives' Gifts

Mr. Hamilton-Ross referred to the contribution to the fund of the sum of £50 by the Local Native Council. This money had been expended in providing gifts for native children, buying prizes for the sports, paying expenses in connection with the visit of the St. Mary's School Band, and in a variety of other ways. Though it did not appear in the statement presented by the Hon. Treasurer, it had none the less been spent in connection with Jubilee Celebrations. He therefore felt that some proportion of the fund should be earmarked for some specific African purpose. He suggested a public drinking fountain which he understood could be erected for £20, and he thought it might be possible to obtain a free supply of water. This was generally agreed.

Then followed a discussion in which Mr. J. L. Riddoch joined issue with Mr. Hamilton-Ross. The latter was in favour of handing the balance to a Sports Committee. The former, on the ground of the impermanence of such committees, maintained that the fund should be vested in some authority such as the District Commissioner. Mr. Burns supported the idea of a pavilion.

The Chairman, Mr. Tomkinson, voicing his personal opinion, said that as far as he could see there were two proposals before the meeting, in addition to the proposal to devote part of the fund to some native purpose. One was to build a permanent memorial of His Majesty's Jubilee, while the other amounted to making a gift of the money to a single club. The latter object struck him as restricting the use to those who played while, in his view, the fund should be expended on something that everyone could see and use. He asked for resolutions to be put to the meeting.

Mr. Emley proposed, Mr. Burns seconded, and it was carried unanimously:—

That the sum of £20 be paid from the fund to the District Commissioner, Kisumu-Londiani, to be expended at his discretion in consultation with the District Commissioner Central Kavirondo, on some native purpose to commemorate the Silver Jubilee.

Sports Ground

Mr. Emley further proposed:

That the surplus Jubilee Funds be devoted to the establishment of a communal sports ground, the first objective of the fund being the erection of a Pavilion to commemorate His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. This was seconded by Mr. Abdulla Mohamed Kassum.

As regards the administration of the fund, Mr. Riddoch proposed and it was agreed without dissent:

That the administration of the Kisumu Silver Jubilee Fund be vested in the District Commissioner, Kisumu-Londiani, with the advice of a committee, representative of the several communities, consisting of two European representatives and one each to represent the Sikhs, the Hindus, the Mohammedans and the Goans. The quorum of this Committee, of which the District Commissioner, Kisumu-Londiani, will be ex-officio chairman, to be four, the chairman to have a deliberative and casting vote.

It was agreed that each community appoint its own representatives on the Committee. Mr. E. D. Emley and Mr. C. S. Elkington were elected to represent the Europeans.

ZANZIBAR COUNCIL

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Zanzibar June 7.

The Legislative Council of Zanzibar will meet in the Council Chamber, Victoria Gardens, on Saturday, June 22, 1935, at 10 a.m.

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 Monetary Factor in Depression

IN DEFENCE OF THE BANKS

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—I have read with interest the correspondence which has appeared in your columns regarding the monetary factor in depression. Your contributors express a diversity of opinions, but seem for the most part to be agreed that the Bankers are the villains of the piece. Most of the arguments put forward against the present banking system are more forcible than accurate, and a careful perusal of one or more of the following would help towards clearer thinking, and a better appreciation of the intricacies of the economic structure in which banking and credit play so important a part e.g.

"Principles of Economics" (Marshall).

"Principles of Economics" (Taussing).

"Banking and Currency" (Sykes).

"Banking" (Walter Leaf).

These are only a few of the immense number of standard works on the subject, but they will help to put the intelligent enquirer on the road to a proper understanding which he is not likely to obtain by the reading of such verbose effusions as appeared in your issue of to-day under the pseudonym "Syzygy."

I do not propose to deal with all the fallacies in "Syzygy's" letter, but two statements cannot remain unchallenged.

(1) He says, inter alia, "The Bank of England restricts the money supply by raising the Bank Rate. The million consumers of maize find they have only enough wages (once the raised Bank Rate has produced its effect) to buy 1,000,000 bags of maize" (instead of 2,000,000 bags).

Apart from the crude inaccuracy of the illustration given, the underlying principle gives a distorted view of the working of the Bank Rate, and wholly ignores the essential theory of value which determines the price of commodities from the side of demand as well as of supply. The raising or lowering of the Bank Rate, prior to the War operated mainly to protect a country's gold reserves, at a time when most industrial countries were on the gold standard and there was equilibrium of internal price levels. To-day, admittedly, with changed conditions, the Bank Rate has lost some of its significance which makes it even more incomprehensible why "Syzygy" should attribute to its influence fluctuations in wage levels. A rise in the Bank rate still operates to encourage depositors and discourage borrowers, and a fall in the Rate has the contrary effect, but the Rate has remained at an unprecedentedly low level for some years, and industry generally has been unable to utilise the plentiful supply of cheap money which has been available.

(2) Further in his letter "Syzygy" draws a remarkable picture of the conditions of prosperity existing immediately after the War, and presumably we are to suppose that these conditions would have continued had not the arch villains of the Cunliffe Committee heartlessly upset the apple cart. It seems childish to have to point out to such an experienced protagonist as "Syzygy", that the aforementioned conditions indicated a purely artificial prosperity due entirely to the abnormal activity of industry during the War years and at the cessation of hostilities there were a large number of mushroom producers in all branches of industry with the result that when the needs of a starving home population were satisfied, and with many of our best foreign markets closed to our products, the inevitable slump began and the ricketty firms died a natural if painful death. The principal recommendations of the Cunliffe Committee were not put into effect until 1925, by which time we had had in England, five years of depression and a steadily increasing army of unemployed. The crisis of 1931 was a financial one, not industrial, and Great Britain was forced off the Gold Standard, not because of any mistaken policy on the part of the Cunliffe Commission, but through the operation of economic factors in other countries, notably France and America, leading to heavy withdrawals of funds from London. The crisis was aggravated by the instability of the Government of the day but the meaningless phrase "bankers' ramp" was soon discredited in the subsequent general election.

Yours etc.,
"LOMBARD."

Nairobi,
June 5, 1935.

To the Editor "E. A. Standard,"

Sir,—A short time ago public opinion seemed to hold that the cost of Government and taxation should be reduced in proportion to the fall in commodity prices.

Then someone suggested that devaluation of currency would have the same effect by raising commodity prices without raising taxation or official salaries.

A long and intriguing argument has resulted and now public opinion seems to be veering in favour of lynching the Manager and staff of the Bank of England!

This seems a long way off the original idea of reducing the cost of Government and far less practical. Would it not be better to carry out the original idea of reducing the cost of Government? For if our officials begin to feel the pinch their organisation and ample leave gives them better opportunity than us to raise Cain and destroy "milking machines" in Threadneedle Street.

Meanwhile let us take the obvious course of destroying the official "milking machine" which operates so busily here.

Yours etc.,
PAUL CLARKE.

Mweiga,
May 31, 1935.

P.S.—In reply to "M. W. S." Blessed are the pure in heart who can believe that the average English man, finding a well-printed currency note fluttering from the skies, would throw it away.

P. C.

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

Sir,—It seems quite useless to quote authorities on this monetary question. People like "M.W.S." ignore all monetary theory and practice and give their own opinions as if these were the last word on the subject.

"M.W.S." favours us with an example which is carefully chosen to fit his theories. Could a 50 per cent increase in maize production take place without any increase in wage costs? Even if it could is the same "more or less" true about all other commodities say motor cars for example? Considered in relationship to the total production of all commodities, such an assumption is preposterous. The world has never yet increased its total production by 50 per cent. in a few years and any such increase over a larger period always has and always will entail a big increase in wage costs. Such a great increase in a few years would almost certainly not be absorbed by increased consumption as this example also assumes. So far as one can gather, in this Utopia the increase is not only produced but also transported and distributed without any extra wage or other costs. Assuredly this happy land is not served by the Uganda Railway and the Conference Lines. Producers make 20 per cent. profits on their production costs less a little interest, and consumers with no rise in income buy 50 per cent. more of the goods they want! Surely "M.W.S." has followed Alice into Wonderland. Such assumptions are unrelated either to reason or reality.

Far from experiencing a 50 per cent. rise in both production and consumption, the world has witnessed a great decline in both since 1929. The standard of living has tended to fall over most of the world in spite of a great fall in the general level of commodity prices.

"M.W.S." mentions production, demand and money in circulation as the main factors in fixing any price level. Of these the latter is the direct product of monetary policy. Demand is controlled by monetary policy because it only becomes effective by obtaining money or credit. Production is in the long run dependent on effective demand and in the short run is often controlled by finance which is monetary policy. To talk as if these were factors independent of monetary policy is therefore absurd. There, of course, remains our old friend Velocity. It also is greatly influenced by monetary policy. Deflation never fails to reduce the velocity of monetary circulation and inflation can increase it to an enormous extent, as was seen in Germany during 1923.

Many people will agree with "M.W.S." that "Every class of the population has been more or less swindled." But who did the swindling? Please tell us quickly "M.W.S." for if it was those who remain in possession of the boodle, justice might even yet be done.

Yours etc.,
A. DYKES.

Rumuruti,
May 4, 1935.

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

Sir,—With the greatest modesty and with all due respect to the contributors of correspondence on the financial and economic factors in the present depression, I beg to submit that the problem, which is a world's one, is not being considered and studied under a proper and real social and political point of view.

I say social and political and more particularly political, as "Policy" means properly the conscious management of man's general activity.

Money is the means of measure and exchange of wealth. When it ceases to be a measure, more or less like other standards of measure, and a proper and natural means of exchange helping the movement of goods and services, it becomes a different matter altogether and a political problem.

When a Government willingly depreciates the currency, it does not alter only the measure and means of exchange but it causes a new and different distribution of wealth to the benefit of the debtor; in particular it robs the small depositor of his hard earned savings.

When a Bank, especially if it be a big Bank, extends its activities to an unsafe point, by granting credit too freely, speculating at the Stock Exchange, getting too closely associated with commercial and industrial concerns, so that it goes bankrupt or obtains Government's assistance to avoid failure, it wastes the wealth of the country and causes economic havoc.

When at a Stock Exchange, the existence of which is justified only for the facilities it offers for transactions concerning the movements of goods and services, speculation takes advantage of a good normal position to start an artificial boom, causing business to expand beyond actual requirements and new but not actually needed ventures to be started, it prepares the ground for a crisis which will be not far ahead.

An important invention does not affect only the branch of economy concerned, but its effects are more or less directly felt in all branches of economy; labour and capital are slowly but surely influenced. In fact, have you ever stopped to think a while why we have still to work practically the same number of hours as we did over twenty years ago, with all the present labour saving devices and the unemployment?

Therefore, political problems—although apparently financial and economic—were and are: interstate, international and internal indebtness; inventions; discoveries; improvements in production; unemployment; relations between employers and employees, between producers, and consumers; commercial and banking systems; migrations; raw materials; customs policies; etc etc.

I think that your contributors, at least the best of them, ought to study the problem in its complexity or, when studying one or more of its factors, without losing sight to the complexness of it. To limit themselves to purely monetary questions and to the criticism of Banks and banking activities only, even if they have in mind East African economics alone, I believe is a waste of time.

Yours etc.,
"OCCASIONAL READER".

Nairobi,
June 6, 1935.

Empire Air Defence

OPPORTUNITY FOR KENYA'S YOUTH

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—Britain's Air Defence plans, as announced in the "East African Standard" on Friday, May 24, aim at parity with France. This means practically doubling the strength of the present Home Air Force. I learn from England that some ten thousand men are applying for service in the enlarged Air Force, and that over two thousand commissions are to be given.

Now, Air Defence should be an Empire concern. What contribution is Kenya going to make towards it? We have much suitable material in the Colony, and, except for finance, there seems no reason why Kenya should not turn out pilots and mechanics too. Adequate defence is a sound investment, and considering the rapid advance air transport is making everywhere, Kenya should not be left standing. Our aim should be to train every youth who is physically and temperamentally suited to be an airman and get his pilot's certificate. It would be money well invested.

Yours etc.,
H. F. STONEHAM.

Kitale,
June 2, 1935.

[Since the foregoing letter was written the Aero Club has announced details of a scheme intended to enlarge the number of trained pilots in the Colony.—Ed., "E. A. S."]

INDIANS IN KENYA: THE HIGHLANDS

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—The question has more than once been asked: "What is the proportion of the products of the Colony produced by the Europeans and those produced by the Indians?"

The asking of this question is tantamount to hitting the Indian community below the belt. The question that should be asked is "Why do the Indians not produce as much as they do in Uganda in this territory?"

Taking agricultural products, the Indians per head engaged in agricultural pursuits produce more than the European and that is not a small 'more.' Taking agricultural land and Indian farmers, and comparing their ratio of the area developed with that of European land and landowners, it will be found that while Indians have developed their land to about full extent, the white settlers have left 89 per cent. of land in their possession entirely uncultivated. The uneconomic hoarding of this vast area in European hands is one of the main factors in the present bad plight of the Colony.

Kenya is an agricultural country, that is to say its productive capital consists of land. An unjust policy and a futile ambition have deprived the Indian community of the freedom to own and develop this source of wealth, which consists of the extensive Highlands area. Till this great and fertile area lies hoarded up in inefficient and penurious hands, the Indians cannot naturally contribute anything towards the production of interchangeable wealth in this Colony. The contribution towards the production on the part of the Indian community is therefore still in the womb of the future which has great potentialities. The Indian has shown his capacity and a wise administration will take measures to turn that capacity into wealth.

But produced wealth must be gathered together and marketed. For years together this work was done by the Indians. To-day, of course, with increased facilities and power the service rendered by Indians in this work is being made light of and co-operative agencies are being given birth to, but the pioneer work of the Indian community has created a vested right which cannot be ignored.

The lowlands and bushlands of Kenya, we are frequently told, are there open for the Indians. But these are neither capital nor wealth in their present condition. Besides, the policy of the non-official European community and the Government does not encourage Indian capital to be invested in Kenya. In fact there is no security that the interests of Indian investment will be properly safeguarded in this country. They are certainly not being safeguarded properly to-day. Unfortunately the salvation of Kenya lies in encouraging Indian and African production and it must wait till the present position changes.

Yours etc.,
U. K. OZA.

Nairobi,
June 5, 1935.

THE FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA

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

Sir,—One hesitates to do or say anything which will increase the sting of facts in a beaten enemy. It is like kicking a man when he is down. But the attitude of Germany and her nationals such as "Jotweka" largely absolve one from blame.

In 1866 Germany attacked, absolutely without provocation, her weak neighbour Denmark and appropriated Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg from her defeated enemy. Denmark's only crime was that she had excited Prussian jealousy.

In 1870 Germany attacked France and took Alsace and Lorraine and sat down in Paris until France had paid up the indemnity exacted.

Early this century Germany compelled France to hand over a large area of her African possessions under the threat of war.

Now I would like to ask "Jotweka" whether Germany ever suggested to Denmark or France returning any of the territory seized or refunding or scaling down any of the indemnity demanded! Further did either Denmark or France whine to Germany to take pity on them and revoke the treaties? No! Both France and Denmark were ruled by self-respecting gentlemen who had signed the harsh treaties but kept these treaties as any gentleman would.

The attitude of Germany and her nationals is a significant contrast.

Yours etc.,
WM. A. TUNSTALL.

Njoro,
June 5, 1935.

ST. GEORGE—AND THE DRAGON

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—To one Englishman, at least, the strictures of yourself and your correspondent with the odd signature in your issue of April 5, on the alleged misuse of the forbidden words "England" and "English" seem singularly ill-founded. These words are now so scrupulously avoided in all public writings and speech (except Kipling's) often indeed to the point of awkwardness, that when either is inadvertently used, one feels the same kind of thrill as on seeing again our other banned word "Scotch".

It seems to me that the words "Britain" and "British" are far oftener used when the meaning can only be England or English. Surely these are never permitted in the "East African Standard"? I have indeed often noticed there that so and so or such and such a ship is going to "Britain", when neither are going anywhere except to England. Even the "Spectator" in a recent number about English affairs felt compelled to a rather cringing apology for the use of the hated words. The terrible words "Britain" and "British" to which the English have little historical claim, are much disliked by them and only used out of, as I think, an altogether too deferentiate servility to the dominant nation; but if they still sometimes dare to talk about a King of England, the words are only used—a trifle wistfully perhaps—to recall happier days of independence, when there was such a King and when they had the free use of their own language. It is surely a venial indulgence. I do not think any Englishman would grudge a corresponding one to others, were their positions reversed—and most of them know their place too well now ever to dream of calling a Scotch—or Welsh-man an Englishman, or of making any special claim to the King.

The use of one of the proscribed words in Nelson's historic insult to his crews, and the curious references by two leading Scotch poets to "their" England, would now of course have to be altered to "Great Britain" and Northern Ireland. (The Irish, with their usual good sense and independence, have always refused to be included in the detestable mongrel title "British".)

I am glad to see, in another place, that you still use the word Persian and Persia in spite of recent orders to change them to Iranian and Iran; but I believe you are Scotch, and so doubtless do not feel that respectful readiness to mutilate your language at the orders of anybody, which my own countrymen so regrettably show.

Yours etc.,
N. E. F. CORBETT.

England,
May 15, 1934.

P.S.—But I feel strongly that an apology is due to Scotch, Welsh, and Irish for the unparalleled effrontery of whoever was responsible for displaying a purely English flag at Westminster for the Jubilee of Scotland's King (why wasn't the Jubilee held in his own country, by the way?).

N. E. F. C.

EUROPEANS

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

Sir,—In a recent issue of the "East African Standard" the Nairobi Municipal Authorities listed the nationality of the members of their staff. From it, we South Africans are somewhat perturbed to learn that we are non-Europeans! The anomaly is that many of us have brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts and cousins who, being born under northern skies, are Europeans. What are we?

Rather upsetting to many a parent of Kenya-born children to reflect that one day those children will be classed as Kenyans in contra-distinction to Europeans.

Sentiments like this knit the Empire together.

Yours etc.,
G. K. GLANVILLE.

Kitale,
June 6, 1935.

THE SALVATION ARMY

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—I would like, through the medium of your paper, to thank all concerned for the very generous response made to our Flag Day on Saturday last. The total amount raised was Shs. 1,248/87, which amount will go towards our European social work in this Colony. We are most grateful for the ready assistance given to our appeal.

I would also like to thank you for having given the Flag Day publicity in your columns.

Yours etc.,
THOMAS W. WILSON, Col.
Territorial Commander,
The Salvation Army.

Nairobi,
June 8, 1935.

CONTROLLING AFRICANS IN TOWNS

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

Sir,—I recently wrote, and you published a letter of mine regarding the control of natives in Nairobi, under, I believe, the title "Native Hawkers in Nairobi."

I beg to forward an article culled from the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" (April 7, 1935) which will show how Johannesburg is dealing with the problem of unauthorized or undesirable natives. As the city has had considerably more experience on this subject than Nairobi. I commend this article to the notice of our City Fathers, and our Native Affairs Department.

Yours etc.,
ARTHUR E. HUDSON.

Nairobi,
June 8, 1935.

(ENCLOSURE.)

An area of about 380 square miles, of which Johannesburg is the centre, has been virtually closed to residence by thousands of Bantus in consequence of an important new proclamation under the Native Urban Areas Act.

In future only genuine employees and persons bona fide exempted under the law will be permitted to live in this region, the heart of industrial South Africa. Not only is the greater part of the city more or less put out of bounds, except in approved townships, but the environs, to a distance of from eleven to thirteen miles, as the crow flies, from the City Hall are also taboo.

By this means the authorities—the Native Affairs Department and the Municipality—hope substantially to reduce the quota of black undesirables living on the fringes of the town.

Under the law as it stood hitherto the prohibition only applied to an area three miles from the civic boundary. Now it has been extended to five miles.

"Except with the written approval of the Minister of Native Affairs," states the Act, "no owner, lessee or occupier of land situate outside an urban area shall allow natives to congregate upon or any natives to reside upon or to occupy any dwelling. . . ."

The only exception made are "natives who are bona fide employees." "Nor shall natives congregate upon, nor any native who is not a bona fide employee, the owner, lessee or occupier thereof, reside upon or occupy any dwelling on such land," it is further stated.

How many natives are likely to be "moved on" it is hard to estimate, but several thousands will probably find their way either to the mines or to their home kraals in consequence of the improved control.

The development of the Bantu taxi services around Johannesburg, enabling the "frontiersmen" to come in quickly to the city from their pondoks, is one cause of the extension of the boundaries under the Urban Areas Act.

INDIANS IN KENYA

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. A. S. K. Davis, considers that there are some rash statements in my letters that have recently appeared in your columns. I may state here that I have not made a single statement irresponsibly, though I have taken care to word my letters frankly and definitely so as to convey to your readers exactly the views that I hold. I may make it clear here that there may be many amongst my own people who differ from me.

I repeat that the challenge against European domination of Kenya stands unaffected and unwithdrawn.

The Colony of Kenya is a possession of the sovereign of the British Commonwealth of Nations and is governed and administered at present by the Imperial Government. This Government is, to the inhabitants of the Colonies and to the outside world, the representative authority of the Commonwealth.

India is not a British nationality, nor is it a European nationality, but it is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire. For Colonial purposes and for international affairs, India was recognised in 1919-20 as an equal member of the Commonwealth with other nationalities included in it. The Imperial Government in Great Britain administering the Colonies is as much a representative of India so long as the present position continues as of England or Wales or Scotland.

The Government of Kenya is only a local branch of the Government of Great Britain and the theory of Governmental authority makes it equally British, Indian, Canadian and other things. The Government in Great Britain is the authority and the trustee of affairs in Kenya.

So long as there was no Legislature or only a nominated Legislature, the question of domination and subordination did not arise. When elected representation on the Legislature was introduced, a just theory was translated into unjust practice by the Government of Great Britain by granting to European non-officials in Kenya a preponderating influence in the affairs of the Colony. The struggle against European domination of Kenya on the part of the Asians commenced from that stage.

The representative institutions of the Indian have never accepted this position. Their protest and the right to reopen the constitutional question at a suitable moment have already been declared in unequivocal terms.

Whenever the present unjust and, therefore, "ultra vires" constitution of Kenya has been worked by Indians, it has been under protest, and at the instance of and after appeals from both the Government of India and the local authorities to work it provisionally in the interests of peace and prosperity of the Colony. The appeals addressed to the Indians by Sir Edward Grigg and Sir Joseph Byrne to participate in the public life of the Colony [illegible]ving their protest and their right to continue to demand the Common Roll and representation in accordance with their number are of quite recent date.

The Indian community did, I agree, offer to accept a second place once in history. In accepting and offering to the non-official European community for its acceptance the Wood-Winterton Agreement limiting the franchise to literate Indians, its leaders looked towards possibilities of peace and goodwill in the Colony. That agreement was rejected and the original position of the Indians, that they should be equal to any race in Kenya in regard to political status so long as India remains within the Commonwealth, was restored to them. Even to-day they work the existing constitution under protest, occupying the position they have always held in the interests of the Colony as a whole. It is in this protest and this position that the challenge to European domination is contained and remains unaffected and unwithdrawn.

If and when India is out of the Commonwealth, the theory and position stated above will naturally change, but that is a contingency which does not enter into present considerations.

Yours etc.,
U. K. OZA.

Nairobi,
June 3, 1935.

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

Sir,—The suggestion of Councillor Cocker regarding Indianisation of the Nairobi Municipal Staff is really quite sensible and I am surprised our City Fathers do not take advantage of the proposal.

Let us all take a holiday, say, for six months, and leave Town Council and all in the hands of Councillor Cocker as Mayor.

I am sure we would return to a more peaceful and happy Kenya. We might, at least, be able to exchange the rupee for two shillings once more on our return.

Yours etc.,
W. N. DOROBO.

Elgon,
June 3, 1935.

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

Sir,—While denouncing the racial policy adopted by you and the Mayor—for which I would refer Mr. Oza, to the concluding four paragraphs of my letter, although here again, you have made considerable deletions of my strong criticism of your policy—I tried to show that even within the enunciation of the framework of Mayor's policy, a hypocritical game was being played, as definite preference was being given to the Europeans even in minor appointments, and thus to expose the hypocrisy of the whole framework of his policy. In this connection I ask if Mr. Oza has not made a misstatement in saying that you would not do injustice to Asians within the framework of your policy, unless of course, he knows of some speciality owned by the Europeans only, in their appointment to some such jobs, as for instance that of a dust-cart driver.

Mr. Oza has succeeded in only confusing the issues at stake all the more by introducing the unwarranted fresh controversies such as the cost of living and the scales of salaries of the Indian employees in East Africa. I do not desire at this stage to enter into these controversies except to point out to him that a higher cost of living does not necessarily mean a higher civilization and vice versa, and to refer him to the salary paid by him to his clerk. Surely, there is nothing to prevent him to pay his clerk the scale of the salary of a European, which he so strongly advocates.

I feel that I cannot conclude this letter without pointing out to Mr. Oza, that I cannot see eye to eye with him. Just at this stage, how we can be justified in adopting that very racial martyrdom which we unqualifyingly denounce in your attitude. But if the same racial attitude continues to be exhibited by responsible persons on your side, I do think, we will then be left no option but to pay you in your own coin.

But before such an extremely unhappy stage develops may I hope, Sir, that it will be realised by all concerned that nothing is more destructive to the peace, prosperity and the progress of a young Country like this than a strife amongst its various communities, based on rank racialism.

Yours etc.,
"ANTI-RACIAL".

Nakuru,
June 3, 1935.

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—Councillor Wood is very much perturbed at the very serious inefficiency that might ensue if the present personnel of the Municipality be replaced partially by Asians. The laudable sentiment is no doubt appreciated. Will he be pleased to cause the Town Clerk to furnish him with a list of the Road Foremen employed by the Municipal Engineer and ascertain the following information:

(a) Technical and practical qualifications.

(b) Age and Nationality.

(c) The approximate number of labourers employed under each and the hours each officer is on duty.

The above particulars if once obtained, will show Mr. Wood a direction of economy of public funds. If Asians, at least in this branch, be introduced to the extent of 50 per cent the work will be carried on with the same level of efficiency, if not more, and the only disqualification that an Asian might possess will be that his skin is brown and his sheer inability to smoke a briar all the time. Of course Mr. Wood may opine: let finance, efficiency and economy be blowed; why not let some white compatriots of his be kept in luxury at the expense of the rate-payer be it be[illegible]ised from white, brown or black.

Let it be clearly understood that I am not a disgruntled and rejected applicant for the post of a Road Foreman.

Yours etc.,
D. S. R. IYER.

Nairobi,
June 8, 1935.

TRAIN vs. CAR

Settler's Narrow Escape at Kitale.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Kitale, June 6.

Mr. F. H. Weller who farms in the Cherangani and was for several years chairman of the Trans Nzoia Farmers' Association and who is now carrying out the duties of Township Overseer, Kitale, as well as his farming activities, had a narrow escape recently.

At one of the level crossings in Kitale, his car collided with a passing train. Mr. Weller was driving with the car flaps down on account of the rain, and failed to notice that there was a train approaching.

Had he been going a little faster nothing could have saved him, but fortunately the car had not actually reached the rails and the engine only caught the bonnet.

The car was wrecked, but except for shock and a damaged wrist, Mr. Weller was not badly hurt, and is still at work.

Nevertheless it is considered that the existence of three level crossings in the township area, without protective gates is a potential danger.

NOW!
A SMOKER'S TOOTHPASTE

If you want to smoke continuously and still keep your teeth white you should brush them at least twice a day with this peroxide toothpaste. It dissolves away stains quickly—but safely, then whitens the cleaned enamel with one of the safest whitening agents known to dental science. And its flavour is so refreshing to a smoke-parched palate... clean and cool as a miniature breeze playing round all the secret places of your mouth chasing away stale tastes with its freshness. It leaves mouth and throat hygienically clean—unwelcome for the germs which thrive in sunny climates. It's good for the gums, too. You'll feel its bracing tingle the first time you use it—a sign that it's already firming up your gums—making them hardy and healthy. Your chemist sells Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste in big tubes. If he does not stock it write to Howse and McGeorge, Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.

The East African Standard

CABINET CHANGES

The Colonial Office

The reconstruction of the British Cabinet has been carried out with a quiet smoothness that has astonished other countries and excited their admiration and envy. It is difficult to avoid a comparison, unfavourable to France, between the friendly and agreed atmosphere in which the change has occurred in Britain and the situation in Paris where Cabinet making has been a perilous political undertaking based very largely on insecure bargains with a host of parties apparently more concerned in some cases, with the welfare of the country than with their own immediate profit-taking in the political sense. Mr. Baldwin, a very vigorous veteran of 68, has become Prime Minister for the third time. This is the second time he has succeeded a Prime Minister for reasons of health. Mr. Baldwin is a typical Englishman. His roots go down deep into the soil of the countryside, he is an unashamed lover of his own country, he has faith in its mission and he brings to the responsible post he once more occupies not only an almost unrivalled experience of foreign and domestic politics but a quiet common-sense outlook which creates confidence and trust in his judgment. Mr. Baldwin is never suspected of pyrotechnic brilliance nor can he be charged with unbalanced partisan enthusiasms. He is, in every sense, a level-headed, unemotional, straight-thinking Briton. The national character of the Cabinet has been maintained intact. The Prime Minister is convinced, by his experience of the years since the financial and economic crisis of 1931, that in internal and external affairs the national form of Government, when all are for the State, is the best and most effective means of ensuring the co-operation which is still necessary to the proper guidance of Britain's policy at home and abroad. The Cabinet retains the experience of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, relieved from the burdens of an office which his failing health could not sustain, and on the side of foreign policy it is noteworthy for the deliberate inclusion of two members, Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden (the latter charged particularly with League of Nations affairs) who, with the receptive mind of Sir Samuel Hoare at the Foreign Office, are intended to strengthen the discussions on foreign affairs. Mr. Chamberlain remains Chancellor. His wise financial policy has been one of the main foundations of the success of the National Government's recovery programme. The Colonial Empire is, of course, mainly interested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister has become Secretary of State for Air, one of the important posts in the Cabinet, and there is still some probability of his elevation to the peerage. Whatever may be the views held of his success or failure at the Colonial Office—and East Africa has been particularly critical of his record—Kenya will always have cause to remember with gratitude his stout defence of the settlers in connexion with the Kakamega goldfields controversy and the Native land issue. The selection of his successor has provided a surprise. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the youngest member of the Cabinet. He is only 33 years of age and since 1929 he has represented Bassetlaw, Nottingham, in the Labour interest. He gave his support to the National Government as soon as its formation became imperative and for nearly four years he has been Under Secretary of State for the Dominions under that very able, popular and shrewd Dominion Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, whose Labour views have been diluted considerably in the past few years. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald has the reputation in Downing Street of being energetic, thorough, conscientious and popular. There may be people who will hold against him two things, his youth and his Labour connexion. But the development of the Colonial Empire is essentially a task for the faith and enthusiasm of youth and Mr. Macdonald will find, if he chooses, that there are many tasks waiting to be fulfilled which will demand all his interest and his attention and will certainly benefit in their discharge from a constant awareness of the background which the Dominions Office provided for him. On the score of his youth Mr. Malcolm Macdonald will find warm welcome in the hearts of communities in the Colonial Empire. So far as his Labour relations are concerned, it must be remembered that the outlook in the Colonies and the fundamental problems of the Dependencies admit no real intimacy with or dependence upon the party politics of Great Britain. Colonial questions very rarely figure in the platforms of the parties and though certain social and economic theories unquestionably colour to some degree the outlook of British political groups on Colonial questions, it has been the experience of East Africa at least that these theories have been and must be accommodated in practice to a series of facts and factors remote from domestic party issues in Britain. It would be unwise for any section of the Colonial Empire, least of all East Africa, to assume that a man who has been intimately concerned with Dominion affairs for four years is at all likely to depart from the practical view in his handling of the Colonies. It is true, of course, that the lifetime of the National Government in Britain is nearly run. The changes in the Cabinet, with their careful balancing of party proportions, have been made with an eye on the immediate future. It is just possible, though it is unlikely, that Mr. Malcolm Macdonald may find himself in the hands of the permanent officials. The evidence will soon be available because he will have before him in the very near future a number of questions of the greatest importance to East Africa which will test his merits and indicate very clearly whether the new appointment means any change in the Downing Street outlook. With youth at the helm, even if only for a few months, Colonial Empire policy, now so indefinite on the economic side, may assume a more vigorous and encouraging form. In foreign affairs, youth, in the shape of Mr. Anthony Eden, has made its mark. Mr. Eden's success is a good omen for youth at the Colonial Office.

AIR-MINDED YOUTH

A Kenya Scheme

To mark His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, the Aero Club of East Africa has inaugurated a scheme to assist young members to qualify as pilots. The Club has set aside money from its limited finances to start a Flying Subsidy Fund from which sums will be paid to existing pilots to enable them to keep their licences in being or to revive lapsed licences, and also to help the costs of tuition in the case of promising candidates for pilot's certificates. It is a worthy object and the Fund is commended to the interest of all members of the Club who may wish to make a personal donation. The idea is simple and sound. It is realised that the function of the Aero Club is to encourage the development of civil aviation and there can be no wiser course to adopt than by providing facilities to enable a steady increase in the supply of qualified pilots. It becomes more important when that scheme is applied to the youth of the Colony. Aviation, both as a means of communication and as a method of defence, will become a factor of increasing influence in the life of and development of the country and it will offer a field of service and of employment in which Kenya youth can legitimately look for a place. The British Government has been overwhelmed recently by applicants for positions in the extended Air Force planned for the defence of the nation and in Rhodesia only a few weeks ago the Prime Minister, Mr. Huggins, stated the policy of his Government to be one of actively stimulating air-mindedness in every European youth. He visualised the not far distant time when young men and women would qualify for a pilot's licence as easily and with the same desire to obtain it as is the case now with motor cars. When the Kenya Defence Force was first established, a suggestion was made that qualified pilots and ex-members of the Imperial Air Services might form a special section. The idea has not developed in any important degree, largely because the facilities for employment of the enthusiasm in the right direction did not exist. The Aero Club's scheme will help that idea to revive. A correspondent writing in these columns to-day draws attention to the place which Kenya youth might occupy in a system of Imperial Air Defence and his proposal gains force from the plans which the Aero Club have announced. There is one point, however, which should be made at the beginning. From the wider aspect of public security, the training of competent pilots is a State responsibility. The Government has never done very much in Kenya either for the Aero Club or for Civil Aviation. Here is an opportunity to give practical help. It is obvious that unless the Club enjoys a substantial increase in membership, the available finances will not be sufficient to train many pilots every year. The function of Government should be to show its interest in the scheme and its appreciation of its importance to the country by including in the Budget a subsidy to assist the Club in extending its proposals now outlined. Public support for such a suggestion would perhaps persuade Government, if any persuasion should indeed be needed that the expenditure would be a wise undertaking which the public would not begrudge. Perhaps some of the Elected Members will keep the point in view.

Helping the Farmer

Colonel Deneys Reitz, who passed through Nairobi this week to attend meetings of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London in July, told the *East African Standard* in the interview reported elsewhere that the Government of the Union of South Africa had spent £20,000,000 in two years on schemes devised to keep the farmer on the land. A policy of that kind must make East African agriculturists, European and African, envious because during the whole of the depression the absence of any steps directed towards maintaining agriculture and white settlement has been the most noteworthy feature of the policy of all the Governments. It is true that at the beginning of the depression, the Government of Kenya loaned a sum of money to cereal growers and instituted an advances to farmers scheme. But in the case of the former, Government is waiting until the price of maize rises to the point where the money, according to the agreement, can be collected at the source. The Agricultural Advances are due to be repaid like every other debt. It is true, also, that the Governments of all three Territories on the mainland have made increased production their slogan—with noticeable results in Tanganyika and Uganda and less apparent consequences in the Kenya native reserves—but the policy has been applied without any regard at all for the ability of the farmer, whether he be white or black, to grow more produce at the present low price levels. In Uganda the Government is so concerned with the need to maintain an expensive administration and build up large reserves against a possible failure in the cotton crop, that nobody has had time to enquire what proportion of the proceeds of the cotton crop goes back to the native and who gets the balance. The tax collector stands at every Uganda cotton buying post when the crop comes in, and before the unfortunate African has had the money for his produce in his palm long enough to warm it, the clutching hand of the Treasury has been outstretched to remove it to help pay for the protected public services. In Tanganyika not so long ago the Director of Agriculture said, in effect, that it did not matter quite so much whether the native grower got much profit or not so long as increased export tonnages brought revenue to a desperately hard-up Railway organisation. Of course South Africa has plenty of money. The mines are turning out gold so fast that the Government's problem is to devise equally rapid means of getting a share of the abnormal profits created by the high price. The East African gold mining industry is still in its infancy. It has scarcely gone beyond the prospecting stage. It has been impossible, therefore, for the Government to take a very substantial rake-off from mining production, though it has done what it could with royalties and licence charges to make the young industry pay the costs of the department concerned. That is not to say that any of the East African Governments have not given the mining industry every possible encouragement and support. They have done so to the very best of their ability, consistent with the maintenance of public and railway revenue. But mining has not yielded enough to help the main industry of the Territories. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have had to be content with the timely help given to depressed internal trade by the circulation of money imported for the mining programmes. Concentration on mining requirements and the happy accident of useful rains have together enabled the Government of Kenya to sit back and hope for the best. But it cannot expect to stave the real problem off much longer and the emphasis which Colonel Reitz has laid on the importance, even in happy and prosperous South Africa, of keeping the farmer on the land in the face of the counter attractions of developing subsidiary industries, may serve to remind the agriculturists in this part of the world that they have not had a square deal from the authorities who collect their money and spend it. Prices are still sagging. Coffee values are well down and there is an accumulation of supplies both here and in London. Cereal prices are little better and only the rains have improved the outlook by providing higher yields per acre. Every pound of butter exported as a result of these same rains is marketed at a loss. Sisal has a long way to go before it shows a real profit again. The settlers are uneasy. They see time passing; they see the Government sticking to the temporary taxation; they see, too, no sign of the report of the Economy Committee and they suspect that the means by which it will be proposed to save £100,000 (a drop in the bucket) will cause controversies which will help Government to sit back still longer and look on. They know, too, that despite all their efforts, large areas of land have fallen into the laps of banks and mortgagees who are not being compelled by Government, as the original settlers were compelled, to keep the land in production and fulfil the terms of the leases. The farmers know that, despite all the assurances of returning prosperity, their position is almost as near the edge of the precipice as it was at the beginning of the depression—and they are beginning to wonder just how long it can go on without a break somewhere. Meanwhile there is the interesting and anomalous position of rising Railway revenue and increasing income from Customs to lend colour to the official contention that the corner has been turned. The farmer, most of all, must wonder how it has been done. He can take comfort from Colonel Reitz's belief that prices will be "normal" in two years—if the farmer can last long enough to enjoy them.

The Post Office

The Postmaster-General, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, has issued an abridged annual report for 1934. It is probably the last complete year for which the present P. M. G. will be responsible if, as is believed, he goes on leave on retirement at the end of this year. The Report records a steady improvement in the general direction of returning prosperity. The amalgamation of the services in East Africa has continued to work "smoothly and satisfactorily". The Postmaster-General in the first paragraph of his review points out that the experience of the two years during which the amalgamated service has been in operation has "established conclusively that it has been a success, both financially and in every other respect." Each Territory, he adds, retains full legislative control over its own services and expenditure. It is difficult to avoid the temptation, in the light of the Postmaster-General's quiet enthusiasm for the efficacy of the principle of amalgamation, to remark once more that the success of the experiment in one of the largest departments in the public service—and one which maintains close and constant contact with the public—must surely convince the authorities and the public both in East Africa and in London that it is a development which should be carried still further in the interests of economy and efficiency. To-day the rates and services throughout East Africa are now almost identical and despite the fears and suspicions of Geneva, it cannot be suggested that the combination of departments, the centralisation of control in Nairobi or even the issue of common stamps have, either jointly or separately, undermined in the smallest degree the sovereignty of Tanganyika or infringed the mandatory status of the country. In so far as the Post Office can be safely regarded as a barometer of trade conditions, the Postmaster General is enabled to strengthen by the 1934 results his assertion that the end of 1932 recorded the turn of the tide of depression. The cash revenue in respect of Kenya improved by £6,000 over 1933, Tanganyika increased by over £3,000 and the same improvement was recorded in the revenue derived from Uganda. Taking the recurrent expenditure into account—there was a saving of nearly £6,000 on the joint services—the working results were £18,000 better in 1934 than in 1933 and the Post Office profit (or credit balance if the P.M.G. likes the description better) was £53,882 in 1934 against £35,584 in 1933. Tanganyika is now within measurable distance of balancing its revenue and expenditure and if the improvement shown in 1934 continues, should do so this year. Another striking feature in the Report is the considerable increase in community savings deposited with the Post Office. In Kenya deposits exceeded withdrawals by £68,000 and the amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of 1934 was £244,921 while the number of depositors (12,970) showed an increase of 21 per cent. This increase was entirely among Europeans and Africans. In Tanganyika the amount standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £52,718, an increase of £15,500, or 42 per cent and the number of active accounts increase by 32 per cent to 4,172. In Uganda the amount at the credit of depositors was £81,755, an increase of £25,470 over 1933, while the number of depositors increased from 4,794 to 6,200. All three communities shared there in the increased tendency to be frugal and African accounts in Uganda increased by over 1,000. Kenya people continue to provide the bulk of the custom for the Post Office Savings Bank, even among Africans and the Postmaster General may safely congratulate himself on his efforts to popularise thrift. It remains to be stated, however, that as in the case of commercial banks, increasing deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank necessarily mean a reduction in spending. In the case of the Post Office, where savings amounted to nearly £400,000, there was an increase in this dead money of nearly £100,000 in a year. In all branches, however, Post Office business records progress. One quarter of Kenya overseas mail is now conveyed by air and slightly smaller percentages in Uganda and Tanganyika. Despite that, telegraphic business outwards and inwards shows an increase. Internally, the telephone business has also grown, though there is no doubt that there is still room for greater popularity. The number of wireless licences increased from 591 at the end of 1933 to 1,152 at the end of 1934. With the reduction in the fee from Shs. 50 to Shs. 30, there is now every reason why the Company and the public should expect the Postmaster General to tighten up the means at his disposal for the detection and punishment of pirates. There is equal reason why he should also consider the removal of the anomaly whereby listeners in Kenya have to bear the whole burden of contribution while the public in Tanganyika and Uganda escape any licence fee. His case is particularly strengthened by his own official admission that the Empire service from London is an important factor in the increase. This year the task of extending and improving communications is proceeding apace and at an early date, so far as Kenya is concerned, the main structure of telegraphs and telephones should be nearly complete. The telephone trunk line will be open to Eldoret in a short time and Government is now considering the financing of the extension to Kakamega and Kisumu. As the financial position permits, the needs of Uganda should receive early consideration. The outlook is not so happy, however, among the subscribers to the rural systems. Farmers have been hit very hard and they find little alternative to cancellation of their subscriptions, which throws a heavier burden on the remaining subscribers and makes it difficult for districts to meet the guarantees which the Post Office would like to see forthcoming from these party lines. With a substantial balance of over £50,000, the Postmaster General might well consider an assault on the Treasury (anxious to take his profits) in the interests of these agricultural areas where the telephone is something more than a luxury convenience.

A Doctor's Advice

The doctors have been at it again. An American specialist has approached the question of choosing a wife (or a husband for that matter) from the point of view of the psychologist. A psychologist, of course, is not to be confused with the man who reads "bumps". Lots of husbands have discovered (too late) that they made a wrong selection when they felt the evidence of a corrugated cranium after a domestic argument. The psychologist has to be taken much more seriously. Briefly, the advice of the American specialist is this: "Marry young, marry for love—but use your head in choosing your mate." He claims to have helped hundreds of couples to draw a winning ticket in what, he thinks, too many people regard as a lottery run on the sweepstake principle with a few prizes and an awful lot of blanks. To simplify the science of successful matrimony, he has drawn up about a score of rules. To women he says: (1) Marry a man who is stronger and more intelligent than yourself. (2) Marry a man who is older than yourself—ten years is not too much. (3) Be careful about marrying an only son, especially if he seems too devoted to his mother. (4) Avoid the fanatic in everything—whether it be politics or food. (5) Discuss love and life before marriage, and choose a man with whom you share the same tastes. (6) Don't marry a bachelor of forty. (7) If you are emotional, keep away from a scientist. And, finally, (8) Never marry a man with the hope of reforming him. So much for women. Now for the man. To men this wise American says: (1) Study carefully the type of woman who attracts or repels you. (2) Don't marry anyone with an inferiority complex. (3) Never marry your opposite. (4) If you like to stay at home, don't marry a woman who can't stand being left alone for a minute. So far so good. Anybody who studies these rules seriously—and there are fewer hints to unwary men than to wise women—must inevitably be reminded of the famous advice given by Punch to the young man about to marry. "Don't," said Mr. Punch and, if you are going to approach marriage with a semi-scientific mind, he is quite right. What woman would like to be told by any man that he proposed to her because, in his own view, he was more intelligent than she was? The very suggestion would throw a serious doubt on his own assertion. And what romantic woman would decline to agree that her one hope and expectation in marrying her choice was to reform him? It might be reformation in little things, like brushing his hair every time he came home from the office, or it might only be the reformation of his choice in ties or collar studs or cigarettes or shoes. But in some direction, however immaterial, she would delight to think her friends realised that he was a better man after marriage than before. The wise man encourages his wife in that comfortable belief—so long as it is not too much bother to obey. And imagine any love-struck swain standing back with quizzical gaze trying to make up his mind whether the woman who interested him did so either by attraction or repulsion? These psychologists know nothing about it. Nobody but a scientist would attempt to reduce the game of marriage to the conventions of contract bridge. He has not allowed for the law of nature which will always make a man in the circumstances go a small slam when all he has in his hand is a doubtful one heart. Nor do his rules make the slightest provision for the feminine weakness of putting her partner up to game when she does not even have half a quick trick in sight. She hopes to finesse, of course, and science has no truck with that kind of manoeuvre. We may safely leave the psychologists out of it. From the point of view of the improvement of the race, their theories may be very sound but everybody realises, too late, that love is not only blind but deaf and dumb as well, that all the talk of "weaker vessels" is romantic nonsense, that love looks not with the eyes or uses any of the normal senses and that there is no other known force to make the world spin round. Choosing a mate by psychological or physiological theories may be all very well for some people but happy marriages will never result from a cold and unemotional analysis of its probabilities or by too critical a study of the subject of the experiment. Man, by common consent, is saddled with the responsibility for making the rash promises but it is always the woman who makes the choice. She does so with no greater logic than she backs a horse because she likes the colour of its jockey's hat, and many a lucky man has reason to be grateful that most women instinctively play the game without worrying about knowing whether there are any rules at all. As for using your head in matrimonial selection, the main point that emerges is that too many people, in the circumstances lost them altogether! The real difficulty is not to use one's head but to keep it—and the American psychologist has nothing at all to say about that.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Promising Start to the Seaside Fund

OFFERS OF HELP

The Children's Holiday Camp Fund has made a promising start.

It is one of the most popular appeals of the year and if the first response is any guide to the public attitude, the children will get their holiday.

The Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville has informed the "East African Standard" that she intends to give all the profits from her next show "The Wind and the Rain" (a comedy still running in London) to the Fund, the only deductions being production expenses. The dates of the show are August 1, 2, 3 and 5.

That is a splendid example.

During the week, too, the East Africa Women's League sent to the Treasurer nearly £20, being the balance of the 1934 collections by the League accumulated since the last appeal closed.

Another useful donation is that from the Kakamega Branch of the E.A.W.L.

The League is going to show practical interest in another direction. The up-country Vice-Presidents (there are about fifty branches) are being asked to make a thorough search for children not attending school who need a holiday.

Included in the E.A.W.L. balance there is a subscription from Mau Summit which was sent to the President of the League some time ago. The Vice-President of the branch is anxious that, if possible, it should be spent on better camp equipment.

There are plenty of people in Kenya who can afford a donation to the Seaside Holiday Fund—even if they have to give up something else for the purpose.

A self-denial movement for the children's holiday would be an excellent idea. The amount required would be raised in record time.

Just see what you can do without during the next week or two—but don't forget to send the money you save!

The "East African Standard" on Wednesday received the following letter:

Prince of Wales School,
Kenya,
June 11, 1935.

Sir,—The Prince of Wales School will give a performance of "Oliver Cromwell" at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, June 22, at 9 p.m. The gross profits from this performance will be devoted to the Seaside Holiday Camp. Mr. Medicks is on this occasion renting the Theatre at a low nominal rate.

After the performance, Mr. Syd Ziegler's band will play at the "Karibu" Restaurant. Free admission will be given to this dance to purchasers of 5/- tickets for "Oliver Cromwell." Tickets, 5/- and 3/- can be obtained through any member of the School and various individuals who have volunteered to assist in order to raise money for this object.

I would be glad if you would give this as much publicity as possible.

Seats can be reserved at the Theatre Royal or by telephoning 2519, between 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Yours truly,
B. W. L. NICHOLSON,
Principal.

June 22 is, therefore, a date to book now.

Judging by the lean subscription list, the public as a whole apparently want something in return for the money they donate this year to the cause of the country's children! That is not like the usual Kenya spirit where children are concerned.

But, so far as the Prince of Wales schoolboys and "The Wind and the Rain" Company are concerned, the public will get full value for their "Subscription" to the Fund.

Thanks to the schoolboys and the authorities, and to the producer and players in "The Wind and the Rain," some children, at least, will have a holiday secured them.

Cheques should be made out to the "Children's Holiday Camp Fund" and will all be acknowledged in the "East African Standard."

The list of subscriptions to date will be found on page 1 of the daily section of this issue.

A BRITISH ADMIRAL WRITES AFRIKAANS

Contributes Article to Cape Paper

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, June 2.
(By Air Mail).

For the first time on record a British admiral has written—and written vividly—in Afrikaans.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Evans, Commander of the Africa Station at Simonstown, has achieved this distinction. Only his immediate friends have hitherto been aware that Admiral Evans has been spending some of his spare time in studying the second official language and his progress in less than three years is said by experts to be astonishing.

He has now contributed an article of about 4,000 words to a well-known Afrikaans weekly paper published in Cape Town.

Accompanying the article is an editorial note which draws special attention to the fact that Admiral Evans did not have this essay translated, but composed it in Afrikaans himself.

Besides Afrikaans, Admiral Evans speaks Norwegian (his wife being of that nationality), Danish and French.

Use ZAM-BUK Herbal OINTMENT

For Chest & Head COLDS
YOU can avoid catching cold by rubbing Zam-Buk well into your chest and inserting a little in your nose. Zam-Buk acts as a poultice, relieving tightness and congestion; also the warmth of the body vapourizes the volatile oils in Zam-Buk, which promote easy breathing. Do this at bedtime and you will keep free from colds.
Of all medicine dealers.
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NEW COMPLEXIONS FOR OLD!
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Pure, rich blood is a vital rule of health. Muddy Complexion and Dull Eyes mean Impure Blood.
If you suffer from this complaint, you need Kimoc Indian Blood Tonic to purify your blood stream. You take Kimoc *before* meals so that it can assist the stomach to pour out the gastric juices essential for natural healthy digestion. Kimoc helps the kidneys, liver and bowels to remove impurities from the blood.
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Sold by all Chemists—price 2/-, 3/6 & 6/- per bottle
KIMOC INDIAN BLOOD TONIC
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LONGER LIFE ... depends on YOU
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SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE OVALS
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LABOUR CARDS
Cents 75 for 100
Shs. 6/- for 1,000
Standard Stationery Stores,
NAIROBI.

Obituary:

DR. ALICE WERNER

Authority on African Anthropology

LANGUAGE EXPERT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 11.

The death occurred to-day of Dr. Alice Werner.

•The late Dr. Alice Werner, C.B.E., D.Lit. (London), F.R.A.I. was known to many East Africans, having spent the two years from 1911 to 1913 carrying out research work among the coast tribes here under the Mary Anne Ewart Travelling Scholarship.

Several Government officers at present in East Africa were formerly her pupils at the School of Oriental Studies, where she was a lecturer and afterwards reader. She was connected with the school in these capacities from 1917 to 1930, when she retired. She had previously spent three years in Africa towards the end of the nineteenth century.

Since 1930 she had been Emeritus Professor of Swahili and the Bantu Languages in the University of London, and was vice-president of the African Society. She was awarded the C.B.E. in 1931, in which year she was also presented with the African Society's silver medal.

Born on June 26, 1859, she was a daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Werner. Her early education was received at home and in a private school, but she later proceeded to Newnham College, Cambridge, where she was a Goldsmiths' Scholar from 1878 to 1880. From 1890 to 1893 she worked on the "Review of Reviews"; while from 1892 to 1900 she contributed to the "Speaker", and from 1896 to 1914 to the "Athenaeum."

African Languages Classes

She started classes for African languages privately in 1900, but, by permission of the Council, these were transferred the following year to King's College. Nine years later she was recognised by the University of London. This was followed by her visit to British East Africa, at the close of which she was an Associates' Fellow of Newnham College for two years. During the period of her association with the School of Oriental Studies, she also held the post of university professor from 1921 to 1927.

Literary Work

She has a long list of publications to her credit, most of them dealing with the Native races of Africa and their languages. Her most recent work, "Myths and Legends of the Bantu," was very favourably reviewed on its publication two years ago. It was regarded as an example of the best contemporary attitude towards primitive races—an attitude which enables the educated man of to-day to approach primitive peoples not to teach but to learn from them.

She had a warm heart and a clear head, a love of learning and a love of life; and the results of her labours, besides being valuable to the missionary, anthropologist or student of folk-lore, have proved interesting to many thoughtful persons with the time and inclination to think of Africa. With others she has helped to correct, faulty opinions widely held among the fairly well-informed.

By choosing typical specimens of myth and legend from many Bantu tribes, and by judiciously arranging and commenting on these specimens, she showed quite clearly in her last book that "the notion of Africa as a continent without history, poetry or mythology worthy of the name is wholly erroneous." Dr. Werner regarded African witch doctors, on the whole, as "a force on the side of law and justice."

She had a charming personality and during her career made a wide circle of friends, both in Britain and Africa.

NEW AIR RECORD

From West Africa to Brazil

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 6.
(By Air Mail).

While the "Normandie" was beating all steamship records for the North Atlantic crossing, a French German four-engined plane, the "Centaure", beat the South Atlantic air record. It crossed from French West Africa to Natal, Brazil, in 14 hours 52 minutes.

AFFRONT TO A PREMIER

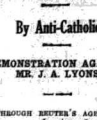
Unseemly Conduct at Edinburgh

By Anti-Catholics

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MR. J. A. LYONS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, June 10.

Noisy protests against the conferment of the Freedom of the City upon Mr. J. A. Lyons, the Prime Minister of Australia, on the ground that he was a Roman



Mr. J. A. Lyons

Catholic, were made at a ceremony in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, to-day.

Large crowds gathered outside the hall and greeted all those entering with cries of "No Popery".

The proceedings were interrupted loudly by male and female members of the Protestant Action Society. The noise was so great that the Lord Provost, Sir William Thomson, sat down, and the organist played amid shouts of "We are loyal people, down with the Papists". The police twice ejected a number of demonstrators and the Lord Provost apologised for the unseemly conduct of a few citizens who did not represent the solid opinion of the right people of Edinburgh.

Other recipients of the Freedom were Lord Tweedsmuir (Sir John Buchnan), and the Maharaja of Patiala, the latter being absent through illness.

YACHT COLLIDES WITH STEAMER

Tragic End to Maiden Voyage

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 6.
(By Air Mail).

William Richards, a Cowes boatbuilder, aged 54, spent the whole building the 10-ton yacht Robin. On Saturday she sailed on her maiden voyage. The owner, Mr. C. D. Robison, of Lymington, Hants, two friends, Mr. Brown Jones and Mr. Humber, and Mr. Richards were on board.

Off Old Castle Point the Robin collided with the Southampton and Isle of Wight Steam Packet Company's passenger steamer, "Prince of Wales," which was on its way to Portsmouth after calling at Cowes. The steamer was immediately stopped and a boat lowered, but the yacht sank in a few minutes.

Three of her occupants were rescued and taken on board the steamer. But the fourth was drowned. He was Mr. Richards.

BRITAIN'S PACIFIST STUDENTS

Barrack Square Drill as Remedy

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 4.
(By Air Mail).

Mr. C. Churchill, speaking at the dinner on Saturday night of the London Council of the Grenadier Guards' Association, referred to the pacifist who tried to treat with contempt all in the fighting forces, and detided the military profession.

"Even at some of our universities," remarked Mr. Churchill, "I have seen resolutions passed by young students boasting that they would not fight for King and country. I have a feeling that some of these young fellows would benefit if they had a turn on the barrack square; if they got their hair cut properly, and had a little polite attention from a drill sergeant."

RUIRU PLANTERS' MEETING

Problem of Mortgaged Estates

REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT

Greater Security Against Foreclosure Wanted

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Ruiru, June 6.

The Ruiru planters' meeting convened under the auspices of the Coffee Board of Kenya was held yesterday at the Ruiru Hotel. There was a large and representative attendance of planters. Major Gailey, President of the Ruiru District Association presided.

In opening the meeting, Major Gailey explained that the business to be done was to elect delegates to the forthcoming Coffee Conference and to send forward any resolutions the meeting might see fit to pass. The Board's representative then called the roll of estates in the Ruiru area and 50 were found to be represented.

The following were elected to be in readiness to attend the Coffee Conference: Capt. W. Kirton, Capt. J. Webb, G. Glasford, S. Henn, Major Gailey, D. Malcolm Smith and W. J. Rolson. Those nominated will meet shortly before the Conference and decide who amongst them should be delegates.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss resolutions for the conference.

The Land Bank

Mr. W. J. Webb proposed:

That this conference requests Government to state (a) whether further monies for the Land Bank will be available in the near future and if further funds are forthcoming (b) to increase the limit of loans to borrowers; also the limit of advances for the discharge of onerous mortgages.

Mr. Webb explained that the resolution had for its object the assisting of planters who would benefit by the removal of the existing restrictions on Land Bank transactions. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Capt. Kirton proposed the following resolution:

That in order to increase the security against foreclosure this Conference requests Government to establish an Agricultural Arbitration Board similar to those already in existence in other Colonies for the purpose of readjusting the existing burden of agricultural debt, with a view of consolidating the present indebtedness at a lower level more in ratio with the value of prices and of land.

Capt. Kirton said that the problem of the existing and increasing burden of planters' debts was only too well known in the District. They all knew, and their creditors also knew, that unless there was a series of good seasons and a return to former price levels there was very little if any hope of ever paying off the existing debt. The problem had been tackled in New Zealand where compulsory arbitration powers were sanctioned by Parliament. South Africa, Canada and Australia had adjusted the debt problem to meet the changed conditions and Kenya would have sooner or later to do the same.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Capt. Malcolm Smith proposed that the Coffee Board be urged to advertise the sale of kordon coffee. He said that he had received information from London that many people had been unable to purchase the product because the retailers had no knowledge of its existence. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Capt. Kirton proposed:

That this Conference while welcoming the fact that Government is affording a certain measure of relief to agriculture by the application of the Agricultural Mortgagors Relief Bill during the past 12 months, believes that the bill is far too limited in its operation and affords protection only against vexatious foreclosure whereas the circumstances of coffee growing to-day are such that the Courts should be given wider powers to refuse foreclosure orders.

The proposer said that the onus should not always be on the mortgagor to institute proceedings but on the mortgagee to prove to the courts that it was equitable that foreclosure should be decreed. The existing bill was due to expire at the end of the present year and it was very necessary to get Government to prolong the lifetime of the bill with the additions mentioned, until there was some indication of returning prosperity or a readjustment of debt.

A PRESIDENT'S POWERS

Important Step in America

N.R.A. Organisation

MR. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES CHECK

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Washington, June 6.

The leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives and the administration have reached an important agreement to extend the main lines of the N.R.A. organisation until April 1, 1936, but to repeal all Presidential powers to fix prices or enforce codes to ensure fair competition.

A Modified Scheme

Washington, June 7.

The House of Representatives have voted in favour of an extension of the modified N.R.A. suggested as a stop-gap measure.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Mr. Richberg, Chairman of the N.R.A. The resignation will become effective from June 16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 4.

Following are prices of selected stock quoted on the London Exchange on Monday, June 3. They represented approximate closing quotations on that day:—

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Conversion Loan 3½	106
War Loan 3½	106
Funding Loan 4%	117½
Kenya 6%	124
N.S.W. 5%, 35-55	102
Japanese 6% (1924)	95½

BANKS.

Chtd. of India	14½
Barclays "B" £1	75/-
Barclays (D.C. & O.) "A"	37/6
Standard of S.A.	14½
Hongkong & Shang.	$125
National of India	43½
Bank of Ireland	30/6

INDUSTRIAL.

Imp. Chem.	35/3
Imp. Tobac. Def.	8/7½
Imperial Airways	45/6
De Havilland	61/10½
Handley Page	25/4½
Fairey Aviation	27/-
Hawker Aircraft Ord.	29/7½
Brazil Traction	9 9/16
Cables & W. "B"	6 15/16
Cables & W. "A"	34
Cables & W. 5½% Pref.	99½
B. Amer. Tob.	6 3/32 x.d.
Carreras "A"	7½ x.d.
Imp. Tobacco	6 27/32
United Tobacco (South)	6 13/32
Shaving Coal	43/-
Baldwins	6/9
Giesta, Kena	27/1½
Lancashire Steel	28/10½
Vickers, Ord.	13/-
Cunard	4/4½
Royal Insurance	8 13/16
Allianza Ord.	26½
Sun (5/- pd.)	92/5
Dunlop (£1)	44/5
Borneo	4
Royal Dutch	25½
Trinidad Leases	69/14½ x.d.
Anglo-Pers. 6% Pref.	37/3
Anglo-Pers. Or.	2 5/32
Shell Trans	3 19/32
Shell Trans. 7% Pref.	35/-
V.O.C. Hdg.	47/6
G.W.R. 5% Con. Pf.	120
L.M.S. 4% Gtd.	105½
L.M.S. 4% Pref. 1923	82
L.N.E. 4% Deb.	108½
L.N.E. 4% 2nd Gtd.	95½
L.N.E. 1st Pref.	60
L.N.E. 2nd Pref.	35
Southern Rly. 5% Pf.	120
Sisa Viscose	20/-
Linen Thread	27/6
Patons and Bald.	57/6
Courtaulds	57/6
J. & P. Coats	64/6½ x.d.
Brit. Empire Cotton	42/9
Brit. Col. 10/-	11/9
Brit. Col. 2nd Pf.	19/10½
Burma Cor. (M) 0/-	13/4½
Hope Bros.	26/10½
Unilever	20/9 x.d.
Lever 7% Pref.	79/5
Lever 7% Pref.	32/7½
Borax Defd.	16/1½
Distillers Ord.	94/-
Gaumont (£1)	146/6
S.A. Breweries	26/-
Watney, Combe, Del.	71/3
Wankie Ord.	12/-
Int. Nickel	28 5/16
Ashanti Gold	57/6
R.A. Gt. Southern	25
R.A. Western 4½%	66
Tanganyika	12/6
United Molasses	20/-
Rob. P.L.T.	31/3
Finlay (James)	63/9

Gazette Notices

KENYA

Among recent arrivals gazetted have been those of Dr. W. M. Keatinge, Registrar General, who leaves and Mr. C. F. G. Lee, Deputy Chief Accountant, P.W.D., on transfer from Cyprus.

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The appointment is announced of Lieut. Commander Denis McKay to be District Commissioner, Nakuru, Naivasha and Ravine Districts, Rift Valley Province.

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Mr. D. Scorgie has been appointed a member of the Harbour Advisory Board during the absence from the colony of Mr. H. Goodbind, while another temporary appointment gazetted is that of Mr. H. D. Cooper to be a member of the Land Bank Board during the absence of Major C. M. Taylor.

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The following appointments have been made in the Defence Force: Capt. I. Dansie and Capt. H. Wreford Smith to be Majors; Mr. M. S. Rutherford to be Lieutenant and Mr. L. Currie to be Pilot Officer. Lt.-Col. G. A. Swinton Maxwell, D.S.O., D.F.C., has been appointed District Commissioner, under the Defence Force Ordinance, of the Wasp District and Lt.-Col. H. Wg. White, D.S.O., District Commissioner in the Rift Valley. Captains F. H. Bourdillon, F. G. Tufton, and B. H. Ryder have been appointed Section Commanders.

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The following resignations of appointments and Commissions in the K.D.F. have taken place: Lieut. A. G. Kynoch, Capt. E. A. Friends (appointment as Section Commander); Lt.-Col. G. C. Griffith C.M.G. (appointment as Acting District Commissioner on the amalgamation of the Nakuru and Naivasha Districts), Lt.-Col. H. F. Stoneham, O.B.E., (appointment of District Commissioner and rank of Lieutenant Colonel on the amalgamation of the Trans Nzoia and Uasin Gishu Districts); Mr. C. R. Coulson (appointment as member of the Local Defence Committee, Nyanza District).

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Having completed their tour of service in the Local Defence Committee, Trans Nzoia District, the following resign their appointments as members of the Committee: Lt.-Col. J. G. Kirkwood, O.M.G., D.S.O., Lt.-Col. D. Pudney, D.S.O., Major F. Moysey; Major B. Hill.

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It is announced that Mr. M. W. Ghersi and Mr. N. A. Parker have been elected to the vacancies on the Municipal Board of Eldoret, and Mr. G. C. Griffiths and Mr. H. D. Thackrah to the vacancies on the Nakuru Board.

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The Post Office Agencies at Changamwe and Kenani are both to be closed and correspondence will be forwarded from Mombasa and Tsavo respectively.

TANGANYIKA

Dr. D. V. Latham has been appointed to be an Acting Senior Medical Officer and Mr. N. W. P. de Hennigan to be Resident Magistrate, has been transferred from Tanga to Dar es Salaam.

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The powers of Forest Officer have been conferred upon the following:—Major F. E. Bradstock, D.S.O., Mr. J. Bryant, Mr. G. D. Gillespie, Mr. F. Kluge, Lieut. Commander H. K. Lowe, Mr. W. G. Manson, Mr. C. Mitchell, Mr. P. Rorarius, Mr. J. Tait, Dr. G. Teichler, Mr. A. Weisser, and Mr. J. F. F. Wilkins.

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The following Bills are to be submitted to the Legislative Council of Tanganyika Territory:

To amend the Kings African Rifles Ordinance, 1931 so as to bring certain provisions relating to forfeiture of pay into line with the Army Act; and to facilitate leave and relief arrangements.

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To amend the Court Ordinance, 1930 so as to enlarge the jurisdiction of a Resident Magistrate, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commission on the administration of justice in East Africa.

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To vary the Indian Code of Civil Procedure Ordinance, 1931 so as to make alterations consequent upon the Courts Ordinance amendment.

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To amend the Prisons Ordinance in sections dealing with the consideration by the Governor of the cases of long-term imprisonment and with public execution. Public executions, authorised in exceptional circumstances, are now not to be permitted in any circumstances.

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To amend the Corporal Punishment Ordinance, 1930, making it clear that corporal punishment can not be ordered in default of a fine.

(Continued in next column.)

WEEK'S NEWS IN BRIEF

PERSONAL NOTES.

Birthday Honours

In addition to the birthday honours for East African recipients two K.C.M.G.s were awarded to Colonial Servants in the Eastern Administrative service. They are Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, K.C.M.G., who is at present the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone and was formerly Colonial Secretary of Kenya and Acting Governor on three occasions, and Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote. The latter, who is at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana, was formerly Colonial Secretary, and on occasion Acting Governor, of the Gold Coast, but started his career in the Colonial Government as an Assistant Colonial Secretary of the East African Protectorate in 1904 and was Acting Colonial Secretary for some time before his transfer to Northern Rhodesia in 1927, as Chief Secretary.

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Secretary of State

In the official issue of the Kenya "Official Gazette" is given the text of messages exchanged between Nairobi and London on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. Malcolm Macdonald as Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Macdonald sent to His Excellency the Acting Governor (Mr. A. de V. Wade, C.M.G.) the following cablegram: "7th June, 1935. His Majesty the King has this day entrusted to me the Seals of the Colonial Department." The reply from His Excellency, dated June 8, was: "Your telegram 7th June. Please accept my congratulations and assurance of loyal support to this Government to co-operate with you in all that concerns the welfare of the Colony and Protectorate."

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Nairobi Show

His Excellency the Acting Governor and Mrs. Wade have accepted an invitation to attend Nairobi Show and they will present the cups to the winners at the close. They will also be present at the Society's Show Ball which is being held at the New Stanley Hotel on the night of July 5. As on a previous occasion one of the fixtures of the Ball will again be Mr. Grahame Bell's floral decorations.

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The Game Warden

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, the Kenya Game Warden, who has been in poor health for some months past, left Nairobi by rail on Friday afternoon for Mombasa, whence he will proceed home on the long leave to England he will join Mrs. Ritchie, who flew home about a month ago. During his absence Captain Ritchie's place will be filled by Mr. F. H. Clarke, Assistant Game Warden, Masai Reserve.

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Coffee Board's Chairman

Mr. R. S. Wollen, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, is expected to return to the Colony to-day by the Imperial Airways machine, R. M. A. "Atalanta." He has been in Engand since 1 week therefore 13,000. in order to settle certain outstanding questions in connection with the policy of the Coffee Board as it affects the London broker, and to deal with other problems of the coffee industry.

Obituary

The death occurred at Kahama on May 27, at the age of about 34 years, of Mr. John P. Bolt, who had been working as a mining engineer in Tanganyika for the African Selection Syndicate Ltd, who, it is understood, have large exclusive prospecting licences there. Mr. Bolt was sent to East Africa some last year by the Transvaal Agency to examine the properties of Lolgorien Goldfields. He returned to Britain in August, but came out again at the end of January last for the East African Selection Syndicate Ltd.

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Another World Cyclist

Mr. A. E. Allibhoy Lammwalla, who started a trip round the world on a pedal cycle on December 5, 1929, from Nairobi, has reached Bombay after covering 30,000 miles through Africa, India, China, Japan, Europe, etc. Having completed the trip, he intends to write a book about his experiences en route.

ZANZIBAR

Miss A. E. Davis, Matron of the Government Hospital, has returned to the Protectorate from leave, and Capt. F. H. Bustard, Superintendent of Police, has left on leave.

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The programme in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday included a parade of Police and Government Officers, the reception of heads of the British Indian Community at the Council Chamber, and a ball at the Residency. In addition ships in harbour, and Government buildings were to be decorated, and there was a royal salute at Bet-el-Ajaib Battery.

Mr. Logan

Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement, left Nairobi on Thursday on an official visit to the Nanyuki district. He is expected to return this week-end.

GENERAL TOPICS.

Lusaka

In the article, appearing in the special feature section of last week's Week-End Edition of the *E.A. Standard*, describing Lusaka, the new capital of Northern Rhodesia, it was stated that Government House was not as big as originally intended, but it was found good to plan prepared by Mr. Walcot F.R.I.B.A. This was not entirely correct, and it is desired to make it clear that Mr. Hoogterp's original designs were, for reasons of economy reduced in the actual building, but the architect's intention of extensions and the building as a whole has not been affected. Mr. Walcot, F.R.I.B.A. prepared two fine water colour perspectives of the architect's unaltered scheme, which were exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1934 and now hang in the architect's offices in Nairobi.

Likoni Ferry

By an amendment to the Local Government (Municipalities) Ordinance of 1928, the Municipal Board of Mombasa will be empowered to take over the Likoni Ferry which was, in 1928, handed over by Government to the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours. The K. U. R. and H. General Manager has now for some time urged that the Municipal Board or Government should take control, and the Board is willing to take over and use the ferry provided that it is given powers to prohibit competition and to let the ferry out on contract. The amendment sets out clearly that the present ordinance the powers of a council with regard to ferries and gives the Board the powers necessary, while a further Bill, to amend the Harbours Regulation Ordinance, 1928, assists in protecting the Board from competition.

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Nairobi Flower Show

At the Nairobi Flower Show to be held on Monday June 17, each exhibitor will be supplied with tickets printed "Not for sale." All exhibits to which these labels are not attached before the opening of the show will be sold for the benefit of the Society. A special Jubilee Silver medal which has been presented by the Royal Horticultural Society, will be awarded to the most successful competitor in the show.

Coffee Movements

During the week ended June 1, 1935, Messrs. the Express Transport Co., according to their weekly report, moved out 1,250 bags of coffee, 172 bags going to London and 851 being disposed of in local sales. At the beginning of the week, May 26, there were 14,000 bags on hand and 26 more came in. The stocks remaining on hand on June 1 were therefore 13,026, of which there were 2,267 in grade "A", 5,557 in grade "B", 1,681 in "C", and 605 in "T.T."

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Ivory Auction

The following were the prices realised at the auction held at Government Ivory held at Kilindini on May 27 and 28: Per lb., Vhadi, Shs. 7.90 to 8.95; Cutchi, Shs. 6.00 to 9.00; Calaba Balls, Shs. 5.75 to 7.45; Calasia Hollows, Shs. 7.05 to 7.45; Calasia not cut Shs. 5.40 to 7.90; Pankda, Shs. 5.15 to 5.75; Mashi, Shs. 3.20 to 5.05; Dandia, Shs. 1.05 to 2.50; Chinai Shs. 0.50 to 2/50; Rhino Horn, Shs. 12.25; Hippo Teeth, Shs. 1.40.

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Lusaka Air Port

A petition has been presented by the inhabitants of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, to the Governor against the proposed transference of the main airport of Northern Rhodesia from Broken Hill to Lusaka. It is stated that the change would involve a heavy and unjustifiable sacrifice of public funds.

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Empire Garden Party

According to the annual report on H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, London, the Empire Garden Party, which is given annually at Buckingham, was to have taken place on Tuesday. Two good polo matches and other events are always staged at this garden party, and a regimental band is provided. A special exclusive is marked off for East Africans, and in it is set up a flagstaff bearing the six flags of the territories.

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Round Mount Kenya

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—"A member has just returned from a trip round Mt. Kenya, who states that the roads are as dry as a bone and in excellent condition.

Tragedy Feared

A tragedy has been reported from Mr. T. Aggotta from Nanyuki. It is feared he may have been drowned in the Sagana River, as his clothes were found on the bank. The police are investigating (writes the Nairobi Correspondent of the "East African Standard").

League of Mercy

The Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Ford Ross, acknowledges with thanks the following donations and subscriptions during May:—Lady Alice Scott 250/-; Mr. Mrs. C. N. Lewis 200/-; "Fellow Feeling" 5/-; Anonymous (Nairobi) 5/-; Per Mrs. Thurston Kericho and Sotik; Mr. Bryant 10/-; Per Mrs. Burges, Muthaiga Mrs. Poole 5/-, Mrs. Hudson Mr. W. C. Hunter 50/-; Per Mrs. Johnson, Muthaiga; Mrs. Wurberlan 20/-; Per Mrs. Dodson Eldoret: Anonymous, 10/-.

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The R.A.F.

The four Vickers "Virginia" bomber-transport planes used by the Royal Air Force, which arrived over Nairobi on Saturday at 10-50 a.m. and circled the town in formation prior to landing at the aerodrome, flew to Moshi at 9-05 a.m., the aircraft that had been delayed at Rhodesia having rejoined others there on Friday. The two machines had been delayed at Lusaka owing to engine troubles with one of the craft that prevented the procuring of a spare part, the other standing by as an emergency measure. They were due to leave for Entebbe at 6 a.m. on Sunday, but were again delayed and actually got off just before 10-0 o'clock.

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Barclays Bank

The Board of Directors of Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial & Overseas) have declared interim dividends for the half-year ended March 31, last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary preference shares and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the "A" and "B" shares, subject to deduction of British income tax at the rate of Shs. 4/50. in the £ in all cases.

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The Kenya Police Review

The current number of the "Kenya Review" is as bright as ever and contains some excellent articles. Not the least is a marvellous collection of photos. There is also a most interesting article on the early days of the Police from the pen of Major Robert Hamilton, a former Chief Justice. Altogether a good number.

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Bag Snatching

On Monday Mrs. Dunmnan, a Mission Road Nairobi, while walking with a prambulator in Fort Road, met a native who asked for the time. Mrs. Dunmnan stopped to speak to him whereupon he snatched her handbag, which contained Shs. 100/- and other property, and absconded.

Nairobi Aerodrome

It is notified for general information that improvement will be carried out from the end of the runway running from West by South to East by North commencing on Monday June 17. Pilots are warned that the end of the runway marked by white crosses will be unfit for landing from the above date until further notice. While operations are in progress, the length of this runway suitable for landing will be reduced from 1000 yards to 700 yards.

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R.M's Courts.

Mr. R. P. Palethorpe, Resident Magistrate of the Criminal Courts, Nairobi, is having a very busy time just now, as he is presiding over both Criminal and Civil Courts. Mr. C. F. Doran, who ordinarily is in charge of the Civil Court has gone to Eldoret to take over the duties of the Resident Magistrate there during the illness of the Eldoret Magistrate and it is expected that he will be away for about a fortnight.

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Suspicious Actions

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on Tuesday by the Resident Magistrate, Mr. R. P. Palethorpe, on three Indians who were alleged to have been acting suspiciously in Hardinge Street among cars parked there. The accused were Barkida s/o Mwa Wangati s/o Kahiti, and Mwa s/o Kabai, and two others stated that they had been at the Theatre on May 25, while a witness was taking place, they were accused peering into the cars parked outside. The accused were alleged to have attempted to open the window of a locked car. In his plea to the charge, Barkida said he was looking through the window, which was not open. The other two accused having anything to do with the affair, and all pleaded guilty.

Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, LTD., Delamere Avenue, NAIROBI.

DAILY EDITION

The East African Standard

12 pages

UGANDA ARGUS. With which is incorporated THE LEADER.

GUARANTEED THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR.

No. 6633. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935.

PRICE 20 CENTS.

TUSKER
Stands Alone For QUALITY

The NEW STANLEY HOTEL
NAIROBI.
CARS MEET ALL TRAINS AND 'PLANES.
Cables: "Sanggest."

Largest Explosives Factory Wrecked

MANY PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED IN GERMANY

Mysterious Explosions

MACHINERY SCATTERED OVER A THREE MILES AREA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, June 13.

Over a hundred people are believed to have been killed as a result of an explosion in the Westphalian Anhalt Explosive Works at Reinsdorf, three miles from Wittenberg.

The explosion wrecked the factory which was the biggest and most modern explosives factory in Germany, employing about 13,000 people.

The first explosion, the cause of which is not yet known occurred at 3 p.m. and was followed by a fire and other explosions.

The flames of the burning workshops were visible for many miles.

Police and Storm Troopers drew a cordon round the district preventing even the relatives of the victims from entering. The Press were strictly forbidden to mention the disaster pending an official report.

THE CASUALTY LIST

A later message says that the official report of the explosion estimates that there are about 50 dead, 72 seriously injured and 300 slightly injured.

A cable from Wittenberg states that it seems that 300 people were working at the time of the explosion and 200 were accounted for after a systematic search.

Many of the inhabitants of the district fled after the first explosion and so escaped the further explosions, the last of which at 8 p.m. sent bricks and parts of machinery flying over an area of three miles.

WORKING HOURS IN FACTORIES

Report on Two Shift System

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 14.

The Home Office departmental committee recommend that the temporary provisions of the Act of 1929, which allow the employment of women and young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards in factories and workshops on the system of two day shifts between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. should be made permanent, subject to certain modifications.

The number of workers employed in this way has so far been comparatively small. Over 2,000,000 women and young persons are employed in factories and workshops, and only 35,000 were employed under the shift system last April.

In view of the small numbers involved, the committee say that the system cannot be proved to have had any marked effect in reducing the number of unemployed persons, but it has, by facilitating the expansion of trade, tended to increase employment. The majority of shift workers are employed in half a dozen industries, including the chemical industry, in which there have been important developments since the war.—British Official Wireless Service.

Divorce Cause

Before Mr. Acting Justice Noble in the divorce court on Thursday, in the case of Marjorie E. White vs. Charles V. White, the decree nisi of December 6, 1934, was made absolute.

THE SECOND JUBILEE COURT BALL

Prince Deputises for the King

[BY WIRELESS].

Rugby, June 14.

In the absence of the King, at the second Court Ball of the Jubilee season at Buckingham Palace, the Queen was escorted into the ball room by the Prince of Wales, who later took his place in the Royal circle grouped round the golden throne set on crimson dais. Two thousand guests, including Members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors, Ministers, politicians and officers of the defence services, with their ladies, were present.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE NAVAL TALKS

Every Prospect of Agreement

[BY WIRELESS]

Rugby, June 14.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, met Herr von Ribbentrop and other members of the German naval delegation this morning and conversations with the British delegates, which were adjourned for Whitsuntide on June 11, were resumed later in the day, with every prospect of ultimate agreement.—British Official Wireless Service.

HAIL RUINS GARDENS

Heavy Storm in Nairobi

Lightning Damage

OVER HALF INCH OF RAIN IN AN HOUR

Yesterday's torrential rain and thunder storm, that lasted for about an hour (from 1.30 p.m. to just after 2.30 p.m.) was typically tropical in its intensity.

Motorists returning to town from luncheon found that even the macadamised roads were running rivers in some places and deep pools lay in many of the earth roads.

A number of cars were almost bogged on certain roads and at the top of Ainsworth Hill a branch from one of the tall blue gums lay more than half across the road having apparently been struck by lightning or broken off by the violence of the storm. At the Hill Hotel a branch which had been broken off from a tree either by the force of the rain or the wind, crashed through the tiled roof and the ceiling of a bedroom, fortunately without injuring anyone.

Hailstorm Havoc.

A severe hailstorm also swept over the Burnbrae, French Mission and Westlands areas. Most of the gardens were practically stripped clean of blossoms and the half was lying thick upon the ground. In Kirk Road a tree was split in two by lightning and in the Hill area the rain also turned to hail, the stones being very large.

Telegraph wires were swept down at the Grosvenor Hotel and trailed across the drive.

A vivid illustration of the extent to which soil erosion can take place was afforded by the amount of wash from gardens situated on slopes.

By 2.45 p.m. the rain, which had lessened considerably in intensity, had practically ceased, but in the hour or so during which it continued the fall was estimated to amount to 0.55 inches within the Municipal area.

Considerable damage was done to flowers. Many gardens were virtually laid waste—in so far as blossoms were concerned—and this must have been a disappointment to some prospective exhibitors at the Flower Show to be held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of Kenya at the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Monday.

BRITISH WARSHIP ASHORE

Australian Cruiser to Assist

[BY WIRELESS].

Rugby, June 14.

H.M.A.S. "Brisbane", which is coaling at Aden, has been directed to expedite her departure and proceed to the assistance of the sloop "Hastings" which is still aground on the reef off Port Sudan.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE WEATHER

The following note on the weather was received yesterday from the Director of the East African Meteorological Service:

12.30 p.m.

The afternoon rains yesterday were heavier than was anticipated:—Kabete recorded 0.45 ins., Eldoret 0.70 ins. and Nakuru 0.77 ins., with showers all round the Lake.

Trades remain feeble and little or no rain can be expected on the Coast. Present conditions indicate that the afternoon and evening showers will continue to-day.

NO RETIRING AGE FOR JUDGES

Suggestion Scouted by Lord Chief Justice

VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 5.

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, made a pungent reply to the suggestion of a retiring age for High Court judges in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on the dispatch of business at Common Law.

Lord Hewart

"I am comparatively young. I was caught young. I was made a judge at 52 and I hope to go on for another 20 or 30 years," declared Lord Hewart—who is 65.

"Where in the world," he said, "is this country going to find the reservoir of learning, experience and wisdom which is to be found among the senior judges?

Dropping the Hint

"Take my friend Mr. Justice Avory. He is now, I think, in his 84th year. He sits by my side day by day in Crown Paper cases and in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

"I safely say: "If in doubt, look it up in Mr. Justice Avory.'

"He is an encyclopaedia of knowledge not only in criminal law but in all the law with which Crown Paper cases have to do.

"If he had been retired or had retired at the age of 70 or 75 his great knowledge and wisdom would have been lost to this country for years."

If it began to appear that a particular judge was ceasing to be fit for his work, one of his colleagues dropped him a hint, and the hint was taken.

No "Lingering"

"I know of no case—and I speak with 40 years' knowledge—in which it could truly be said that a judge lingered on beyond his time," said the Lord Chief Justice.

Dealing with the question of circuit work, Lord Hewart said that there seemed to be a clear contrast suggested between circuit work and London work.

"How is a murder more important because it is committed in Middlesex than it would be if it were committed in Cumberland?" he asked.

"How is a running-down case more important because it occurs in London than it would be if it had occurred in Liverpool or Manchester?

"Geography has nothing to do with it. It is just as vital that cases should be as properly and thoroughly tried on circuit as in London."

The death of Mr. Justice Avory was announced yesterday.

AIR MAIL RATES TO BE REDUCED

The "East African Standard" is officially informed that as from July 1 the air mail postage rate from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State will be reduced from 65 cents to 50 cents per half ounce. No change will be made in respect of the rate for post cards, which is 30 cents per card.

RAILWAY LEVY

Restoration on July 1

Advisory Council's Recommendation

Colonial Service Cut Not Yet Considered

The "East African Standard" learns that at a meeting of the Railway Advisory Council on Thursday afternoon it was decided to recommend that the levy on the salaries and wages of officials and employees of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours cease as from July 1.

This recommendation is subject to the approval of the High Commissioner for Transport and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The levy was introduced on January 1, 1932, and has represented a saving in the Railway Administration's wages bill of approximately £23,000 per year.

It is understood that the question of the removal of the levy on the salaries of Government officials and employees has not yet been considered officially.

REICHSTAG FIRE ECHO

Ernest Torgler Reported to Have Been Freed

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, June 13.

Ernest Torgler, the Communist leader, who has been in prison since the Reichstag fire in February, 1933, although he was found "not guilty" of participation at the subsequent trial, is reported to have been liberated.

THE LEPROSY SCOURGE

London Specialist to Work in Indian Settlement

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 14.

Dr. Robert Cochrane, the young London specialist on Leprosy, is resigning the Medical Secretaryship of the British Empire Leprosy Association and has volunteered for work in the leper settlement at Madras, founded by the Countess of Willingdon, wife of the Viceroy of India, for a five years period of intensive research into the treatment of leprosy on the most modern lines. He will live among the patients who number 750.

On his way to India Dr. Cochrane will, at the request of the Ceylon authorities, assist in carrying out certain plans which he outlined to them two years ago, when he was on an Empire tour of investigation.—British Official Wireless Service.

STOCK EXCHANGE

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, June 14.

Sterling on New York: 4.94.
Sterling on Paris: 74 13/16.

The firmness of home industrials was the chief feature of the stock markets. British Government stocks were dull with War Loan at 105 7/16.

Gold was quoted to-day at 140/8d.—British Official Wireless Service.

RHODESIA'S STATE LOTTERY

Government Advertises for Director

FOUR DRAWINGS A YEAR

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, June 9.

Following the passing last month of the necessary legislation, the Government of Southern Rhodesia is making preparations for the holding of the first State lottery.

The first step in the organisation is the appointment of an officer to control the lotteries, and an advertisement has appeared in the Southern Rhodesian papers in which the Minister of Finance invites applications for the post of "Director of State Lotteries" at an initial salary of £60 a month, subject to review after six months' service when the payment of a bonus or commission will also be considered.

The First Draw

It is intended to hold four draws each year, and the first will probably take place in September. The sweeps will not be held on any turf events, but numbers will be drawn for on the lines of Continental State lotteries.

It is not thought that the lotteries will reach great dimensions especially having regard to the expected postal and publicity ban in other countries and to the fact that natives are excluded from participation.

RATES OF EXCHANGE

The following rates of exchange were notified by the Nairobi Banks yesterday:—

London on Paris: 74 29/32.
London on New York: 4.94.
Bombay T.T. on London: 1/6 3/32.

THE MAIN ROADS IN RHODESIA

New Construction Programme

Asphalt Strips

£450,000 TO BE SPENT IN THREE YEARS

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, June 9.

(By Air Mail).

During the next three years the Southern Rhodesian Government will construct 1,200 miles of asphalt strips on the main roads of the territory, at a cost of £450,000.

Among the first of these roads to be undertaken are the sections of the Transvaal main route from the Limpopo Bridge to Salisbury, via Fort Victoria. Work on the first 50 miles of the road from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls is also to be started shortly.

Speaking at a public meeting, Mr. R. D. Gilchrist, a former Rhodesian Cabinet Minister in charge of transport and publicity, during whose regime the experiment of laying down concrete and tar strips on Rhodesian roads was initiated, expressed the opinion that within a few years two-thirds of the colony's transport would run along stripped roads.

SUDDEN DEATH

French Minister for Education

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, June 13.

M. Marcombe, Minister for Education, died this morning at the Elysee when he was entering the Council of Ministers.

WELL-KNOWN PIANIST IN KENYA

Miss Spencer Palmer to Give a Recital

TO AID E.A.W.L. FUND

Miss Peggy Spencer Palmer, a well known English pianist and teacher of the pianoforte is paying a short visit to her brother and sister-in-law in Nairobi, and with the spirit which is characteristic of her, is combining the pleasure of seeing her relatives and a new country, with the equal pleasure of giving her pianistic services in an excellent cause. On Thursday evening, June 27, Miss Spencer Palmer is giving a Pianoforte Recital at the Avenue Hotel in aid of the E.A.W.L. Benevolent Fund, and the maintenance of the Rest Room.

Miss Spencer Palmer took her Licentiateship at the R.A.M. London, at the age of sixteen, a remarkable achievement. She then became a member of the Tobias Matthey School and during her student days there, was awarded the Chappell Gold Medal. She was a pupil of Vivian Langrish and Benjamin James Dale.

The Programme

The recital programme will include works by Bach, Scarlatti, Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin and Debussy, and in conclusion a composition by Miss Spencer Palmer. There will be vocal items in addition to the piano recital, and the names of the artists will appear later.

Admission will be by programme at Shs. 2/50 each, and the recital will begin at 8.45 p.m.

All who have had the pleasure of hearing Miss Spencer Palmer play in Nairobi will wish to hear her again. She is a most gifted and competent player and a fine musician. She leaves Kenya at the beginning of next month, and the opportunity afforded by this Recital should not be missed.

The East African Standard
DAILY EDITION
HEAD OFFICE
Telegrams and Cables: "Standard"
Telephone 2468.
P.O. Box 380.
SIXTH AVENUE,
NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY.

Miscellaneous Prepaid Advertisements such as Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales, and Situations Vacant and Wanted, 1s. for six words and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

The right is reserved to revise or reject any advertisement which may have been accepted, but which is deemed to be objectionable either in subject matter or phraseology or for any other cause.

All the above Advertisements are strictly payable in Advance, and no exception will be made to this rule. Domestic Announcements such as Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., 5s.

TO LET

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

MR. E. M. Cornwall's beautifully situated modern residence at Mombasa, overlooking Port Reitz and Kilindini Harbour; all weather road via Makupa Causeway; furnished (no linen) until 7th August; "Westinghouse" Refrigerator; spacious verandahs; inside sanitation; porcelain bath and basin with hot and cold water: electric light, guest house. Apply to Muter and Oswald, Ltd., Nairobi.

MODERN House, all conveniences, in Central position. Also Godown in Mincing Lane. Apply to J. Pollok, Sadler Street.

SMALL furnished Brick House, Welbeck Estate, Marlborough Road, two acres good garden. Kelvinator, Wireless. Apply Voucher No. 1367, "Standard," Nairobi.

BOARD & RESIDENCE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

DEVON Hotel, Salisbury Road, modern bedrooms equipped H. and C. water. Private suites available. Excellent cuisine under personal supervision proprietress. Singles from £9, doubles from £8.

SITUATIONS WANTED

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

BOOK-KEEPER (lady) wide experience costing, typing and general office routine, desires permanent or temporary post, excellent home and local references. Apply Voucher No. 1347, "Standard," Nairobi.

GOVERNESS (English Public School 7 years' experience including school and Rhodesian Farm) just arrived, requires post immediately. Apply Voucher No. 1366, "Standard," Nairobi.

LOST

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

BUSH Baby. Strayed about month ago from house, Mackenzie Road. Mr. Justice Webb, Supreme Court, will be grateful for information.

DOGS FOR SALE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

CLASSIC White Bull Terrier puppies. Both parents imported. Dogs 100/- bitches 80/-. At stud, Velhurst Vortex. Fee 60/-. Mrs. Deakin, Nanyuki.

MISCELLANEOUS

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

COCKLES and Mussels, Alive, Alive, Oh! that's what we are now serving at the Princes Theatre Restaurant, and with Hughies brown bread and butter are delicious.

DEAFNESS! Whether partial or total, no matter if complicated with head noises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success Guaranteed. For full particulars apply, "Sri" Works, 11 Beadon Street, Calcutta (India).

J. F. Coelho, Qualified Piano Tuner, and repairer of all musical instruments. P.O. Box 536, Nairobi.

VICTORIA Falls and Matopos. Lady going air August 17th, returning steamer reaches Nairobi 9th September seeks lady companion, each own expenses inclusive about £75. Apply Voucher No. 1356, "Standard," Nairobi.

The Seemingly Religious: If any man among you seem to be religious and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. —James 1: 26.

FOR SALE

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

AS good as Whisky can be and at a price in keeping with the times. "Club Reserve" Gold Label Whisky from all stores at Shs. 11/50 per bottle.

AN Imported Caravan fitted with excellent and convenient appointments, light and durable, almost new, also one local made. Very little used, both to be sold cheap at Gibbs Auto Transport, 6th Avenue.

AT R. B. Duncans, Ltd., there is always something new, that's why you like to shop there. "Vitamin Building Foods" or "Stamina Building Foods". "ZO" the Vitamin Breakfast Food, "Krusty Bran" "Fig and Bran Flakes," "Savita" etc."

ADDRESSING MACHINE with complete set of addresses for Nairobi and Mombasa. Apply East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Nairobi.

BUILDING Materials of every description. Send us your enquiries. The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

BALL Room Powder, Shs. 1/25 per pound, Shs. 7/50 per 7-lb. tin. Standard Stationery Stores.

BOX Body Dodge, old model, mechanically sound, for particulars Apply Voucher No. 1362, "Standard," Nairobi.

BUICK 1928, Standard tourer. Sound mechanical condition. Good tyres and battery. £40. Apply Dr. McCaldin, Nairobi.

CRITALL'S Steel Windows and Doors supplied with ordinary or leaded light glazing. Illustrated catalogue and prices from The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

CHEVROLET Two Seater 1931; International 1½ ton truck; Ford Saloon 1929; De Soto, Box Body; De Soto Saloon; Durant Box Body. Apply John Ross and Co., Victoria Street, Nairobi.

CELOTEX Building and Insulation Boards. Guaranteed termite-proof. Obtainable in lengths 6 ft. to 12 ft. by 3 ft. and 4 ft. The Anglo Baltic Timber Co., Ltd.

EXCEPTIONAL selection used Cars for sale including Austin Saloons, Morris Box Body, Hillman Tourer etc. Exide Service Station, Sixth Avenue.

FARM No. 226 and 104. Ruaraka River, acres 20. Apply P.O. Box 495, Mrs. J. J. Wolfe.

GARDENING in East Africa a practical Handbook by members of the Kenya Horticultural Society and of the Kenya and Uganda Civil Services Edited by A. J. Jex-Blake M.D., F.R.C.P. Copies now available at the Standard Stationery Store price Shs. 13/50 posted Shs. 14/30.

HERD Coats, Air Force Blue, British Warms, 12/-; Khaki long 14/-; New Army Raincoat 17/-. Fred Raper, Nairobi.

HAWLEY'S Dry Fuel, from Shs. 18. Boma Manure Shs. 12. Quick transport anywhere Telephone 2786.

MODEL De Luxe Roadster Chevrolet, two spare wheels, excellent condition inspection and trial solicited. 1927 Chevrolet Box Body, a really sound car at a low figure. 1930 Ford box body, mechanically perfect. Good appearance. Gibbs Auto Transport Sixth Avenue.

ROYAL Academy, Illustrated 1935, price 3/50 posted 4/-. Standard Stationery Stores, P.O. Box 380, Nairobi.

STILL Coughing? Easy—Just rub it off by applying Vicks Vapor Rub. Obtainable from A. H. Wardle and Co., Ltd.

VAUXHALL Saloon 16/25, in perfect order. Price £200. Apply Dr. Mackinnon, Nairobi.

WOOL, New stocks of Wolsey Lido, Ramada, Jaeger, Paton and Baldwins etc. Best quality, guaranteed for hard wear and washing. Jaeger Heather Mixtures for jumpers and cardigans for cool weather. Scotch Wool Depot, Nairobi House.

WHY did the Cough Drop? Because the patient tried Vick Cough Drops. Obtainable from A. H. Wardle and Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE—(Contd.)

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

1½ H.P. Excelsior Motor Cycle, new frame, good tyres, electric light, very economical, in perfect condition, 350/- or nearest offer. Apply Voucher No. 1360, "Standard," Nairobi.

1932 Box Body Ford, perfect order, Apply Voucher No. 1365, "Standard", Nairobi.

1933 Soprts two seater Morgan 10/40 H.P. O.H.V. W.C. Jap extra fittings and spares. A Bargain £75. Gurdit Singh c/o Carr Lawson.

"PLANTS"
FRESH FLOWERS OF EVERY VARIETY DAILY
Our WREATHS and BOUQUETS are the best in the country, made by our expert, who knows every Branch of Florist Artistry.
P.O. Box 177 Government Road
'Phone 2127.

DECORATING
— in —
MOTTLING, CHAMOTER, PLASTIC PAINTING, MULTI-COLOUR, TIFFANY, etc.
No Foreign Paints Used.
P. STEWART,
'Phone 2858 Box 226
Victoria Street.

WANTED

The charge for advertisements in these columns is Sh. 1/- for Six Words, and 50 cents for every additional three words. Repeats half price.

LADY with organizing ability and capital desires partnership, payable business only. Apply Voucher No. 1357, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED financial support by experienced prospector to develop gold property and prospect for coal, gold and tin. Apply Voucher No. 1359, "Standard," Nairobi.

VISITORS

and Residents before leaving Kenya, come and see our stock of lovely Fur Coats, Stoles, and Rugs of Tanganyika Hyrax skins: Latest models in Hip length, three quarters and full length coats. Made of Tanganyika Hyrax, grey and brown. Dik Dik. Leopard and other skins, Rugs, Stoles, native curios, spears shields, drums, Kisii ware, etc. Delightful presents for all occasions, parcel posted to any part of the world. Mrs. Jack Lecy, 1st floor, Royalty House, Government Road. P.O. Box 695.

PRIMROSE LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS
SERVICE
SPEED AND
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED
Bring Your Suits and Dresses to
CLEANERS OF DISTINCTION
Carpets and Chair covers made like new—Give us a Trial
M. A. JORDAN
(Sole Proprietress)
P.O. Box 493. Victoria Street.

WANTED

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Dusty Castle Finest Old Blended Whisky 11/- per bottle.	

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Box 2176. Box 56.

TODAY'S TRAINS.

The following trains are due to arrive at Nairobi to-day:—

MIL.

The following trains are due to arrive at Nairobi to-day:—
1.30 a.m. from Mombasa.
1.30 p.m. from Nanyuki.

SUNDAY.

The following trains are due to leave Nairobi to-day—
1.15 p.m. for Mombasa.
7.15 p.m. for Nakuru.

The following trains are due to arrive at Nairobi to-day:—
4.30 a.m. from Kisumu and Nakuru.

WEEK-END WIRELESS.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING SERVICE

(From 5.00-5.30 p.m. G.M.T. frequent identification announcements will be made from Daventry to facilitate the tuning of sets in preparation for the programme which is due to begin at 5.30 p.m. G.M.T)

Part 1.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. The News.
7.55 p.m.—South Africa v. England. A running commentary or eye-witness account of the close of play on the first day of the first Cricket Test Match by Captain H. B. T. Wakefield.
8.05 p.m.—The News (contd.).
8.10 p.m.—An Empire Service, relayed from Canterbury Cathedral.
9.00 p.m.—"Good Pull-up for Cyclists." A popular variety hour.
9.30 p.m.—"Meet the Characters of Fiction."* "Meet Blackshirt," presented by his creator, Bruce Graeme.
9.45 p.m.—Harold Ramsay and his Rhythm Symphony.
10.00 p.m.—A Recital by Margaret Sahlmar (Contralto).
10.30 p.m.—A Recital by Arthur Cranmer (Baritone) and Lydia Stanz (Pianoforte).
11.00 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.15 p.m.—Act II of Borodin's Opera, Prince Igor, relayed from Covent Garden, London.
12.10 a.m.—Impressions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1897. A Talk by C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E., Ph.D.
12.30 a.m.—The News.
12.45 a.m.—Dance Music.
1.15 a.m.—Close down.

*Electrical recording. †Gramophone records.

TO-MORROW.

Part 1.

7.45 p.m.—Big Ben. Weekly News letter and Sports Summary.
8.05 p.m.—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra; leader, Montague Brearley; conductor, Stanford Robinson.
8.50 p.m.—A Recital by Szigeti (Violin) and Stephen Wearing (Pianoforte).
9.20 p.m.—The Religious Service, relayed from the Church Army Headquarters' Mission Church, London.
10.15 p.m.—Weekly Newsletter.
10.30 p.m.—Leslie Jeffries and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra, relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
11.15 p.m.—Close down.

Part II.

11.30 p.m.—The B.B.C. Orchestra (Section G), conducted by John Barbirolli. A Song Cycle Sacred (Delius). Symphony No. 13 in G, Letter V (Haydn).
12.00 m.n.—Epilogue.
12.10 a.m.—Close down.

Nairobi Station

7.00 Time Signal.—Selections.
7.15—7.30.—British Official Wireless Press, Local News, Weather Report and Mail Notice.
7.30—8.30.—Concert of H.M.V. Gramophone Records arranged and Provided by Messrs. Service Stores, Nairobi.
8.35—9.00.—Indian Programme arranged and provided by Messrs. Assanand and Sons, Nairobi.
9.00 Time Signal.—Extracts from the News.
9.05—9.55.—Mr. David Newmark on Municipal Finance.
9.30—11.00.—Dance Music relayed from the Kerilie Restaurant, Nairobi.
11.00.—Close Down.

*A commentary on the cricket test match England vs. South Africa will be relayed from the Empire Station between 7.55 and 8.05 p.m.

TO-MORROW

6.30—7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
7.30—8.00.—Great is Jehovah (The Almighty) (Schubert) sung by Regis Ackland—The Holy City (Weatherly and Adams—Art, Batten) sung by Francis Russell and Double Quartette with Organ.
8.00.—Time Signal. Local News and Announcements.
8.10—9.00.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert which will include "Songs of the Fair" (Eastbourne Martin Arr. G. Walker) played by Symphony Orchestra conducted by G. Walker. Tuingaland played by Jubilee and His Music (with Vocal Chorus). An Evening With Paul Lincke—played by Stefing Orchestra conducted by The Composer. (Vocalist: Max Mensing) Leo Fall—Potpourri (Arr. Dostal) played by Marek Weber and His Orchestra.
9.00—9.30.—Trio No. 1 in B Flat Major 1st, 3rd and 4th Movements (Schubert) played by Cortot, Thibaud and Casals.
9.30.—Close down.

ROYAL REGIMENTS

Honours for Historic Army Units

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
(London, June 4.
(By Air Mail.)

Distinguished units in the home and the Indian Armies are honoured on the occasion of the King's birthday.

The following regiments are henceforward to be designated "Royal":—

5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards.

The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment).

The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Royal Norfolk Regiment.

These four British regiments are among the oldest in the Army List. So great is their seniority and so cherished the distinctive facings of their uniforms that only one, the 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, have changed their facings to the customary Royal blue.

The other three regiments—the Buffs (Royal East Kents), the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, and the Royal Norfolk Regiment—have been permitted by his Majesty to retain their present facings, respectively buff, gosling green and yellow.

Not so much sentiment is attached to the precedence of the Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards, since that regiment, as at present constituted, is one of the 1922 amalgamations. It represents the 5th Dragoon Guards and the Inniskillings (6th Dragoons). The 5th Dragoon Guards were raised in 1685 as a "Horse" regiment under the Earl of Shrewsbury, to defend the throne against the Duke of Monmouth. They served with Marlborough and in the Peninsular, Crimean, and South African campaigns, and their battle honours in the Great War begin with "Mons". The late Albert, King of the Belgians was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment in 1915. The Inniskillings defended Enniskillen for William III., and were brought on the establishment in 1688. Their Roll of Honour begins with Dettingen, where, as "Rule's Dragoons", they fought under George II., and includes Waterloo and Balaclava.

Woman Soldier

The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment) began their existence in the service of the Dutch against Spain in the 16th Century. When Charles II. formed a regiment from the survivors of this expeditionary force, they were called the Holland Regiment, and became "The Buffs" in 1706. Before the Cardwell reforms of 1881, they were the 3rd Regiment of Foot.

The 5th, the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, was the regiment in which the famous amazon, Phoebe Hessell, served during the first half of the 18th century. She died in 1821 at the age of 108. The regiment raised 23 battalions for service in the Great War, the highest number raised by any regiment of the line.

The Royal Norfolk Regiment, (The 9th of Foot) has had as its Col.-in-Chief King Edward VII., and the present King. It was raised by James II. in 1685 against the Duke of Monmouth, and its badge, the figure of Britannia, was acquired in the early 18th century.

TANGANYIKA'S FUTURE

Condemnation of Return Policy

BISHOPS' ATTITUDE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 4.
(By Air Mail).

Six hundred replies that have been received from all parts of the world at the London offices of the Poetry Society in response to their competition for alternative or additional verses for the National Anthem.

The late Lady Jeans, who was a member of the Society, offered a prize of £10 and a gold medal for the best suggestion. Entrants in the competition include a 13 year old boy, a consul, policemen, privates and Army officers.

The plea for world peace is a prominent feature in many of the entries, and there is a repeated claim for a more specific mention of the Empire. From a sergeant-major in Hong Kong comes this verse:—

"Bring hope to workless homes,
Help build those minor thrones
Around our King;
Banish clouds of war,
Peace to the world restore;
Unite our Empire more and more—
God Bless our King.

A writer from Blantyre, Nyasaland, sends a picture of a distant land's homage:—

"From prairie, veld and fen
White, black and brown skinned men
Do for thee pray.
By gold isle's opal seas,
Cold lake or flaming trees,
Where palms grace softest breeze,
Hearts now are gay."

There are, too, numerous American entrants, one of whom writes: "Though I am an American citizen, my family roots are in the British Isles. . . and I feel deeply the fact that we are all one racial family, bound together not only by ties of blood, but by bonds of intellect and sentiment."

SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 4.
(By Air Mail).

Pacifists "more anti-British than the Germans themselves" in their attitude to Tanganyika, are condoned in an article by Richard Glover which appeared in "The Saturday Review" of May 18.

"A Pacifist campaign," writes Mr. Glover, "for surrendering Tanganyika to Germany has been started here, backed by dishonest talk about what is called 'relieving German population pressure' and 'saving Germany from internal suffocation.' A British pacifist has said: 'The transfer of Tanganyika should receive the most sympathetic attention from all desirous of promoting pacification in Europe. It would produce an entirely new international atmosphere, without which there can be little hope of staying the present mad race of armaments in which the Government has plunged'."

"Among those urging the surrender of Tanganyika" the article goes on, "are certain bishops who are at least as well known as Labour Party politicians as Church of England prelates.

"As a condition of peace Germany gave up Tanganyika as completely as she did her navy. To do him justice, Hitler has shown little interest in the demand for its surrender. It is an amazing fact that the German demand has been inflamed by agitation here. More anti-British than the Germans themselves, British pacifists have started a demand which has grown in volume."

"Danger of Surrender"

"Danger of surrender" Mr. Glover asserts, "is acute. In Parliament on May 2 Mr. Ramsay Macdonald admitted that Mr. Baldwin had blundered in his estimate of German air strength, given in November. He invited negotiations, but cannot now consider unilateral disarmament. His only 'gesture to peace' would be to give away something for nothing, by surrendering a portion of the British Empire."

Mr. Glover refers to Tanganyika's importance to the British Empire as an essential link in the most important air route. "The injury of its loss to the Empire cannot be over-estimated," he says. He contends that there is no population pressure in Germany, and that Tanganyika, before the war, was one of the Kaiser's most expensive failures. The Germans, he writes, with all their qualities, are not a colonising race, pointing out that in 1913, at the peak year of German world prosperity, the total white population in Tanganyika was 4,000. Now it is 8,150.

"Before the War" the writer continues "German Central Africa (now Tanganyika) and German South-West Africa were not colonies. They were admirably equipped bases or ships for attacking the British Empire, which it would be insanity to allow to be set up again."

"It might have been hoped" says the writer, in conclusion, "that the Bishops now clamouring for the surrender of Tanganyika, would have reflected on the fate of . . . helpless coloured people if the Germans return. Apparently it was sufficient for the Bishops that the policy they advocated was hostile to the British Empire. When a cleric makes up his mind that it is God's will that he should treasure up and repeat every spiteful argument against his country and invariably be found on the side of her foes, there is not much hope for him."

(Continued in next column.)

NATIONAL ANTHEM VERSES

Poetry Society's Competition

Don't let the climate prematurely age you

A woman is only as old as she looks. Age and physical fitness have very little in common. Those signs of age which most women regard as inevitable after childbirth, such as tiredness after meals, shortness of breath and general lack of interest, are entirely unnecessary. When these symptoms occur, WINCARNIS is your best friend.

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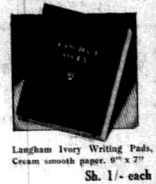

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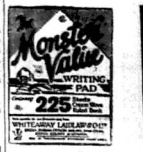

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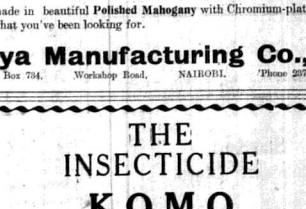
"You can keep him at home with a 'CHROMIUM CHAIR.'"



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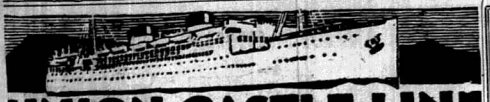

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Tickets are available for three months and are interchangeable with the British-India Line.

BOMBAY DURBAN SERVICE

NEXT SAILINGS TO BOMBAY from Mombasa.

ELLORA	23rd June
TAIREA	3rd July
*ELLORA	21st July
TAKLIWA	31st July
KENYA	15th Aug.
TAIREA	28th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles.

NEXT SAILINGS TO DURBAN. from Mombasa.

KENYA	23rd June
TAKLIWA	6th July
KENYA	21st July
TAIREA	3rd Aug.

FORTNIGHTLY THEREAFTER

N.B.—Owing to the s.s. "Karanja" being requisitioned by the Indian Government for conveying Refugees of the Quetta earthquake to the United Kingdom the underlined alterations in sailings have had to be made.

SMITH MACKENZIE & Co. NAIROBI and BRANCHES.

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HOMEWARD via Suez Canal.		HOMEWARD via Cape.	
Watussi	June 22	Usukuma	July 1
Tanganjika	July 13	Njassa	Aug. 4
Ubena	Aug. 17	Watussi	Aug. 27
Ad. Woermann	Sept. 8	Usukuma	Oct. 13
Usambara	Oct. 3	Watussi	Nov. 12
Tanganjika	Nov. 13	Wangoni	Jan. 8
Njassa	Dec. 11	Usukuma	Feb. 1
Usaramo	Jan. 8		
Ubena	Feb. 5		

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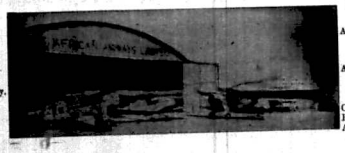

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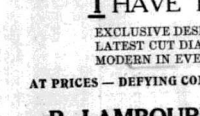
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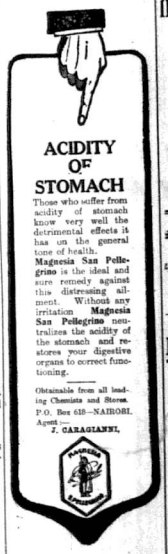
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South	Inchanga	...	June 21
India	Ellora	...	June 23
Europe	Le conte de L.		June 24
Far East	Italy Maru		June 24
Far East	Hawaii Maru		June 24
Madagascar	Azay le R.		June 27
Europe	Magician	...	July 1

*Calls Far East.

Steamers—OUTWARD.
Mails Leave Nairobi.

South	Incomati	...	June 18
Ceylon	*Inchanga	...	June 20
India	Ellora	...	June 21
Europe	Dunluce C.		June 21
South	Kenya	...	June 22
South	Italy Maru		June 23
Europe	Azay le R.		June 25

s.s. Azay le Rideau will also carry French Parcel mails.
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Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar Dar es Salaam Mondays 7 p.m. Parcels 5 p.m.
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THE OPPORTUNITY
: OF A LIFE-TIME :

As we have decided to close down our NAKURU BRANCH we are holding a

Gigantic Closing Down Sale

This Sale will commence on SATURDAY, June 1st, 1935, and as all stocks must be cleared we are offering all goods at sacrificial prices.

This is the great opportunity for Nakuru Shoppers, as these offers can never be repeated.

Call early before all the best bargains have been snapped up.

B. CHOITRAM
P.O. Box 89, — NAKURU.

RED TOWER LAGER

THE LAGER OF THE CONNOISSEUR

FREE FROM ALL CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES.

TASTE — and — TEST.

Its "BRITAIN'S BEST."

Obtainable from,

BISHENDAS Bros.
Box 517 opposite Market, 'Phone 2700

TIMAU

To be Gazetted as a Township

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT],
Timau, June 9.

The Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement (Mr. Logan) met the North Kenya District Committee at the Timau Sports Club to-day, for the purpose of explaining the difference in status between a Trading Centre and a "B" Township.

After some discussion it was decided the Committee was in favour of having Timau gazetted as a Township and that the area to be allotted for the European residential plots should be surveyed as soon as possible, after the area suggested for such a purpose by a meeting of the North Kenya District Committee, held on May 29 had been approved by the Lands Department.

The disposal of these residential plots will probably be made by tender or allotment to whoever may apply, while the size of the plots, which were originally proposed to be of from 20 to 25 acres in extent, will be reduced in area to not more than 10 acres.

It was further decided that existing plots should remain on their existing temporary occupation licences and that no auction of such plots should be held at present, as the amount of trade in the district does not, as yet, justify the disposal of further business plots. This matter will, however, be left open for discussion and the position will probably be gone into again within, probably, three years after the gazetting of the residential plots for sale, when, should the amount of trade have increased, the status of the business plots will be raised to township standard and the area will be increased and plots put up for auction.

A public meeting of the residents in the North Kenya District will be held as soon as the township plan has been drawn up, with the object of obtaining the views of those interested.

The meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement for his kindness in attending the meeting and for so clearly explaining a matter which has puzzled the district for some time.

The members of the Land Commission, who are in the area to discuss with the farmers the question of rents, paid a visit to North Kenya to-day, and proceeded on a tour of the district with various residents.

DEATH AFTER QUARREL

Native Acquitted of Manslaughter

A Masai, Madu ole Ooe, was yesterday acquitted, by His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Joseph Sheridan, of a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. T. D. Wallace, who prosecuted, stated that Madu was accused of killing another Masai, Njao, in the Central Province, on May 26. The two men with others had been at a drinking party, and there had been a quarrel. They grappled and fell to the ground and after they got up again, Madu struck Njao in the region of the kidneys and went away. Njao was later discovered lying on the ground. He was taken to the police station where he died, and a post mortem, conducted under the direction of the Kajiado D.C., and a veterinary officer, by a native dresser, showed that the stomach was full of blood. This, said Mr. Wallace, suggested that the spleen had been ruptured following the blow to the kidneys.

Evidence by eye-witnesses of the struggle was to the effect that both men were drunk, and that Njao did not seem to be badly hurt. Only one witness saw the alleged "kidney punch," while basing his opinion on the position of a mark and a clot of blood underneath the skin, the native dresser considered that there had been a blow at the front of the body and not in the kidney region.

His Honour remarked that the absence of medical evidence was very unsatisfactory. He agreed with the assessors to the extent that he was not at all satisfied that the accused was responsible for the death of Njao. The fatal injury might have been received during the struggle on the ground, or he might have fallen after Madu left him.

KING AT TROOPING OF COLOUR

Glittering Spectacle at Parade

AMUSING INTERLUDE

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 5.
(By Air Mail).

The nation was greatly relieved to hear that the King had recovered from his slight chill, and was able, accompanied by his four sons, to attend the Trooping of the Colour in celebration of his seventieth birthday. There were the usual splendid scenes.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Irish Guards—the Guards whose Colour was trooped—as he rode at the head of a glittering cavalcade from Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guards Parade. He rode at walking pace, between solid ranks of his cheering people, a spare, upright figure, whose martial air belied his three score years and ten.

Behind him rode the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent. Ladies of the Royal Family saw the ceremony from a window above the Horse Guards Arch. The Queen was with her daughter-in-law, the Duchess of York, and her grand children, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. The two young Princesses plainly showed their delight at the brilliant spectacle.

Canine Intruder

One incident before the King's arrival amused them intensely. Two troops of Household Cavalry (the eight guards, each consisting of three officers and other ranks, the massed bands, drums and pipes) were drawn up in glittering array. Bayonets gleamed in the sunshine. Flags and pennons fluttered in the breeze. The Guards stood motionless as statues. Privileged spectators sat still and waiting. The silence was broken only by the sound of the cheers in the distance as the King approached.

At this moment a black and white terrier suddenly materialised in the middle of the parade. Along the glittering red line he ran, jauntily enough at first. No one moved. The silence remained unbroken. But the unexpressed disapproval he felt about his destroyed his confidence. His step faltered. His tail began to droop. He stopped his inspection of the long red line of soldiers and turned hesitatingly towards the Horse Guards Arch, above which the Princesses sat. He was signalled to "pass along there" by an imperturbable policeman, and with his tail well between his legs he disappeared underneath the arch, while covert smiles expressed general amusement at his discomfiture.

Ceremonial Parades

The King's Birthday was celebrated by ceremonial parades at garrison towns in Great Britain and overseas. At Shorncliffe Camp, near Folkestone, a touch of drama marked the parade. Brevet Lt.-Col. R. M. Scobie, commanding the 9th Company, Royal Engineers, left hospital to lead his men to their position, and was suffering considerable pain throughout. During a rehearsal of the ceremony on Friday he was thrown by his horse and his unsheathed sword wounded his thigh. The wound had not yet healed when he took part in yesterday's parade.

At Cowes a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the R.Y.S. Castle.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY NAIROBI

(A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass).
Victoria Street, next to the Desai Memorial Hall.
Services: Sunday, 11 a.m.
Testimony Service, Second Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m.
Subject: Sunday, June 16, 1935.
"God the Preserver of Man."
Reading Room: Tuesdays and Fridays 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Communications: Clerk, P.O. Box 925, Nairobi.

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STATE EXPRESS
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CIGARETTES
Sh.1/80 for 50

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KEEP FIT
BY KEEPING WARM AND DRY.
Just Arrived:

— LESS 10 per cent. CASH DISCOUNT. —

LADIES' Tweed Coats, various designs ..... 25/- to 37/50
" Cardigans, various designs ..... 19/50 to 21/-
" Jumpers, various designs ..... 22/50 to 37/50
" Mackintoshes, various designs ..... 12/50, 45/- to 62/50
GENTS' Overcoats, various designs ..... 87/50 to 75/-
" Leather and Suede Golf Jackets 20/-, 23/50, 55/- to 75/-
" Grey Flannel Trousers ..... 11/50 to 35/-
Sports Shirts—interlock—in white, wine, green and canary 8/- & 9/- ea.
Woollen Socks—various designs ..... 2/50 to 4/- pair
GENTS' Interlock Vests—sleeveless ..... 3/- and 3/50 ea.
" " ½ sleeves ..... 4/- and 5/- ea.
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★ *Five minutes at the wheel driving yourself will convince you that*

CHEVROLET

is the car that will conform to your exacting requirements, moods and fancies

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RECONDITIONED CAR DEPT.

ALL CLASSES OF CARS IN STOCK from £15 to £200.

CHRYSLER TOURER
In excellent condition, new Ford Carburetter, Tyres fair, upholstery and paint good — A bargain.

BUICK TOURER — 1930
One owner, first-class condition throughout.

CHEVROLET BOX BODY
Mechanical condition excellent, Three new tyres, Body work and Paint good.

VAUXHALL SALOON.
Completely overhauled and in perfect condition generally.

STANDARD 20 SALOON.
One owner, Excellent appearance. This car can be thoroughly recommended, in fact a luxury car. Fitted with tables at back of front seats.

AN O.K. THAT COUNTS with every car.

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THE LARGEST AND MOST EFFICIENT SERVICE ORGANISATION IN THE COUNTRY

DAR ES SALAAM – MOMBASA – NAIROBI – NAKURU – ELDORET – KAMPALA – KISUMU

PROMPT RELIEF
from
COLDS and INFLUENZA
IS ASSURED —— BY USING

CINOCAPSIN

PRICES 1/75 and 2/50

A few doses taken in the early stages will stave off a cold. In severe colds regular doses effect a speedy cure.

A. H. WARDLE & CO., LTD.
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Dancing to Harry Collins and his Band to the latest tunes on the Finest Floor in Kenya.

Dinner—Dance Shs. 10/-
Supper—Dance Shs. 6/50
Extension to 2 a.m.
'Phone 2419.

"Evening Dress Essential on the DANCE FLOOR."

"Soothes when nothing else will"

WHEN baby cries—that is the time for Woodward's Gripe Water, the safe old English cure. A trained nurse, who is also a mother and uses Woodward's for her own child, writes to us as follows:— "My mother takes a bottle of 'Gripe Water' everywhere with her; so terrified is she that her baby should start to scream again, that she would not move without her bottle of 'Gripe Water.'"

WOODWARD'S "GRIPE WATER"
KEEPS BABY WELL

Sole Agents:—R. O. HAMILTON L'td., Nairobi.

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when you have your car repainted.

MILLIONS of new cars are finished with Duco because their makers know that Duco is the finish a good car ought to have.

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"Just any finish" will never do. There is only one Duco, and it has become so famous that other finishes are sometimes offered as Duco.

For your own protection therefore, insist upn Duco — real Duco—with your choice of all the smart Duco colours. Be happy with your restyled car. Save money, too, for Duco is long-lived.

YOUR GARAGE-OWNER WILL GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE FOR A COMPLETE REFINISHING.

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MATINEE TO-DAY 3-15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

'Adventure and Romance!

Clark Gable

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"NO MAN OF HER OWN"

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WALT DISNEY'S COLOURED
"KING NEPTUNE"
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Latest NEWS by Air Mail.

EMPIRE

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Dancing Matinee

By Pupils of Miss MYRTLE SCRIVEN,
on TUESDAY, June 18th
at 5 p.m.
in aid of Lady Northey Home
under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Acting Governor and Mrs. WADE.

Popular Prices:—
Adults 2/50
Children 1/-
NO TAX
Plan Now Open — Book at Once.

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FLOWER SHOW

in the
MEMORIAL HALL,
on
MONDAY
June 17th, 1935

Admission Sh. 1/-
Open 12 Noon — 6 p.m.

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Eastern Africa Agricultural Show Nairobi

4th AND 5th JULY, 1935

Concession Fares

First and Second Class Return Tickets at Single fare and one-quarter (plus fractions of ten cents) **and Third Class Return Tickets at Single fare** will be issued from any Station or Port to Nairobi from Sunday, 30th June, 1935, to Friday, 5th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

The return journey **must not be commenced before** Thursday, 4th July, 1935, **and not later than** Monday, 8th July, 1935, and **must be completed by** mid-night of Tuesday, 9th July, 1935.

Reduced rates are in force for passengers' privately-owned motor-cars.

G. D. RHODES.
General Manager.

Nairobi,
8th June, 1935.

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OPEN FOR RESIDENTS JUNE 15th

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INSPECT EARLY.
BOOK QUICKLY
Telephone No. 2852

CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT

MATINEE—3-15—TO-DAY

The Great Gaumont British Picture

"JEW SUSS,"

with a cast of STARS, headed by
CONRAD VEIDT,
The Late
SIR GERALD du MAURIER
& Benita Hume,
Sir Cedric Hardwicke.

The Most Ambitious Film Ever Made
in a **BRITISH** studio.

Production Cost — £125,000.

All Records Broken at the Tivoli, London.

Packed Houses—Colossal Queues.

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at 3-15, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
STANLEY LUPINO
— IN —
"King of the Ritz"

MEET ME
at
TORR'S HOTEL
for
COCKTAILS,
or
MORNING TEA
and enjoy the Music
by
HARRY COLLINS and his BAND.
Playing
from 11 to 12

KENYA AND UGANDA RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS

Nairobi Station Bookstall Contract

TENDERS are invited for the right to sell Newspapers, Periodicals, etc., on the station bookstall at Nairobi for a period of three years commencing on and from August 1st, 1935.

Full particulars of the form of Contract can be obtained on application to the Acting Superintendent of the Line, P.O. Box 121, Nairobi.

The High Commissioner for Transport does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Bookstall Contract, Nairobi", should be submitted to the Chairman, Tender Board, P.O. Box 79, Nairobi. not later than the 29th June, 1935.

G .D. RHODES,
General Manager.

Headquarter Offices,
Nairobi.
10th June, 1935.

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MOST
CENTRAL
PLACE
TO
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FOR
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THE
NEW STANLEY

PRINCES

[The Sound Perfect Cinema]
TO-NIGHT
at 9 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY 3-15 p.m.
SPECIAL FOR CHILDREN
LESLIE FULLER
The Screen's Master of Mirth
IN
"A Political Party"
You will laugh till you cry at this FULLER Mirthquake.
ALL BRITISH CAST
AIR MAIL NEWS
received TO-DAY.
CRAZY CARTOONS and COMEDIES.
CHILDREN 74 cents admission.

FOR THE CARE
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EYES
Consult
A. H. WARDLE & Co., Ltd.,
N. M. BROWSE,
F.S.M.C., F.I.O.,
Optical Manager.

The East African Standard

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1935.

A Boom in Bowlers

East Africa may not be very interested in bowler hats. Nobody has tried them out as a protection against the actinic rays and the convection rains. But all those who have preserved and value their association with the traditions of the race will be interested in bowlers. Furtively and with that shamefaced look of physical and mental discomfort which comes so easily to the male of the species and is almost entirely unknown to the weaker vessels, many a man from the wilds of Nairobi or Nakuru on leave in London buys a bowler. He would rather stick to his old double terai and his baggy trousers just to show how little he thinks of civilisation. But he lacks the courage to introduce the glamorous atmosphere of the pioneer from the open spaces into Oxford Street or Cowcaddens, despite the almost certain reward of a multitude of bright glances from the ladies who like the real he-man. He may compromise by investing in a very modest half-gallon felt, pulled well over the eyes to give that somewhat sinister look which goes well with a sunburned complexion but is too often reminiscent of the gangster and the Communist bomb-thrower of the old school whose movements aroused the suspicions of the country policeman in an age before Hollywood heroes gave a new twist to male vanity. The trouble about a bowler has always been (apart from its discomfort and the slightly ridiculous air it lent to the shy man who disliked being over-dressed) that if, in an access of light-hearted satisfaction with the whole world, one wore it on the side of one's head in emulation of the spirit of the popular song, one's sobriety was immediately in question. The hard hat is essentially a sign of sedate respectability. It has to be worn in a line with the eyebrows, or not at all. Tipped forward or resting on the back of the head, it undermines every claim to unadventurous domesticity. It is the hallmark of the unemotional Briton, suggests something quietly prosperous but entirely respectable, and goes best with a rolled-up umbrella and a pearl tie-pin. No woman expects anything exciting from a man who wears a bowler hat. It is the antithesis of all that is commonly associated with the romantic task of the Empire-builder and irresponsibility. But as the post-war unrest and ultra-sophistication is passing out of the British system with cocktails, night-clubs and all the other evidence of the slipping of moral moorings, it is interesting to know that the return to normal is being signified by a boom in bowlers. The silk hat—that fearful abomination which demanded spats and striped trousers and conjured up visions of funerals and weddings, garden parties and Threadneedle Street, is disappearing. The bowler is the thing in London to-day. It is the symbol of substance. The soft felt hat has gone into the limbo with coloured sox and gaudy shirts. Britain is going back to drab and unexciting respectability. The soft hat, it is considered, was the sign of softening of principles. No man who has a shred of self-respect left would maintain the prestige of his sex for intelligence and the quality of decision if he went around looking like an anarchist on the dole. It was too skittish for the sterner sex and after it had been worn long enough to be comfortable, it lost any smartness it ever possessed and gave an air of seedy bragadoccio which instinctively caused others to look down quickly to see if the trousers bagged at the knees or were frayed at the turn-up. The East African on holiday will have to revise his views. He will no longer be able on leave to escape the chains of convention. If he wants to look the part of the rich uncle from Africa, he must cultivate the cult of the bowler. It is the White man's Burden.

St. Mark's Church

At the Evening Service in St. Mark's Church to-morrow, Miss Joyce Spencer Palmer will sing "Come Holy Ghost our Souls inspire" (Attwood). The Service will be conducted by Mr. Basil Wingfield Digby and the preacher will be Brigadier Bigwood of the Salvation Army.

Royal Appreciation

A communication has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies conveying an expression of His Majesty the King's appreciation of the loyal address of the Kenya Asian Civil Service Association on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the Throne.

Entomology in Kenya.

An interesting lecture on "Butterfly collecting in Kenya" was given last night in the MacMillan Library by Mr. B. Barton Eckett. Lt.-Commander J. O. Buckler was chairman. During the course of his lecture Mr. Barton Eckett spoke of the facilities which Kenya offered to amateur entomologists, and illustrated his remarks by showing some specimens from his own collection.

Town Hall

The Nairobi municipal staff will move over from the Municipal Offices in Government Road to the Town Hall in City Square during the latter half of next week. On Wednesday morning the Medical Officer of Health's Department will remove to their new quarters. They will be followed by the Municipal Engineer's Department on Thursday morning, the Municipal Treasurer's Department on Friday morning, and the Town Clerk's Department on Saturday morning. The Town Clerk will be in his Government Road office between 11 o'clock and noon on Saturday to receive nominations for the municipal election in the Ngong Road Ward.

Rotary

At yesterday's weekly luncheon of the Nairobi Rotary Club, held at the New Stanley Hotel Rotarian Buckley gave an interesting address on "Disarmament and Naval Policy" in which the methods of the "new diplomacy" were deprecated and the most likely of their solutions, "Collective Security", was considered to be unworkable among nations owing to the difficulty of implementing the scheme. The speaker thought that diplomacy, backed by adequate forces for defence against attack, presented the most likely means of maintaining peace throughout the world.

Mr. E. W. Bovill

Mr. E. W. Bovill, a director of the London firm of Messrs. R. C. Treatt and Co., the overseas selling agents for the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, is on a visit to East Africa in connection with the production of pyrethrum and essential oils. He arrived in Nairobi about two weeks ago from Zanzibar, where he went into the question of the distillation of clove oil. He left for Kampala yesterday. After remaining in Uganda for a fortnight, he will return to Nairobi and then go on to Tanganyika and the Seychelles. On Thursday afternoon he addressed a large and representative meeting of Limuru pyrethrum growers at the Brackenhurst Hotel on the subject of the production and marketing of pyrethrum. He has addressed similar meetings at Nakuru, Kitale and Kinangop. There is a possibility that he may also address a meeting of pyrethrum growers at either Nyeri or Nanyuki on his return from Uganda.

THIS QUEER WORLD.

CANNIBAL CHIEF'S SON'S TASK — FOR DICKENS LOVERS — CLUE OF A TATTOOED ARM — NATURAL GAS SUPPLY — AUSTRALIA'S FIRST CLAY

There is one language into which the Bible has not yet been translated. It is that spoken by the inhabitants of the Marovo Lagoon, a large group of islands of the Western Solomons, in the Pacific. As no written language has ever existed there, translation is a difficult task, but Kata Rangoso, the son of a former head-hunter and cannibal is essaying it. He has just arrived in Sydney to improve his English which he understands perfectly but cannot speak well, and to overcome the difficulty of the written word in his own language.

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Kata is a chief among his people and one of three sons of a former chief who embraced Christianity many years ago. Their missionary work has resulted in a state of comparative peace compared with the bitter and constant tribal warfare which formerly prevailed among their people.

• • •

"Dickens enthusiasts have gone through his books with a small tooth comb this many a year. The world at large has assumed, on rather nebulous grounds, that when Charles Dickens wrote of 'The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters' public-house in 'Our Mutual Friend,' he had in mind 'The Grapes,' Limehouse, now a stock showplace for Rambling Clubs." Following to the above passage from "The P.L.A. Monthly" is a statement that a Dickens enthusiast has been examining the credentials of the two well-known waterside hostelries, "The Prospect of Whitby" and "The Grapes" and has concluded that the veritable original of "The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters" is neither one nor the other, but must have been the now-demolished "Two Brewers," in Limehouse.

• • •

A tatooed arm disgorged by a captive shark is to provide evidence against a man who has been arrested at Sydney and charged with murder in one of the most amazing cases in the history of the Australian police. The figure of a crouching boxer on the arm has led to the identification of the victim by his brother as James Smith, a Sydney resident.

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A week after Smith vanished the shark a 14-footer, was caught and placed in the Coogee aquarium. Police investigating the amazing sequence of incidents believe that Smith's body was dismembered and thrown into the sea, and the arm was swallowed by the shark.

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For eight days the shark swam round the tank, refusing food. Doctors say the arm must have stuck in its throat. The shark died, and was cut up, but no further trace of the body was found in it. So far the arrested man has not made a statement.

Many experts believe that there is oil under the village of Heathfield (Sussex), where for over 30 years a supply of natural illuminating gas has welled up out of the earth. Until 12 months ago this gas, which flowed from a well on Southern Railway property, had been used to light Heathfield Railway Station, but since then the whole supply has been handed over to the Ministry of Mines, whose research department now uses it for experimental purposes.

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How this wonderful supply of gas was accidentally discovered was related to the "News of the World" by the stationmaster at Heathfield. "A well was being bored for a supply of water for the locomotive department", he said, "when one day the foreman well-sinker struck a match to light his pipe. As he struck it, a huge sheet of flame went up from the well. Experts soon discovered that a source of natural gas had been tapped, so a cap was placed over it with a valve and two gas containers built.

• • •

For 30 years this gas, without any pumping, has forced its way from the earth and kept the containers full, and the station was lit by it. Many other bore-holes have been sunk in the district to try and tap the source of this gas, but none of them have succeeded and nobody so far has ever found any oil. Scientists and experts from all over the world have visited Heathfield to see this well and to investigate it, but opinion seems to be very much divided as to whether there is any oil under the village."

• • •

Mr. C. T. Wedgwood, who is of the sixth generation of the famous family of English potters, and who is visiting Sydney, has just disclosed an interesting link between the founder of his family and Australia. The first piece of Australian clay to be used on the potter's wheel was shaped by Josiah Wedgwood, in 1790. It was dug from the shore of Sydney Cove a year after Captain Cook discovered and landed at Botany Bay. From it Wedgwood produced a medallion from a design, it is believed, by Flaxman the sculptor. It was mounted on a plaque which bore some lines by Erasmus Darwin, grandfather of the celebrated Charles Darwin, dedicated to Sydney Cove. Mr. C. T. Wedgwood told "Australian News" that he believed the first motto of New South Wales, "Sic fortis Etruria crevit" (thus Etruria grew to power) was associated with the Flaxman design. It was also inscribed by Josiah Wedgwood over one of the doors of his original factory.

D.C. Entertained

On the eve of his departure to England on long leave the Indian residents of Naivasha entertained Mr. S. O. V. Hodge, District Commissioner of Nakuru at a tea party in the hall of the Indian School. The meeting was well attended both by Europeans and Indians, while all the school children were also present. Tributes to Mr. Hodge were paid in speeches by Mr. Mayor, who presided, Mr. G. G. Desai, principal of the school, Mr. Alli Bahadur, and a schoolgirl, Khatijaben K. Jesani. Mr. Hodge was presented with a watch and a carpet, and in reply praised the way in which the Naivasha Indians had championed the cause of education.

STANDARD DIARY

June 17:
Horticultural Society's Show, Memorial Hall, Nairobi.

June 18:
Dancing Matinee by pupils of Miss Myrtle Scriven in the Empire Theatre, Nairobi, in aid of the Lady Northey Home.

June 29:
Entries close for Thika Sports Club Tennis Tournament.

June 27:
MacMillan Library, Lecture by Mrs. Barrow Dowling on "Heredity in the Drama", 6.30 p.m.

July 5, 6 and 7:
Thika Sports Club Tennis Tournament.

"ON THIS DAY"

JUNE 15th.

Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 15, 1330.

THIS Prince of Wales is better known as the Black Prince, undoubtedly one of the most romantic and popular figures of English history. Generations of youngsters, as the story of England was unfolded to them, have been thrilled by the prowess of this pugnacious prince, and he remains synonymous of courage, chivalry and all the other virtues which, we are informed, surround the business of Bellona. As a glorification of what is at its best, but crude brutality, the Black Prince has always paraded. Actually he is a prime instance of the fact that the virtues of one age may be the [illegible] of a later one. As a man of his own time he should be appraised, and his [illegible] divorced from all conception of modern mentality. In that sense we can accord him all the admiration due to a fighter in an age that was very little above barbarity. We can visualise him battering his way through the throng of mail-clad gentry whose only business in life seems to have been to hit the other fellow over the head with a battleaxe always, of course, in the interests of their country, although there is little doubt that the actuating motive was one of ferocious pugnacity. The glimmering of that humanity, which was some day build up the perfect [illegible] sparkled in various strange little ways. Chivalry was one of its expressions. This age of barbarism witnessed glorious exhibitions of it, yet even that is misleading, for while it actuated honourable recognition of certain knights who resolved to die sword in hand at Limoges it availed nothing against the slaughter of thousands of women and children. However, man and his civilisation have always been rather confusing. The Black Prince would, probably, have [illegible] against the dastardly methods that have become the principles of modern conflict.

Big Prospects for Pyrethrum Growing

KENYA AS WORLD'S CHIEF SOURCE OF SUPPLY?

Expert's Views and Advice

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ESSENTIAL IN COMPETITION WITH JAPAN

There is no reason why Kenya should not become the world's chief source of pyrethrum supply.

This is the considered opinion of an expert who is at present visiting East Africa and who at a big meeting of pyrethrum growers at Limuru on Thursday dealt comprehensively with the problems of production and marketing.

The Colony's only serious competitor is Japan and it was emphasised that the advantages which Kenya enjoyed could only be turned to account by co-operative marketing.

The view was expressed that prospects justified the planting of a really considerable acreage in the country with pyrethrum.

Increased Planting Advocated

There was a large and representative attendance of Limuru pyrethrum growers at Brackenhurst Hotel on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. E. W. Bovill, a director of Messrs. R. C. Treatt and Co., Ltd., the overseas selling agents for the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, delivered an informative and comprehensive address on the production and marketing of pyrethrum.

Captain J. L. Giffard (Kiambu) Vice-Chairman of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association, presided over the meeting, which was attended by over 50 pyrethrum growers and others interested, including 13 women. In welcoming Mr. Bovill, the chairman remarked that, apart from the fact that his firm were overseas selling agents for the Association, Mr. Bovill took a keen personal interest in the pyrethrum industry in Kenya, and had gone to an enormous amount of trouble to collect information from all parts of the world. He did a great deal more than an overseas selling agent would be expected to do.

After thanking the chairman for his remarks, Mr. Bovill pointed out that the chief use of pyrethrum was in fly-sprays for domestic use, but, notably in America, there is an increasing demand for it for agricultural and livestock purposes.

Japan remained virtually the only important source of supply, the production there varying between 8,000 and 11,000 tons annually. An appreciable quantity of dried flowers, was consumed locally, but the average annual export amounted to about 6,000 tons. The export market open to Kenya might therefore be taken at about the latter figure.

Biggest Consumer

America was by far the most important consumer for she took as much as 5,000 tons annually. The United Kingdom took only about 250 tons. Italy was a large consumer, but owing to recent legislation restricting imports, that market was at present closed. France grew a limited quantity of pyrethrum for local use, but chiefly used extracts.

The manufacture of extracts in Kenya for export would do infinite harm to the industry. It would alienate the extract manufacturers, who were Kenya's most important customers, and would not increase sales of flowers. This had been the experience of Japan, where the local manufacture of extract had excited the bitter hostility of consumers. The grinding of powder for export was open to the same objections.

Forward Selling

Pyrethrum, to meet the needs of consumers, had to be sold for forward delivery. Buyers had been in the habit of covering their requirements six, nine and even twelve months ahead, and Kenya would have to conform to this custom of the trade. Forward selling was characteristic of nearly all commodities which lent themselves to standardisation of quality, and pyrethrum was one of these.

But standardisation necessitated, where production was in the hands of a large number of farmers, co-operative bulking at a central depot. It necessitated also the maintenance of a reserve to cover the risk of deliveries not being adequate to fulfil forward sales.

Mr. Bovill said he considered that the committee of the pyrethrum Growers Association and the Kenya Farmers Association deserved great credit for having already built up an organisation in this country which had made forward marketing possible, and which worked really well.

Forward selling, however, if it was to be efficient, necessitated crop estimates, and Mr. Bovill urged upon farmers the importance of sending in their crop reports accurately and punctually. The more information his firm received from the K.F.A. about future deliveries the more efficiently could the crop be sold.

Effect of Speculation

"Forward marketing nearly always led to speculation, he continued. It enabled operators to gamble without putting their money down. Pyrethrum was no exception, and in New York and Japan there was a great deal of speculation in it. The recent fall in prices, well below anything any Kenya pyrethrum had been sold at, had been due purely to "bear" selling by a powerful and well-known American speculator.

It was to be remembered, therefore, that speculation would always be a factor in the market. Speculation in Japan, with its deliberately misleading crop reports, had caused bitter resentment among American consumers, who welcomed Kenya as a non-speculative source of supply. Farmers here would have to ensure its continuance as such, and there was no greater safeguard than co-operative marketing.

(Continued on page 8).

LOCKED IN CREAMERY REFRIGERATOR

South African Native's Ordeal

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, June 9.
(By Air Mail.

A native employed by a creamery at Bellville, Cape, had an unpleasant experience the other day of being locked for two and a half hours in the refrigerating chamber, as a result of which he has left his employment and will not now go near the premises.

He was working behind a mass of machinery late one afternoon and did not notice, when closing time arrived, that the massive straight door of the ice-chamber had banged to. The sound of the machinery deadened the noise.

There was no other way out, and the native kicked and banged against the solid metal door in a panic. The freezing atmosphere benumbed the terror-stricken native, and he jumped and flung himself about in an attempt to keep up his temperature. Eventually he became exhausted and sprawled on the floor, having resigned himself to his fate.

He was discovered half-frozen, in a state of collapse, by the foreman when the latter was going his rounds of inspection.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN EAST AFRICA

Meteorologist Talks on Rainfall

ITS SCIENTIFIC ASPECT

The weather is more than a topic of desultory conversation in Kenya; it is a matter of primary, even vital, importance to settler and business man alike. Such being the case, its vagaries, or supposed vagaries, are of general interest. The apparently unseasonable weather during the last month or so has occasioned a great deal of comment and speculation, and not a few observers have gathered the impression that the present season is wetter and warmer than it should be.

As a result of an interview with Mr. A. Walter, O.B.E., Director of the East African Meteorological Service, the "East African Standard" clarified the information that, so far as it is possible to judge, the average temperature is a little lower than normal, and that the present rains are not at all inconsistent with existing conditions. While rainfall records have been kept and tabulated for the past thirty years or more, the graphs that have been drawn up indicate that regular rain seasons, following a consistent and exact chronological sequence, are by no means the rule. Long and short rains do not follow in the same order as, say, the seasons in temperate climes and it is, therefore, a matter of extreme difficulty to lay down any hard and fast rules.

Recent extensions in the meteorological services have enabled a great amount of additional data to be collected and reasonably accurate daily forecasts to be issued, but the organisation has not been in existence for a sufficiently long period to permit of any dogmatic assertions being made. Just why the rains fall as and when they do in the East African territories, however, has been established with tolerable certainty.

Two Weather Conditions

There are, broadly speaking, two distinct weather conditions to which these territories are subject. They are the South East Trades and instability showers. The first condition prevails from about the end of March to the end of September, in these latitudes and when the Trades are blowing strongly, it is almost certain that rain will fall in the Coastal belt and on all mountain slopes exposed to the Southerly wind. At these winds drop, the rains fall off in intensity. The period of instability showers is most marked between September and March. These showers, known also as' thermal convection showers, occur generally in the afternoon after there has been intense solar radiation during the early part of the day. Owing to the surface heat, the air tends to rise and, as it rises, cools and precipitates what moisture it may contain. The more intense the convection effect, the heavier the rainfall. Thus, afternoon rainstorms are intensified by the upper cold current increasing the relative differences in temperature between the upper and lower atmospheric layers.

"Instability"

The phenomenon of "instability" is a particularly interesting one and may be explained simply as follows:

If, in a stable atmosphere, a particle of air be taken from the surface and carried upward, it will cool as it rises under the influence of a reduction in pressure. When the air is saturated the rising particle finds its surrounding air in the same condition of temperature at any height reached. But if it (the rising particle) finds itself warmer than its surroundings it tends to ascend yet further and when the difference between the temperature that it should have and that which it actually has is very marked, the condition of instability becomes very strong, the air continues to rise and any moisture it contains is condensed, first into cloud and later as rain.

Instability conditions may exist at any time of the year, but chiefly when the sun is directly over the tropics. In this connexion, seasonal conditions may be considerably upset by extraneous conditions and meteorological circumstances. As to temperature, while there may be considerable daily variations during the twenty-four hours, the mean daily temperature, month by month, varies no more than some four degrees Fahrenheit during the year. This year, incidentally the instability rains have been prolonged; they started early, have been very heavy, and have continued late. The monsoonal rains, on the other hand, were definitely deficient.

ROTARY TO HELP THE CHILDREN

ARRANGEMENT WITH THE CAPITOL THEATRE

A SPECIAL MATINEE

At yesterday's Rotary Club weekly luncheon, the President, Rotarian R. D. England, announced that arrangements had been made by the Club for assisting the Children's Holiday Camp Fund.

The management of the Capitol Theatre had offered, he said, to provide a special programme of films suitable for children at a nominal charge and Rotarians were invited to purchase books of admission tickets, containing ten vouchers, for Shs. 10/- each.

Two objects would thus be achieved—the children would be provided with entertainment and the Holiday Fund would benefit. Rotarian England requested that members who were not prepared to take at least one book of tickets should signify their intention by rising. Everyone present remained seated!

SOUTH AFRICANS AT NOTTINGHAM

Ready for the First Test

[BY WIRELESS].
Rugby, June 14.

The South African cricket team arrived at Nottingham last night in readiness for the first test match, which opens there tomorrow. Despite the recent heavy rains the ground is in good condition and the match will be played on a plumb wicket.—British Official Wireless Service.

SACRED MUSIC

Thursday's Service at the Cathedral

There was a large attendance in the Cathedral of the Highlands on Thursday evening to hear the service of music organised by the Cathedral Service Guild. His Excellency the Acting Governor and Mrs. Wade were among those present.

An attractive and well-varied programme was presented, the items ranging from instrumental solos to choral items, by an augmented choir under Mr. A. B. Ginns. Guilmant's "Grand Choeur in D," performed by Mr. J. A. McCabe on the Cathedral organ opened the programme in stately style. Two sweetly melodious numbers follow by Mrs. J. R. Martin followed, and then Mr. J. A. Whitworth sang a recitative and aria from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." A 'cello solo by Miss Marks, and items by Mr. Ginns (bass) and Miss Hilda B. McKinnon, together with the chorus "The Heavens are Telling", from Hadyn's "Creation," completed the first half of the programme. During the collection, on behalf of the fund to provide altar hangings, Mrs. Barrow-Dowling, who was at the organ, played "The Answer" by Wolstenholme. Miss D. Lyall (soprano), Miss Marks, Miss McKinnon, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Ginns all took part in the second part of the programme, and the concluding item was the chorus "The Night is Departing," from "The Hymn of Praise."

The Bishop of Mombasa (Rt. Rev. R. S. Heywood) opened the service and pronounced the benediction, and Stainer's "Sevenfold Amen" brought the service to a conclusion.

BRITAIN FOR HOLIDAYS

Increasing Favour with Foreigners

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]
London, June 4.
(By Air Mail).

The popularity of this country as a holiday resort for travellers from the Continent is increasing rapidly.

The number of visitors to the United Kingdom during April increased by 2,507, compared with the corresponding period last year (15,205 compared with 12,698). This does not include Dominion visitors with British passports, or those travelling with "no passport" facilities.

The Jubilee was responsible to a great extent for the increase. Besides this, however, England is a cheap country for foreigners to visit owing to the low rate of exchange.

This country, too, is considered one of the safest to visit in the present state of European unrest, and is free from many restrictions which obtain in other countries.

24 NATIONS REPRESENTED AT WIMBLEDON

List of 117 Accepted Entries

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, June 14.

The preliminary list of 117 accepted entries for the men's singles in the Wimbledon lawn tennis championships included representatives of 24 nationalities, and 86 names in the women's singles are also widely distributed. Eleven places in the men's singles and ten in the women's remain to be filled.—British Official Wireless Service.

STORM AT RUIRU

Two Inches of Rain in an Hour

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Ruiru, Friday.

One of the heaviest thunder storms experienced for many years broke over the lower areas of the Ruiru district yesterday afternoon. Following upon intense heat short, by after midday the storm commenced to gather up and by about three p.m. was at its height. Ruiru township had two inches of rain in an hour

The storm seemed to follow the Fort Hall road and the downfall was particularly heavy about the Ndarugu Heights. Parts of the Fort Hall road between south of the Jugu crossing and the Ndarugu coffee mills were still under water this morning.

The storm was accompanied by forked lightning and several native cattle were reported killed. Local telephone services were also temporarily disrupted.

The early coffee crop will greatly benefit as upwards of two inches of rain have now fallen throughout the district during the past few days.

TO-DAY'S CAUSE LIST

Before Mr. Justice Webb.
In Court No. 3 at 11.30 a.m.
For Hearing.
B.C.—Re: Mohamed Bux and Son—Debtor.

Before the Registrar for Taxation.
In Chambers at 9.15 a.m.
B.C.—Re: Dulcie Preston Spencer—Debtor.
C.C.—The B.E.A. Permanent Building Society and Savings Bank Limited vs. C. C. Ferrao.
C.C.—Bertha Romagnoli vs. Kantilal Trimbaklal Thakore.
C.C.—Stephano Njoroge vs. Paulo Bogua wa Kamithin and 2 others.
C.C.—Re: Durant Radford and Company Limited.
C.C.—(O.S.) Re: George Russell Mayers—Deceased.
D.C.—Godfrey Mordaunt vs. Joan Mary Mordaunt and another.
C.C.—Mohamed Bux vs. The Car and General Insurance Corporation Limited.
C.C.—Thika Garage vs. Mrs. B. H. Hatley.
C.C.—Dyal Singh vs. Mohamed-ali Wallibhai.
C.C.—P. Z. Dass vs. M. N. Patel.
C.C.—Rolimat Khan vs. Ram Lushaya.
C.C.—H. R. Bhatt vs. Kassam Ebrahim.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARM SOLD FOR SJAMBOK

A Deal in Early Days of Settlement

NOW WORTH £6,000

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, June 9.
(By Air Mail.)

How a farm in the south-western districts of the Cape Province, now worth about £6,000 at one time changed hands in return for a sjambok, is called to mind by the retirement, at the age of 87, of Mr. Pieter Rabie, the Chairman of the Nuy Irrigation Board, after 30 years' service.

Mr. Pieter Rabie's great-grandfather, Hans Rabie, bought the farm from a man named Grobelaar.

Grobelaar was about to trek into the interior, and around a campfire in the veld he unsuccessfully urged Rabie to close the deal. Rabie proved obdurate.

"Well then", said Grobelaar. "I'm going to throw the farm away."

"I don't care", said Rabie, and the deal was closed.

Eventually, in 1780, Hans Rabie decided to settle on this farm. He had some difficulty in obtaining water for his land, and it has always astonished scientific visitors where the founder of the Rabie family got such a thorough and practical knowledge of the science of irrigation. Canals and water-furrows—traces of which may still be seen and which were in use up to a few years ago—were laid out and constructed with such care and consideration that even when fresh lands were developed little improvement to them was needed.

BRITISH AND GERMAN EX-SERVICEMEN

Proposed Exchange of Visits

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, July 14.

Following the Prince of Wales' gesture, a British Legion delegation will leave London for Germany on July 13 to examine questions of inviting ex-enemy countries to send representatives to the Legion Conference next year.—British Official Wireless Service.

ALTERNATIVE TO DEATH

For Murder in the Union

Brutal Crime

POLICE OFFICER BENEFITS FROM NEW LAW

An Act of Parliament which came into force last month in the Union permits of an alternative to the death sentence for murder. Legal men are of the opinion that it signifies the end of capital punishment in South Africa.

The new Act gives the judge the discretion not to impose the death sentence when the jury finds there were extenuating circumstances.

The alternation in the law saved Detective Sergeant J. H. Coetzee of the Railway Police, Pretoria, from the gallows. He was sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labour for the murder on January 31 of Miss G. P. Opperman.

Jury's Recommendation

The extenuating circumstances specified by the jury in Coetzee's case were that he had been wrongly saddled with the paternity of the dead girl's unborn child and that the crime had not been premeditated. Coetzee, a prominent Transvaal Rugby player is 27 years old. At the time of the crime he was engaged to Miss Helen Cilliers, daughter of Colonel A. A. Cilliers, Union head of the Railway Police, at whose house he was staying.

Miss Opperman who was 23 worked in a farmhouse at Northam, 126 miles from Pretoria. Her battered body, with a bullet wound in the head, was found near the railway line 16 miles from Pretoria on the morning of February 1.

Reconstructing the crime before passing sentence the Judge-President, Mr. Justice de Waal, said to Coetzee: "You proceeded to bash in her face, breaking her cheek bone and smashing her eyeball . . . finally you shot her."

The sentence has been the subject of much adverse comment in the Union.

["R.A. Standard" Special Cable Service.] [COPYRIGHT].

A TIE ON THE FIRST INNINGS

Exciting Cricket at Horsham

NO PLAY AT OLD TRAFFORD

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 13.

Rain interfered with the game at Old Trafford to-day, where it was found impossible even to make a start.

Exciting cricket was witnessed at Horsham where Northants and Sussex ended up with a tie on the first innings.

The wet wickets helped the bowlers considerably and some good averages were returned. Warwickshire held a first innings lead over Yorkshire, and shaped well in their second venture.

The following are the scores at the close of the second day's play.

Warwickshire vs. Yorkshire

At Birmingham:
Warwick—1st Innings 254.
Yorks—1st Innings 161 (Wyatt 6/47).
Warwick—2nd Innings 172 for 3.

Essex vs. Notts

At Westcliff:
Notts—1st Innings 239 (Nichols 7/77).
Essex—1st Innings 327.
Notts—2nd Innings 173 for 2.

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire

At Horsham:
Northants—1st Innings 124.
Sussex—1st Innings 124 (Clark 6/47).
Northants—2nd Innings 10 for 2.

Leicestershire vs. Glamorgan

At Leicester:
Glamorgan—1st Innings 158.
Leicester—1st Innings 97 (Clay 8/46).
Leicester—2nd Innings 53 for 3.

Lancashire vs. Kent

At Manchester:
Kent—1st Innings 57 for 2. Rain.

Worcestershire vs. Surrey

At Worcester:
Worcester—1st Innings 73 (Gover 6/34).
Surrey—1st Innings 316 for 9 (deel.), (Squires 101).
Worcester—2nd Innings 270.
Surrey—2nd Innings 20 for 0. Surrey won by 10 wickets.

Hampshire vs. Middlesex

At Southampton:
Hants—1st Innings 126.
Middlesex—1st Innings 114 for 9.

(Continued in previous column.)

Gloucestershire vs. Somerset

At Bristol:
Somerset — 1st Innings 190 (Goddard 5/38).
Gloucester—1st Innings 284 for 6 (decl.), (Hammond 116).
Somerset—2nd Innings 31 for 0.

Club Cricket Conference vs. South Africans

At Lord's:
South Africans won by 7 wickets.

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Big Prospects for Pyrethrum Growing

Continued from page 7).

Superior Quality

The maintenance of quality was all important, and this, happily, seemed to be understood, for deliveries from Kenya had given universal satisfaction by the marked superiority of their quality over all the other sources of supply. Soon the question of a pyrethrin guarantee would have to be considered. The Japanese guaranteed a minimum total pyrethrin content of 0.90 per cent—that was to say of pyrethrins I and II. As the pyrethrin I content was now generally accepted as the truest gauge of quality, and the Kenya pyrethrum contained about 0.62 per cent, as against about 0.35 to 0.40 in Japanese, it would probably be well to consider first a guarantee of a minimum pyrethrin I content.

The matter was not urgent as many important consumers preferred to rely on the biological tests carried out in their own laboratories on cockroaches, house flies or aphids. There was also a large measure of disagreement among chemists regarding the best method of analysis and their results often differed. A guarantee of quality, however, appreciably higher than that given by the Japanese, would make a good selling point and would have to be considered.

Besides pyrethrin content, colour, was of imporance, and dark parcels were not easy to sell, as the market for them was very limited. Fly sprays made from dark flowers stained fabrics and for this by far the most important market, light colour was all important.

Although the quality of Kenya pyrethrum was good, it would have to be improved if possible in the same way that costs of production would have to be reduced. If Kenya was to become the world's chief source of supply, as well it might, quality and cost of production would be the determining factors. To what points Japan could reduce her costs or improve her quality was unknown.

Experimental Work

Both quality and costs might perhaps be materially affected by the use of fertilizers and the selection of strains. Mr. Bovill said he had been in consultation with Mr. Tattersfield, of Rothamstead Experimental Station, and with Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The former was carrying out experiments which might yield valuable results, and the latter had drawn up a scheme of field experiments which was being considered by the committee. The Agricultural Department rightly considered that much work needed to be done on the selection of strains, and this should be carried out as speedily as possible.

To help farmers to ascertain for themselves the quality of their own flowers, Mr. Bovill said he had arranged for the manager of Messrs. Zanzibar Distillers Ltd. (of which company he is chairman) to analyse samples sent to him in Zanzibar through the K.F.A. This service would not be available for a few months, but the necessary arrangements would be made by Messrs. Zanzibar Distillers Ltd. and the committee of the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers Association.

The competition of rotenone (which was derived from two well-known fish poisons), derris or tuba root from Malay, and cube root or barbasco from Peru, did not appear to be serious. Rotenone was more deadly to some insects than pyrethrum, but it acted too slowly for use in fly sprays on an important scale. In agricultural sprays it had a wide use, but on some insects pyrethrum was more satisfactory.

Only recently had it been found possible to produce a rotenone extract harmless to human beings. This discovery was leading to its use in fly sprays in replacement of pyrethrum, but only on a very small scale, for large replacement would destroy the sudden and spectacular "knock-down" effect on which fly sprays depended for their sale, and which could only be obtained by the use of pyrethrum.

Rotenone, however, was more lethal than pyrethrum to house flies, and its addition to fly sprays would increase their efficiency and therefore their sale and the consumption of pyrethrum.

Everything indicated that fish poisons were complementary to, rather than competitive with pyrethrum.

The possibility of producing pyrethrin and rotenone synthetically had been closely investigated. The synthetic production of the former was beyond the skill of the modern chemist, and of the latter possible only on a laboratory scale, and there seemed to be no danger of its commercial production.

The Future

Looking to the future, Mr. Bovill said the outstanding danger to the Kenya industry was Japan. Kenya farmers must not think that the Japanese would meekly acquiesce in Kenya's incursion into a market in which they had long enjoyed a virtual monopoly. Nor must they count on an increase in demand absorbing the increased production. The steady improvement in the standard of living and in methods of agriculture throughout the world should ensure a steadily expanding market for insecticides, but this would most certainly not keep pace with the increase in production.

The possibility of new sources of supply would also have to be borne in mind. In Algeria the French were producing pyrethrum, though not on an important scale, and costs were probably high. Russian pyrethrum, which at first caused some stir in the market, had proved to be a worthless camomile and was disappearing. The competition of new sources at present was not a serious menace, though the Rhodesias were anxious to establish the industry if they could, and this should be kept in sight.

In the fight with the Japanese, therefore, quality and cost of production would be the determining factors. As soon as Kenya was producing a few hundred tons a year Japan would begin to feel the "shoe pinch" and would have a surplus which she would only be able to sell by price-cutting. Happily Kenya pyrethrum commanded to-day a premium over Japanese, and Kenya should therefore be able to enjoy a price advantage. Here costs of production were low, but those of getting the produce from the farm to the selling market were too high.

Co-operative Marketing

The most important issue before the pyrethrum market to-day was whether Kenya was to replace Japan as the principal source of supply. The advantages which Kenya enjoyed could only be turned to account by the present system of co-operative marketing. It was imperative that it should be maintained and legislation rendering co-operation compulsory would add greatly to the security of the industry. To-day Kenya's only competitor was Japan, but without co-operation Kenya's worst competitor would be Kenya, and Japan would attack and destroy the new industry in detail.

Mr. Bovill said he had felt it his duty to put before Kenya settlers all the risks, however slight, to which their industry was or might become exposed. He hoped, however, that he had not been discouraging, for in spite of there being so many uncertain factors, he considered that pyrethrum growers in this country had so much in their favour that they could look forward—provided they did not abuse their advantages—to Kenya becoming the world's chief source of supply. There was a great deal to justify the planting of a really considerable acreage in this country.

In conclusion, Mr. Bovill read the following extract from a letter just received from his New York agents:—"In Kenya people have the greatest opportunity in the world to secure a large market here. The Americans like to deal with the British and we hope the Kenya Pyrethrum Growers' Association will do all in its power to increase their crop and make their shipments uniform in quality."

Mr. Bovill was warmly applauded at the close of his address. In reply to questions he emphasised the importance of using suitable trays when drying the pyrethrum flowers, stating that corrugated iron was wholly unsuitable as it caused discoloration of the flowers. The use of a wide-webbed hessian, he said, enabled currents of air to pass through the drying flowers, which should not be packed too thickly. It was also essential that the flowers be turned over at intervals.

Major Ashford stated that Kenya pyrethrum growers greatly appreciated all the work that Mr. Bovill had done on their behalf. After appealing for more members for the Association, the chairman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Bovill which was carried with applause.

PASSENGER LIST

m.v. "Bloemfontein"

Following is a list of passengers by the m.v. "Bloemfontein" which left Mombasa on June 8:—Mr. A. S. Junquerio, Mrs. Junqueiro and 2 children, Mr. P. Palmer, Miss B. Simon, Miss T. Lapin, Mr. Aebersold, Mrs. Aebersold and child, Col. E. H. O'Farrell, Miss O. Palmer, Mrs. C. van Lennep and 3 children, Mrs. H. C. Richardson, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. H. Schmidt, Mr. Theophile Bonnet, Miss Boome, Master J. Marx, Mrs. S. B. Marx, Mr. F. Marx, Mrs. Marx, Mrs. J. Ross Jameson, Miss Ross Jameson, Miss Graf, Mr. T. E. Sachak, Mrs. H. Saenger, Mr. H. Teerling, Mr. J. P. do Couto, Mr. Morkel, Mrs. Morkel, Mrs. I. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. P. Perpigna, Mrs. J. S. Swan, Master Swan, Mr. A. F. D'Avezedo, Mrs. D'Avezedo and 2 children, Capt. J. Heath, Mrs. Heath and baby, Mr. J. M. Schmidt, Mr. J. M. Betty, Mrs. Schmidt and 2 children, Mrs. G. Tillett, Mrs. H. E. Evans, Mrs. Townsend and 2 children, Mrs. Williams and child, Mrs. E. M. Ramsay, Miss M. Walker, Mr. G. L. Ingham Mrs. Ingham and baby, Mrs. P. Hickman, Mr. H. B. Currie, Major C. M. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss K. M. Taylor, K. M. McConnell, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. C. V. Braimbridge, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Vincent, Mr. Southey, Mrs. Southey, Mrs. Wilmot Smith, Mr. Dias da Cunha, Mrs. Dias da Cunha and 3 children, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. Fernandez, Hon. Mrs. D. Leslie Melville and 2 children, Miss M. Thompson, Mrs. V. Stothard, Miss D. McLean, Mrs. S. G. Telles Palhinha, Master R. Telles Palhinha.

JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are prices of selected stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on June 11, the quotations being in South African currency:—

African European	42/9
Cons. Dia. Ord. 10/-	4/-
Cons. Dia. 7% 10/-	8/-
Daggafontein Mines	179/-
Govt. Areas (Mod.) 5/-	72/6
Luipardsvlei	15/3
Modder East	69/-
New Kleinfontein	32/6
Nigels	32/6
Pretoria P. Cement	115/-
Randfontein Estate	35/6
Robinson Dp. B.	58/9
S. A. Lands	50/3
Springs	47/6
Sub-Nigel	275/-
Transvaal G. M. Estate	16/9
West Rand Cons.	35/3
Wit Nigel 10/-	14/2
Johannesburg Mun. 5%	£118
Un. S.A. (Local Stk.)	
do. 3½% 1948/58	£109½
do. 5 % 1940/50	£113½

E.A. STOCKS AND SHARES

Following is the result of the call-over held at the New Stanley Hotel yesterday at 11 a.m. The prices quoted at the call-over will be published daily:—

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Business.
E.A. Goldfields, 5/-	9/1½ x.l.	9/7½ x.l.	
Edzawa Ridge	...	31/-	
Eldoret Mining Syn. 5/-	7/9 x.l.	8/3 x.l.	
Kenya Cons. Gold., 5/-	7/- x.l.	7/6 x.l.	
K. Gold Mining Syn. 5/-	9/3 x.l.	9/50	
Kenya Reefs, 5/-	...	8/25	8/-
Kentan, 10/-	13/9 x.l.	14/3 x.l.	
Kenya-Uganda Minr. 5/-			
Kimingini, 10/-	15/7½ x.l.	16/1½ x.l.	16/3 x.l.
Koe Mulima, 20/-	...	29/50	
Lago, 2/50	2/- x.l.	2/6 x.l.	
Leonora	1/1½ x.l.	1/7½ x.l.	
Lemah	1/- x.l.	1/6 x.l.	
Lolgorien Goldfields	...	...	
Nyanza Gold Ord., 5/-	...	2/50	
Pakanousi, 5/-	...	6/75	
Rosterman, 5/-	7/3 x.l.	7/9 x.l.	
Tanami, 1/-	2/60	2/75	
T. Concessions Ord. 20/-	12/3 x.l.	12/9 x.l.	
T. Cons. "B" Pref., 20/-	12/3 x.l.	12/9 x.l.	12/2½ x.l.
Tanganyika Dia.,	5/6 x.l.	6/- x.l.	
Watende, 5/-	9/3 x.l.	9/40	9/1½ x.l. (2), 9/25 (5), 9/4½ x.l.
E.A.P. & L. Ord., 20/-	32/7½ x.l.	33/7½ x.l.	
E.A.P. & L. Pref. 20/-	32/6 x.l.	33/6 x.l.	
E.A. Breweries, 20/-	46/-	47/50	

Note.—x.l. (ex London), x.d. (ex dividend), c.d. (cum dividend), c.r. (cum rights), x.r. (ex rights).

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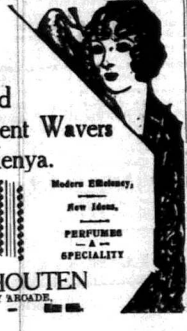

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The Monetary Factor in Depression

CURRENCY CONTROL AND PRODUCE PRICES

To the Editor "E.A. Standard,"

Sir,—I don't know whether "Lombard" is serious when he recommends authorities on banking. Marshall wrote his "Principles of Economics" in the eighties of last century—possibly about the time "Lombard's" ideas on the subject crystallised. Taussig, the American, dates from the same period, though his "Principles of Economics", did not appear until 1911. I know nothing about his other authorities but from their dates—1918 and 1924—I have no doubt they defend the Gold Standard and the Bankers' system of issuing currency and credit to the last ditch. If the question were one of making a modern electric turbo-generator function properly, instead of a banking system, no doubt we would have people like "Lombard" pointing out that James Watts was a famous authority on steam engines and Michael Faraday on electric generators, and advising a study of their works.

I am not a banker. I am an ordinary citizen who has been forced to delve to the roots of a dying economic system in an effort to find the cause of the decay. My knowledge of Banking, is derived almost entirely from a close study of the report of the Macmillan Commission on Finance and Industry—eked out by reading all I could find of the works of Keynes, Irving Fisher, and Gustav Cassel. I am convinced that Lord Macmillan and his fellow Commissioners found and published the truth in their report, and that if it had been acted upon we would never have been overwhelmed by the depression that is now upon us. The English Bankers, led by the present Governor of the Bank of England, and supported by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, have consistently refused to act on the recommendations of that Commission. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has flatly refused every request by merchants and manufacturers for a re-examination of the subject.

The fundamental principles established by the Macmillan Commission may be summarised as follows:

1. The Price Level determines the proportion in which the wealth produced by the community is divided between producers (including workers) and rentiers.

2. A high price level is unjust to the rentiers. Under these circumstances they get less than their due share of the wealth produced.

3. A low price level is unjust to the producers. They get less than their due share of the wealth they produce under a low price level.

4. (And this is the crux of their case). The price level is controlled by the policy of the Banks —especially by the policy of the Bank of England.

5. The price level should be raised to a point which would give an equitable division of the wealth between all sections of the community, and maintained there.

It is No. 4 and 5 that the Bankers look on as an infringement of their rights. The Banks are rentiers. They claim that a low price level has nothing to do with them—all the while throwing the whole weight of their organisation on their own side, that of the rentiers. They claim the right to do this continuously, in the way that best suits them, and to ignore entirely the fate of the producers and workers.

"Lombard" claims that I "ignore the essential theory of value which determines the price of commodities from the side of demand as well as of supply." Of course I ignore these factors. But not because I am unaware of them, or have failed to study them. They don't affect the general Price Level and they cannot be controlled by any known mechanism. They are like the winds and tides. Suppose (after Cassel) you have a ship in the middle of the ocean bound for a certain port. The forces acting on the ship are the winds, the ocean currents and the navigation (including in navigation the engines propelling the ship). The captain cannot control the winds and ocean currents. But he can control the navigation—and having that control he, and he alone is responsible for seeing the ship arrives at the correct port. His control is adequate to correct the vagaries of winds and tides and he must use it to correct these vagaries, and keep the ship on a steady course.

The Bankers can control the quantity of money in circulation. They, therefore, can control the Price Level and that is all that matters to ensure a fair division of the wealth produced. If consumers don't consume, nobody can make them do so by lecturing or hectoring them. But the Central Bank can prevent the Price Level falling by printing and issuing more money. If a bad harvest leaves the whole population short of food, the Central Bank cannot make the rain fall or the sun shine. But it can restrict the money supply and prevent the Price Level going sky-high. In other words, when goods are plentiful, money must be plentiful; when goods are scarce, money must be scarce, to ensure a fair division of the wealth between all classes of the community.

But the Bankers, who print and issue legal tender money, or who create credit money by writing figures in their books, claim the right to expand or contract the money supply at their own free will. They claim and exercise the right to contract the money supply when the markets are glutted with goods, or to expand the money supply in a famine—exactly as suits their own purposes.

"Lombard" looks on the prosperity of 1920 as purely artificial. What was artificial about it? The motor cars we bought were real enough. The petrol that drove them was real petrol. The houses we built for ourselves were not artificial houses, or the gardens we made artificial gardens. When we went to Mombasa for a holiday, we travelled in a real train, arrived at a real hotel, went to bathe in a real sea, came back to a real dinner and retired to a real good sleep in a real bed with real mosquito curtains round it. We really had the bits of paper that paid for it all, and we got them by producing real goods or rendering real services to the community. All that part of it was real enough. The artificiality existed nowhere but in the puritanical minds of the Bankers who sat round the table at the Cunliffe Commission. They hated the prosperity of the whole people exactly as Cromwell's puritans hated dancing. They had it within their power to destroy it, and they destroyed it.

The principal recommendations of the Cunliffe Commission were not put into force until 1925." "Lombard" knows as well as I do that their principal recommendation was to return to the gold standard. Certainly that did not take place until 1925. But the ruinous process of restricting the money in circulation until it was so scarce that £5:17:10½ of it would buy an ounce of standard gold started from the very day they produced their report. That was the process that ruined British prosperity.

"Lombard" says I give a distorted view of the Bank Rate by saying that raising the Bank Rate lowers the level of wages. It is no distorted view at all. Raising the Bank Rate stops borrowers from borrowing. That is, the amount of credit money in circulation shrinks and lowers the general price level of all commodities—labour included. That starts the vicious cycle. As wages fall, consumption falls. As consumption falls, employers lower wages or discharge workmen and that makes consumption fall the further. The only person in control is he who controls the issue of money, and if he does not exercise his control until all the producers are ruined, he may afterwards lower the bank rate to 2 per cent. for five years on end without inducing borrowers to borrow again. It is no proof that the helm is worthless that it ceases to work after the ship is wrecked.

There is one way and only one way for Britain to control her bankers, and that is to nationalise the Bank of England and the Joint Stock Banks and put men in control who understand what they are doing. For us here in Kenya, there is one way and only one to free ourselves from the tyranny of the banking system of Britain and that is to devaluate our currency against sterling and keep the control of the rate of exchange in our own hands.

Yours etc.,
"SYZYGY."

Nairobi,
June 11, 1925.

THE HOLIDAY FUND: "OLIVER CROMWELL"

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

Sir,—I am very glad to see that the Prince of Wales School is doing another performance of Oliver Cromwell.

I was very much impressed with the spirit of sincerity and restraint shown by the young actors in the play, and disappointed to find what a large number of people had failed to avail themselves of the chance of seeing a most beautiful play acted in a way that was a great credit to the school.

The words were so clear and the actions and staging so simple that there was no jarring note, nor a boring minute, and I found that, as well as enjoying it myself, even a small child of seven sat enthralled right through.

I do hope the public of Nairobi will give this splendid effort all the support it deserves.

Yours etc.,
CAROLINE ANDERSON.

Nairobi,
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The EDITOR, The East African Annual, P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.

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MANCHESTER RACING RESULTS

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following results:

Mark Price Handicap: 1 Mile

Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender's B.F. ORSUE, Orpheus—Silver Sue, 7-13 (G. Nicoll) 1

Mr. A. Boszman's B.C. NEWTON FORD, Greek Bachelor—Athunore, 7-9 (W. Nevett) 2

Sir F. Towle's B.F. LADY MEMBER, Obliterate—Hansard, 8-4 (——) 3

Winner trained by Cottrill.

Also ran: Kitlat (F. Fox), The Assyrian (H. Wragg), Sans Pride (T. Weston), Foghound (J. Sirret), Revelation (W. Wells), Simnel (J. Dines), Sir Norman (D. Smith). Time Test (W. Christie), Seductive (P. Evans), Buell (——).

Beaufort Handicap: 5 Furlongs

Lord Carnarvon's Gr.C. SATYR, Tetratema—Nigella, 9-7 (S. Donoghue) 1

Mr. F. Hartigan's B.M. TETRAPOD, Pommern — Tetrachord, 8-6 (J. Sirett) ... 2

Mrs. C. Ferrand's Br.H. SPIRAK, Golden Sun— Hawkhills, 7-4 (J. Dines) ... 3

Winner trained by R. Dawson.

Also ran: Ormenus (W. H. Carr), Appolo (H. Beasley), Anaglypta (F. Fox), Lotus Easter (W. Nevett), Cosmolite (T. Weston), Doch An Doris (H. Wragg).

Irwell Handicap: 1½ Miles

Mr. A. E. McKinlay's Br.G. LATOI, Achtot—Latium, 8-0 (J. Caldwell) 1

Lord Grimthorpe's Br.G. AUTUMN TINTS, Viviani—Clayton, 7-5 (J. Dyson) ... 2

Mr. W. F. Story's Gr.G. SILVER FOX, Foxlaw—Silver Grass, 7-0 (C. Couch) 3

Winner trained by H. Peacock.

Also ran: Birdcage Walk (D. Smith), Pegomas (W. H. Carr).

TEACHING AVIATION IN THE UNION

Scheme for University Students

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT]

Durban, June 9.

(By Air Mail.)

A movement is on foot for University students in South Africa to be taught aviation, the tuition to include all branches of the subject, both theoretical and practical.

The first steps have been taken in the Western Province of the Cape. Negotiations are, it is understood, in hand for the purchase of land at Stellenbosch for the purpose of an aerodrome, where the students of that University will receive their first lesson.

Arrangements have also been made for the training of Cape Town University students at Young's Field, a spot near to the University, which is at present used as an aerodrome.

ROYAL ASCOT RACE MEETING

Ascot Stakes and Hunt Cup

THE ACCEPTANCES AND WEIGHTS

There are thirty-four acceptors for the Ascot Stakes (2 miles) to be run on June 18. The following is the list as received by Mr. Maurice Rosenston:

	st.	lb.
Cecil	9	2
Autumn	8	12
Polly Stephens ...	8	11
Antar II	8	6
Coute Celeste ...	8	5
John James ...	8	5
Gainslaw	8	5
H. B. Bennett ...	8	4
Cactus II	8	3
Tommack	8	2
Crawley Wood ...	8	2
Spring Morning ...	8	1
Apple Peel ...	8	1
Bloater	8	0
Claran	8	0
Trapper	7	13
Whiteplains ...	7	12
The Old Pretender ...	7	12
Hands Off ...	7	11
Democrat	7	10
Captain Courageous ...	7	8
Jack Tar	7	7
Amoretto	7	7
Winastep	*7	5
Corona Corona ...	7	4
Penny-a-Liner ...	7	4
New Era	7	2
Cornered	6	13
Watertight	6	11
Looks Likely ...	6	9
Buchanette	6	7
Kentapelle	6	7
Doreen Jane	6	7

Royal Hunt Cup

The acceptors for the Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs, 155 yards) on June 19, are as follow:

	st.	lb.
Wychwood Abbot ...	9	7
Flamenco	9	1
Shining Tor	9	0
The Blue Boy ...	8	11
Badruddin	8	10
Homily	8	9
Master Vere	8	7
His Reverence ...	8	6
Boethius	8	5
Bondsman	8	4
Pharian	8	4
Almond Hill ...	8	3
Young Native ...	8	3
Negundo	8	2
Dignitary	8	2
Guinea Gap ...	8	2
Potiphar	8	1
Canteener	8	1
Pepino	8	1
Lawmaker	8	0
Buckland	7	13
Mesa	7	13
Galvani	7	12
Hidalgo	7	11
Makila	7	10
British Quota ...	7	10
Pink Wings ...	7	10
Llansarmon ...	7	7
Pricket	7	6
Bannlaw	7	6
Lost Soul	7	6
Golden Tol ...	7	4
Abaris	7	3
Sweet Legend ...	7	2
Scatterrash ...	7	2
Faites Vos Jeux ...	7	2
Poet's Pride ...	7	1
Hazen	7	0
Gallas	6	13
Hornsey Rise ...	6	10
Felton	6	9
Man's Pal	6	8
Bridge Fiend ...	6	7
Thermidor	6	7
Colonel Gaunt ...	6	7

Wokingham Stakes

The following are the acceptances for the Wokingham Stakes (6 furlongs), on June 21.

	st.	lb.
Solenoid	9	7
Greenore	9	3
Master Vere ...	8	13
March Tor	8	12
Commander II ...	8	9
The Divot	8	8
Pepino	8	7
Makila	8	7
Nevertheless ...	8	5
Totaig	8	5
Unlikely	8	5
Flying Spear II ...	8	4
Maltravers	8	4
Hidalgo	8	2
Snooker	8	1
Fleetfoot	8	1
Overcoat	7	13
Resenda	7	12
Kingsem	7	11
Pegasus	7	9
Domrin	7	9
Tom Bowling ...	7	8
Sublime Prince ...	7	8
Carrickore	7	8
Gay Venture ...	7	7
Ruddy Essex ...	7	7
Hamaacha	7	7
Clustine	7	6
Ali Khar	7	6
Hillat	7	6
Theio	7	6
Museatel	7	5
Auld Reekie ...	7	4
Blanding	7	0
Paradise Lost ...	6	11
Irenicon	6	11
Dictator	6	7

CORRESPONDENCE

Asiatic Sports Association

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

Sir,—Correspondence published recently through the local press reveals an unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the conduct of the Asian Sports Association and I am given to understand that the existing relationship between that body and a number of local clubs is far from being pleasant. The revival of the Association was expected to prove instrumental in promoting mutual understanding and goodwill in sports circles, but it is sad to note the Association has entirely failed in achieving the desired results. Instead of bringing about complete unity among the Asian Sports Club, the Association has created a position which at a later date might prove exceedingly difficult to control.

The application for membership from the Kathiawar Sports Club has been with the Association now for over six months but no apparent action has been taken.

Application for membership from the Indian Gymkhana although received several days prior to the issue of the circular convening the last meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association, was not placed on the agenda for the meeting held on the 7th instante.

If the Association is in a position to put up an explanation for all this, I would earnestly request the Secretary of that body to throw some light on the matter together with answers to the questions put through the press by "Pistol" and "P.N."

Yours etc.,
"RIAZ."

Nairobi,
June 12, 1935.

NYERI TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Duncan Wins the Men's Singles

STUBBORN FIGHTS IN THE FINALS

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The annual Nyeri tennis championships were played at Nyeri on June 7, 8 and 9. The entries whilst of excellent quality were disappointing in their number. One of the chief reasons for this being that the Herring Cup, at Makuyu, is now played the week-end before the Nyeri Tournament, and many people feel that they cannot leave home on successive week-ends. Despite this lack of numbers, however, the tennis played left nothing to be desired, all the finals being stubbornly contested.

The results of the semi-finals and finals were as follows:—

Men's Singles: Semi-finals—Duncan W.O. J. Campbell Murray; K. Cunningham beat De Weck, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Final—Duncan beat K. Cunningham, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lathbury beat Mrs. Collington, 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. Dowson beat Mrs. Brader, 6—2, 6—4.

Final—Mrs. Lathbury beat Mrs. Dowson, 3—7, 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Doubles: Semi finals—Duncan and Allen beat De Weck and Honore 6—2, 6—8, 11—9. Lathbury and Cunningham beat Campbell-Murray and E. Cunningham, 6—4, 6—3.

Final—Lathbury and K. Cunningham beat Duncan and Allen, 6—8, 8—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Ladies Doubles: Semi-finals—Mrs. Lathbury and Miss Brader beat Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Peel, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Band beat Mrs. Dowson and Mrs. Porter 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Finals—Mrs. Lathbury and Miss Brader beat Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Band, 6—3, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles: Semi-finals — Mitton and Mrs. Dowson beat Campbell Murray and Mrs. Band, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1; Duncan and Mrs. Campbell-Murray beat Lathbury and Mrs. Lathbury 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

Final—Mitton and Dowson beat Duncan and Mrs. Campbell-Murray 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

The best finals were the mixed doubles and the men's doubles. In the former Mitton and Mrs. Dowson won after a great struggle against Duncan and Mrs. Campbell-Murray; one of the features being Mitton's not play whilst Mrs. Dowson was very steady. Mrs. Campbell-Murray is a much improved player.

The men's doubles brought Lathbury and K. Cunningham against Duncan and the veteran "Digger" Allen. The appearance of

(Continued in previous column).

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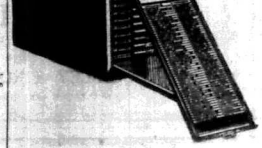

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Duly instructed, we shall sell by Public Auction, without reserve, unless stipulated, at our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge St., Nairobi, on

MONDAY, 17th June at 10 a.m.

"Russell" Upright Grand Piano with Transposing Key Board, Mahogany case (low res.). **Table Model Gramophone. Eleven Carved Ivory Elephants.** Bookshelf in Mahogany. **Cabinet** in Oak, glazed doors and shelves. **Gramophone** and Records. Palmstands. Sundowner Stools. Occasional Tables. **Chesterfield Suites.** Cane seated Stools. Bureaux. **Sideboard** in M'vuli, 2 drawers and cupboards. Club Easy Chairs. Occasional Chairs. Bookcase, glazed doors. Lamp Standard. **Dining-room Suite** comprising Oval Table, Sideboard and six Chairs (low res.) Gate legged Dining Table. **Double Wardrobe** in Indian Teak, Oval bevelled mirror, drawers, etc. Single Wardrobe in Teak, long bevelled mirror (res.). Importetd Settee. **Bedroom Suite** comprising Wardrobe, Duchess Dressing Table. Chest of Drawers and Twin Bedsteads with Box Mattresses (res.). **Single Bedsteads,** Box Mattresses. Single Iron Bedsteads. Mattresses. **Dressing Tables,** bevelled mirrors. **Chest of Drawers** in M'vuli. **Dressing Table** in M'vuli. Chests of Drawers. **"Armitage Ware" Porcelain Basin** and Fittings. Kitchen Tables. Kitchen Dresser. Meatsafes, etc., etc.

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During July and August first and second class tickets at a single fare and a quarter, for the double journey, will be issued from all stations and ports for Mombasa, these tickets being available for return for three months from the date of issue.

Typical return fares are—

	First Class	Second Class.
from Kitale	202.00	141.30
,, Eldoret	185.40	129.90
,, Kisumu	188.20	132.10
,, Lumbwa	168.70	117.30
,, Nakuru	147.50	101.70
,, Nairobi	108.50	74.30

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Chesterfield Suites. Wardrobes. **Dressing Tables.** Box-spring Beds. Chests of Drawers. **Dining Chairs.** Sideboards. New Meatsafes. Office Desks. **Writing Bureaux. Nearly New Tent** 9' x 9' complete (res.). **Tea and Coffee** Tables. Folding Card Tables. **Child's new Cot. 2 Ebony** Elephants Mounted Gong (R.). **Writing Tables with 2** drawers. New Badminton Set. **Bookshelves. Diningroom** Suite of 8 pieces. Chinese **4 piece Teaset on Tray. New** Prossers Racket 13½-oz. (R.). **8-day Striking Wall Clock,** new. "Belle City" Incubator for 120 eggs, perfect. Bowyer-Lowe Short Wave Receiver. **New Home Treadle Sewing** Machine (R.). Tallboys. Palmstands. Coffee Stools. Double Bed complete. Universal Electric Cooker in new condition (R.). Folding Ironing Board. Gate Legged Dining Table. All Glass Showcase 4'. Full Size Bath. **Rugby 6 Touring Car,** Tyres and Battery Good (low res.).

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On SUNDAY, 16th June, 1935, at 8 a.m.

500 E. Bulbs (New), 5 Gramophones and Covers (New), 1 Iron Stove, 1 Wooden Bed with Mattress lot New and Secondhand Clothes and Household Articles, Furniture, 200 tins of Paint, etc., etc.

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Mr. Fisher explained that if £4 a year were spent on fertilizing each acre of grass, the value of that acre would be raised to anything between £50 and £100. The yield of milk from an acre of ordinary unimproved sour veld was about 100 gallons, but at Cedara 1,200 gallons of milk had been obtained from an acre of improved and fertilised Kikuyu, and this yield was likely to be exceeded this year.

They had already shown that it was possible to do much better with a small farm properly run than with a large one that was left more or less as it was found.

Although it cost £4 annually to fertilize and improve one acre of Kikuyu grass, such an acre when improved was worth "anything up to £100." Calculating the price of milk at the low figure of 4d. a gallon, this yield gave milk of the value of £20, and if the farmer's total costs were £10 an acre, he still had a profit of £10 per acre.

On fertilised land Mr. Fisher said that he had succeeded in obtaining 582 lb. of butter from three Jerseys on one acre of grass in one year, which represented a revenue of £29 2s., as well as the value of 1,100 gallons of separated milk. The cows also gained weight on that acre.

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Favoured with instructions from Dr. Murdoch Mackinnon we shall offer for sale at our Mart, Govt. Road,

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A sale of Dr. Mackinnon's furniture will be held on Monday 1st July at the house.

E. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Incorporated Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Favoured with instructions from Dr. Murdoch Mackinnon we shall sell the entire furnishings of his house, Anderson Road,

on MONDAY, 1st July

Full details will appear in later issues.

E. HUTCHISON & CO.

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10 Grade Frieslands in Calf or Calves at foot.
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Eddy and Edouard, by The Baroness von Hutten.
Solange Stories, by Tennyson Jesse.
Four Generations, by Naomi Jacobs.
The Box From Japan, by Harry Stephen Keeler.
Lord of Lonely Valley, by Peter B. Kyne.
The Silver Chest, by Herman Landon.
The Memories of Stephen Escott, by Ludwig Lewisohn.
'Neath the Southern Cross, by Kathleen Lindsay.
Jenny Newstead, by Mrs. Bellock Lowndes.
Open Till Sunset, by D. M. Locke.
Tultwer's Mill, by Patrick Macgill.
A Sop o' Moonshine, by John MacCullum.
The Fourth Dagger, by Luke Allan,
Love's Bondage, by F. Bancroft.
Karroo Blossom, by Marie Stuart Bertram.
Mr. Bobadil, by Francis Beeding.
Three Blind Mice, by Victor Bridges.
Chadwick Roundabouts, by Alec. Brown.
Sergeant Lancey Carries on, by L. Patrick Green.
The Flame, by L. Patrick Green.
Forbidden Valley, by L. Patrick Green.
David and Destiny, by Ian Hay.
The Prince of Plunder, by Sydney Horler.
Comrades of the Storm, by Peter B. Kyne.
Hosanna, by Bernard Newman.
The Scarlet Years, by Hugh Pendexter.
Sons of Solomon, by C. Lestock Reid.
High Fences, by Grace S. Richmond.
Kit of Kits Folly, by W. Riley.
The Middle Things, by Richmal Crompton.
Button Brains, by J. Storer Clouston.
One House, by James Courage.
The Bell Street Murders, by Sydney Fowler.
The Village Pompadour, by Joan Conquest.
William the Gangster, by Richmal Crompton.
Golden Rod, by H. M. E. Clamp.
The Flaming Wilderness, by Ridgwell Cullum
The Treasure of Big Waters, by Ridgwell Cullum
The Street of Painted Lips, by Maurice Dekobra.
Wooden Swords, by Deval.

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London Direct Prices.

DURBAN JULY HANDICAP, run July 6th, 1½ miles. 5 Gavelkind, Stray Melody; 6 Taproot, Monsieur Jean; 10 Ygor. Others Market Prices.

Scratched—Adamic, Four Peaks. Doubtful starter—Sweepstake.

A RUN GIVEN NOW. 1/3 A PLACE.

SALFORD BOROUGH HANDICAP, run TO-DAY, 6 figs.

PRESTBURY HANDICAP, run TO-DAY, 1 mile.

RED ROSE HANDICAP, run TO-DAY, 5 furlongs. at Manchester.

JUNE HANDICAP, run TO-DAY, 1½ miles, at Gatwick.

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NAKURU GOLF CLUB NOTES

Conditions for the "Stanning" Cup

COURSE IMPROVING WITH THE RAINS

(R.G.)

On Wednesday last we received a deputation of experienced golfers, officials of the Kenya Golf Union, sent up by that body to inspect our course, and to decide once and for all, whether the 1935 Championship could be played at Nakuru or not.

They inspected the course from the first tee to the 19th hole; they demanded statistics of wind and weather; they examined our implements they even sampled the stuff we pass over the counter, and they pronounced themselves completely satisfied.

We have had excellent rains during the past week, and the fairways are coming along rapidly. We have still some top-dressing and patching to get through, but we have still a month ahead of us. By the time the Course receives its final brush-up in July, we do not think there will be much cause for complaint. We do not expect, of course, to please everybody!

The Stanning Cup

On Sunday, June 30, we hold our annual open event. This year, instead of playing 54 holes medal play, we are making the competition a 36 holes match against Bogey—handicaps being limited to 18. We want this year's competition to be a record success, and we hope that as many as possible will make a point of sending in their entries.

Other sporting news will be found on page 10.

Eldoret vs. Nakuru

Last week-end we enjoyed a visit from Eldoret. They arrived on the Saturday afternoon, danced all the evening, and played golf on the Sunday.

They beat us when we visited them last March, so it was only fair that we should on this occasion "take off from them their boots", as the Frenchman puts it.

The results of the matches were as follows, Nakuru players being mentioned first:—

Morning (4 Ball).

Gray and J. Griffiths beat Langton and Adams 2/1.

Allan and Holmes Jackson beat Pretty and Hay 2/1.

Allchurch and Cockle beat Arnold and Parmentier.

G. Griffiths and Ridley beat Edwards and Grant 2 up.

Bennit and Molony lost to T. Pretty and Munro 1 down.

Tennent and Haley beat Gowthorpe and O'Donoghue 2/1.

Afternoon Singles

Gray beat Langton 6/4.

J. Griffiths beat Pretty 4/3.

Allan lost to Adams 3/2.

Holmes Jackson lost to Arnold 2/1.

Allchurch beat Hay 1 up.

Cockle halved with Parmentier.

G. Griffiths halved with Edwards.

Ridley lost to Grant 3/2.

Bennit halved with Munro.

Molony beat T. Pretty 5/3.

Tennent beat Gowthorpe 2/1.

V. Haley beat O'Donoghue 2 up.

Nakuru beat Eldoret by 12½ matches to 5½.

MUTHAIGA GOLF CLUB TENNIS SECTION

The following have been chosen to represent Muthaiga Golf Club, Tennis Section, in a match vs. Kyambu at 2.30 p.m. to-day (all players are requested to be at Kyambu at 2.30 sharp): Misses Tannahill, McNamara, Gamble and Mrs. Johnson, and Messrs G. Ramsay, Kesly, Seagrim and Tate.

MAX BAER LOSES TITLE

Little Known Boxer's Success

Braddock Wins on Points

The "Clown of the Ring"

FILM ACTOR AND FIGHTER

Max Baer

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, June 13.

Max Baer lost his heavy-weight boxing title this evening when he was outpointed by James Braddock, at Madison Square Garden Bowl, Long Island. The fight went the full fifteen rounds.

Baer won his championship last year, when he beat the then holder, Primo Carnera, the giant Italian, by a technical knock-out in the 11th round. Since then Baer has taken part in several sensational contests, notably the one when he beat King Levinsky, of Chicago in the second round of a fight which had been announced as for four rounds only.

Since he came into the limelight as a boxing champion Baer has earned for himself the title of the "Clown of the Ring," due to his antics when in the arena. He has appeared on the films with success.

Braddock, an Irish-American, has sailed into the limelight in the matter of a few months. A little over a year ago he was practically unknown; today he is world famous, a fame that has come to him through his success over Baer.

Baer was due to defend his title against Max Schmeling at Wembley in August or early September.

"K. OF K." CLUB

At Lord Kitchener's Country House

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 5.

Lord Kitchener's country house, Broome Park, between Canterbury and Folkestone, is being acquired for use as a country club for members of banks and insurance companies.

It is to be known as the "K. of K." Country Club.

One of the principal features will be the provision, at a neighbouring aerodrome, of free flying tuition to men and women members, to assist in the creation of a reserve of trained pilots.

Broome Park, a 17th century manor, appears in many of the Ingoldsby Legends.

GOLF NEWS AND NOTES

Owing to the fact that "Niblick" has been in Uganda for some days his usual golf notes will not be forthcoming this week.

MANCHESTER CUP RESULT

Mr. Maurice Rosenston advises the following result of the Manchester Cup.

MONEY BOX	... ...	1
SHORT RUN	.. ...	2
HOPLITE	... ...	3

To-day's Dobbie League Match

Railway and Y.M.C.A.

"May" Cup Competition to Start on Monday

This afternoon Railway are at home to Y.M.C.A. in a Dobbie league game. The kick-off is timed for 4.45 p.m. The following are the teams:—

Railway: From—Young, Clowes, Brooks, Yozall, Brierley, Holloway, Randall, Mallitte, Waldo-Jones, G. Chapman, R. Chapman and Graham.

Y.M.C.A.: Triebel; Whitefield and Little; S. Coulson, Shade (capt.), and Campbell; G. Marsh, Hutton, R. Marsh, Mulholland and Davidson. Reserves: Hopper, Aitken and Greene.

Referee: Mr. Barker. Linesmen: Messrs Thorpe and Newsome.

"May" Cup

Monday, at 5 p.m. will see a start with the "May" Cup, when Civil Service are at home to the Callies in the first match in the competition. One match will be played each week, but the actual day has been left to the clubs engaged to decide. Callies, Railway, Civil Service, and Y.M.C.A. have entered, while there is still the possibility that Parklands will enter a team.

Civil Service: Field; Tolmie and Jacobs; Newsome, Young and Condon; Peet, J. Jones, D. Noble, Poppleton and Taylor.

HOCKEY MATCH AT PRIMARY SCHOOL

Kenton College Lose a Fine Game

There was an exceptionally good hockey match at the European Primary School on Thursday when the home side beat Kenton College by two goals to one. The grass ground was somewhat of a handicap to Kenton, who are accustomed to murram, but they had the advantage of having played together more as a team, while the Primary School put out their football XI armed with hockey sticks, the goalkeeper, in fact, had never played in that position before. Despite this the standard of hockey was good, and the match was played at a terrific pace.

The stick work and ball control of the Kenton boys were better than that of their opponents, but they had not quite the dash of the rather bigger Primary School boys, and their shooting was weak; there was bad marking on both sides.

The half-time score was 0—0, Kenton having had the better of the game.

In the second half, the Primary School halves fed their forwards better and, after two good attempts, a goal was scored by Whittingham. In the last five minutes the Primary School scored again, this time through D. Brown, and then in the last minute came the best goal of the match, scored by a Kenton boy.

Baboneau, the Kenton centre-half was the outstanding player of both sides; he was always in position and gave some fine passes.

Taylor and Scott were good too. The Primary School halves and backs were better than their forwards, who should improve tremendously with practice. Hyland in goal and Collings and West in the half-back line were their best players.

SPORTS DIARY

June 15 and 16:
Prince of Wales, Bowl, Kiambu G.C.

June 16:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Hewson's Store, at 9 a.m.
Molo Hunt Meet, Mr. A. Baboneau, at 8.30 a.m.
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet.

June 21—23:
Ladies' Open Tournament, Kiambu G.C.

June 22—24:
Trans Nzoia Golf Championship, Kitale.

NAIROBI JULY RACE MEETING

Entries for Next Month's Fixture

WEIGHTS FOR KENYA ST. LEGER

Good entries have been received for the Nairobi race meeting on July 6. The Kenya St. Leger is run at this meeting. There are eight runners, "Trafalgar" has been allotted top weight in company with "Derby Day" and "Guerilla."

The following are the entries.

THE KENYA ST. LEGER 1935: 1½ miles.

Trafalgar	... ...	10 0
Derby Day	... ...	10 0
Joyous Gard	... ...	9 11
Genista	... ...	9 11
Arolight	... ...	9 11
Game Warily	... ...	9 11
Zip	... ...	9 11

THE JULY PLATE: 5 furlongs.

Bar Boy	... ...	9 7
Ashjlanti	... ...	9 7
Spearway	... ...	9 4
Saturnia	... ...	9 4
Casanova	... ...	9 0
Garryowen	... ...	8 11
Memoir	... ...	8 11
Zouave	... ...	8 11
Agate	... ...	8 11
Oris	... ...	8 11
Masquerade	... ...	8 11
Madam Pompadour	...	8 11
Tip	... ...	8 11

THE SIR ALI BIN SALIM CUP: 6 furlongs.—Legacy, Bracelet, Holy War, Ashplant, Agate, Blue Rock, Masquerade, Saturnia, Brown Trout, Speeding Home, Belinda, Silverwood, Cloister, Saltrock.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP: 1 mile.—Cato, Cellarwise, Prince Charming, Royal Romance, Merry March, Valewood, Markover.

THE SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP: 5 furlongs.—Sumcourt, Band Boy, Cowboy, Mafia, Wiley Vivien, Boy Scout, Beaucaire.

THIRD AND FOURTH DIVISION HANDICAP: 1½ miles.—Gamebird, Etiquette, Nile Water, Cock O' the North, Dagonet, Royal Romance, My Sweet, Catacradle, Brounde, Cervalino.

THE PROGENY HANDICAP: 1½ miles.—Quadrille, Amicilla, Waterway, Plover, Beltone, Bon Soir, Red Island, Mirewine, Bonus.

THE AMATEUR WELTER RACE: 1½ miles.

Prudence	... ...	11 11
Prince of Spain	...	11 11
Largesse	... ...	11 11
Proctor	... ...	11 11
Spaniard	... ...	11 11
Goldrim	... ...	11 11
Royal Return	...	11 8
Dandy	... ...	11 8
Stevedore	... ...	11 8
Chancel	... ...	11 8
Royalist	... ...	11 8

NAIROBI AUGUST MEETING

THE IRENE MORGAN CHALLENGE CUP: 1½ miles.—Gamebird, Cock O' the North, Silver Lining, Journey's End, Aurora, Stevedore, Casanova, Millarch, Delian, Rainbow.

KIAMBU GOLF COURSE

The Kiambu Golf Club course will be closed during the week-end in view of the tournament for the "Prince of Wales' Bowl."

June 22:
Molo Hunt Meet, Mr. Pell-Smith's Wheat Store, at 8.30 a.m.

June 26:
Entries close at noon for the Mixed Doubles Lawn Tennis League for the Trenn Cup. Entries to Hon. Secretary, K. L. T. A., Box 196, Nairobi.

June 30:
John Stanning Cup, Nakuru G.C.
Molo Hunt Meet, Simla Swamp at 8.30 a.m.

July 6:
Nairobi July Race Meeting

July 7:
Limuru Gymkhana Club's Meet, Brackenhurst Hotel, at 9 a.m.

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21-6-30	WOKINGHAM STAKES.
26-6-35	NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.
27-6-35	NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.
6-7-35	DURBAN JULY HANDICAP.

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ROYAL HUNT CUP, 7 figs. 155 yds., run June 19th
WOKINGHAM STAKES, 6 furlongs, run June 21st.

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