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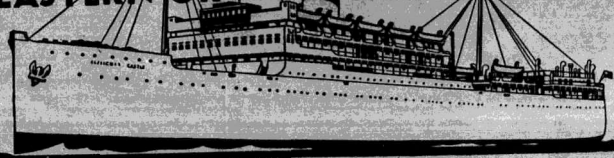

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Llanstephan Castle	10th Nov.
Dunluce Castle	8th Dec.
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	Leaves Mombasa about
Llangibby Castle	8th Aug.
Llandovery Castle	5th Sept.
Llandaff Castle	3rd Oct.
Llangibby Castle	31st Oct.
Llandovery Castle	28th Nov.
Llandaff Castle	26th Dec.
Llangibby Castle	23rd Jan.
Llandovery Castle	20th Feb.
Llandaff Castle	20th March
Llangibby Castle	17th April

UNION-CASTLE LINE

NAIROBI RESIDENT WINS APPEAL.

Against High Court Order of Re-Trial.

ACQUITTED.

Appeal Court Criticism of Lower Court Procedure.

Mr. David Newmark, Nairobi, as already reported, appealed successfully to the Appeal Court of Eastern Africa against the order of the Supreme Court of Kenya instructing a new trial in connexion with the charge of non-payment of the native wages at Avondale Hotel. Mr. Newmark had originally been held by the Subordinate Court to be responsible for the payment of wages, and was ordered to pay a fine. He appealed to the Supreme Court which ordered a re-trial. He then carried the case to the Court of Appeal and has been upheld. His conviction has been quashed and any fine paid will be returned.

The Appeal Court judgment (J. J. Abraham, Law and Webb) was in the following terms (crossheads being inserted editorially):

This is an appeal under Section 346 of the Kenya Criminal Procedure Code from an Order of the Supreme Court of Kenya in its appellate capacity.

The appellant was charged in the District Commissioner's Court, Nairobi, with an offence against Section 55 (1) of the Masters and Servants Ordinance Cap. 139 in that two former employees of the Avondale Hotel had complained that he had wrongfully withheld their wages.

After the close of the case for the prosecution, the appellant gave evidence submitting that he was not "the employer" of the complainants within the meaning of the Ordinance. The Magistrate then recorded the following observation:—

A New Witness.

"At this stage of the proceedings it appears to me to be quite clear that the accused admits the non-payment of wages, but the question of responsibility for payment is at issue. In my opinion the appearance of the Hotel proprietress is necessary before a ruling can be given as to the accused's responsibility. I therefore order that a summons be issued for her appearance. . . . . ."

This Miss Jarrett, gave evidence adverse to the appellant's case, and the Magistrate then found against him. From this decision, and the consequent orders, the appellant appealed to the Supreme Court, the learned Judges of which (Leslie Smith Ag. C. J., and Horne) remarked as follows: "We should have no hesitation in allowing this appeal and quashing the conviction in an ordinary criminal case. But in this case an attempt is made under Chapter 139 to protect the interests of native employees who are presumed not to be able to look after their own interests. In consequence to a conclusion that the conviction ought not to be allowed to stand, the learned Judges were of opinion that Miss Jarrett ought not to have been called by the Court after the close of the case for the defence as the calling of a witness by the Court at such a stage should be limited to matters arising ex improviso on the part of the prisoner. (Rex v. Harris (1927) 2 K.B. p. 587).

Order not Justified.

With that statement we respectfully agree, but we regret we are unable to agree that the Ordinance under which the prosecution was brought justified of itself an order for a new trial. It did so, such an order could be extended to and made in each and every appeal from a conviction under any special or general law. It would depend entirely on the personal view of the Judges concerned, which might even include sympathetic motives, and would not necessarily have to be based on legal considerations. An order for a new trial can only be made as the result of the exercise of judicial discretion.

We think, nevertheless, that we are entitled to look at the record of the case ourselves to see whether a new trial can be properly ordered for the purpose of doing justice. We cannot, however, find how on any consideration such an order would be just. If the remarks of the Magistrate meant that he was not satisfied that the prosecution had proved their case, and therefore he proposed to call Miss Jarrett to give them an opportunity of convincing him, then he ought to have acquitted the appellant at that stage, and an order for a re-trial would be a reversal of what was tantamount to an acquittal. On the other hand he might have come to the conclusion that though he could not accept the appellant's evidence out of hand, he preferred not to consider whether the prosecution witness had proved their case when he could himself call a witness to give conclusive evidence.

Loaded Dice.

If in these circumstances a new trial were ordered this would be to enable the prosecution to employ in its proper place that evidence which has been found objectionable by the Supreme Court and ourselves and upon which it is manifest the Magistrate largely founded his decision. This would not be fair to the appellant who would be brought to trial with the die heavily loaded against him. If by order we could exclude Miss Jarrett's evidence, the position would perhaps be otherwise but obviously an order for a re-trial could contain no limitations on evidence legally admissible.

In the circumstances, therefore, we allow the appeal, set aside the order of the Supreme Court directing a new trial, quash the conviction by the Magistrate and acquit the appellant. Any fine or rather payment made by the appellant in respect of that conviction must be refunded to him.

The Court's Powers.

The learned Solicitor-General in supporting the conviction has argued that we should actually lies to this Court from the Supreme Court in this case in as much as there has been no "decision" within the meaning of Section 346 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He urges that the Supreme Court merely came to a "finding" on the point in question and that they had full and unfettered discretion to make any "order" on that finding in terms of section 340 (17)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Code. With this argument we cannot agree. Apart from the question of discretion which we have already dealt with, such an argument appears to us to be in the nature of straining language. Whatever was "found" by the Supreme Court became incorporated in its "order" which was the effective "decision" in that appeal. The appeal from that order is not on a question of fact, but on a question of law, namely whether or not the learned Judges had exercised a discretion judicially.

A Domestic Affair.

On behalf of a Kikuyu charged in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, on Tuesday with murder, the Crown accepted a plea of guilty of manslaughter. The native, brooding over his wife's relations with another man, shot the latter with an arrow. His tribe fined him seven head of cattle and 14 goats for the killing. Mr. Finch, on behalf of the accused, pleaded in circumstances in mitigation of the crime. Mr. Justice Horne, who heard the case, sentenced accused to three years' hard labour.

PUBLIC SECURITY.

Naivasha Deputation to Wait on Governor.

NAIVASHA MEETING.

A public meeting of Naivasha settlers was held at the Sports Club, Naivasha, on Monday to consider the question of public security following the Kinangop case.

The Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Welby, and the District Commissioner, Mr. S. O. Y. Hodge, were present.

The meeting decided to appoint Messrs. Wetherell and Benn as a deputation to seek an interview with His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of discussing the question of public security and the possibility of recompensing Mr. and Mrs. Semini from some source for their financial loss. The Provincial Commissioner will accompany the deputation.

In regard to control of labour, a proposal was carried that in future Lumbwa labour should be recruited direct from the District Commissioner, Kericho, and that passes should be signed by the police on arrival of the labourer in Naivasha and signed again when he returns to his reserve.

The meeting was also strongly in favour of the installation of rural telephones, Government paying part of the cost in the form of reduced fees.

THE NEW DE SOTO.

Special Display by Nairobi Firm.

A new development in American car industry has been marked by the introduction of the latest product of the Chrysler firm—the De Soto. To-day it makes its debut in East Africa when Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co. will stage a special display of the new model at their showrooms in Sixth Avenue, Nairobi. In many ways the new De Soto represents an important change in motor car design. There is nothing of the unorthodox about it; it simply represents the latest and most up to date advance in the evolution of the principle of streamlining.

Here is something, bearing no relation whatever in appearance, to previous automobiles as they have been known. This famous American firm has brought something new to the public—something which American motor firms have been testing for the past two or three years. The new De Soto represents the results of the most careful scientific investigation of streamlining, and it combines the ideas of both the engineering and the designing departments.

One might perhaps gain the impression that the new De Soto is something in the nature of a "freak", but that is not the case. It may not be the culminating point in the development of the motor industry, but it does definitely indicate the trend of the future designers' ideas.

To-day, Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co. are organising a novel display, in keeping with the American ideas of service to the public. The show-rooms have been fitted up with a view to providing a special display with the De Soto as the principal feature. A lecture room has been created adjoining the show-rooms, where interested members of the public may discuss the latest product of the American motoring industry.

A full description of the car will appear in the motoring section of next week's issue of the weekly "Standard."

PASSENGER LISTS.

s.s. "Llandaff Castle"

The following is the list of passengers for Mombasa aboard the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" which is due at Kilindini from England on Monday next:—

Mrs. A. Bemister, Mr. H. Halnrow, Miss E. Halpet, Mr. E. F. F. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Howell, Miss Howell, Miss D. M. Kenny, Dr. R. S. McElroy, Mrs. McElroy, Mr. F. B. Notley, Mrs. Notley, Miss A. M. Notley, Mr R. E. Parry, Mrs. Parry, Miss J. W. Parry, Mr. H. A. Penn, Mr. F. W. B. Rolfe, Mrs. Rolfe, Mrs. B. I. Slaughter, Mr. C. B. Symes, Mrs. Symes, Mr. J. W. Terrington, Mr. D. Vaughan Thomas, Mr. S. L. Vincent, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. C. E. Alcock, Miss F. E. Francombe, Mr. F. M. Thomas, Mr. C. Tomlinson, Mr. G. G. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. C. von Salis, Mrs. von Salis, Mr. D. D. McGoun, Lt. F. M. Woolmer, Mr. N. Y. C. Aimable, Miss E. L. Aimable, Mr H. K. Burrows, Adj. H. J. Brewerton, Mrs. Brewerton, Mr. C. E. Cuthbert, Mr. C. O. Crighton, Mr. C. D. Cowen, Mrs. Cowen, Miss P. M. Cowen, Mr. J. C. de la Harpe, Miss N. Epps, Mr. J. Ford, Miss B. Ginner, Mr. W. E. Greenhalf, Mr. H. C. Holloway, Rev. A. C. Hobson, Mr F. A. Kempton, Mr. G. H. F. Nattle, Miss J. Parkinson, Miss E. Parkinson, Mr. E. T. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. M. Soulsby, Miss N. Soulsby, Miss A. Soulsby, Mr. P. M. Synge, Miss M. Skelton, Mr. R. Spooner, Mr. S. Somerville, Mr. G. E. Sparrow, Mrs. Sparrow, Mrs. H. H. Scholes, Mr. A. D. Scholes, Mr. H. A. Shirrell-Thomas, Adj. C. H. Stevens, Mrs. H. A. Talbot, Miss H. J. Wright, Mr. H. Woodhouse, Mr. G. H. J. White, Mrs. White, Miss D. J. White, Miss M. O'Brien.

s.s. "Usambara."

The following passengers sailed from Mombasa for Europe via Suez on June 30:—

To Hamburg: Mr. K. Mentessel, Miss A. Boalch, Mr. H. Quark, Mr. W. Schrahn, Rev. S. H. Ibsen, Mrs. Ibsen and four children, Miss B. Piening, Mrs. W. Dumler, Mrs. L. Grunwald, Mr. F. Fink, Miss Bucheim, Mr. K. Schneider.

"To Southampton: Mr. J. Rossi-Wyld, Mrs. Rossi-Wyld, Miss Rossi-Son, Mr. R. Scorey, Mrs. Scorey, Mrs. K.M. Godfrey and child, Mr. J. Lochhead, Mrs. Lochhead, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. P. Jenning, Mr. F.B. Challis, Mr. H. J. Wisdom, Mrs. Wisdom and two children, Mrs. E. Selfe, Mrs. E. Darbyshire, Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. Drewe, Miss D. Drewe, Mr. C.A. Weole, Mr. R. H. Price, Mr. John Crisp, Miss A. Samuelson, Miss D. J. Locket, Rev. P. Derr, Mrs. Derr and two children, Miss L. Brown, Mr. G. Tomlin.

To Marseilles: Mr. H. Harries, Mr. C. J. Hyde, Mr. M. Siffer, Mr. O. Dargent, Mrs. Dargent.

"To Genoa: Mr. Hans Mulder, Lady Viola Conduitt, Mr. G. F. Broadrucck, Mrs. N. Ocoldam, Mrs. A. Hopkins, Miss H. Gibbs, Miss M. S. Gedge, Mr. A. G. McIntosh, Mrs. McIntosh and three children, Mr. G. Smallwood, Miss A. Lavington, Mr. N. Lavington, Mrs. Lavington, Mrs. S. Temple, Mr. C. G. Stunning, Mr. P. C. Langmead, Mr. P. Kohler, Rev. K. Boehl, Mr. K. Husmann, Mr. E. Quist, Mrs. Quist and two children, Mr. O. Selger, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. J. Rama, Mrs. Mr. G. Korntheuer, Miss M Hopham, Miss H. Hopham, Proka Hopham, Mr. J. Meister, Mrs. Th. Wuttig

Undelivered Telegrams.

The following telegrams, giving office of origin, name and address of addressee and cause of non-delivery were received by the Nairobi G.P.O. during the week ending July 4, and remain undelivered. London: Tony White, Nairobi; insufficient address. Toronto: Miller, Duke Street; unfound. Kabale: Down, Jeweller; unknown. Kera: Wilfred; insufficient address.

Railway Accident.

A thorough enquiry is being carried out this week into the causes of an accident which occurred about 26 miles from Mombasa when a goods train was derailed. The damage is believed to run into a considerable sum. The engine and several waggons had to be pushed over the embankment. The Railway Police are assisting in the enquiry.

PREPARATIONS FOR THIS YEAR'S BISLEY.

The Larger Bull's Eye.

OUTPOSTS OF THE EMPIRE REPRESENTED.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 26.
(By Air Mail.)

There is every prospect that the 1934 Bisley, which is to be held during the two middle weeks of July, will be one of the most controversial, because of the decision to increase the size of the bull's-eye. To quote the words of an expert, "what may happen at the meeting is in the hands of the gods. If we have a fine easy weather, with light winds and not too excessive heat, the happenings of 1927 may be repeated."

Marksmen are recalling without the least pleasure the high scoring and the number of the shoots involved eight years ago, when the diameter of the bull's-eye was the same as that stipulated for this year's meeting. On the other hand, there is a good deal of support for the enlargement. It is felt that one result will be to encourage the younger generation of marksmen who, in the past, have not been able to register in the black spot as frequently as they would like. Another factor which will tend to improve marksmanship will be the metallic packing of the rifles, which has been sanctioned since last year's gathering.

In the meantime, from the outposts of the Empire, expert marksmen are making the long journey to Bisley. The Canadian team is a contingent capable of upholding traditions. Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. G. Letson, who will be in command, is a marksman well known on the ranges at Ottawa and Bisley. Each year stalwarts of the Indian Empire attend. Count John de Salis, their commandant, is again busily engaged in team building.

Teams will go to the ranges on behalf of Ceylon, the Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Gold Coast, Hongkong, Kenya, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Miss Foster, the only woman King's prizewinner, and Miss Badcock, who also has figures in the final hundred, intend making a further effort to outclass the men.

About £20,000 in trophies and money prizes will be at stake. As in former years the N.R.A. meeting will be preceded, from July 2 to July 7, by Services Week, the annual gatherings of the Army, Navy and Marines rifle-shots.

7,000 PIGEONS LOST.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 26.
(By Air Mail.)

Seven thousand pigeons were released from Penzance and Milford Haven by the Ulster Federation and Ulster Combine on Saturday. Only about 30 have reached home.

An official of the federation says that "Many more will get home, but we cannot hope to escape our loss. The birds were worth from £1 to £10 apiece, and the loss at the moment is about £9,000."

It is presumed that the birds got lost in the fog and were drowned in the sea.

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Steamers—INWARD.

From		Mombasa.	Nairobi.
Europe	s.s. Heemskerk ...	July 5	July 6.9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Taiera	July 6	July 7.9.45 a.m.
South	s.s. Durham Castle ...	July 7	July 8.9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Leconte de Lisle ...	July 8	July 9.9.45 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Urbino	July 8	July 9.9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Kenya	July 17	July 18.9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Karanja	July 21	July 22.9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. B. de St. Pierre ...	July 22	July 23.9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Liverpool Maru ...	July 22	July 23.9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Africa Maru ...	July 25	July 26.9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Taiera	Aug. 1	Aug. 2.9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Takliwa	Aug. 3	Aug. 4.9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Arabia Maru ...	Aug. 4	Aug. 5.9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Chantilly	Aug. 6	Aug. 7.9.15 a.m.

Heemskerk carries 369 letter and 263 parcel bags. Urbino carries 291 letter and 260 parcel bags.

Steamers—OUTWARD.

For		Nairobi.	Mombasa.
South	s.s. Taiera	July 6.3.15 p.m.	July 7
Far East	s.s. Arisona Maru ...	July 6.3.15 p.m.	July 7
Europe	s.s. Durham Castle ...	July 7.3.15 p.m.	July 8
South	s.s. Llandaff Castle ...	July 10.3.15 p.m.	July 11
Europe	s.s. Gen. Metzinger ...	July 16.3.15 p.m.	July 17
India	s.s. Kenya	July 18.3.15 p.m.	July 19
South	s.s. Karanja	July 21.3.15 p.m.	July 22
Europe	s.s. Ad. Woermann ...	July 24.3.15 p.m.	July 25
South	s.s. Africa Maru ...	July 25.3.15 p.m.	July 26

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Mombasa, Tanga, E'ber & Dra.	Thursday 5 p.m.	*Monday 7 p.m.

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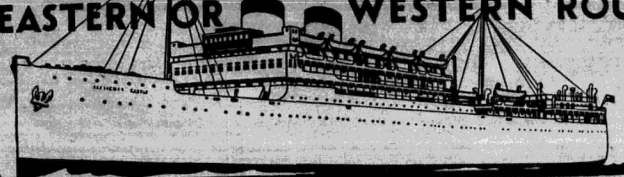
HOMEWARD
VIA EASTERN OR WESTERN ROUTE



To ENGLAND via the SUEZ CANAL.

Calling at:— Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Palma, Gibraltar and Tangier.

	Leaves Mombasa about
Llanstephan Castle ...	4th Aug.
Dunluce Castle† ...	1st Sept.
Durham Castle ...	13th Oct.
Llanstephan Castle ...	10th Nov.
Dunluce Castle ...	8th Dec.
Durham Castle ...	19th Jan.
Llanstephan Castle ...	16th Feb.
Dunluce Castle ...	16th Mar.
Durham Castle ...	27th April

† accepting cargo for direct discharge at Rotterdam at berth port-rates.

The Company's "Guide to South and East Africa, 1934" Edition is on sale at all Agencies. Price, Shs. 2/50

FARES HOME.

First Class from £55, Third Class from £34

For further particulars apply to:—

B.E.A. Corporation Ltd., Nairobi, Kampala, etc.
East African Estates, Ltd., Nairobi and Nakuru.
O'Shea and Co., Ltd., Eldoret and Kitale.
Messrs. L. P. Smith & Co., Ltd., Moshi.
Mercier and Green, Ltd., Arusha.
Paul Ziemst, Albertville.
The Uganda Company, Ltd., Jinja.

All sailings are subject to alteration or cancellation without notice.

To ENGLAND via SOUTH AFRICA.

Calling at:—Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, S.A. Union Ports and Canary Islands.

	Leaves Mombasa about
Llangibby Castle ...	8th Aug.
Llandovery Castle ...	5th Sept.
Llandaff Castle ...	3rd Oct.
Llangibby Castle ...	31st Oct.
Llandovery Castle ...	28th Nov.
Llandaff Castle ...	26th Dec.
Llangibby Castle ...	23rd Jan.
Llandovery Castle ...	20th Feb.
Llandaff Castle ...	20th March
Llangibby Castle ...	17th April

UNION-CASTLE LINE

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

(FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.)

REGULAR AND FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM AND TO MARSEILLES.
THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO LONDON.

SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. "GENERAL METZINGER"	... ...	17th July
m.v. "MARECHAL JOFFRE"	... ...	31st July
s.s. "LECONTE DE LISLE"	... ...	15th Aug
s.s. "BERNARDIN de ST. PIERRE"	... ...	28th Aug.

ORCHESTRA ON BOARD ALL STEAMERS.

NEXT ARRIVAL FROM MARSEILLES.

The s.s. "Bernardin de St. Pierre" from Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, Djibouti and Aden, and bound for Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Madagascar ports, Reunion and Mauritius, is expected to arrive in Kilindini on or about the 22nd July, 1934.

For particulars of sailings, rates of passage, etc., apply to:—

Messageries Maritimes, - P.O. Box 16, Mombasa.

E. JARDIN, P.O. Box 26, Nairobi. AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., Ltd., P.O. Box 27, KAMPALA. DALGETY & CO., Ltd., P.O. Box 60, ELDORET

"TIRRENIA" STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(FLOTTE RIUNITE FLORIO-CITRA)

FAST PASSENGER SERVICE.

To NAPLES and GENOA

ORCHESTRA AND TALKIES ON BOARD.

Regular Monthly Sailings by

s.s. F. CRISPI ..... 1st Aug., 1st October, 1st December
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SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
P.O. Box No 170, MOMBASA. Tel.: "Florionaia"
M. D. KAMPF,
P.O. Box No. 206, NAIROBI. Tel.: "Kampf."

NEXT SAILINGS.

BRITISH INDIA

London and East Africa Line.

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrives from London about	Leaves Kilindini for London about
s*MADURA	Wright	...	28th July
s*MATIANA	Patterson	27th July	25th August
s MANTOLA	James	24th August	22nd September
s MALDA	Caffyn	21st September	17th October.
MADURA	Wright	19th October	24th November
s*MATIANA	Patterson	16th November	22nd December

s calls at Tangier on the Homeward Run. * calls at Tangier on the Outward Run.

The Company reserves the right to call at Malta and/or Tangier on both the Homeward and Outward voyages without notice.

Travel and Ship by B.I. 100% British.

COASTAL SERVICE.

The M.V. "Dumra" will sail for Lamu on July 14th, returning to Kilindini TO-DAY. (There will be a stay of at least 24 hours at Lamu, thus giving passengers ample time to look around the town and make any business arrangements). She will sail the same day for South calling Southbound at Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Sasaam, Lindi and Mikindani and Northbound at Lindi, Shaw Bay, Kilwa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga returning to Kilindini on July 25th

Terms, rates of freight and passages may be arranged with:—

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Nairobi and Branches.

DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE

HOMEWARD via SUEZ CANAL. From Mombasa.

s.s. ADOLPH WOERMANN	...	25th July
s.s. USARAMO	...	29th Aug.
s.s. USSUKUMA	...	22nd Sept.
s. NJASSA	...	6th Oct.
s.s. WANGONI	...	3rd Nov.

HOMEWARD via CAPE. From Mombasa.

s.s. TANGANJIKA	...	23rd July
s.s. USSUKUMA*	...	26th Aug.
s.s. NJASSA†	...	16th Sept.
s.s. USAMBARA	...	6th Oct.

*proceeding to Lourenco Marques only.
†proceeding to Beira only.

EASTER EXCURSIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA, March—June 1934.

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

DEUTSCHE OST-AFRIKA-LINIE, Generalagentur MOMBASA
Cable: "Ostlinie" P.O. Box 210.

National Bank of India Limited.

Incorporated in United Kingdom.
Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate (Government).

Subscribed Capital ... £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,200,000

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2

BRANCHES:
Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Entebbe Kampala, Jinja, Zanzibar Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Also at: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Colombo, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden and Steamer point, Aden.

AGENTS in New York and throughout U. S. A., Europe, Canada, South Africa and Australia.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be learned on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches at the current rates of Exchange forwarding first copy of the Bill direct to the payees when required.

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

Kenya Mountain.

By E. A. T. DUTTON with fifty-six full page illustrations, reproduced in Collotype.

"A book well worth sending to your friends at Home."

— Standard Stationery Stores

K.P.M. LINE

To:— Penang or Singapore and Java, Direct; for passengers and cargo.

S.S. "Van Spilbergen"	15th Aug.	via Seychelles
S.S. "Le Maire" ...	14th Sept.	via Seychelles
S.S. "Van Spilbergen"	13th Oct.	via Seychelles

Agents:

DALGETY & Company Limited, Mombasa.

WILL ACCEPT CARGO FOR VANCOUVER. With Transhipment at a BRITISH PORT (Penang or Singapore) giving quick despatch.

These steamers will also, as usual, accept Cargo for:- Australia — Far East — Pacific Ports, with transhipment. ::: Passengers accepted for Singapore, Far East, Pacific Ports and Australia with transhipment.

Sub-Agents:

THOS. COOK & SON Limited, Nairobi.

THE "East African Standard" FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.

(Not to be detached).

THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
Market and Kruis Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

£1,000 will pay 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 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 severance above the wrist or ankle or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes; or

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

Provided always nevertheless and subject to the following special conditions, which are of the essence of the contract:—

(a) That such death or loss occurs within thirty days after the accident; (b) that the policy holder shall, prior to the accident, have written (in his own handwriting) his name in the space provided endorsed 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, corner of Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or in Mombasa, Chief Agent, Agency House, P.O. Box 85, 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 issued 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, the benefits of and is subject to the conditions of the Accident Policy of the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd., except as far as the same are altered by the terms and special conditions above stated.

Those who subscribe in the way hereinafter below are not required to fill 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 they have given the Publishers' acknowledgement.

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

Signature of holder

Date of issue 14th July, 1934.

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.

STOLZENBERG FLAT FILES

Strong Metallic with Patent Metal Clips

Sks. 1/10 each. Sks. 12/50 doz.

Standard Stationery Stores, NAIROBI.

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd. (See Advertisement on page 11 of cover).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER, The East African Standard Price 50 Cents

UGANDA ARGUS with which is incorporated THE LEADER

The Oldest Established Newspaper Published in Kenya and Uganda. Official Organ of the Royal E. A. Automobile Association, Horticultural Society of Kenya, etc.

No. 2383. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1934. Price Posted Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 25/- Posted Elsewhere 30/-

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

P.O. Box 286, Nairobi.
London Representative:—
MOUNTSTEPHEN SPEED & Co., 53, Queen Victoria St., LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only subject to approval.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc., 1s. for 25 words with a minimum of 2/-.

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
Such as small Wanteds, To Lets, For Sales and Situation Vacant and Wanted—1s. per line of six words or fraction of a line; minimum 4s.
No new advertisements are guaranteed insertion unless handed in before 10 a.m. on the Friday previous to publication.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Weekly:

Posted to any address in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

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

Posted Elsewhere.

Yearly	Shs. 36/-
Half Yearly	Shs. 18/-
Quarterly	Shs. 10/-

Daily:

Locally, yearly	Shs. 48/-
" 3 yearly	Shs. 36/-
" Quarterly	Shs. 18/-
Posted, yearly	Shs. 72/50
" 3 yearly	Shs. 36/50
" Quarterly	Shs. 18/50

The Postal charges on a single copy of the weekly edition of the "East African Standard" are as follows:—
Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Cents 25
Elsewhere ... ... Cents 30

ENGAGEMENT.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

McLEAN-DAVISON.—The engagement is announced between Dr. Neil McLean, Broadford, Isle of Skye, Scotland and Gwendoline Mary Davison of Monkseaton, Northumberland, England.

MARRIAGES.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

LLOYD-PARKER—HALLIGAN-JOLLY. Ernest Lloyd-Parker, Kenya Police, son of Major Lloyd Parker, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Lloyd Parker of Gilgil, to Cynthia Halligan-Jolly, daughter of late Col. F. Halligan-Jolly, R.E., I.C.S., and Mrs. Halligan-Jolly, of Kismet, Kent and grand daughter of Major Henry Allan-Prior, I.A. by Special Licence on the 4th July 1934.

DEATHS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1s. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10s.

WESTLAND-GORDON. On 2nd July at Gillingham, Kent. Cremated at West Norwood 5th July, aged 64 years.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

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

AGRICULTURAL Lime, Kenya Marble Quarries, reduced to 25/- per ton in Nairobi. Bags 4/- extra.

A.M. and L.T. young oxen, (untrained), always on hand. Commissions undertaken. P.O. Box 105, Kisumu.

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

BEAU-BELLE, Airedale Kennels, Njoro. Are offering beautiful Pedigree Airedale pups at a reduced price to meet the expense of importing new blood into Kenya. The sire is Cesrt Sparkler who won all the Airedale prizes at the last Show. The Dam, Suntop Countess is Imported and has been a winner in England. Beau-Belle Airedales are wonderful guards. Now is your chance to order one from Mrs. Annis.

BUILDING Stone cut to Standard sizes, or in any special size, or in the rough. Competitive prices, but quality our own. Any quantity delivered. Apply Geo. Blowers, Sadler Street.

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

FRUIT trees, roses, shrubs and flowering plants. New catalogue now ready. Kimangao Nurseries, Naivasha.

FENCING Materials. Genuine British Galvanizing wire made and factured by Messrs. Richd. Johnson and Nephew Limited, Manchester. We quote hereunder prices ex store Nairobi:—

FENCING Barbed Wires. Marcunia, 12½ gauge, Length per coil 528 yards Barbs 2" apart 27/50 per coil, 10 coils 25/50 per coil.

FENCING Shorthorn 12½ gauge Length per coil 774 yards Barbs 6" apart 30/50 per coil. 10 coils, 28/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,100 yards Barbs 3" apart, 40/- per coil 10 coils 37/50 per coil.

FENCING Hornet, 16 gauge, Length per coil 1,350 yards Barbs 6" apart, 41/50 per coil 10 coils 38/50 per coil.

FENCING Plain Wires Oval. Resistee 10 x 12 gauge. Length per coil 528 yards per coil 24/50, 10 coils 22/50.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

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

FENCING First Grade, 11 x 13 gauge, Length per coil 1,186 yards per coil 29/-, 10 coils 27/-.

FENCING First Grade, 12 x 14 gauge, Length per coil 1,540 yards per coil 31/-, 10 coils 29/-.

FENCING prices are subject to cash discount of 5 per cent. Special prices for larger quantities on application. All kinds of plain, galvanised and black baling wire stocked. Write for Price List. Dalgety and Company Limited, Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

FURNISHED stone bungalow 12 acres freehold, good frontage, permanent river, fowl runs, tennis court six miles Nairobi, good road. Turlton Box 49, Nairobi.

MY present position prevents my keeping poultry. Young R.I.R. hens bred from imported Birds 5/-, unrelated Males 10/-. Henson incubator, perfect hatching order 30/-. Apply Voucher No. 241 "Standard," Nairobi.

PRIMEAL Dog Biscuits. Give your dog a change of diet if he is off condition. Try him with Primeal Proven, the dog biscuit with cod liver oil. Your grocer stocks them.

SEEDS. Reliable vegetable and flower seeds post free on all orders over Shs. 2/- in Kenya and Uganda, over Shs. 7/- 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.

THEODOLITE by Cooke and Sons complete and in excellent condition portion of a deceased Estate, can be seen at our Offices in Westminster House, J. C. Coverdale and Partners Box 288, Nairobi.

VAGINALINE. Guaranteed cure for vaginitis in cattle. Outfit for thirty cows Shs. 62/50. Extra Powder Shs. 26/- Cash. Agent, H. C. Nightingale, P.O. Kijabe.

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 wares, etc. Delightful presents for all occasions, parcel posted to any part of the world. Mrs. Jack Lucy, 1st floor, Royalty House, Government Road, P.O. Box 695. Telephone No. 2042.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

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

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

950 acre excellent mixed and dairy farm approx. 3 miles from Kiphalma station. Offers invited. Apply Voucher No. 201, "Standard," Nairobi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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

HONOURS Graduate, Female, English, seeks post in Government or Private School. Experience in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics and Nature Study. Reply: 178, Central News Agency, Bloemfontein.

PLANTER, Dane, 13 years experience Sumatra on coffee, tea, sisal, oilpalm estates seeks position. Also dairy and poultry farmer. Apply Voucher No. 242, "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 25, 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

MECHANIC, 15 years experience, seeks work as Diesel Oil Engine repairer, erector, turner. Electrical, cotton, ginning, sugar, ginning, soap factory experience. Apply Voucher No. 251, "Standard," Nairobi.

WHERE TO STAY.

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

IDEAL for home leave. Detached, furnished house (4 beds), all electric, garage. Lovely country, golf, tennis, lake bathing, boating. 30 miles electric London, convenient Merchant Taylors School. Small rent careful tenant. Write Swannell and Sly, Rickmansworth, Herts, re "The Bay House."

SPEND your holidays in Mombasa. Special rates for parties for 5 days and over. Bathing parties and picnics catered for. Tennis. Cool airy rooms. Spacious dining hall and lounge. Miss McIntyre. Cathedral Road, Mombasa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

EDUCATION: Headmaster retired, London University with one assistant, Oxford University will take as pupils two boys for private coaching in selected subjects. Not more than two pupils can be accepted. Educate or backward pupils or those needing coaching in certain subjects only for whom the ordinary school curriculum is not desired. Home situated near Railway in healthy district. Parents will be invited to visit before final arrangements made. Fees moderate reasonable than payable in Private Schools. References required and given. Further particulars to "Tuition" Voucher No. 110, "Standard," Nairobi.

HOLIDAY Home for Kiddies. A pound per week will given child a beneficial delightful change in the Highlands. (Molo District). Personal care by experienced Nurse. Apply Voucher No. 252, "Standard," Nairobi.

HOLIDAY Nursery opening for children of all ages. Nominal massage. All farm produce. Bracing cool climate but sunniest. Moderate terms. Enquiries from Mrs. Maude, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., Phoenix Farm, P.O. Molo.

OLD Greys in East Africa please communicate with A. Andrew, c/o E. A. Standard Ltd., Nairobi, re formation of Ex-Unie, Branch.

WANTED.

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

LANZ Stub Axles and/or Lanz tractor for spares. Immediately, cash. Kennedy, Naro-Moru.

WANTED Tractors Holt Caterpillar model 30 or bigger, secondhand but in good running order. Send particulars with minimum prices to P.O. Box 5, Jinja.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

NURSERY Governess with experience; British (single) woman, not elderly, for 3 children. Interview Nairobi end July. Apply Voucher No. 243, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED at once, man with knowledge of needlework to take full charge of 3 children aged 4½ and 11. Apply Mrs. Porter, Box 28, Nyeri.

WANTED Capable Assistant for large upcountry rooms. Spacious dining hall and lounge. Miss McIntyre. Cathedral Road, Mombasa.

DOGS FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements under this heading is 1d. for a single insertion or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

PELE KENNELS, Mau Mau.
Highly pedigreed Alsatian pups from specially selected working strains by Prince of Hill ex Princess of Pole Barn. Born in July. Book now. Reasonable.

AT STUD

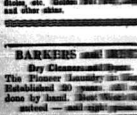
The charge for advertisements under this heading is 1d. per single insertion or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 4s.

PELE Kennels, Mau Mau.
Scottish Terrier Dog. Stud. Pedigree. Prize winning proved sire. £5.

ARISTOCRAT FOLDING BABY CARS.
Latest Models, Super Model, Springs, Reversible Back, Ribbed Tyres, Steel Chassis, Double Leatherette, Hinged Strap.
Cash Price 39/- each.
ERIC SHRIMPTON
Behind the Court, Mombasa.
P.O. Box 546. Telephone 1070.

DERBY HOUSE (GOVT HOUSE).
Phone 2760. NAIROBI.
CURIOS
(R. M. BISHAT)
ON ROAD TO ZOO.
The finest selection of Abyssinian, African Swords, and Shields, in Kenya.
Silver and Amber Necklaces and Armlets, Copper and Brass Bracelets, Snuff Boxes, Horns, Horns, Ostrich Eggs, etc. Ostrich Feathers and other skins.

BARKERS and BURR.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers.
The Pioneer Laundry in Nairobi. Established 20 years. Cleaning and dyeing by hand. Best Work guaranteed — and right prices.
NO MACHINERY USED.
Box of Capital, Nairobi.



Black, Red, Blue, Blue-Black, Violet.
Stationery Department, 5th AVENUE, NAIROBI.

T. H. CHETTLE
A.M. L.T. OXEN
Direct from Kibigori Quarantine
To be sold by Auction
at Gilgil.
WEDNESDAY, July 18th, 1934 at 10-30 a.m.
100 Head Unbroken.
30 Trained Oxen.
Offering sound cattle of an excellent stamp and type.
T. H. CHETTLE,
NAKURU.

LIVESTOCK DISPERSAL SALE.
Instructions from Captain Rocco, (who is importing to Kenya) will sell by Public Auction, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at his farm
On SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 11 a.m.
the following:—
[illegible] Grade Bull 18 months.
[illegible] Grade Cows in calf to Pedigree Bulls.
[illegible] Cows (from Capt. Colville's Stock) in calf to Pedigree bulls.
[illegible] 18 to 20 months.
[illegible] Calves.
[illegible] Chickens.
[illegible] prize for large white pedigree prize winner.
Also Tractor, Ploughs, Harrows and other implements.
Refreshments will be issued on the sale and Captain Rocco will arrange [illegible].
Light luncheons will be provided.
Captain Rocco's farm is 20 miles from Naivasha station on the Uganda Railway and can best be reached by the Naivasha-Gilgil [illegible].
E. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Incorporated Auctioneers.

NORTH KENYA STOCK SALE.
[illegible] Tues. at L. G. E. Llewelyn of Timau we will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
[illegible] Tues. at Mr. Llewelyn's Residence (close by)
On SUNDAY, 27th July at 10 a.m. sharp.
[illegible] Stock (Numbers approximate):—
[illegible] Bred Poll and Shorthorn in Calf Grade Heifers.
[illegible] Young Grade Shorthorn Cows some in Milk.
[illegible] Shorthorn Cows some in Milk.
[illegible] Grade Pedigree Red Poll Bulls.
[illegible] Grade Working Oxen.
[illegible] Steers.
[illegible] have been vaccined for rinderpest.
L. GASCOIGNE & Co.,
Auctioneers, NANYUKI.

MODERN SWAHILI
By
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] Price Sh. 12/50
STANDARD STATIONERY STORES
NAIROBI

MUTER & OSWALD
NOTICE OF CATALOGUE SALE OF FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
From the Residence of T. J. Anderson Esq., and other parties, at our Salerooms, Mutos Building, Hardinge Street, Nairobi,
on MONDAY, 23rd July at 10 a.m.
(FULL DETAILS TO APPEAR IN DAILY ISSUES.)
Muter and Oswald Ltd., Auctioneers, etc., NAIROBI.

SANDS & Co.
SALE OF HIGH CLASS POULTRY,
at OUR SADLER'S ST. MARKET,
on MONDAY, 16th July at 11 a.m.
Acting on instructions from the Kabete Poultry Farm who are giving up poultry, we will sell
300 R.I.R. HENS, 20 STUD COCKS, 400 CHICKENS
The above are all from Mrs. Gladwell, well-known prize winning stock.
SANDS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI.
CIVIL CASE No. 108 of 1934.
In the matter of the Companies Ordinance, 1932
and
In the matter of COLONIAL SOAP FACTORY LIMITED
FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORIES.

Name of Company:—Colonial Soap Factory Limited.
Address of registered Office:—Cadeiro Street (Estate) Race Course Road, P.O. Box No. 430, Nairobi.
Court:—Supreme Court of Kenya, Nairobi.
Number of Matter:—Civil Case No. 108 of 1934.
Date and Place of First Meetings:—
Creditors — 18th July, 1934 at 2-15 p.m.
Contributories—18th July 1934 at 2-45 p.m.
Official Receiver's Office, Old Secretariat Buildings, Nairobi.
L. R. FISHER,
for Official Receiver
Provisional Liquidator.
Nairobi,
Dated 7th July, 1934.

In the Matter of the Companies Ordinance, 1921,
and of
[illegible]ST REEFS LIMITED (in Liquidation).
NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Macgregor, Seex & Company, Mutos Buildings, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, on Monday 13th August, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.
Dated the 7th day of July, 1934.
E. B. SEEX,
Liquidator.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL NOTES.

On a Visit to Kenya.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Murrough Wilson, K.B.E., arrived at Nairobi on Monday by air from London on a visit to his brother, Captain F. O'B. Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson at Ulu. Born in 1875, Sir Murrough and his brother are sons of Colonel J. G. Wilson, of Cliffe Hall, Darlington. The former was a director of the North-Eastern Railway Co. During the war he served with the Yorkshire Regiment. From 1918-20 he represented the Richmond Division of Yorkshire in the House of Commons as Unionist Member. Sir Murrough is a J.P. of the North Riding of Yorks, a D.L. Yorkshire, and chairman of the Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute.

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Departure for South.

Among the passengers who left Mombasa for South Africa on Wednesday on board the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" were Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hankinson. Mr. Hankinson has been Assistant Agent for the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company in East Africa since May 1928. Both he and Mrs. Hankinson will be greatly missed by a wide circle of friends in Mombasa. On Tuesday afternoon a presentation was made by members of the branch of the Union Castle line to Mr. Hankinson.

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Kenya Association 1932.

Mr. J. M. Silvester, who has settled in the Colony on retirement after 20 years service in the Kenya Administration, has taken over the secretaryship of the Kenya Association (1932). The offices of the Association are in the Equator Saw Mills Building in Sadler St., Nairobi. Their Post Office Box number is 825 and the telephone number is 2908.

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The Belgian Consul.

Mr. Felix Lampert, the Belgian Consul General, Nairobi, who was confined to his bed at the Consulate a few days ago is reported to be getting better. He is, however, still very weak, and is suffering from a sore throat.

• • •

A Health Trip.

The Rev. M. Loubser, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, proceeded to South Africa recently on leave for the sake of his health. It is understood that he intends to return to Kenya as soon as his health permits. The Rev. M. Loubser is very well known in East Africa and for many years has been a resident of the Eldoret District.

• • •

Mr. A. Semini.

Mr. A. Semini, severely injured when attacked by natives at his residence at Kisumgiri a few weeks ago, is still a patient at the Eldoret Hospital. His state of health has been critical in the past few days, but on inquiry on Wednesday it was stated that there was slight improvement, although progress is naturally slow.

• • •

Mr. G. I. Howe.

Among those who sailed for England on Sunday on the s.s. "Durham Castle" was Mr. G. I. Howe, the Resident Magistrate of Mombasa. Mr. Howe, who came to Kenya in 1930, was born in Ireland and served during the War with the Royal Irish Rifles and the East Yorkshire Regiment (T). Before coming to Kenya he was called to the Bar at King's Inn Dublin and practised in Dublin for seven years. During the whole of his first tour in Kenya Mr. Howe was stationed at Kisumu being the Resident Magistrate for Nyanza. Now, after spending a few days only in England, he will proceed to the Gold Coast in the Legal Department whither he has been transferred.

• • •

A Kenya Artist.

Miss Grace Tucker, the second daughter of Lt.-Col. W. K. Tucker, has won a scholarship for which there were eighty competitors at the Byam-Shaw Art School in London. Miss Tucker has been an artist since she was a child and painted a great many pictures in Kenya during the year in which she was here before going to London to study. She now specialises in portraiture and it is an interesting fact that she does all her painting with her left hand.

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Music Examinations.

Dr. Vaughan Thomas, of the Trinity College of Music, arrived in Kenya this week to conduct the music examinations at various of the schools. Examinations in Nairobi took place yesterday, and today he leaves for a safari up-country with Mr. H. L. Bradshaw, Chief Inspector of Schools, Education Department. Dr. Thomas will return to Nairobi on Tuesday next, remaining here until Friday, when he leaves for South Africa. This is the third year that Trinity College authorities have sent out an examiner, and they have now promised that one shall be sent every year during July.

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Mr. James Riddell.

Mr. James Riddell, ex-Mayor of Nairobi, was admitted to hospital on Tuesday seriously ill. By Friday his health had considerably improved and he was allowed leave. There has since been a still further improvement in his condition.

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Injury to Knee.

During the week Mr. Jack Hutson, a well-known Kisumbu planter was admitted to a Nairobi nursing home, suffering from an injury to his knee. He has since had an operation and is progressing favourably.

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Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson.

Unless something unforeseen happens, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, the well-known producers of wild game moving pictures, will leave the land aerodrome in their two amphibian aeroplanes only this morning.

MAILS & SHIPPING.

Mails for Great Britain.

Mails which were despatched from Mombasa by s.s. "Durham Castle" on June 22, arrived in England on July 11.

Mails despatched from Nairobi by s.s. "Durham Castle" on June 19 arrived in England on July 7.

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The Air Mail.

The Post Office announces that mails despatched by air from Nairobi on June 29 arrived in England on July 3.

The Imperial Airways Liner "City of Karachi" piloted by Capt. G. Powell left the Nairobi aerodrome for Kisumu at 6 a.m. yesterday. The Imperial Airways Liner "Artemis" piloted by Capt. E. H. Attwood arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the South at 6.20 p.m. on Thursday and departed for the North at 6.30 a.m. on Friday. The following passengers were carried:—Salisbury-London, Mr. W. T. Lord; Bulawayo-London, Mr. Marnock; Johannesburg-London, Dr. Wassermann; Johannesburg-Cairo, Capt. Philip; Broken Hill-Nairobi, Mrs. Ritchie; Broken Hill-Cairo, Major Britton, Mrs. Britton; Mpika-London, Miss Richards; Nairobi-Kisumu, Colonel R. Marsh jnr.; Mr. C. K. Dutta; Nairobi-London, Mr. H. H. Sharpe, Mrs. Penfold, Mr. Sinclair; Nairobi-Cairo, Mr. C. J. Stanley-Low; Nairobi-Entebbe, Mr. Hall.

The Imperial Airways Liner, "City of Karachi", piloted by Capt. J. Spafford arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from Kisumu at 4-40 p.m. on Monday. The Imperial Airways Liner "Artemis", piloted by Capt. E. H. Attwood, arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the North at 4-10 p.m. on Monday, and departed for the South at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The following passengers were carried:—Kisumu-Dodoma, M. E. M. Watts; Nairobi-Mpika, Mr. M. Walter; Nairobi-Johannesburg, Mr. J. W. C. Dougall; London-Mbeya, Miss Walker and Miss Richardson; Bridgid-Bulawayo, Dr. Peterson; London-Johannesburg, Mrs. Saner; Cairo-Johannesburg, Mr. Muller; Cairo-Victoria West, Mr. Fourie; Entebbe-Nairobi, Mr. Johnston; London-Nairobi, Sir H. J. Wilson, Mrs. Silver, and Mr. Pelham.

GENERAL TOPICS.

New Municipal Offices.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, has commented to lay the foundation stone of the new municipal offices in City Square at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, July 23.

Ferry Accident.

An accident which might have had serious consequences occurred at the Magogoni Ferry a week ago. A lorry, having run down on to the pontoon to be ferried across, ran right across the pontoon and plunged into the water. When the native driver of the vehicle did not come to the surface, one of the bystanders, a native dived in to his assistance, and, after pulling him from the lorry cab, brought him to the surface in a state of exhaustion. A European who by that time had come on the scene applied artificial respiration and brought the driver to conciousness. The native was afterwards taken to hospital.

And a Good Judge Too!

In the course of a humorous address on the lighter side of law at the weekly luncheon of the Nairobi Luncheon Club on Friday afternoon, Mr. L. Kaplan declared that there were three stages in a judge's career: during the first five years of his office as judge he was afraid he was doing wrong; during the second five years he was sure he was doing right; and during the third five years he did not care tuppence whether he was doing right or wrong. He then became a good judge. He was thanked for his address by Rotarian Bamford. The luncheon was the first of the Club's new year, and was presided over by the new President, Rotarian R. D. Egland. Twenty-eight members attended.

The South African Mutual.

The South African Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. announces by cable from Cape Town that new business for the year ended June 30 totalled £9,397,426, an increase of more than £1,275,000 over the previous year and constituting a record. The figure of £9,397,426 excludes the extra amount at risk under income policies.

Gazette Notices.

KENYA.

Officers returning from leave include Mr. J. H. Lambert and Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clark, District Officers; and Mr. P. Whiteing, Assistant Inspector of Police. The list of officers going on leave includes Mr. H. Hodson, Assistant Postmaster General, pending retirement; Comdr. J. O. Buckler, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), Senior Marine Officer, K. U. R. H.; Mr. J. W. Francis, Education Officer; Mr. L. Griffiths and Mr. T. A. Slatter, Assistant Inspectors of Police.

Appointments gazetted this week are:—Mr. A. C. M. Mullins to be District Commissioner, Tana River district; Captain J. E. H. Lambert, M.C., to be District Officer, Kisumbu district; Capt. G. P. Brown to be Acting Commissioner of Police, Acting Principal Immigration Officer and Acting Passport Control Officer, with Capt. G. E. Catchpole as Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police; Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Swinton-Home, D.S.O., O.B.E., to be Acting Commandant, Kenya Defence Force, vice Brigadier-General A. C. Lewin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., who has proceeded on leave to England; Major J. R. Guild, D.S.O., to be Acting Officer Commanding Northern Brigade, K.A.R.; and Capt. D. McDonald to command the 5th Battalion; Mr. E. J. Pelpie, C.A., to be Assistant Treasurer (coded); with effect from February 1st last; and Mr. V. H. Merttens, B.A., A. S. A. A., Assistant Treasurer (coded), as from July 1st.

During the absence on leave of Comdr. J. O. Buckler, R.D., R.N.R. (Retd.), Comdr. R. D. Hoskins will be Senior Marine Officer, Nairobi.

His Excellency has ordered, under the provisions of the Natives Arms Ordinance, that the word "arms" shall include bows, arrows, and arrow-heads.

Rev. Father N. Stam has been appointed a member of the Kisumu Township Committee vice Rev. Father A. Rowlands, resigned.

Messrs. A. G. Nourse, W. J. Beeston, T. H. Chettle, J. W. Milligan, and C. K. D. Beales, have been appointed valuers for the purpose of the Estate Duty (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1930.

Capt. E. Hutchison, Limuria Estate, Athi River, has resigned his appointment as an honorary permit issuer under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance Rules.

A comparative statement of customs receipts from January to June has been issued by the Commissioner of Customs, for Kenya and Uganda. It shows that for Kenya actual collections in 1932 were £276,085, against the estimate of £380,590; in 1933 £305,388, the estimate being £380,590; whereas this year actual and estimated collections came to £290,200, the estimate for the half year being £315,750. The figures for Uganda were: 1932, £159,314, the estimate being £175,600; 1933, £162,237, estimate £165,600; and 1934, actual and estimated, £163,900, compared with the estimate of £157,500.

This week's issue of the Gazette, some 150 pages, contains eleven Bills which have been approved for introduction into the Legislative Council. Seven of them, amend the Land and Agricultural Bank Ordinance, the Agricultural Advances Ordinance, the Electric Power Ordinance, the Petroleum Ordinance, the Registration of Designs Ordinance, the Mining Ordinance, and Native Lands Trust Ordinance. Others are "to control and regulate the marketing of native produce," to "give further powers to the Supreme Court with respect to the recovery of money secured by mortgages or charges and similar matters," "to provide for the levy of a native hut and poll tax," "to make provision for the establishment of district Education Boards in the Colony."

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UGANDA.

A Bill, to be submitted to the Legislative Council, amending the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance of 1932, has been published for general information. Certain clauses provide that produce is merely vested in the Governor in Council shall be exercised in future by the Governor. Another clause is designed to prevent holding, specified native produce from a declared area. The Secretary of State will be asked to authorise the number of licences issued in a declared area shall be subject to his prior approval. Clauses that the actual selection of the licensees should be left to the Governor in Council; this is effected in the amending Bill. A further amendment is to enable the Governor to prescribe the conditions under which a rebate of the cess, or part thereof, may be allowed. "As is considered," state the objects and reasons appended to the Bill, "that as world prices and local prices in many cases are not related, it may be desirable to allow a rebate of cess to encourage the exportation of produce from East Africa."

TANGANYIKA.

Mr. H. M. King, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been appointed Acting Commissioner. Major F. A. B. Nicoll, O.B.E., having gone on leave.

Provisional recognition has been accorded to Mons. M. Lefebre to act as Consular Agent for France at Dar es Salaam.

From January to April, the total revenue of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services has amounted to £154,892, as compared with the estimate of £138,000; the revenue for the corresponding period of 1933 was £134,943. The estimate for the whole year is £504,862. The expenditure was £249,044 has been spent, as against £242,822 in the similar period of 1933. Budgeted expenditure for the whole year is £694,697.

"Inert and Passive Benevolence" to France.

FRENCH DESCRIPTION OF BRITISH ATTITUDE.

The London Negotiations.

DESIRE FOR STRICT FULFILMENT OF EXISTING PLEDGES.

It is stated that during the conversations in London between the British and French delegations which have now concluded, Britain gave no pledges, but clearly stressed the desire for strict fulfilment of existing pledges.

A Paris newspaper sums up the British attitude towards French aspirations as being one of "inert and passive benevolence."

The subjects discussed during the conversations included the French proposals for additional mutual security in Eastern Europe, the future of the Disarmament Conference and next year's Naval Conference. It was announced in a communique that the talks enabled the two Governments clearly to appreciate their respective standpoints.

Eastern Europe Situation.

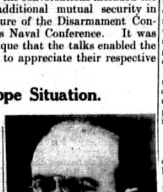
[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 9.

In the House of Commons this morning, Mr. Stanley Baldwin was asked whether he could inform the House of the object of the recent visit of the Secretary for War, Lord Hailsham, to France and the visit of M. Barthou to England, and whether the Government contemplated making any arrangement, or had made any arrangement with France without consultation with the League of Nations, with reference to mutual action in the event of hostilities breaking out in Europe.

Mr. Baldwin replied: "The recent visit to France of Lord Hailsham was without any political implication and was undertaken in connection with an instructional tour of the battlefields of the late War made by seven of our officers as a matter of interest. Such tours have taken place on more than one occasion in the past."

Regarding M. Barthou's visit, Mr. Baldwin referred the question to Sir John Simon's recent answer to a similar query in which the Foreign Secretary stated that M. Barthou's visit "would afford an opportunity to discuss with him questions of mutual interest to France and this Country."



M. Barthou.

A Further Visit.

Further asked if it might be taken that not only had Lord Hailsham's visit to France no political significance but that the same applied to the visit of General Weygand to Britain," Mr. Baldwin replied, "There is nothing in these visits beyond that which I have said."—British Official Wireless Service.

Luncheons and Dinners.

Rugby, July 7.

Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, will personally welcome the French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, on his arrival in London late to-morrow night. Conversations will begin on Monday at the Foreign Office, and after the morning session a Government luncheon to the visitors will be given. In the evening a dinner and reception will be held at the French Embassy.

M Barthou's visit will conclude on Tuesday afternoon. He and other delegates will be the guests of Mr. Stanley Baldwin at a luncheon at No. 11, Downing Street on that day.

A Warm Welcome.

"The Times", commenting on the visit, assures M. Barthou of a warm welcome, and emphasises that the object of the visit is to examine, with members of the British Cabinet, European problems as a whole in a spirit of friendship which unites the two countries. It adds that any talk of alliance between Britain and France is altogether beside the mark, and proceeds: "The present policy of Britain in Europe was defined afresh recently by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons.

"The British Government, though ready to be represented on the committee which is enquiring at Geneva into the question of security, will not expect the new regional agreement now being discussed to be one to which they themselves could adhere. They consider their existing commitments under the Locarno Treaty to be quite sufficient contribution to such systems. M. Barthou thus arrives here fully cognisant of the British view. He comes prepared to explain French plans and perhaps to give some account of his own recent activities in Central and Eastern Europe."—British Official Wireless Service.

Conversations Open.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 9.

The eagerly awaited talks between the British and French Ministers opened at the Foreign Office this morning and will be resumed this afternoon. The chief French representatives are M. Barthou (Foreign Minister) and M. Piétri (Minister for Marine) with whom are the Ambassador, M. Corbin and leading Quai d'Orsai officials and technical advisers, while Britain is represented by Sir John Simon, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell and Mr. Anthony Eden, with Foreign office experts.

The business is described as a discussion on the problems of the European situation generally. Today's programme includes the opening of the Anglo-French naval discussions.

The Arrival.

Rugby, July 9.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, was met on his arrival in London late last night by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary and Sir Robert Vansittart, the Permanent Under-Secretary.

Conversations with British Ministers on the European situation as a whole began this morning at the Foreign Office and are proceeding.

No Alliance.

Referring to M. Barthou's visit in a speech at Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said he noticed efforts were being made to suggest that it had some connection with an attempt to commit Britain to some new continental alliance. There was not any truth in any of that story, we were not going to enter into any new alliance, neither were we going to relax our efforts in the cause of peace.

That cause, however, would not be served if Britain kept her defences so weak that they were a provocation against nations less peacefully minded.—British Official Wireless Service.

Talks Conclude.

London, July 10.

At the conclusion of the two days' talks at the Foreign Office between Britain and French Foreign Ministers, a communique has been issued which states that the questions discussed enabled the two Governments clearly to appreciate their respective standpoints. These included the French proposals for additional mutual security in Eastern Europe, the future of the Disarmament Conference, and preparations for the 1935 naval conference. The French Navy Minister (M. Pietri) is remaining in London in connection with the last point.

No New Pledges.

The communique on the Anglo-French talks is achromatic, as usual, and approaches to British official conference do not reveal any more. Though M. Barthou declares himself as quite happy at his reception in London, it seems that the British attitude towards French aspirations can be summed up by a neat phrase in "Le Journal" namely: "Inert and passive benevolence."

Britain has given no new pledges but has clearly stressed the desire for strict fulfilment of existing ones.

France asked Britain to make public her appreciation of French efforts in the cause of European peace with particular reference to the Eastern Locarno scheme, namely, M. Litvinoff's idea of a Franco-Russian pact for mutual assistance. This pact is open to Germany, but she is shy of adhering to it. French opinion is that if Britain shows even a platonic feeling for the pact, and Germany still declines, Germany's isolation would be the more marked.

The British attitude is one of go ahead, "we are not quesring others' pitches as long as the Eastern Locarno treaty does not impinge the Western by extending the responsibilities of the signatories to the latter Treaty."

LORD TREDEGAR'S WILL.

£1,000,000 Estate Duty to be Paid.

[BY WIRELESS.] Rugby, July 7.

The will was published to-day of Lord Tredegar who left £2,500,683 in settled and unsettled estate. The amount of estate duty payable to the Treasury thereon is about £1,180,000.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

1934 Building Programme.

Approved by Senate.

INFLUENCED BY ITALIAN ACTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 5.

The Senate by 281 votes to 22 has passed the Naval Construction Bill, which has already been adopted by the Chamber, providing for a second ship of the "Dunkerque" class (26,500 tons), a destroyer and two submarines.

M. Piari announced that another capital unit would be laid down before the 1935 Naval Conference, though he was unable to say whether of the "Dunkerque" class or of the 35,000 ton class, but he hoped that it would not be the latter.

His announcement was presumably influenced by Italy's recent decision to lay down two new 35,000 ton capital ships.

UNIVERSITY FIRE.

Serious Outbreak in Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 10.

The Freiburg University in Baden is alight and total destruction threatened, the fire brigades being helpless owing to the drought. Professors and students are working their hardest to rescue the invaluable library.

The Ludovica Albertina University at Freiburg-im-Breisgau in Baden is one of the prominent universities of Germany and was founded in 1457 by Albert VI, Archduke of Austria. Its famous library contains upwards of 250,000 volumes and 600 valuable manuscripts. Freiburg-im-Breisgau is situated near the Black Forest range about 40 miles north of Basle.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Outlook Better Than Year or Two Ago.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 7.

The Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, yesterday stated the outlook of the rubber industry was incomparably better [illegible] most expected a year or two [illegible] they had at last for the [illegible] an effective scheme of control. Once the industry was reorganised on a sound basis, control, it did not mean permanent restriction. It [illegible] that the industry was better fitted to respond to every increasing demand that arose. The scheme had already improved conditions in the industry and he was glad to know that in many companies the improvement was reflected in the salaries and in conditions on the rubber estates. It would be the object of the international committee which was carrying out the scheme not to bolster up inefficiency but to encourage efficiency to the utmost.—British Official Wireless Service.

TRADE CONFERENCE BY NEW EMPIRE.

Central to the United Kingdom.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES.

On Wide Range of British Goods.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Wellington, July 10.

The New Zealand Government representatives today approved proposals by the Minister for Customs, for the total abolition of duties on numerous British goods, including radio sets, motor car bodies, many kinds of building materials, machinery, foods and drugs. Generous concessions, ranging from 15 to 50 percent, have also been made on a wide range of other United Kingdom products, the concessions either exceeding the Ottawa requirements. In conjunction by all cases the existing tariffs on foreign goods have been maintained.

Some of the concessions will become effective immediately and others on November 12.

FUTURE OF BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

Statement Promised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 10.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that a statement would be laid before the air [illegible] at the beginning of the recess in regard to the position of the Royal Air Force. The statement will be answer when questioned as to whether any opportunity will be afforded for a full discussion of the subject prior to the recess, in the Mr. Baldwin said.

AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Dr. Dollfuss Forms New Ministry.

Dr. Dollfuss.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Vienna, July 11.

After the resignation of Chancellor A. Schober, Foreign Minister, the Minister for Business, the Cabinet handed in its resignation.

Dr. Dollfuss, Chancellor, assumed the Home Ministry has taken over the portfolio of Business and Agriculture. Prince Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor, is Leader and Major Hueb, the Economic Minister without Portfolio and Major Fey assumes the Ministry of Interior.

Unemployed Riots in Amsterdam.

CLASHES BETWEEN COMMUNISTS AND POLICE.

Reduction in the Dole.

WHOLE POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY CALLED TO ONE AREA.

Protests by Communists against cuts in unemployment pay led to serious rioting in Amsterdam.

So serious did the situation become that the police were given instructions to shoot without the usual preliminary "Halt, who goes there?"

Searchlights had to be used and the military to quell the riots as all street lamps had been smashed.

A Motor Cycle Charge.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 7.

Amsterdam, July 6.

Hitherto seven persons have been wounded, in fighting on the east end of the city, between Police and Communists, who were demonstrating against a reduction in unemployment pay.

The rioters erected barricades against the police batons. Prior to the police fired on the crowd and then charged on motor cycles. The mob scattered but continued frequently the rioting [illegible] and the police were [illegible] retire from the district of [illegible] where all the street lamps had been smashed and the shops [illegible] ed. The rioters spilled [illegible] stones from the windows of the houses.

The whole police force of the city has been ordered to [illegible] the Jordaan area and [illegible] the Burgomaster [illegible] notice [illegible] the [illegible] other areas not to go [illegible] Jordan area and [illegible] police.

Casualties.

Casualties in the [illegible] to now reported to be [illegible] and eight seriously [illegible].

The disturbance spread this morning to three [illegible] ing class districts.

The streets have been [illegible] into darkness and [illegible] windows shops and [illegible] have been smashed.

The police have been [illegible] ing their batons [illegible] ing to charge on [illegible] batons.

The Military [illegible] the Jordaan district [illegible] a.m., there was little [illegible] spotlights were [illegible] the police to [illegible].

Military Called.

Amsterdam, July 6.

Fresh disturbances [illegible] in the Jordaan district [illegible] where the police [illegible] minutes resulting [illegible] ing.

It is believed the [illegible] originated the disturbances [illegible] was fired in the [illegible] district last night [illegible] extinguished the [illegible] there was much damage [illegible] called and the military [illegible] have been strengthened [illegible] one with any [illegible] the trouble during [illegible].

The disorders [illegible] evening. The [illegible] occupied the [illegible] Guard watched [illegible] plants.

Rioting Continues.

Amsterdam, July 7.

After a night [illegible] in which two [illegible] and many [illegible] now returned [illegible].

[illegible] was removed this afternoon. [illegible] two persons were injured [illegible] police firing. Drastic [illegible] have been taken by the [illegible] and include the suppression [illegible] the Communist newspaper [illegible] the unemployed of [illegible] receive everyone [illegible] unless on penalty of [illegible].

Trouble Spreads.

Amsterdam, July 8.

[illegible] the new calm, strong [illegible] and military forces having [illegible] the rioters. All meetings [illegible] Communist Party have been [illegible] and several leaders [illegible].

[illegible] appeal to other [illegible] disturbances are reported [illegible] Rotterdam, Hilversum, Zaandam, but the [illegible] the military [illegible] maintain control and [illegible] of arrests.

Order Restored.

Amsterdam, July 7.

[illegible] disturbance [illegible] district during the [illegible] the city was quiet to-[illegible] The special police guards [illegible] from the streets, [illegible] available in the event [illegible].

[illegible] that following the [illegible] beginning of the Communist and Independent Socialist [illegible] have given [illegible] calling off further [illegible].

Outbreak in Rotterdam.

Rotterdam, July 11.

Disturbances in the Crooswyk [illegible] fire on the police [illegible] to-night and the [illegible] and old women of [illegible] life. There are large [illegible] police, military [illegible] and police in the district [illegible] inhabitants have been forbidden to leave their houses [illegible] mail and newspapers also been forbidden. [illegible] are playing in the [illegible].

[illegible] barrister and the [illegible] of the Independent [illegible] Party have been arrested [illegible].

Market Stalls Looted.

[illegible] night the premises of the Market Provision [illegible] and the office of the Market [illegible] were entered. The [illegible] ransacked over the wall [illegible] through the window. Shs. [illegible] were stolen from the Market Provision Store. The [illegible] possession of cues.

GERMAN CRUISERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

First Visit to British Port Since the War.

A RETURN CALL.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The German cruisers "Koenigsberg" and "Leipzig" reached Portsmouth this morning on a four days visit, the first that any German warships have paid to a British naval port since the war. The customary salutes were exchanged.—British Official Wireless Service.

"This visit is in return to that paid to Kiel for a week in July, 1931, by the British cruisers Dorsetshire and Norfolk, under the command of Rear-Admiral (now Vice-Admiral) E. A. Astley-Rushton.

On several occasions since the war German vessels have visited British ports abroad. The first of the post-War cruisers, the "Emden," touched at several during her world cruise in 1929-30, including Aden, Mombasa, Seychelles, Auckland, and Wellington.

In August, 1931, accompanied by the British surveying ship Iroquois, Captain A. L. Jackson, the visited Cocos Island, the scene of the action in which the former "Emden" was destroyed in the War. As it was too rough to land a boat at the time she dropped wreaths overboard.

In 1931, the "Karlsruhe," in the course of her cruise, visited Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Capetown; and in 1933 the "Koln" was seen at Alexandria, Madras, and in Australia.

The "Konigsberg" and "Leipzig," completed in 1929 and 1931, are of 6,000 tons, 32 knots, and carry nine 5.9in. and four 3.4in. anti-aircraft guns, with 12 torpedo tubes. They carry from 500 to 540 officers and men each.

DISARMAMENT.

Conference Bureau to Meet in September.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The President of the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson, intends to call a meeting of the Bureau during September when the League Assembly meetings are being held in Geneva. Mr. Henderson yesterday discussed the present position of the work of the Conference with M. Barthou and Mr. Norman Davis.—British Official Wireless Service.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

Parliamentary Secretary Resigns.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 6.

Colonel Cuthbert Headlam has resigned for private reasons his position as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport which he has held since 1922.

In a letter to Mr Baldwin, Colonel Headlam explains he had been anxious to resign for some time but had waited until the Road Traffic Bill passed through the Commons. This stage was completed last week.—British Official Wireless Service.

Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam (U. Durham, Barnard Castle) was formerly a clerk in the House of Lords. In 1924 he was elected for Barnard Castle and in 1926 was appointed Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty.

THE GERMAN REVOLT.

von Papen Demands Satisfaction.

Exoneration or a Definite Charge.

Vice-Chancellor's Safe to be Forced.

RESIDENCE CONVERTED INTO HEADQUARTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 6.

A rumour that General Goering met with an accident has been officially denied.

Herr Von Papen's Demand.

Berlin, July 7.

Herr Von Papen has interviewed Herr Hitler and demanded that he either publicly clears his name of complicity in the alleged plots, or makes a definite charge. In consequence of the interview three of Herr Von Papen's assistants have been released after weeks of captivity.

It is understood that scaffolding erected outside the Vice-Chancellor's residence denotes a plan to convert the building into joint headquarters for the Nazi Party and Storm Troops. It is believed that the police intend, under cover of the building operations, to force Herr Von Papen's sale, which they were unable to open last Saturday. Meanwhile Herr Von Papen has been given temporary quarters elsewhere.

Still Under Suspicion.

Berlin, July 10.

It is disclosed that Herr von Papen was summoned yesterday evening to the secret police headquarters and was subjected to a long examination. The Vice-Chancellor's home is again guarded by a sentry.

The Reichstag has been convened for Friday when it is expected that Herr Hitler will speak, dealing with the recent shootings and reaffirming Germany's pacific policy.

HITLER'S CLAIM.

Saved Country from Civil War.

Paris, July 11.

A claim that he had saved Germany from the tragedy of a civil war was made by Herr Hitler during the course of an interview granted to Professor Alfred Pearson of Iowa, and published in the European edition of the "New York Times". Referring to recent dissensions in the Nazi ranks, Herr Hitler said that men in whom he had every confidence had conspired to overthrow the government. It was his strict duty to sacrifice the few traitors, actuated only by personal ambitions, rather than to allow the country to be swallowed up by the horrors of civil war.

The German Government remained unchanged, and would not swing either to the right or left, but would continue to follow a straight line.

TRADE WITH ESTHONIA.

Agreement Signed in London.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The Anglo-Esthonian trade agreement is being signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon and the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement will be signed co-morrow.—British Official Wireless Service.

EMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

Further Increase During June.

A SEASONAL CHECK.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 10.

The June return of employment and unemployment shows that a large number of temporary stoppages of work in the coal industry, mostly seasonal, and in consequence of the hot weather, with seasonal slackening in certain other trades, more than counter-balanced the increase in employment during the period under review in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and electrical apparatus industry as well as in shipping and dock and harbour services.

An addition of 2,205 in the number of unemployed registered in the previous month is in consequence recorded and the total, including men, boys, women and girls out of employment on June 25 was 2,092,586. This figure represents a reduction of 345,522 as compared with the total at the corresponding date last year and a reduction of 645,757 as compared with two years ago.

The estimated number of insured persons in employment at the end of June was 10,163,000 representing an increase of 410,000 as compared with last year and of 832,000 as compared with two years ago.—British Official Wireless Service.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

Refusal to Renounce the Comintern.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 9.

Four Communist leaders, who refused to renounce Communism, and who pledged allegiance to the Comintern, have been sentenced to penal servitude ranging from life to 10 years for violation of the Peace Maintenance Law.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Completion of Fifty Years in the Church.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The Bishop of London, on completion of 50 years in the Church has been presented with a volume containing the names of 2,000 men he has ordained and a cheque to be used in beautifying the Chapel at Fulham Palace.—British Official Wireless Service.

NAVAL DISCUSSIONS.

Japanese Delegate Appointed.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 10.

The Japanese Ministry of Marine announce the appointment of Captain Iwashita as the Japanese delegate to the preliminary naval conversations in London. He will be in a position to give all the necessary advice on technical matters when the Anglo-Japanese exchange of views is undertaken through the Japanese Ambassador. Meanwhile the Japanese Embassy in London is in close touch with the discussions which are at present proceeding.—British Official Wireless Service.

Suspected Sabotage in Germany.

MYSTERIOUS CRASHES OF TWO AEROPLANES.

Both at Same Spot.

MACHINE GUNS POSTED ON AERODROME AND GROUND STAFF ARRESTED.

Disasters to two German aeroplanes, both of which crashed at the same spot near Lake Constance, are believed to have been caused by sabotage. It is believed that an infernal machine exploded in the first machine, tearing away the wing. The second plane crashed while flying over the scene of the first accident.

Both machines came from the Lowenthal aerodrome, and all persons responsible for them were arrested and the aerodrome placed under armed guard.

Seven Lives Lost.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Geneva, July 9.

Sabotage is believed to have caused the crashes of two German aeroplanes, involving the loss of seven lives, over Lake Constance, according to travellers from Germany.

Both planes came from the Lowenthal aerodrome, near Friedrichshafen, and the first machine crashed near Reuteren owing to the wing suddenly breaking, following the explosion of what is believed to be an infernal machine. The three occupants were killed.

An hour later, a second plane from the same aerodrome crashed while flying over the scene of the accident and the pilot and three passengers were killed.

All persons responsible for the machines before they left the aerodrome were arrested and machine-guns were posted on the aerodrome which is strongly guarded by troops in anticipation of further troubles.

*Lake Constance forms the part of the frontier between Germany and Switzerland, Friedrichshafen being in German territory on the northern shore.

ADVERTISING BRITAIN'S PRODUCTS.

Playing Vital Part in Salesmanship.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 7.

The Prince of Wales was the guest of honour at the Advertising Association's dinner last night. In the course of his speech he said the production of goods was no longer the most pressing problem. Of late years scientists and inventors had put into our hands means of producing goods in quantities and at prices that would have staggered our forefathers. Industrialists, being progressive people, had naturally got on to these new discoveries and inventions, and in Britain, so far as production was concerned, they were more than holding their own.

The greatest problem to-day and probably for many years to come was to find a way to sell all the goods produced. Towards this end he was certain good advertising would play a very vital part. Good advertising went hand in hand with salesmanship.—British Official Wireless Service.

JUMPING AT OLYMPIA.

Prince of Wales' Cup Won by France.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales attended the International Horse Show at Olympia this afternoon and saw the jumping competition for the Prince of Wales's Cup.

The event was won by the French team to whom the Prince presented the trophy, with the Irish Free State second, Sweden third, and Britain fourth.

THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAY.

Departure for Canada This Week.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 6.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald leaves Lossiemouth on Wednesday by air for Worksop, and later will fly to Ireland to join the steamer at Belfast on Thursday en route to Canada.

The First Stage.

Rugby, July 11.

The Prime Minister this morning flew in a private aeroplane from Lossiemouth to Worksop to fulfil an engagement.—British Official Wireless Service.

OIL IN BRITAIN.

Bill to Provide for State Ownership.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 6.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Petroleum Production Bill, which has already been passed by the House of Lords. It facilitates the search for oil in the British Isles and provides for state ownership of the oil found.

EMPIRE FOOD SHIP.

New Motor Vessel Launched at Belfast.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby.

The motor-vessel "Waipawa," 10,750 tons, the second of two Empire food ships, which Messrs. Harland and Wolff are building for the Shaw, Saville and Albion Company, was launched this week at Belfast. The vessel will be engaged between London and New Zealand via the Panama Canal.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

Economic Absorptive Capacity.

A DEPUTATION.

By Secretary of State for the Colonies.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby.

A deputation from the Board of Deputies of British Jews, in an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister) represented that the feeling of Palestinian and world Jewry was that labour schedules inadequately met the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine and that as a result that country was not in a position to exploit to the fullest extent its economic possibilities and natural resources.

The delegation emphasised that a large number of young, single, able-bodied persons who had been specially trained for life in that country were awaiting permission to enter Palestine.

National Home.

Earnest hope was expressed that the Government would take into consideration the requirements of the Jewish national home—as also the condition of the majority of Jews outside that country—and would in the fullest measure implement the established principle that immigration into Palestine be permitted to the extent to which that country is able to absorb fresh immigrants.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in thanking the deputation, said that policy and principles were not in dispute. The rate of immigration must be governed by the economic absorptive capacity of country. Executive decisions in accordance with that policy must rest as hitherto with the High Commissioner, to whom he intended to send a full account of the interview.

AMIR OF TRANSJORDANIA.

Conclusion of Visit to Britain.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 7.

The Amir of Transjordan has left London at the conclusion of his visit to England. In a farewell message he expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the welcome everywhere extended to him and said that he felt that understanding and friendship were mutual between Britain and Transjordan, owed first to the inspired days of the Great War when Briton and Arab fought side by side.

AIR DISASTER IN ITALY.

Bomber Catches Fire and Crashes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, July 11.

Four Italian Air Force officers were killed to-day when a bomber, in which they were training, caught fire, possibly from spontaneous combustion through heat at the Montecelio aerodrome, and crashed. The dead include Captain Domenico Antonini, one of the leading Italian pilots.

FUTURE OF THE RHODESIAS.

Sir H. Birchenough's Opinion.

"Look to the North."

[1st STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Durban, July 12.

Sir Henry Birchenough, Bart., President of the British South Africa Company and Chairman of the Rhodesia and Mashonaland Companies, during the course of an interview on leaving Bulawayo for England said: "Look to the North for your future, and not to the South.—(Copyright.)

HOT WEATHER IN BRITAIN.

Serious Heath Fire Near Aldershot.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 7.

The anti-cyclone still shows no signs of breaking up and a fine week-end with high day temperatures throughout the British Isles is forecast.

A serious forest and heath fire yesterday on the Blackdown plateau near Aldershot at one time threatened a portion of the barracks, but the troops to the number of 1,900 with gasmasks and fire fighting apparatus got the flames under control after three hours of strenuous effort within 100 yards of the hutments.—British Official Wireless Service.

Further Serious Damage.

Rugby, July 9.

Exceptionally high temperatures were registered throughout the British Isles yesterday, and there is no sign of a break in the hot sunny weather. Heath and forest fires burnt vegetation on hundreds of acres of common land yesterday.

There were further outbreaks near Aldershot, which were put under control by soldiers, and on the outskirts of London. Fires occurred on the Banstead, Wimbledon and Ashtead Commons. About 100 acres of beautifully wooded land on Lord Malmesbury's estate near Christchurch, Hampshire including Rhododendron forest which was one of the show places of the district, and was visited by thousands of people annually, were destroyed yesterday.—British Official Wireless Service.

Thames Water Supply.

Rugby, July 10.

The heat wave over Britain continues. Heat and forest fires are causing considerable loss. The fire on Lord Malmesbury's estate at Christchurch broke out afresh yesterday afternoon, and another fire near Aldershot occurred last night and reached within 60 yards of the soldiers' hutments, before it could be got under control.

New regulations to govern the use of Thames water for industrial purposes are under consideration in view of the falling level of the rivers, which at present registers [illegible] 205,000,000 gallons daily [illegible] gallons as compared with [illegible] of 319,000,000 gallons normally.—British Official Wireless Service.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

Sterling on New York was quoted at 5.04 and on Paris at 76¾. Stock Markets were quiet. British Government stocks were firm with War Loan at 104 3/16, and India stocks were good. Dawes and Young Loans were unchanged and French Loans were steady. Gold was 137/11½d.—British Official Wireless Service.

ATTACKS ON JEWS IN TURKEY.

Pitiful Stories Told by Refugees.

HOMES ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Istanbul, July 8.

The Government continues ordering the expulsion of British Jews from the Dardanelles was due to a mis-interpretation of the Law. The Premier stated in the House of Assembly that the Government would severely punish every official found responsible and the Jews would be given legal redress.

*A message published last week stated that about [illegible] Jews had been expelled from the Dardanelles and Rest Thrace at the orders of the Government. About 1,500 of them found shelter in Constantinople.

Enquiries Opened.

Istanbul, July 7.

Pitiful tales are told by Jewish refugees from Eastern Thrace following on the outbreak of anti-Semitism, against which the Turkish authorities are taking efficient measures. The refugees, who are penniless and half-starved, have abandoned their homes and belongings, and declare that many Jews particularly in the Kirklareli district were grossly ill-treated.

Chukry Bey, the Minister for the Interior, has arrived at Adrianople to inquire into the situation. Meanwhile the Jews have been advised to return, but are reluctant to comply.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Still Suffering from Poisoned Hand.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 10.

The Duke of York is still confined to his bed suffering from a poisoned hand. The Duchess was to have accompanied the Duke and Queen to Edinburgh, but the Court removed yesterday, it was announced last night that Her Royal Highness will remain with the Duke during his stay in Scotland this week.—British Official Wireless Service.

CROSSINGS FOR PEDESTRIANS.

Further Experiments in London.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The authorities who are testing various methods for reducing the toll of the road traffic casualties intend to carry a stage further next week a recent experiment in the provision of pedestrian crossings.

Recently a number of crossing places were marked out in the London area for pedestrians at junctions controlled either by police or traffic lights. Official figures show that since these crossings came into operation there has been no fatal accident and only one serious to the person using them. Encouraged by this result the Ministry of Transport has decided to extend the crossings at junctions where there are neither police on point duty nor traffic lights.

The rules provide that at crossings where traffic is not controlled by police or light signals a pedestrian has the right of way at all times and vehicular traffic must behave accordingly.

The new uncontrolled crossings will be laid down in the conspicuous "herring bone" pattern already adopted and will be indicated by a sign in the form of a large letter C, mounted on a post.—British Official Wireless Service.

Livestock Industry in Britain.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR PROTECTION.

Dominions and Argentina Oppose a Levy.

PAYMENTS TO BE MADE TO THE HOME PRODUCER.

The Dominions and Argentina have been unable to agree to the British Government's proposals for a levy on imports of meat into the United Kingdom, which would provide a fund for assistance of the home livestock industry.

The British Government has, therefore, decided that the only course is further to regulate supplies, but in view of the problem involved time will be given for consideration of the situation. In the meantime payments will be made by the Government to home producers of slaughter livestock.

A Difficult Problem.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 9.

The House of Commons will be mainly occupied with domestic questions this week including the reorganisation of the livestock industry and the Government's proposals for helping the Mercantile Marine. Meanwhile the most strenuous efforts have been taking place during the past few weeks between the Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Minister for Agriculture, and the High Commissioners of the Dominions concerned. These efforts will be resumed early on Monday morning and it is presumed that the Cabinet, at its meeting later on the same morning will lay down the main lines of the home meat policy.

The Times" says it is now generally agreed that the Government proposal to introduce a principle of levy on imported meat in the past into funds from which payments will be made to the home producer.—British Official Wireless Service.

Government's Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Walter Elliot, Minister for Agriculture, announced the Government's decision on the proposals of the ministers of the Dominions and Argentina opposed to the proposals for a levy on imports of meat which would provide a fund for assistance of the home livestock industry. The only course therefore, open was further to regulate supplies.

However, in view of the complex nature of the problem which called for action on an unprecedented scale, it was decided that the proposed payments out of the Exchequer to home producers of fat cattle could be delayed in the interests of the industry. Meanwhile the Government would consider the further situation.

In the meantime, payments would be made to home producers of the minimum of the proposed levy of fat cattle, sheep, pigs and bacon pigs, and the proposed levy of fat cattle will be delayed in the interests of the industry.—British Official Wireless Service.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Suffering from Heat and Sore Throat.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is suffering from a sore throat and has been confined to his room for the next few days. While his health gives no anxiety the continued hot weather is proving a great tax on the Duke's physique.

The Duke of Connaught is 84 years of age.

RAIN AT LAST.

Drought Broken in England.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

After a fortnight of completely rainless weather, rain fell in the last night and again today, thus giving slight local relief to the drought. Similar storms have occurred in other parts of the country and these conditions are expected to continue.—British Official Wireless Service.

ARAB IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE.

House of Commons Discussion.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 9.

Nationalist Members to-day were subject to Palestine are subject to the approval of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the House of Commons this afternoon, when the Colonial Office estimates were discussed. Mr. Thomas said the Government had decided that Palestine should be under the authority of the Immigration Ordinance.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

The rate of exchange on New York was quoted at 5.04 and on Paris at 76¾. Stock Markets were quiet. British Government stocks were firm with War Loan at 104 3/16, and India stocks were good. Dawes and Young Loans were unchanged and French Loans were steady. Gold was 137/11½d.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE.

Large Entry for This Year's Event.

One Woman Competitor.

TWENTYSEVEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF MACHINES.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

The King's Cup air race, the various heats of which will be flown to-morrow and Saturday, has attracted 49 entries representing 27 different types of aeroplanes. The race is a handicapped event, and one machine, entered by Prince George, a commercial type aeroplane with a speed of 200 miles an hour will have to concede a time allowance of something like three hours to the slowest machines in the race.

The course is a point-to-point event, calling for considerable skill in navigation, and the total distance for those who reach the final heats is over 800 miles.

Many of the best known British pilots have entered and the competitors include Captain de Havilland, last year's winner, and the designer of no less than seven of the types represented this year, and his two sons. Two other designers flying their own types will be Mr. Percival, who will pilot Prince George's Mew Gull, and Flight Lieutenant Comper on a Comper-Streak.

There will be one woman competitor, Mrs. Patterson, but five women owners have also entered machines.

Apparently British pilots are not superstitious since the event, which is the thirteenth King's Cup air race will begin on Friday, July 13.—British Official Wireless Service.

TEXTILE MISSION'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Aspects of Unfair Competition.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby.

Steps taken by the British Government to examine certain aspects of unfair trade competition based on deliberate currency depreciation were welcomed by Sir Alan Sykes at the annual meeting of the Bleachers' Association Ltd. in Manchester.

Reviewing the effects of the textile mission's visit to India, Sir Alan said that the mission had contributed to a new and better feeling between the two countries, and in referring to the results of India's recent negotiations with Japan he thought it reasonable to assume that India would now use not less than an additional 200,000,000 yards of Lancashire-made cloth.

The increase of Lancashire's textile trade, he added, would be substantial in volume if world trade increased.

Lancashire was well equipped to take the fullest advantage of improvement—of which there were already some signs.

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"IT IS SLIMMING ME!"

18 lbs. Gone—Backache Gone Too!

PLEASANT SURPRISE FROM KRUSCHEN

She wouldn't believe it—but the scales insisted! You see she did not take Kruschen Salts with the idea of ridding herself of that superfluous fat. She had backache—and that was what she was treating. So she killed two birds with one stone.

This is what she wrote about it:—"Allow me to send you a few words to tell you that Kruschen Salts has done wonders for me. My backache has gone, and what is more, Kruschen is slimming me down in a way that I would never believe, if it wasn't for the fact that the scales show 18 pounds less in six months. This is entirely due to Kruschen Salts, and I shall never be without them."—J. F.

The condition which caused this woman to put on weight was also the cause of her backache. The whole trouble was due to the internal organs failing to expel from the body, regularly and completely, the waste products of digestion.

Kruschen Salts keep your kidneys, liver, and stomach in such good shape that they perform their functions properly, keeping the system free from encumbering waste. Unless this waste material is regularly expelled, Nature will eventually store it up out of the way in the form of ugly fat. Take a half-teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning. You won't lose 4 or 5 lb. a day or anything foolish like that, but almost before you realise it—pound by pound disappears. You will also find that backache and headaches disappear. You feel wonderfully healthy, youthful and energetic—more so than ever before in your life.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists and Stores. The importing agents are C. Denovan & Co., Albert House, Government Road, Nairobi.

NOTE THE *DISTINCTIVE* SHAPE OF THE BOTTLE AND THE *DISTINCTIVE* FLAVOUR OF THE WHISKY!

Look for the Signature A.A. Crawford On Every Label!

A. & A. CRAWFORD — LEITH, SCOTLAND.

MORE RIOTING IN U.S.A.

San Francisco Outbreak.

Many Casualties.

Longshoremen Out on Strike.

BATTLE FOR INDUSTRIAL QUARTER OF CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

San Francisco, July 5.

Three strikers are dying and many have been injured as a result of clashes with the police last evening when a strike of longshoremen, which started eight weeks ago assumed a very ugly character.

A huge crowd bombarded the police with bricks whereupon the police fired and a battle ensued for the industrial quarter of the city which changed hands several times, the strikers setting fire to inflammable objects to cover their retreat.

The Governor has ordered 5,000 troops, armed with the new vomiting gas, which disables its victims for two days, to stand by.

All Day Battles.

San Francisco, July 6.

After all day battles in which 20 persons were shot, one fatally, and many others injured, the police emerged victorious.

The National Guard has been ordered to the water front to protect State property.

General Strike Threat.

San Francisco, Later.

Hostilities ended this evening when the National Guard, armed with machine guns, occupied the water front. The Union, however, has threatened to call a general strike.

Badly Gassed.

As a result of the heavy fighting two strikers have been killed and one is dying. Thirty-one are suffering from bullet wounds and 40 have been badly gassed. Scores of others have been injured. Five police were also injured.

BRITISH INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Government's Efforts to Restore Prosperity.

STATE AID POSSIBLE.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 9.

In a speech at Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, dealing with domestic political issues said the Government had done a great deal to restore prosperity to industry and something to rehabilitate agriculture. The improvement won had to be consolidated and some of the oldest and greatest trades still lagged behind. Their difficulties were not going to be swept away by national isation but it might mean that the aid of the state would be required.

Signs of a Turn of the Tide.

Rugby, July 10.

A comprehensive review of the agricultural position in its various branches was given by Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister for Agriculture, during a debate on the estimates in the House of Commons last night.

On the general review, he said, they could at any rate see signs of a turn of the tide. The index price showed an improvement since 1933, having risen in six months from 107 to 111. Wages had begun to benefit, and in the last 18 months there had been an improvement in working conditions, either for hours or wages, of 300,000 agricultural workers.

The agricultural industry, which had lost £85,000,000 of capital and £30,000,000 in income, could not at present return the same amount as formerly to any of those engaged in it, but a start had been made and he put forward the Government's agricultural policy as the beginning of the effort to improve and strengthen what was still the greatest industry in the country.—British Official Wireless Service.

JUSTICE REPORT.

Not Yet Laid on the Table in the House.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 3.

(By Air Mail.)

It was reported in the Parliamentary Papers that the Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika would be laid upon the Table of the House.

I learn from the Colonial Office that the Report has not yet been laid in the House and that it may be some weeks before the Command paper is issued.

A LOST LINER.

Underwriters to Pay £475,000 for the "Dresden."

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 3.

(By Air Mail).

The loss of the North German Lloyd steamer "Dresden" will cost German and foreign underwriters the sum of £475,000, according to a report from Hamburg, states Reuter.

Of this sum 60 per cent. will have to be raised by German and 40 per cent. by foreign underwriters.

The "Dresden" with 1,000 passengers on board, struck a rock off the Norwegian coast on June 21 and became a total wreck. Four lives were lost.

WORLD'S SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.

Improvement in British Percentage.

JUNE RETURNS.

Large Tonnage Being Built by Japan.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

The returns of merchant shipbuilding for the quarter ended June 30, prepared by Lloyds Register of Shipping, show a marked reduction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of last month number, of 131 of 587,142 tons gross, compared with 107 vessels of 481,440 tons at the end of March and 81 of 287,502 tons a year ago. This improvement affects practically all the principal shipbuilding centres.

Although the tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, was thus more than double that being built twelve months ago, it was still small compared with the amounts customary a few years ago. Lloyds Register points out that the amount of present construction maintains the upward tendency of the last 18 months. About 90,000 tons, being 15.3 per cent of the shipping now being built in Britain and Ireland are for registration abroad or for sale.

Foreign Construction.

Abroad there were under construction at the end of June, 629,198 tons of merchant shipping which exceeded by 81,467 tons the highest bulk three months earlier, and is the highest quarterly total since September 1932. Abroad the principal countries measured by shipping under construction were: Japan, 157,280 tons; France, 104,500; Germany, 91,145; Denmark, 66,050; Holland, 54,795; Sweden, 49,025; and Italy 47,670 tons.

The total tonnage under construction throughout the world on June 30, was 1,216,840 tons, of which 48.8 per cent was being built in Great Britain and Ireland, compared with 44.6 per cent at the previous quarterly date.—British Official Wireless Service.

FOREIGN SUBSIDIES FOR SHIPPING.

Retaliatory Measures. Britain Forced to Take

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 11.

In a speech last night, on Inter-Imperial Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said there was no intention of submitting to such a state of affairs which, if they were to go much further, he said, might lead to the links of the Empire being broken. The first step was to ascertain how far the Dominions were prepared to co-operate to ensure that the connections of inter-Imperial trade should be maintained under the British flag.

Passing to the wider problem of subsidised foreign shipping, Mr. Runciman referred to the deadlock reached when the subject was discussed last year at the World Economic Conference. The Scandinavian countries and Holland agreed with Britain, that subsidies should be abolished, but other countries would hear of it.

"We are not in the same helpless position now as we were then" said Mr. Runciman.

The announcement of a subsidy for British shipping had made all the difference. He did not propose to use that subsidy as a weapon, but as a lever to show that they meant business. He was now hopeful that progress would be possible.—British Official Wireless Service.

Planning for a New Civilization.

UNIQUE CHANCE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF KENYA.

View of Social Research Expert.

DEPLORABLE ANOMALIES IN THE COLONY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Dr. Grace W. Pailthorpe, a Harley Street specialist whose report on researches made some time ago into the social aspect of crime and punishment intrigued both the medical profession and social workers, has been spending some months in Kenya.

She believes that in this Colony there is the opportunity—and the material—to build a new civilization in the construction of which all that has not stood the test of time should and could be rejected.

Meanwhile in the following article Dr. Pailthorpe points out some of the simple illustrations of the apparent lack of balanced planning for the new social order in which essentials should be considered before luxuries.

"Pathological Sentimentality" at Home.

[By Dr. Grace W. Pailthorpe.]

I am sorry to leave Kenya but I do so with the hope of returning in the near future. Kenya calls me—not only because the country is beautiful, but also because it is a little colony in the making. It has unique opportunities. It has also a difficult task—the task of developing a backward country—of constructing in miniature a new civilisation, a civilisation, let us hope, for which the builders will use as material modern knowledge and methods, and only draw upon the old civilisation for that which has stood the test of time.

A New Chance.

Happily, Kenya can start where older civilisations have left off. She can discard archaic methods of administration. She can be constructive and positive; and reject everything that is destructive and negative. Let me explain, by example, what I mean. Merely shutting an habitual thief behind bars is a negative act producing a negative result. It is negative, because from experience we know that society is only temporarily protected from that man; and negative again because it does not have the result expected from a punishment. No change is brought about in his behaviour. If, however, the thief as an individual is studied, there is reason to hope that the thief may be cured of his thieving propensities. In any case, society will be protected in a way it is not protected now. We get a positive result.

A Lead.

Why should not Kenya lead the way to a new and better form of civilisation? Her setting and place in the world at the moment is so staged that this may be her goal if she so desires. She has more than simple opportunity. She has men and women keen and alive and eager to progress. But she should go warily. She should not let urgency precipitate her into bad legislation. She should allow none of her administrative acts to become enclosed within walls which prevented later expansion or re-adaptation as and when these become necessary. If there is one ideal of greater worth than others surely, it must be "Keep Fluid". Do nothing that can become static, that will induce fertilisation of mind towards any single problem.

Kenya has done marvels in the short time she has had; but there are some things which are to be deplored.

Neglected Needs.

Anyone coming in from the outside cannot but be struck by a curious state of affairs. State buildings such as Government House, Law Courts (now being built), Municipal Buildings (about to be built), are all necessary; it is true, but why are these being built, while far more important needs are not entered for? I refer to the health of the people. Is this not of paramount importance? Bad hospitals, disgraceful sanitary arrangements, overcrowding are the order of the day. "Lunatics" have to be accommodated in prison, when an already overcrowded public Mental Hospital can squeeze in no more.

Health shows, Jeanes' Schools, both admirable efforts of teaching the Natives hygiene, must cause a mystification in the minds of these same Natives when they run up against the State institutions. Take for example, the European Hospital. The "boys" accommodation behind the hospital consists of miserable sheds partitioned off into compartments in which overcrowding is rampant.

The nurses' quarters are dark, insanitary and derelict. The only sitting room they have is without a front wall and is continuous with the verandah. No warmth, and shrieking of wild cats which make this so-called room a playground at night.

Take another example. A Native Hospital of 250 or more beds. Only one tap to the whole hospital. Latrines a distance away. How can such a state of affairs exist? No protection from mosquitos of any kind. Mosquito wire netting over windows and doors is an unknown quantity. How does it come about that the money is so easily forthcoming for vast public buildings like the Railway offices, the Law Courts and so on, while money so much needed and so long called for (at least ten years) for health purposes is *non est?*

Education.

There is also the question of education. The hope of building a new civilisation in Kenya depends largely on the quality of the builders. It is frequently stated in the Colony that Kenya is determined not to produce "poor whites." In fact the Colony is greeting them as fast as she can by neglecting to see that every white child is properly educated and by failing to study the problems of post-school employment in relation to the children.

Another deplorable state of affairs is the unhappy tension that is present between the three main bodies of Europeans—viz. Government, settlers and missionaries.

Baiting the Settler.

There is a tendency to make the settler the "scape-goat" for everything that goes wrong. When a mother is over-anxious about someone else's child she always ready to decry her own, one begins to wonder what is wrong with the mother.

The pathological sentimentality from which the English-speaking world is suffering to-day must be distinguished from true sentiment. To make settlers "scape-goats" or "whipping-boys," in and out of season, is not only absurd but is deplorable.

Further, it is dangerous. It separates into camps. It leads up to a state of mob tension and in the end will produce mob results. The invitation caused by the needless pillorying of the settler at Home and elsewhere produces a state of tension. In this state the more unstable emotionally are likely to be precipitated into unwise acts. Who is to blame? Let those who have chosen this destructive method of attacking, fully realise what they are doing. Are they willing also to take the responsibility for the results of their work?

Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has completely recovered from his recent illness, and is arranging to start on a new world tour with Lady Baden-Powell and their two daughters next October. In view of the tour the marriage of the Hon. Heather Baden-Powell, which was to take place during this summer, has been postponed until next year.

HAVE YOU JOINED?

Appeal by the Royal Agricultural Society.

It is necessary, once more, to call attention to the plight of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

Although the appeal for new members (and for donations from those who can afford them) has met with an encouraging response, there is still a pressing need for a much larger addition to the list of members if the Society is to be preserved.

Should the appeal fail, one of the results of failure would, of course, be the disappearance of the Nairobi Showground as such—a real loss to the whole country.

Following is the latest list of new members:

Donations.

N. B. Larby £1.

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District Members:

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Capt. H. Jackson.
Mr. G. C. Jackson.
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The East African Annual 1934—35

Contributions such as: Photographs Topical Articles, Black and White Sketches, etc., etc., will be considered by The Compiler, East African Annual, P.O. Box 350, Nairobi. Addressed envelopes must accompany all contributions.

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ANOTHER FINE FILM MADE.

Mr. Martin Johnson Leaves Kenya.

BUT NOT FOR GOOD.

Valuable Publicity for the Colony.

To few people falls the good fortune of enjoying the adventurous and thrilling existence that has been the lot of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, who will leave Nairobi in the course of the next few days for America prior to undertaking a long holiday cruise to the South Sea Islands. They expect to return to Kenya in three years' time.

During the 14 years that he has resided in East Africa, Mr. Martin Johnson has established for himself the reputation of being the foremost producer of wild game moving pictures in the world today. His most important films have all been produced here, and have served perhaps more than anything else to give publicity to the beauties and attractions of this country.

Moreover, his pictorial records of animal life have fired the imaginations of countless audiences, and have been of considerable service to Kenya in that they have attracted many tourists and much money to the Colony. Few people have done more for the Colony, either directly or indirectly, than have he and his wife, whose vivacious personality has made her almost as well-known as her husband.

Best Picture Yet Made.

"We have finished the work connected with our new picture much sooner than we expected", Mr. Johnson told a representative of the "East African Standard." "The use of aeroplanes has made this possible. My wife and I are both confident that in this film we have the best picture we have ever made. The aerial part of it will be a novelty, and we have not tried any of the usual blood and thunder and "hokum" stuff.

"By this I do not mean that the picture is not thrilling. It is. You cannot photograph wild animals without getting thrills. But we have concentrated on photographing beautiful scenery, and we know that we have got the most beautiful film we have ever made. We have also endeavoured to emphasise the humorous side of animal and native life.

"For instance, one reel we took of baboons at play is going to be the biggest yell out. From the experience we gained with "Congorilla", we decided that what the public really wanted was to sit down in a comfortable theatre and to relax while enjoying a really interesting picture.

"Our picture will deal with our aerial adventures out here. Our two aeroplanes enabled us to go to places which it would have been extremely difficult to reach by any other means. When we made some shots at Lake Rudolf, it took the cars that we sent on ahead ten days to reach the locality, whereas the value of the trip in two and a half hours, by aeroplane.

Future in Kenya.

"I have just read in the "East African Standard" that the Government was considering the establishment in Kenya of an air force unit, and I most certainly hope that they do bring this about, for, in my opinion, there is no better way of keeping the country in order than by means of aeroplanes.

"In a young country like Kenya I think the aviation department of the Government has done an awful lot to foster aviation by helping the private flier, and I think aviation is going to go ahead very rapidly here. We have an enormous country here, ideally suited to the construction of landing fields.

When more and more landing fields are made—as will happen—it will mean that there will also be many more aeroplanes. As it is there are a number of people in the Colony who are interested in flying and have 'planes of their own."

As Much Fun as Possible.

Reverting to the subject of his new picture, he stated that he had endeavoured to introduce as much fun as possible into it. "This time", he said, "our picture has a story to it. The first reel will be a sort of prologue and will introduce the audience to our aeroplanes and the country out which they will be seen flying.

"Then we will be seen landing in unknown country and will meet up with a little Ndorobo. This little fellow has a grin that goes from ear to ear. The picture will give glimpses of his mode of living and hunting.

"It was with a view to giving a faithful reproduction of Africa as it really is that we brought him into the picture. The aeroplanes, radio and other equipment that we shall carry will be altogether novel to him, and his initiating into their mysteries will provide the audience with some very laughable incidents.

"He will gradually become civilised, and this process will introduce more fun and humour. In the last scene we leave him smiling happily, with my radio, mosquito boots and a cocktail shaker as the aeroplanes take off and fly away into the distance.

"The picture will comprise 150,000 feet of film. No name has been decided upon yet. This will only be done when the final product has been viewed, as then it will be possible to select the headlights that might provide an appropriate title.

Animal Noises.

As the recording of wild animal sounds and natural surroundings was found to be totally impracticable, Mr. Johnson had to have wild animals specially caught and taken to his home in Muthaiga, where, with his assistants, he often sat up whole nights in order to get sounds that were absolutely authentic. Among the animals at his house were 31 baboons and all the different varieties of monkey. After the animals had been filmed and their noises recorded, they were taken back to their former surroundings, or surroundings similar in type, and released.

Better-known pictures produced by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson include "Congorilla", "Simba", "Across the World", and "Trailing African Wild Animals". Their present picture is the fifth that they have made in Africa. In addition, they have produced five films in the South Sea Islands and one in Borneo.

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are prices of selected stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on July 5, the quotations being in South African currency:—

Cons. Dia. Ord. 10/-	4/11
Cons. Dia. Pt. Pref. 10/-	6/8
Daggafontein Mines	131/6
East Geduld	170/-
Geduld Proprietary	77/6
Gov. Area. (Mod.) 5/-	62/6
Lace Prop. Mines	192/6
Modder East	62/6
New Modder	74/4
New Kleinfontein	57/3
Nigel 10/-	53/6
Pretoria P. Cement	123/-
Randfontein Estate	46/9
Robinson Dp. B.	49/6
Sub. Nigel 10/-	226/3
Springs Mines	145/-
Transvaal G. M. Estate	21/3
Union Corp., 12/6	13/-
Johannesburg Mun. 5%	£115
S. A. (Loc. Stk.)	
do. 5% 10 years	100
do. 3½% 1948/53	100½
do. 5% 1940/52	114

Posts and Telegraphs Department Report.

INCREASING USE OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Especially by Africans.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW UNIFICATION SCHEME SMOOTHLY EFFECTED.

The scheme, by which the Post and Telegraph services of the three East African territories came under the administrative control of one Postmaster-General, came into operation on January 1, 1933.

There has just been issued an abridged annual report of the Posts and Telegraph Department for 1933, the first year of the working of the unification scheme.

There have been satisfactory savings in expenditure in all three territories and especially in Tanganyika, as a result of the unification. Rates are gradually becoming unified, in some cases there has been a downward revision, and the public have thereby benefited.

Savings on Expenditure.

The abridged annual report of the Posts and Telegraphic Department of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, just issued, covers the first year of the unification of the administrative control of the three territories, for, agreed upon in 1932, the unification came into operation on January 1, 1933.

Concerning this scheme, the report says:—

"Very briefly the scheme may be described as an arrangement under which the services of the three territories come under the administrative control of one Postmaster General. Each territory is credited with its own revenue and is responsible for the expenditure incurred in its own services and which it retains full legislative and budgetary control. Certain expenditure of a common character, e.g. headquarters' staff, leave pay, passages, etc., is shared in proportion to revenue. The scheme is, in effect, the extension of an arrangement which has existed for some years between Kenya and Uganda and which has proved simple, convenient and economical in operation.

"The introduction of the new arrangement was smoothly effected and without any inconvenience to the public, while in practical working no difficulties to speak of have arisen. Care is being taken that the interests of the former Tanganyika staff are not prejudiced in any way.

Savings.

"The financial results of the first year's working are regarded as satisfactory, the estimated savings on expenditure arising directly out of the unification being as follows:

Kenya £9,200.
Uganda £960.
Tanganyika £9,025.

"During the year progress was made in the direction of complete unification of rates over all three territories and in some cases, this led to a downward revision, with resulting benefit to the public. The rates which remain to be assimilated are now very few and relatively unimportant."

Trade Depression.

Turning to general matters, the report reflects the trade depression of the past year, but it is interesting to note that while telegraphic and postal traffic decreased, as did other revenue-producing classes of business, telephone exchange revenue went up, and there were greater amounts deposited in the savings banks than in any previous year. The report says significantly "Generally, it may be said that the decided downward trend in business which marked the years 1931 and 1932 ceased in 1933."

Finance.

Kenya for 1933 showed an excess of cash revenue of £43,224 over recurrent expenditure, Uganda £2,127, and Tanganyika shortfall of £9,767. For 1932 the first two territories showed excesses, £46,771 and £3,746, and Tanganyika a shortfall of £23,500.

The total cash revenue for the year was approximately £2,500,000.

Cash revenue came to £286,693, of which £156,024 accrued to Kenya, £45,401 to Uganda, and £71,178 to Tanganyika. These amounts represented an increase of 0.80 per cent., and decreases of 2.85 per cent. and 2.94 per cent. respectively.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £251,105, of which £126,853 was borne by Kenya, £43,364 by Uganda, and £80,945 by Tanganyika. Cost of staff (excluding Headquarters) serving in each territory accounted for £64,568, £22,722, and £130,809 of these totals.

Capital expenditure incurred was £5,698, revenue funds, and £5,059, loan funds, in the case of Kenya; £1,548 and £3,490 Uganda; and £118 and £1,360 Tanganyika.

Free services to other government departments came to £21,241, Kenya; £9,801, Uganda; and £24,194, Tanganyika.

Millions of Letters.

The report then goes on to detail its work in the several territories, from which one learns that the estimated number of letters, postcards, newspapers, and other packets, inclusive of air mail letters and postcards, dealt with during the year was 12,992,962 for Kenya; 2,971,046 Uganda, and 3,919,471 Tanganyika; that official letters, circulars, etc., on which no payment is made, numbered 1,966,865, or 10.3 per cent. of the total; that in Kenya 129,774 parcels were dealth with, in Uganda 34,785, and in Tanganyika 62,268. The total value of stamps and stamped stationary sold at post offices, including issues for fiscal purposes, amounted to £308,053.

Kenya Savings Bank.

The following chapter on the post office savings bank is interesting.

"Marked progress was made during the year. Deposits exceeded withdrawals by £355,414, this being the largest excess recorded in the history of the bank. The total amount, including accrued interest, standing to the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £172,126, a greater sum by £38,785 than the corresponding amount at the end of 1932. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1933, was 10,705 as compared with 9,043 on the 31st December, 1932, an increase of 18.38 per cent. During the year 2,559 new accounts were opened while 897 were closed.

"*Deposits.* — 20,468 deposits totalling £137,821 were made as compared with 16,428 amounting to £105,168 in 1932, representing an increase of 24.59 per cent in number and 31.05 per cent. in value. The average amount per deposit was £6-14-8 as compared with £6-8-0 in 1932.

"*Withdrawals.* — 10,725 withdrawals to the value of £102,407 were made as compared with 9,410 amounting to £93,697 during 1932, representing an increase of 13.97 per cent in number and 9.30 per cent in value. The average amount of such withdrawals was £9.11.0 as compared with £9.19.0 in 1932.

Interest and Investments.

"*Interest.*—The interest derived from investments (including a small amount in connexion with the transfer of accounts) amounted to £5,501 as compared with £5,397 in 1932. Of this amount, £3,371 was paid to depositors or added to principal, and the balance of £2,230 credited to revenue.

"*Investments.* — An additional £31,500 was invested during 1933. The securities invested on behalf of the bank slightly appreciated during the year and on the 31st December, 1933, their market value was £171,612.

"*General.*—The number of European, Asian and African depositors in the bank at the end of the year was 6,558, 5,303 and 2,658 respectively, as compared with 2,363, 4,737 and 1,890 at the close of 1932. It will be observed that the increase in the number of African depositors was no less than 40 per cent. In addition, there were 86 trust accounts.

"*Home Safes.*—Home safes continued to be very popular and during the year 304 additional safes were issued bringing the total number in use in Kenya to 1,224."

The remainder of the Report deals with mail services, telegrams, wireless, broadcasting, telephones and staff. These subjects will be reviewed in a subsequent issue of the "East African Standard."

K.D.F. DANCE.

Cheerful Crowd at Torr's Hotel.

The annual dance of the 1st Nairobi Battalion, King's African Defense Force, is now established as a social occasion in the capital. Torr's was crowded on Saturday evening and two bands (the K.A.R. and the hotel dance band) kept the enjoyment at a high pitch until the early hours of Sunday. The colourful mess dress of the K.D.F. officers gave additional gaiety to the crowd. Several N.C.O.'s and men helped in the general organisation and the Dance Committee of the Battalion very efficiently attended to all the details. Many dinner parties had been arranged and every table at the hotel was booked.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Stewart Smith and a party, arrived about 9.30 and stayed for two hours.

The Royal Fusiliers, whose regimental depot is at Hounslow, celebrate their 250th anniversary next year.

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Effect of Depression Upon Land Values.

KENYA SUFFERS WITH REST OF THE WORLD.

Aggravated by Drought in 1933.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE LAND AND AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The report by the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank has been issued reviewing the activities of that organisation during 1933. Reference is made in the report to the fall in the value of land caused by the depression from which Kenya, like all other parts of the world, suffered.

In addition, it is stated, Kenya farmers experienced a very difficult year owing to the severe drought following upon locust depredations. The prospects during the concluding months of the year, however, resulted in a measure of optimism, which the report expresses the hope will be justified.

It is emphasised that an important factor contributing to this optimism was the lessons learned by farmers during the period of adversity. Rigid economy and greater attention to organisation resulted. The move towards mixed farming is strongly supported.

During the year the total of mortgages granted by the Bank reached the figure of 246 to an amount of £306,050. During the year the Bank's capital was brought up to £500,000, and the Bank was thus able to consider further applications, which consideration had previously been suspended.

The report states that in spite of the adverse conditions, repayments during the year on principal and interest were very satisfactory. Only two mortgages ceased farming operations, in one case the land being transferred to the Bank.

A Difficult Period.

Reference to the effect of the depression on land values in Kenya is made in the annual report of the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya for 1933, which has just been published.

"In the world-wide depression of the last few years," the report states, "the stability of land values has suffered in common with the stability of commodity values connected with land, and it has had to be recognized with increasing force that the security for the Land Bank advances depends, to a great extent, not only upon the land, but upon the continuance of successful operations upon the land. The centre of the security has shifted from the farm itself to the farm as worked by the farmer.

Inspection of Properties.

"On these grounds the Board have decided to institute a systematic scheme of inspections of mortgaged properties. Although designed primarily for the protection of the Bank's interests, it is hoped that the scheme will not be wanting benefit to mortgagors who will have an opportunity of discussing their affairs with officials in a position to give them, or procure for them, practical advice upon farming matters, finance, and so on.

"Inspectors are being appointed in the following districts: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Nanyuki, Nyeri, Solik, Thika and Thomson's Falls. As far as possible, the Secretary of the Land Bank, Mr. S. Thomson, will accompany the inspectors on their visits to the various properties. In this way it is hoped to establish a more intimate connection between the Land Bank and its clients than is the case with ordinary finance corporations.

"During the year the Board have examined many applications deserving of the utmost consideration but falling outside the scope of the Land Bank conditions. Such applications have necessarily had to be rejected. They constitute evidence of the existence of a number of deserving cases which may ultimately go to the wall unless relief is available from some quarter. On many farms the farmer is carrying a mortgage debt, incurred in better times, which to-day is not justified by the value of the security mortgaged.

"The Land Bank cannot take over such mortgages, no matter how onerous their conditions, and the only way in which the Bank can help is in cases where arrangements can be made by the mortgagor with the mortgagee to surrender his first charge over the land for a sum which may be considerably less than the amount of the mortgage debt. If the mortgagee is unwilling to do this, the Land Bank can do nothing to help the farmer.

Effects of Drought.

"The year 1933 proved to be a difficult one, and, some respects, a disappointing one. The drought fell with extreme severity upon a community already badly crippled by the recent depredations of the locust. The expenses of replanting and in many cases the complete failure of anticipated revenue to materialize aggravated the financial difficulties with which the farmers were already struggling.

"While in some districts the effects of the drought may properly be described as disastrous, others were more fortunate, and have enjoyed a harvest—notably in the wheat areas—which, in the circumstances, must be regarded as highly satisfactory. Although perhaps little material improvement can yet be recorded, the prospects during the concluding months of the year have resulted in a measure of optimism which it is sincerely to be hoped will prove to have been justified.

"An important factor contributing to such optimism may be attributed to the lessons learned during the period of adversity. The necessity for rigid economies called for an overhaul of existing methods and processes, greater attention to organization and eliminating waste. The result has been a reduction of prime costs. It has been realized that quality, consistent grades, and concerted action are essential to the successful exploitation of the markets to-day.

"The precarious position of the one-crop farmer has been emphasized, and the move towards mixed farming indicates a wise adaptation to possibilities which emerge from the past few years. Encouraging developments on these lines has been made recently, and it is healthy progress in this way which will go further in equipping the farmer to take full advantage of better conditions, when they arrive, than any temporary financial assistance employed merely to tide over a bad spell.

"During the year, two mortgagors ceased farming operations. In one case a sale was effected by the mortgagor, thus obviating any foreclosure proceedings by the Land Bank, and the other property is in the process of being transferred to the Bank, the mortgagor having filed his petition in bankruptcy. Two other loans have been completely repaid.

Increase in Capital.

"By December 31, 1932, all but £1,000 of the Land Bank's first instalment of capital had been allocated to meet approved applications, and a request had already been made to Government for further funds. Consideration of new applications had, in fact, been suspended since June, 1932.

"In June, 1933, intimation was received that an addition to the capital of the Land Bank amounting to £200,000 would be made available from a loan to be floated in London, thus bringing the capital up to £500,000. Consideration of applications was at once resumed, and the money was made available in August, 1933.

"As with the first instalment of capital, the Government made arrangements under which the Land Bank was able to draw its capital as and when required, thus effecting a saving of interest to the Land Bank. The rate of interest charged to the Land Bank by the Government on the new capital is the cost price, this is 3.7 per cent per annum, which brings the average rate over the whole capital to 4.18 per cent.

"The rate of interest charged to borrowers remains at 6.5 per cent, thus leaving a margin (when the whole of the capital is invested) of 2.32 per cent to meet administrative expenses and provide a reserve fund. This is a generous margin. Administrative expenses for 1933 amounted to 1.01 per cent of the capital invested.

"A demand may therefore be anticipated for a reduction in the interest charged borrowers. But while it is recognized that a reduction in interest charges would have far-reaching effect to the benefit of the farming community in particular and the whole Colony generally, the Land Bank must regard an adequate reserve fund as the very first consideration.

"Section 32 of the Land Bank Ordinance stipulates that "no compensation shall be made to any of interest on advances already made." In the event of a reduction of interest rate being found to be possible, the Board are of opinion that it would be more advisable and quite practicable slightly to reduce interest over all advances, made and to be made, rather than to offer a still lower rate of interest to future applicants only.

Advances Granted.

"At December 31, 1932, the total number of mortgages registered was 173, securing advances of £227,700. At December 31, 1933, the number was 246, securing advances of £306,050. The number of mortgages registered is slightly in excess of the statistical figure of applications approved, as in some cases an applicant has executed a second mortgage in connexion with a supplementary loan.

"During the year 239 applications were received for advances, aggregating £399,526, an average of £1,646; 22 applications, aggregating £35,120, were brought forward from the previous year, making a total of 261 applications for £428,646. In addition to these, the Board reconsidered a large number of applications, in some cases being able to reverse or modify a previous decision to reject an application.

Repayments.

"The payment by mortgagors to the Bank of instalments due has not quite maintained the satisfactory level recorded for 1932, but the drought was a major calamity which robbed many farmers, wholly or in part, of the fruits of their labours. It is, in the circumstances, satisfactory to be able to record that of all instalments due, up to and including the September 30, 1933 instalment, 89.7 per cent. of principal repayments have been received and 94.0 per cent. of interest.

"At the end of 1932, of the original capital of £240,000, £239,000 had been allocated to 181 applicants. A minute was accordingly framed by the Board at its meeting held on January 26, 1933, for submission to the Government. This minute recorded the Board's resolution that Government be requested to place further funds at the Land Bank's disposal.

"The request was supported by a statement of the Board's policy, and the principal purposes for which it was at that date anticipated that the new capital would be required were stated to be:—(a) Onerous mortgages; (b) to meet the expenses of a change-over from one-crop farming to something else, e.g. dairying, mixed farming, and so on; and (c) general farming development.

"With a view to saving time and expense to the borrower, an amendment to the Ordinance has been drafted under which priority of an existing mortgage or charge may be postponed in favour of the Land Bank by the execution of a simple instrument called a "waiver of preference." This, in some cases, will obviate the necessity for cancelling an existing encumbrance and the preparation and registration of a new one, thus effecting a material economy.

"The merging of the Land Bank Board with the Central Agricultural Mortgage Board was merely a formal step towards the more complete amalgamation which it was felt could be applied with economy in the administration of the Agricultural Advances Fund during the final stages of the scheme. The suggestion was accordingly made to Government that the Land Bank be appointed their agents for this purpose.

"Under this proposal the central office organization of the Advances Board will be taken over *en bloc* and the staff will become members of the Land Bank staff. All cash transactions will be conducted. Expenses of administration will be allocated, with agreement by the Auditor, and the remuneration of the Bank will consist of an amount equal to ten per cent. of the administrative costs. The Land Bank will be indemnified against loss by the Government."

During the year 31 meetings were held.

SALE OF CATTLE.

Prices at Auction at Timau.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Timau, July 3.

At the recent sale of Black Welsh cattle held at Runnymede Estate, the prices ranged from Shs. 100/- each, for grade, weaned heifers to Shs. 180/- each for grade cows. Considering the breed is not very well known in Kenya the prices can be considered good and, it is hoped, may be taken as an indication of improvement in cattle prices.

A FEROCIOUS HIPPO.

Attacks and Kills Native Herd Boy.

Extraordinary Incident in Nakuru District.

VICTIM TERRIBLY MANGLED BY BEAST.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Nakuru, July 5.

An extraordinary incident of animal ferocity occurred on the property of Capt. G. Rickard near Nakuru in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

At about 6 a.m. on Wednesday, Captain Rickard was informed by his boys that a hippo, evidently straying from Lake Nakuru which is about a mile distant from the farm, was creating some disturbance in the vicinity of his cattle boma.

Accompanied by his wife and son who were keen to secure some photographs, Capt. Rickard proceeded to the spot where they were horrified to discover one of their boys terribly mangled.

Arm Torn Off.

It appears the beast approached the cattle, and, armed with stones and sticks, the boys had endeavoured to drive it away. The hippo savagely turned, seized one of the boys in its jaws and then dropped him. The wounded boy tried to crawl under the beast when it again seized him, and tore his arm off. It then made off into some thorn scrub nearby.

The boy was still alive when found and he was immediately rushed off to Nakuru Native Hospital, where he succumbed to his terrible injuries.

About noon the hippo returned to the scene of the morning's affray and again attacked the cattle herds.

Later, the local Game Warden, Mr. J. Hopcraft and Capt. Rickard armed with rifles, located and destroyed the brute.

There are a number of hippo in Nakuru Lake, but none have been known to wander across fenced pastures to this farm before.

IMMIGRATION.

British and German Figures for Tanganyika.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, (by mail).

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies (Hendon, U.), in reply to Captain D. Macdonald (Isle of Wight, U.), said: The total number of British and German immigrants (excluding officials and visitors) into Tanganyika territory for the five years 1929 to 1933 were:—British, 1,470; Germans, 1,220. The Mandatory Government is not in a position to afford special encouragement to immigrants of any particular nationality.

BIG GAME NEAR TIMAU.

Rhino and Buffalo Seen on Farms.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Timau, July 3.

Big game has been wandering about lately. One farmer was surprised to see a rhino strolling leisurely along at 7.30 in the morning within 300 yards of his house and was still more surprised when two rhino repeated the performance the next day. Natives report elephant on the township within a short distance of the main road, while a settler went out one morning after breakfast to find a buffalo calmly grazing within 200 yards of his house.

COFFEE PLANTERS IN SUBUKIA.

Opposition to Growing by Natives.

ASSOCIATION MEETING.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Subukia, June 29.

A meeting of all coffee planters in Subukia was held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Aubery on June 25. Mr. L. G. Bentall, the member on the Coffee Board for this district, was present and addressed the meeting on the work of the Coffee Board.

As there are 36 coffee planters in Subukia, it was decided to send two delegates to the forthcoming Coffee Conference and Mr. W. B. Aubery and Capt. H. Eckstein were elected.

Growing by Natives.

The question of coffee growing by natives came up for discussion, and the general feeling of the meeting was that it was by no means certain that Government were acting in the best interests of the natives themselves in this matter and the following resolution was passed for submission to the Coffee Conference: "This Association requests in the interests of the natives themselves, that until it is proved that coffee growing by natives in the present areas in which experiments are being tried is shown over a period of years to be a commercial success that Government will not undertake further experiments".

New Markets.

The question of finding new markets was also very fully discussed, and although the meeting realized from Mr. Bentall's remarks that the Coffee Board were fully alive on this matter the following suggestion was put to the Coffee Board: "This Association desires to know whether the Coffee Board consider it advisable to attempt to open the Canadian and South African markets by arranging, (1) for agents to tour these countries, and (2) for the holding of stocks there perhaps by arrangement with the Thika Planters Co-operative Union."

The meeting finally considered the question of the appointment of an official correspondent to the Coffee Board for this district and Mr. A. Ross was appointed to do this work.

KING SOLOMON'S MINES.

Interesting Discoveries in Arabia.

The Joint Archæological Expedition of the American School of Oriental Research at Baghdad, the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, and the American Council of Learned Societies have just made a most interesting discovery in the Arabah, the great rift between the eastern extremity of the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba.

They have found a large number of rich copper-mines, and potsherds and painted sheards, which date the settlement to which they belong to a period between the 11th and 9th centuries B.C. They consider that, as this part of Arabia was under the domination of the Israelites from the time of David to that of Jehoshaphat, and as they also controlled the port of Ezion Geber on the Gulf of Akaba, these mines are undoubtedly the ones from which King Solomon derived all his wealth.

A Deuteronomy Reference.

There is evidence of very large mining camps of the time of King Solomon at all these points. The Expedition considers that this discovery throws a new light on the sentence "the land whose stones contain iron and out of whose hills you can dig copper," in which the promised land is described in Deuteronomy VIII—9.

THE CARTER REPORT.

Translation Into Swahili.

"Quite Impossible."

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER'S VIEWS.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 26,

(By Air Mail).

In the House of Commons last week Mr. David Grenfell (Lab. Gower), asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in order to obtain the views of the African population thereby affected, he will take steps to secure the translation into Swahili of the main points in the report of the Morris Carter Land Commission, and the submission to the different tribes of those parts of the report with which they are specially concerned.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: No, Sir. Any summary of so intricate a report could hardly fail to be misleading; and it is out of the question to translate the whole document into Swahili, a language, moreover, which is by no means universally understood by the native tribes. I am relying with confidence on the district officers of Kenya to explain the findings and recommendations of the report and the decisions of Government to the communities under their charge.

The Essential Points.

Mr. Grenfell: Is it not the case that a very large number of the natives concerned do not understand English at all and would it not be convenient to have the full report or at any rate the essential points of the report translated into Swahili?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: I do not think you could satisfactorily summarise the report, and it would be perfectly impossible to translate a document of this character, running to 700 closely-printed pages, into Swahili.

Mr. Grenfell: Is there not a great feeling in Kenya that as the natives are the people most intimately concerned with the recommendations in the report they should be made acquainted with it?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: I entirely agree that it is very important that the natives should know, but anybody who has had experience of administration will agree that much the best way of allowing the natives to know is for those who are responsible for the administration to meet the natives and explain and discuss with them these various matters, exactly in the way that this Commission themselves took their evidence.

Mr. Grenfell: But is it not the fact that very large numbers of the natives do know Swahili and do not know English?

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister: Yes, I know it is, but the district officers in discussing all these points with the natives would discuss them in Swahili or in some other language understood by the natives. I am perfectly certain that you could not translate the whole of this vast document into Swahili.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE RACES.

A Most Enjoyable Afternoon.

SCENES IN THE ENCLOSURE.

After several weeks of dull cold weather it was a pleasant change for those who attended the Nairobi July Race Meeting on Saturday afternoon to find that the racecourse was flooded with sunshine.

The course has seldom looked so attractive. The grass was green and the flower beds round the stand were a blazing mass of colour. A cool breeze was blowing, but this was not sufficient during the early part of the afternoon to prevent those who were expecting cold weather from complaining about the heat. The majority of the women present wore smart suits or tunics, although a few of the more daring risked the treachery of the climate and appeared in chiffons and crepe-de-chines.

Among those who were present were His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Stewart Smith, who were entertaining a large party in their private box. Mrs. Stewart Smith wore a two piece suit, consisting of a frock and three-quarter length coat of leaf green trimmed with a black roll collar, and a smart black hat. With her were Mr. Maitland Edye of the 7th Hussars and Mrs. Edye, who have just arrived from England on a short visit to East Africa. Major and Mrs. F. de V. Joyce and Miss Joyce of Ulu, Major Purdon, Captain and Mrs. Charles Long, Miss Ray of Naivasha, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. C. L. Perves. Mr. Perves is the Governor of the Wadi Halfa Province of the Sudan.

The Dominant Colour.

It was noticeable that green was the dominant colour worn. Mrs. Cassell Hoy wore a soft shade of dull green with a large grey fur and a leghorn hat trimmed with a tartan ribbon. Mrs. Rocco looked smart as usual in a moss green tunic with a three-quarter length coat, a fur and a small beret of grey nutria.

Sir Oliver Lambart was present with his fiancee, Miss Waugh, who was in a beige tailored suit. They come from Mau Summit. Miss H. Saunder who has recently arrived from Tanganyika was with Mr. G. Hudson. Colonel Lady Delamere was present, wearing a pomegranate red tailored frock and a navy blue beret. This meeting was Mrs M.-M. Moore's first appearance in public after her recent illness, and she received numerous congratulations on her recovery.

Mrs. Martin Johnson, who is leaving Nairobi for New York very soon, looked smart in a black frock with a stonemartin fur and a small black velvet hat. Lady MacMillan was present in her usual tailored hat. Mrs. Martin wore nut-brown brightened by touches of orange in her hat and frock.

Sitting in the owners' and trainers' stand was Mrs. "Sunny" Bumpus, in a cream pleated skirt and close-fitting jacket, with which she wore a cornflower blue hat. Mrs. Boyle wore a smartly cut frock of bottle green with a high crown navy blue hat, and brown gauntlet gloves.

Although the enclosure was not too crowded there was more of an air of enjoyment and optimism than there has been at previous meetings this year. This was emphasised by the sunshine and the music supplied by the K.A.R. Band.

Miss Sophie Tucker, the American actress, saved a small boy's life by pulling him from underneath a car in High-street, Brentford. The child was unhurt, but Miss Tucker was slightly bruised on one of her legs as the car swerved.

England's "Grand Old Man of Photography", Mr. Arthur Walton Adams, one of the first Court photographers, who at the age of 93 claimed to be the oldest member of the profession in this country, is dead. His death, at his home in Reading, removes one of three generations of photographers in the same family.

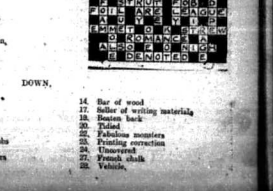
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 147.

1. Trials
4. Falls
6. English village
8. Tiered
10. Level
11. Lipid
12. Have common boundary
13. Fractious
16. Festivities
19. Killed rats
21. Hang
24. Seethe
25. Fled badly
26. Turkish judge
28. Bank in growth
30. Deserted
31. Consecrated
32. Avaricious person

DOWN.

1. Voyager
2. Salary
3. Kind of starch
4. Fearful
5. Stockings
6. Bank idle crumbs
7. Cheese
8. Walking members
9. Fortigned
14. Bar of wood
17. Seller of writing materials
18. Beaten back
20. Bundled
22. Fabulous monsters
23. Printing correction
24. Unscrewed
27. French chalk
29. Vehicle.

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 146.



Collecting Reptiles as Museum Specimens.

HUNTING FOR SNAKES IN AFRICAN FORESTS.

Mamba in a Bicycle Wheel.

MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE'S WORK FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Once every three years Mr. Arthur Loveridge, who is on the staff of Harvard University, visits East Africa for the purpose of collecting museum specimens.

One of these visits has just concluded and Mr. Loveridge is well satisfied with the results he has obtained. Many new species of reptiles have been discovered and interesting links established with West African varieties.

Those who are not experts will find it difficult to believe that in Kenya there are so many varieties of lizards, snakes and bats. Mr. Loveridge gives some interesting insights into a collector's life, and describes how, to those who know where to look, snakes and lizards are there for the taking.

Many New Specimens.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mombasa, July 7.

Among the passengers who sailed for England on the s.s. "Durham Castle" yesterday was Mr. Arthur Loveridge, who since 1924 has been the Curator of Reptiles and Amphibia at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. Mr. Loveridge has the old associations with East Africa for in 1914 he was appointed the first Curator of the Natural History Museum (which is now known as the Coryndon Museum) in Nairobi. There he stayed until 1915 when he joined the East African Mounted Rifles and saw service in the campaign in German East Africa. After the war Mr. Loveridge again joined the staff of the Natural History Museum in Nairobi, being transferred in November, 1920, to the Game Department in Tanganyika Territory, where he did one tour.

In October last Mr. Loveridge arrived in this country as the leader of an expedition for the investigation of the Rain-Forest areas in Eastern Uganda and Tanganyika, with the object of endeavouring to trace certain amphibia peculiar to the Usambara Mountains. In explanation of this Mr. Loveridge told a representative of the "Mombasa Times" in the course of an interview that the mountain rain forests of East Africa are like so many islands, for they contain forms of life which are not found on the lower ground and which could not live there.

A Vast Forest Belt.

As a result of this there are certain species occurring in the forests of Elgon, Kenya, Meru, Kilimanjaro and Usambara which are not found in the intervening areas and the obvious deduction from this is that at one time there was a vast belt of forest linking up these isolated patches, which are, in this sense, merely remnants. As an example of this the Gaboon viper is found in West Africa and through the forest regions to Uganda. This reptile which is of a sluggish disposition, not moving much, does not occur again until it is met with in the Usambara Mountains close to the Indian Ocean on the East Coast.

In the course of his work for Harvard University Mr. Loveridge spends every third year in East Africa on behalf of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The last occasion being 1929 and 1930 when, starting from the Tanganyika Territory Central Railway he worked his way through the Tanganyika Highlands to Northern Rhodesia.

On this occasion the expedition was financed by the Guggenheim Foundation of New York, who awarded a Fellowship to Mr. Loveridge for the purpose.

Virgin Territory.

For the first part of his trip Mr. Loveridge was accompanied by his wife, who is a cousin of Dr. Arthur at the Scots Mission at Kikuyu, and the eleven-year-old son. Starting from Kitale the party went to Mount Dabasian, which is a mountain of 10,940 feet in Karamoja, north of Elgon. From a collector's standpoint this was virgin territory and here one completely new species of lizard was found. It was here also said Mr. Loveridge, that the party had laid down their packs and refused to go any further, for they declared that the upper heights of this mountain were haunted by "taboo" and nothing could be done to persuade them to the contrary. They next proceeded to the north-west corner of Elgon at Kaburoni, taking three weeks on the journey, where the Masai on hearing that Mr. Loveridge was a collector, brought in chameleon at the rate of fifty in two hours! On Jackson's Summit of Mount Elgon, some very choice specimens were found, among them being a skink (a lizard), which previously was only known to have come from Bey and Mount Kenya.

From there the party came down to Butandiga at the foot of Mount Elgon and motored round the Kitosh country to the Elgonyi region. From Kitosh the party went to Kakamega by lorry, a distance of about 200 miles, and camped at the edge of a patch of forest near the Friends' African Mission. The Maragoli of this region arranged a hunt and soon began to tumble the canny with rhino-horned vipers, and other species. Amongst these were little green tree vipers and even Jameson's mamba, one of which was seven feet long.

In the Bicycle Spokes.

It was here that a cook in the employ of one of the ladies on the Mission Station brought in a mamba which he had caught under peculiar circumstances. He had been cycling along a road when a large snake shot through the spokes of his front wheel, becoming entangled in the fork. The native stunned the snake with a stick and brought it into camp where it was tied to a tree until it revived.

At this place Mr. Loveridge was fortunate to get some very good specimens of brush-tailed porcupines which were first discovered by Mr. H. J. Allen Turner of Naivasha two years ago. He also obtained three or four living examples of the East African Potto, which is extremely rare in collections. This animal rather resembles a tail-less lemur and lives mainly in trees. One of the peculiarites of the potto is the nobbly processes of the cervical vertibrae which protrude through the skin from the back of the neck. These are said to serve a defensive purpose, for any creature seizing a potto by the back of the neck receives a very nasty jab when the animal throws back its head.

Bats.

From Kaimosi the party motored to Nairobi, spending one night at the Scots Mission at Kikuyu where Dr. J. W. Arthur drew Mr. Loveridge's attention to a large clump of small bats which clustered under the crown of an ornamental palm. On catching one of these it proved to be a West African species never before recorded from Kenya.

As a result of his trip through the Highlands and Coastal areas, Mr. Loveridge collected about a dozen completely new species, including obscure burrowing types, showing that there remains much work to be done before it can be asserted that the knowledge of herpetology (the natural history of reptiles) can claim to be complete.

After visiting Nairobi Mr. Loveridge proceeded to the Teita Hills and on receiving news that the rains had broken over Golbanti came down to Mombasa by lorry, for whereas most people prefer the dry weather his work is dependent on the rainy season.

The collector then went by lorry to Mkowe which is on the mainland opposite Lamu. This journey occupied four days for between Golbanti and Witu the road was in a shocking condition and on more than one occasion the lorry was mired in black cotton soil. At 7.30 one night, stated Mr. Loveridge to the "Mombasa Times", the lorry came to rest in the middle of a shining sheet of water, with the result that they had to wade to the nearest dry spot and camp for the night.

Two Peculiar Incidents.

From Mkowe Mr. Loveridge went to Manda Island near Lamu which was known as the home of many reptiles. It was here that two peculiar incidents took place. On one occasion coming back from a hunt he had to duck under low hanging branches of an acacia tree. He was followed by a boy carrying a couple of dik-dik who also ducked and passed on in the same way. Lastly came the gun-bearer with a shot gun in his right hand and a rifle slung across his back, the barrel projecting a little above the left shoulder. The gun-bearer, apparently, when his turn came to duck did not stop low enough for the muzzle caught in a branch. He jerked his left shoulder impatiently, expecting to free the rifle but it remained caught and on looking round to see how best to disentangle it he got the shock of his life for he saw the head of a nine foot mamba projecting just beyond the rifle barrel against which its "neck" was resting. He was so startled that he sprang forward with a cry and freed himself with the impetus of his rush, calling out at the same time. Mr. Loveridge turned to the lady and the snake. Incidentally the party got four specimens of mambas in three days.

On another occasion his boys drew Mr. Loveridge's attention to two shrubses fluttering in an acacia tree. Another boy helped to glance up into the tree and then called to Mr. Loveridge to come quickly as there was a snake in the branches. Shooting this carefully with dust shot so as not to damage the snake in any way Mr. Loveridge afterwards examined its stomach and found therein two young thrushes almost fully fledged and a Bush Bat (Larvia fuma).

After spending several enjoyable days collecting in the vicinity of the Witu forest the party tramped through to Kau on the Tana. Two inches of rain fell during this march across the flooded Tana Delta and at least four times the men were wading waist-deep in the flowing water.

Ten Cents Reward.

Kau, on the Tana, was reached at noon and the people were informed that Mr. Loveridge would pay the munificent sum of ten cents for specimens of *caecilians* (an amphibian related to a salamander being limbless and universally mistaken by natives for a worm or a snake). The species in question was first collected on the Tana by the late Professor J. W. Gregory, of Rift Valley fame, in 1896, since when no further record has appeared, yet the Kau people brought in 48 examples in the space of four or five hours.

"Followed five days being poled in dug-outs up the Tana against the swift current of the flooded river" said Mr. Loveridge. "Unfortunately this method of progression, namely poling, tends to disturb vast clouds of mosquitoes which settle on the occupants of the canoe (dug-out) who must not be too restless owing to the unstable nature of the craft."

The people at Witoma, where the party were encamped for ten days, proved to be very friendly and there was no the slightest difficulty in obtaining forty porters to accompany them on their journey back to Malindi. Descending to Golbanti in dug-outs the journey only took one day, going with the stream, and a foot safari was made for the four-day trip to Malindi. Here lorry transport was available which took the whole party back to Mombasa.

Specimens Collected.

Mr. Loveridge stated that this expedition had proved even more successful than his last one in 1929. Even yet he was not certain of the number of specimens he had obtained but he admitted to the following: 66 species of snakes and still more of lizards and 12 species of chameleon; between 45 and 50 species of frogs; six kinds of tortoise; and 130 species of mammals, mostly rats and bats.

Mr. Loveridge hopes to make another expedition to East Africa in three years time.

RAINS IN NORTH KENYA.

Crops and Grazing in Good Condition.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Timau, July 3.

Some farms have registered over an inches of rain since the middle of April and, although we have been experiencing a comparatively dry spell for the last three weeks, the sky has been clouding over in a promising manner and there is a general expectation of more rain to come.

Crops of wheat, maize, barley, coffee, etc., are all looking in good condition, while the grazing is excellent. The agricultural produce of the district has more than doubled since the rains broke.

ZANZIBAR CURRENCY.

No Immediate Decision Expected.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 26.

(By Air Mail.)

It is understood that the position with regard to the Zanzibar currency is that the Zanzibar Government have for some time had under consideration the modernisation of the existing system.

Steps have been taken to ascertain the views of representative public bodies as to the various possible alternatives and the matter is now under consideration in the light of the replies received. No immediate decision is, however, to be expected.

THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Complaint Regarding Delay in Appointment.

A COUNCIL QUESTION.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Eldoret, July 5.

The following questions were lately asked by the Hon. A. C. Hoey, the member of Uasin Gishu, in Legislative Council, and written replies have now been given:—

The Hon. A. C. Hoey asked:—

(A) What is the total amount of unexpended loan balances at date?

(B), In view of the statement made in His Excellency's address from the Chair at the opening of Council, when can details of Government's proposals with regard to expenditure under this heading be placed before the House for consideration?

(C). Will the Government give an assurance that no expenditure out of unexpended loan balances will be incurred, other than that required for completion of the Law Courts, until the whole question of future expenditure under this heading has been placed before this House for its consideration?

The reply furnished by Government is as follows:—

"The total amount of unexpended loan balances on March 31, 1934, was £764,048-16/18. No later figure is available.

"Any proposals for the expenditure of unallocated loan balances which have not already been approved in principle by the Legislative Council will be submitted in the first instance for examination by the Standing Finance Committee, the appointment of which is now under consideration.

"Loan expenditure on the Law Courts has already been voted by the Legislative Council and the work is proceeding. The proposal to proceed with the building of the central offices, which was unanimously recommended by the Select Committee on the 1934 Estimates, has been approved by the Secretary of State. The question of any further new expenditure from unallocated loan balances will be examined by the Standing Finance Committee, as explained in paragraph 2 above."

A Delay.

Discussing the matter with Mr. Hoey this morning he laid great stress on the importance of the Standing Finance Committee, and deprecated the delay in its appointment. He felt that some steps should be taken to bring to light the causes for that delay. He said it was of the greatest importance that the public should, through the proceedings of a Standing Finance Committee have some opportunity of studying proposed expenditure before it came before Legislative Council in the Budget.

THE EMPIRE CANCER FUND.

Further Donations Acknowledged.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor acknowledges the following further donations to the British Empire Cancer Fund, which were received during the past week:—

E. A. Women's League:	
Kakamega Branch ...	Shs. 20.00
Bungai Branch	5.00
Machakos Branch ...	100.00
	34.50
	Shs. 162.50

This now brings the total amount transmitted to London to Shs. 5,196/50.

LAIKIPIA AND THE CARTER REPORT.

Support for Thomson's Falls Resolution.

LEROGI DECISION OPPOSED.

Hon. Mr. E. H. Wright on "Selling the Pass."

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Thomsons Falls.

The Hon. E. H. Wright, addressed a meeting of the residents of Thomsons Farmers' Association, on the subject of the Land Commission Report, and other matters of current interest to the District.

The meeting, although a general meeting of the Association, may be taken as complementary to the public meeting held at Thomson's Falls, on May 26. The Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley, (Mr. Welby) was present, along with Mr. Trafford, D.C.) and made an interesting communication regarding the future administration of Leroki and the Samburu. Mr. F. T. Bamber presided. The Chairman, in opening the meeting, commented briefly on the various items on a very full agenda, paying stress to the three motions which had been adopted at the public meeting at Thomson's Falls on May 26. (1) The rejection of the report of the Land Commission. (2) The motion on stock, the property of squatters and other natives, within the district, and (3) The desire for steps to prevent fore-closures on farmers. He asked those present for their support to those motions, welcomed their member, the Hon. E. H. Wright, M.L.C., and called on Mr. Wright to address the audience.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Wright.

The Hon. Mr. Wright said he had little to add to the statement he had made at Thomson's Falls recently. There had been few developments but he had taken the necessary steps to have the Land Report placed before the Elected Members of the Legislative Council. Naturally the report, and the action which was taking place before them, took a prominent place in their thoughts, at the moment. He hoped that when the matter was discussed by the Elected members in the near future, support would be forthcoming to the attitude adopted by the residents of the district.

Continuing, he commented briefly on silent features of the Land Report, as it effected them, drawing attention to the lack of detailed in the report in the allocation of Leroki to the Samburu, and commenting on the absence of support in the evidence submitted to the Commission for the decision taken. He declared that the attempt to use the argument of economic needs of the Samburu, to justify this grant of a million acres of the "Promised Land" could not be accepted. From information received from the leaders of his travels about the country, he was convinced that the interest of the settler community was quite alive to the importance of this subject, and he was confident of support to their attitude. He conveyed in brief terms the decision to change the centre from which the Leroki Plateau would in future be administered, and expressed a hope that Mr. Welby, charged with that administration, present with them, would give them some further information, on that part of the subject.

Commenting on the grant to the Samburu, Mr. Wright compared the award to them of this huge tract of country suitable for settlement by Europeans, with the figures given in the report of the Commission in support of it, with the absence of any attention to the needs of the Masai—again on accepted figures. There was, of course, one important difference in the manner in which the claims of the two tribes had been put forward. The Masai, peaceably, the Samburu accompanied by lawlessness and murder. The Commission had rightly drawn attention to the report of the Sir Daniel Hall Agricultural Commission, of 1929, but forgot it in making their award to the Samburu!

Further Tribal Moves.

There was one piece of information (he continued), received recently, which threw a clear light on the whole subject. As they were aware, the origin of the problem arose from the gradual penetration of various nomad tribes from the north into the country only sparsely occupied by other scattered tribes of nomads. The removal of the Laikipia Masai gave an impetus to the movement of their side of the country, but it was also taking place on other parts of the northern frontier. In each case the tribes within our borders were moving steadily south, under pressure from people of a more virile type from the north. In the north eastern portion of Kenya, the Ajuran, by Somali, tribes from across the border had almost reached the Tana.

During a discussion with a friend who travelled through the territory by plane, the following statement had been communicated. During the course of his travels, the friend in question had met an Italian subject who admitted in the course of a conversation that Somali tribesmen were encroaching in Kenya, driving before them the people they encountered in the process. The whole procedure appeared to yield considerable satisfaction to the Italian. "We allow our people to go across," he is reported to have said, "at any rate, we do not attempt to stop them: They then terrorise your Natives, who in turn terrorise your Government. We in time shall follow them, and take the country which they have occupied." In the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Wright it was another illustration of the repeated selling of the pass.

Stock Carrying.

The members of the Association present submitted a number of questions to clear the position raised by various statements which appear in the report of the Commission, or in the Press. The members of the Lerogi Committee of the district present, kindly furnished the required information.

Mr. Dykes drew attention to the fact that according to the Commission, one side of the Uaso Nyero was capable of carrying a beast to sixteen acres, and the other, the northern side, one to fifty acres. It required some explanation. Also that when the D.C., accompanied by a hydraulic engineer, went up to assess the carrying capacity of the land, and other matters, local representatives had asked to be allowed to join them, they were fobbed off, until a couple of months later. They had also suggested the construction of dams and sinking of bore holes.

The resolution: "That this meeting of residents of Laikipia, is made to accept the recommendations of the Land Commission Report regarding Leroki Plateau, for the following reasons:" of eight, previously published in the "East African Standard" having been read, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The P.C.

Mr. H. Welby, Provincial Commissioner, Rift Valley Province, addressed the meeting stated that from the previous day, he had taken over the administration of Leroki and the Samburu and for the future, both would be under his control and included for that purpose, within the Province. Leroki, Kisumu Province, had been installed, with an adequate police force. It would be necessary to include, possibly, one other smaller area not present in the Nanyuki and North Nyeri district, as, on a considerable amount of the crime in the past, was believed to have originated in that small area.

Closing the ensuing discussion, the Chairman, whilst welcoming the statement of Mr. Welby, said not perceive, in view of the changes now being made by Government, any justification of the reward of the Samburu.

Sir James Barrie is writing a three-act-play for Miss Elisabeth Bergner for production in London early next year. This production will follow the forthcoming visit to America of Miss Bergner in "Escape me Never," at present running at the Apollo Theatre.

EXPERIMENT WITH NEW TYPE OF FUEL.

Results in Exceeding the Speed Limit.

TESTS ON A LORRY.

As a result of Mr. Wilhelm Andersen of Cooper's Hill, Ngong, experimenting with a new kind of fuel in his motor lorry, and thereby exceeding the speed limit, he was fined Shs. 10/- by the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi on Monday.

He pleaded guilty to driving a two ton truck along the Ngong Road last Friday night, at a speed of 35 miles per hour, the maximum allowed being 20 miles per hour. The prosecution did not press the case, and Mr. Andersen was convicted and fined as stated.

A New Fuel.

In explaining his reason for travelling at this excessive speed, accused told the Magistrate he was running the truck on charcoal gas, and had been making experiments with a new kind of fuel, consisting of something between charcoal and wood. It was known as "roast wood" and was obtained by distilling ordinary fire-wood.

The gas from this fuel, accused said, gave greater power, as it contained tar, and was much better than any he had tried before. But as he had no dynamo lorry, the brakes were in good condition, and there was no traffic on the road. As soon as he neared Nairobi, however, he slowed down to the normal speed.

Over 40?—Be Warned

You cannot "play" with health now. Once you could "throw-off" body pains and weakness. You will not be able to now. Don't wait to get too-old, worn-out. If you feel your joints, limbs and back aching, bladder weakness, and nights—get a supply of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills and take them regularly for a few days. You will soon feel "miles" better, stronger, fitter, more vigorous than ever.

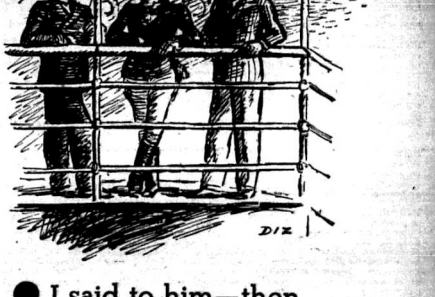
Thousands of all ages of RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO BACKACHE SCIATICA KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES that have through neglect worn out the system—their action is direct on the kidneys. In 24 hours you will see this. They neutralise and remove poisons causing pessimism and lack of vitality, build up health, strength and vitality, they make you feel years younger, brighter and happier.

Because of their outstanding popularity De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills have been imitated. For your own sake—that is, if you wish to regain health quickly—definitely refuse all substitutes.

We are convinced that, by taking De Witt's Pills regularly, sufferers will quickly end. They can be taken by men and women, the weakest and feebles, and women at all times. Sold by chemists everywhere.

DE WITT'S
Kidney & Bladder PILLS

● He said to me—I've tried many whiskies and found them wanting...



● I said to him—then the one you're wanting is Johnnie Walker...!

BORN 1820...AND STILL GOING STRONG...!

Cost of Kenya Police Down by £45,000.

EFFECT OF ECONOMIES OVER A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS.

The 1933 Report.

COUNTRY CRIME LESS; TOWN CASES ON THE INCREASE.

The Kenya Police Force which cost £172,093 in 1930 only cost £128,000 last year.

The Force is 22 under authorised strength mainly Africans.

Crime generally throughout the country showed a decrease compared with 1932 except in the larger towns and the areas frequented by the Lumbwa. The more serious forms of crime, however, recorded an increase.

Natives Stealing for Food.

The 1933 Report of the Police Department of Kenya which has just been issued, provides a very interesting review of the crime situation and the effects of depression on social problems. It also indicates the extent to which the strength of the Force has suffered through the need for economy. In fact the Police was further reduced in 1932.

As against these reductions there were some additions later in the year. From March 1, 1933 eighteen African subordinate officers were added to augment the detachments posted to maintain order along the Kisii-Lumbwa border and an additional Assistant Inspector was provided for duty at Kakamega while a further six Africans were added for duty at Lolgorien.

The Strength.

At the end of 1933 the Force was 22 of all ranks below the authorized establishment, mainly Africans. The Force consists of 66 Europeans, 38 Asians and 1,591 Africans. The latter include 435 Kamba, 334 Kavirondo, 103 Lumbwa, 50 Kikuyu and Somali, 54 Nandi, 84 Uganda natives, 61 from Tanganyika and 58 from foreign tribes.

The Report records the "interesting and satisfying" fact that there is less intimation on the part of the rank and file to seek their discharge at the conclusion of the earlier periods of engagement and the Commissioner declares that the tendency to long service should be encouraged. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining recruits of the class desired and there was an increasing proportion of literate Africans. Owing to the depression it has been found necessary to reduce the expenditure on elementary education of the rank and file and there are now only eight Police schools. The Report expresses the view that the financial restrictions on the education of the Police should be removed as early as possible.

During the year the Commissioner recommended 150 of his men for monetary rewards "for performing their duty with exceptional courage, conspicuous ability or in circumstances of special danger or hardship," and 22 others were commended without monetary reward.

The authorized Police vote for 1933 was £115,920 less of that amount the Commissioner saved £3,570. To show how the cost of the Police has been cut it is mentioned that in 1932 the total expenditure was £135,700, in 1931 £149,292 and in 1930 £172,093.

There are 130 Police units, stations and outposts in the country.

Crime.

The second part of the Report deals with crime.

The total cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported in the settled and urban areas was 4,892—a decrease of 704 cases compared with 1932. "True" cases in the above numbered 4,601 of which accused in 3,265 were brought the trial. The number of persons proceeded against under the Penal Code was 4,293 and convictions were recorded against 3,624 or 84 per cent.

The Commissioner remarks that though during 1933 there was a decrease in crime generally throughout the Colony there was appreciable increase in Nairobi, Mombasa and the Lumbwa district.

"In the case of the first two this increase may be ascribed to the unavoidably decreased police control and supervision over the growing number of vagrants and unemployed who have been attracted to the larger townships as a consequence of the economic depression. . . . The increasing volume of crime in the Lumbwa area is undoubtedly accounted for by the tribal indiscipline of the Lumbwa, a factor which had a marked influence on the incidence of crime locally, and particularly in the case of stock theft, in the neighbouring districts."

"The year has been marked by a phenomenal series of outrages of a violent or brutal nature. These crimes have mostly occurred in close proximity to Nairobi, and in several instances were the work of a known desperate and habitual criminal and his confederates, most of whom have since been apprehended and brought to justice."

The vast majority of police prosecutions arose out of local ordinances. These numbered 22,574 (a decrease of nearly 5,000) and 22,321 persons were brought to trial and convicted.

In the Reserves.

The Report also includes statistics of crime in the Native Reserves based on figures supplied by the Administration. In many of the cases the Police either prosecuted or helped in the investigation.

The total of cases in the Reserves, according to the Administrative figures, was 14,447—an increase of 4,878 over 1932. Of these 1,847 were cognizable under the Penal Code, 324 non-cognizable and 12,306 prosecutions under the laws of the Colony.

In the settled areas there were 54 murder cases, an increase of seven and 28 persons out of sixty charged were convicted. The Report remarks that despite investigations it has so far been impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to support the allegation that Mr. Theodore Powys was murdered but at the date of the report investigations were continuing.

Thirty four cases of rape in the settled areas were reported but only twelve were true cases and of 17 persons brought to court only two were convicted compared with seventeen convictions in 1932. No European was involved in any rape case in 1933.

Too Many Burglaries.

Housebreaking and burglary (928 cases) showed a decrease of 70 and convictions were recorded in 332 cases. The Commissioner remarks that this class of crime "continues to be unduly prevalent...and no marked improvement can be expected until economic conditions which have produced a state of acute unemployment accompanied by hunger and even destitution, return to normality. In the majority of instances these offences are of a petty character, committed by workless vagabonds to procure such immediate necessities of life as food and clothes."

Stock Thefts.

In the settled areas 429 cases of stock theft were reported, an increase of 23. Cattle thefts numbered 238 (against 225 last year) and sheep and goats accounted for the balance. The principal increases occurred in Lumbwa and Nakuru and Lumbwa trimesmen were largely responsible. In Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru and Eldoret, stock were stolen to satisfy hunger. "There have been a welcome diminution of stock thefts in Eldoret "as a result largely of the adoption by Administrative Officers, with the cooperation of the Police, of disciplinary measures against the offending tribes. The effective has been the action that thefts of stock have practically ceased during the latter part of the year."

"Hold-Up" Methods.

Cases of theft, both petty and serious, in which prosecution took place in the settled area numbered 1,710. The rise in cases of robbery was marked while major and minor thefts decreased. The commonest form of robbery was the holding up of solitary travellers on unfrequented country roads and this class of crime was more noticeable in districts inhabited or frequented by the Lumbwa.

Thefts under the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance reported numbered 717 of which 518 cases were brought to court, 467 resulted in convictions and 687 were convicted. The value of stock and produce stolen was Shs. 67,627 and recovered Shs. 39,121.

The value of property stolen in the settled areas during the year was Shs. 302,291 of which Shs. 128,144 was recovered—42.3 per cent. compared with 36 per cent in 1932.

The local Ordinances account always for the great majority of Police cases and of court work Thus in the settled area out of a total of 22,574 such cases, 7,026 were under Township Rules, 3,062 Traffic Ordinance, 2,729 Native Registration, 1,463 Diseases of Animals 1,212 Vagrancy Ordinance, 1,024 and 1,011 Resident Native Labourers Ordinance.

Juveniles.

During the year 705 juveniles (all males) were prosecuted and 621 convicted. This compared with 837 prosecutions in 1932 and 1,000 convictions in 1931. Of the fall in the fact that in 1932 most of the convicted juveniles were returned to their Reserve and stayed there. Under the vagrancy legislation 77 juveniles were convicted, 236 under township regulations, 120 for theft, 50 for housebreaking and burglary and 15 for escaping from custody.

Out of 7,940 persons prosecuted by the Police during 1933, 2,628 were identified as previously convicted. The number of persons convicted for the second time or more is steadily increasing. The 1933 figure included 15 Europeans, 50 Asians and 2,275 Africans. One European had five or more, another had eleven or more and 14 Africans had as many as twenty previous convictions.

A STRIKE AT THE PORT.

Wage Cut Protest by Stevedores.

Two Askaris Injured.

SETTLEMENT BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, July 7.

About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, a settlement was reached in the strike of stevedoring boys at Mombasa.

The strike began at the Port on Tuesday afternoon when some of the stevedoring boys in the employ of the African Wharfage Company ceased work as a protest against cuts in their wages. The strike spread to boys who work for the E. A. Lighterage and Stevedoring Company and the Tanganyika Boating Company while on Friday, some of those engaged by the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company came out in sympathy.

Company's View.

Enquiries made at the offices of the African Wharfage Company reveal that the cuts amount generally to about 10 per cent and that these were necessitated by various reasons occasioned by the hard times through which East Africa is passing. It is stated that this is the first time in the long period of the depression that the wages of the stevedoring boys have suffered in any way whatsoever and it is probable that they must be almost the only people in the whole of East Africa who have not suffered from some form or cut. The Company say that in the past no losses which may have been incurred have been passed on to the labouring staff in any form and they feel that the time has now come when some reduction must be made in the pay of the boys concerned.

It is understood that notification of the reduction in wages had been given to the employees a month ago but that it was only on Wednesday, when they ceased work that it was made known to the companies concerned that they intended to strike.

A certain proportion of the strikers are Washihiris, the remainder being of various native tribes.

Askaris Injured.

On Thursday evening the Police escorted those natives who had worked in the Port area during the day from Kilindini into Mombasa to safeguard them from the strikers who were gathered in the vicinity of the bridge across Kiindini Road. Two askaris were slightly injured, one with a knife and one with a stone, during the march. Altogether there were about 100 strikers at this point, others being gathered in the road near the go-downs.

One of the crowd of strikers was arrested and yesterday morning was charged with disobeying a police order and was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate to undergo one month's hard labour.

Today.

Yesterday a large force of Police were out during the early morning to escort any labourers who wished to proceed to the Port. There was a certain amount of picketing carried out by the strikers and some of those who were desirous of going to work were prevented from doing so by the strikers, though no force of any kind was used. On the way down to the Port three natives were arrested and will, in due course, be charged with rioting. The Police were withdrawn at about 7.00 and a certain number of casual labourers were collected from various sources to work the ships that were in the harbour.

A Settlement.

It is understood that a settlement was reached at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon and the crowds of strikers who were waiting near the bridge dispersed.

BITTEN IN THE NECK.

Results in Sentence for Manslaughter.

Several Wakamba living on Mrs. F. V. Percival's farm near Machakos thought to make merry on last Empire Day, their revellings culminating in a beer drink. The merry makers, however, were not entirely free from misfortune, and a quarrel between two of them resulted in the death of one. On Friday a Mkamba named Ndalalu wa Munyao was sentenced by Mr. Justice Horne, sitting in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, to four years' hard labour for manslaughter. Accused had originally been charged with the murder of another Mkamba named Maluta wa Kabusia, in the Machakos District on or about May 24, by stabbing with a knife.

Evidence for the Crown stated that deceased had asked accused for a drink of beer, but had been refused. He thereupon jumped on to the other's back and bit his neck. By this accused was provoked, and drawing out a penknife, he stabbed his assailant in the stomach, thereby fatally causing his death. Maluta went back into the hut from which he was come, and finding a needle and cotton, sewed the wound, being helped by another native who was present. He was not taken into hospital until the following evening, when it was found that he was suffering from septic poisoning, which eventually caused heart failure, and before an operation could be performed, he died.

Native Surgery.

According to Dr. C. H. Brenham, M.O.H., Machakos, had deceased been properly attended to within a few hours of the injury being inflicted, it was more than likely that he would have recovered; as it was, his death was further hastened by the wound having been sewn up by the natives using unclean needle and cotton. The stitching, the doctor said, actually did more harm than good, as the wounds were sewn from the start. Thorns were often used by the natives to sew up an open wound, the doctor commented.

Asked if a person being bitten in the neck were any great provocation, the doctor replied: If you were bitten twice in the back of the neck, you would be bound to retaliate." It would cause considerable pain.

In view of the Doctor's evidence, the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter, and the accused sentenced as stated.

BUTTER PRODUCTION.

Of the Thomsons Falls' New Creamery.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Thomsons Falls, July 7.

The production at the Thomsons Falls Factory of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries reached the following figures, for the monthly June:— Butter, 16,723 lbs. Buttermilk to suppliers, 1,235 gallons.

On Wednesday last, the first consignment of butter for export left by the down train. It will be loaded on the train on Saturday and all will be interested to hear the report after its arrival and sale on the London market.

Rain is now general throughout the district, the country beyond the Falls having recently received its share. The total to date is still below the average, but we are hopeful of a normal season.

ANOTHER SECRET LOCUST SPRAY!

Claim on Behalf of Union Doctor.

Official Tests.

NEW BID FOR THE KENYA £1,000 REWARD.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

Great interest has been taken in South Africa in the reports of Mr. E. H. Powell's new locust spray. These reports have also had the result of bringing to light at least one other claimant for the Kenya £1,000 reward—Dr. Grace Krogh of Johannesburg.

Messrs. F. C. Hendricks and Co., fumigation experts of Johannesburg sent the "East African Standard" the following statements for publication:

"A secret locust spray was discovered by Dr. Grace Krogh of 85 Langermann Drive, Kensington, Johannesburg. It has been demonstrated to the Government officials in various parts of the Union. It is non-poisonous and is harmless to animals, birds, and human beings. The demonstrations carried out since last December are as follows:

Locust Eggs: The soil was treated per acre; the eggs were destroyed. The time we took to destroy them was 45 minutes, including those which were ready to hatch out. Some of the eggs were taken from the soil for the purpose of further experiments and were kept under observation. These did not hatch.

Hoppers: From one day to three weeks old. Experiments were carried out amongst the hoppers per acre. It took 14 ounces to clear the acre. They died instantaneously.

Fowl Gangers: (full grown hoppers). Were destroyed from 10 in. to 12 in. deep in long and short grass. The material used was one quarter gallon per acre and the time it took them to die was seven minutes. Others which walked across the dead locusts also died.

The Flying Red-Winged Locust. These were also sprayed per acre and they died within eight minutes in the coldest weather. The material used was one gallon. All these locusts can be gathered and stored up for winter food for the cattle. Many farmers have also tried the spray. One farmer, Mr. McKenzie, cleared the whole of his farm with two gallons. The highest reports from all parts of the Union have come in. It will destroy any insect, large or small, including the army worm, tampan, mosquito, etc.

At the Agricultural Show, five days, demonstrations were given daily from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m., where thousands of locusts in all stages were killed, as the result of which a gold medal was awarded for the following figures, for the monthly June:— Dr. Krogh would like to compete in the £1,000 competition offered by the Kenya Government. They can appoint someone here to carry out the demonstrations on a large or small scale.

HOPES OF GOLD REEF IN UGANDA.

Nugget Weighing 3½ ozs. Found at Kigezi.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

Considerable interest was evinced in the discovery of a gold nugget in Kigezi District weighing 3½ ounces.

All the gold taken out of Uganda to date has been alluvial, but a nugget of this size would seem to indicate that a reef exists in the district. Prospectors are hopeful that this will prove to be the case.

NEW D.C.'s OFFICES IN KAMPALA.

Preliminary Work Undertaken.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

This week will see preliminary work commenced in connection with the erection of the new District Commissioner's Office in Kampala.

The building will be single-storied and in appearance will be somewhat on the lines of the High Court. There is to be a large entrance hall in the front, with six offices on either side. They will house the District Commissioner and his staff, and also the Inland Revenue Section.

It is hoped that when the present scheme is completed, an additional block of buildings will be added to accommodate the municipal staff. The section at present to be undertaken will probably be ready for occupation by the beginning of next year. Legislative Council voted £7,000 for its construction.

A portion of the old golf course has been handed over to the Kampala Township Authority and in all probability will be converted into a park.

When the District Commissioner's Office is finished there may be some chance of Kampala obtaining a station a little more in keeping with the amount of traffic it supplies to the railway.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Latest London Cabled Prices.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated July 6, in which is given the following information:—

Maize Flat White No. 2, £1 per ton.

Sisal No. 1 grade—to one port, £15.5 per ton.

Sisal No. 2 grade—to one port, £14.15 per ton.

Sisal W. B. Tow—to one port, £10 per ton.

The news of the recent settlement arrived with Germany has reacted favourably on the sisal market, and prices have shown an improvement of 10/- per ton. The market is steady, but quiet, and there are indications that the improvement should be maintained unless there is the probability of a carry over of binder twine stocks and the competition of Mexican sellers.

Butter New Zealand 1st grade, £3.12 per cwt.

Butter Australian g.s.q., £3/2 to £3.4 per cwt.

The butter market is somewhat steadier.

Plantation Copra: £8.15 per ton.

F. M. Sundried Copra, £7.15 per ton.

F. M. Copra, £7.7.6 per ton.

Ground Nuts, £8.5 per ton.

Coffee.

Kenya Coffee A grade highest price, £70 per ton.

Kenya Coffee A grade average price, £60 per ton.

Kenya Coffee C grade average price, £46.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee Peaberry average price, 55 per ton.

Nc. of bags offered 442, and sold 95.

Bukoba Native, £37.10 per ton.

Bukoba Plantation, £43.10 per ton.

There has been no change in the coffee market.

WAVE OF ILLNESS IN KAMPALA.

Both Hospitals Full.

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA PREVALENT.

Many Children Suffer.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

Kampala has been suffering from a wave of illness almost without parallel in its recent history.

The dry weather has, of course, served to renew the dust nuisance, and by the look of the roads one would hardly believe we had ever had any rain. This is to be expected with our water-bound roads, but we hope that before long some system of drainage and macadamizing will be introduced—at any rate in the townships.

The persons who are ill seem, for the most part, to have malaria and a form of influenza, while "Secretary of State" throat has also been responsible for a number of patients going down. Both hospitals have been full for some weeks. Illness among children has been very prevalent.

This return of malaria is distressing, for only a short time ago local residents were congratulating themselves on the fact that Kampala seemed to have rid itself of the disease.

PLANTERS' MEETING IN UGANDA.

Agenda for Annual Three-Day Conference.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

The Uganda Planters Association will hold its 24th annual conference on July 19 and the following days. Preparations are now in full swing.

The agenda is as under:—On July 19.—Opening by H. E. the Acting Governor; President's report; reply by Acting Governor; agricultural business; address by Mr. H. A. Cannon.

July 20.—Address by Dr. W. S. Martin, Agricultural Chemist; papers by Messrs. G. W. Nye, G. T. Philpott, H. B. Johnson (Chief Locust Investigator) and members of the Planters Association; address by Mr. A. J. Kerr; general discussions.

July 21.—Election of office-bearers general business.

Several sports fixtures have been arranged and the "week" will conclude with a dance at the Kampala Club.

PROSPECTS FOR UGANDA COTTON CROP.

Planting Commenced.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 9.

The planting of cotton for the 1935 crop has now commenced and a very good acreage has already been sown.

It is too early to estimate what the ultimate area will be, but there is no reason to doubt that it will be up to last year's figure. The success of the crop will then depend on the weather.

Up to the end of June 235,301 bales of cotton lint, of approximately 400 lbs. net weight, have been exported from Uganda ports and stations, together with 16,500 tons of seed.

Novisibirsk Makarov, aged 15, of Moscow, has established a world record in aeroplane flying—1 hour and 40 minutes, covering two and a half miles.

BLACKSHIRTS IN KENYA?

Special Delegate. Appointed.

The Earl of Erroll.

BY THE BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 3. (By air mail.) According to the "Sunday Dispatch", the Earl of Erroll, who is at present in England, has been appointed delegate of the British Union of Fascists for Kenya Colony.

The Earl is reported to be returning to Kenya with a constructive and energetic plan to convert the Colony to the Blackshirt policy.

An Electoral Machine.

The Special Correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch" further states that already much has been done by way of creating a Blackshirt electoral machine with which to fight a general election.

A consolidation of the ground covered, and a great quickening up in the completion of some machinery, was foreshadowed by Sir Oswald Mosley in his speech at the Blackshirts' Cabaret Ball in London recently.

Stressing the importance of the Women's Section, he said: "Now that we have reached a period when a great electoral machine is vitally necessary the Women's Section should have proper support.

"We have built a Blackshirt organisation throughout the length and breadth of the land. Now we must create an electoral machine, which, in this country more than any other, is a mechanical and highly skilled business.

"All our work counts for nothing, and is in danger of being wasted, unless we can carry this next and decisive phase of building an election machine which can mobilise the voting strength of this country behind the Blackshirts.

"We know enormous strength lies behind us throughout the country."

The 22nd Earl.

*Josslyn Victor Hay, 22nd Earl of Erroll, 25th Hereditary Lord, High Constable of Scotland, and Baron Kilmarnock, was born in 1901 and was educated at Eton. From 1920-1922 he served in the Diplomatic Service in Berlin. Later he came to Kenya and settled at Gilgil, later moving to Naivasha where he plays a prominent part in local affairs being Chairman of the District Council and Commodore of the Yacht Squadron. Lord Erroll is also on the Executive of the Convention of Associations.

COFFEE CROP IN BUGISHU DISTRICT.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Kampala, July 9.

H. E. the Acting Governor, is at present on safari in the Bugishu District, Eastern Province.

A very good coffee crop is expected in that area.

An Ommission.

On Friday an Indian tailor in River Road, Nairobi, named Lakhamsi Mepa, was fined Shs. 20/- by the Resident Magistrate, for failing properly to endorse the kipandi of one of his native employees. The case had been brought to Court by the Native Registration Department, and there was evidence to show that accused had not filled in the nature of employment and the rate of wages on the engagement of the native.

Stop that cold with VAPEX

THIS HAS A VAPOUR INHALANT

Attack it in its early stages. Sprinkle a drop or two of VAPEX on the handkerchief and inhale from time to time. At night, a little on the end of the pillow ensures clearance and freedom in the breathing passages.

Colds cannot develop if the disease germs are destroyed in the early stages, before they have time to penetrate the system.

Always have VAPEX in your home. Use it at the first suspicion of a cold. It acts like magic, stimulating and strengthening the respiratory system.

"Breathe your cold away — with VAPEX."

Of all Chemists.

Made in England by Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd. P.O. Box 418 Phone 23 Nairobi.

A Recipe for next week

"THERE'S no excuse nowadays for serving Sunday's roast cold on Monday. Make it into a tasty Shepherd's Pie with the aid of Bisto. Mince the meat and onion together and mash the potatoes. Put the meat and onion in the pie-dish, mix a dessert-spoonful of Bisto with warm water, add to the meat and stir well. Cover the whole with the potatoes smoothing neatly with a fork and place in a moderately hot oven until nicely browned. You'll find it delicious."

Cook with BISTO

Trade mark registered in Canada, Australia, Ireland, Malaya.

Mail Services Well Maintained.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Telephone and Wireless Expansion.

POINTS FROM REPORT OF POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Whereas more inland telegrams were dealt with by the Posts and Telegraphs Department last year than in 1932, there were fewer foreign telegrams; the number of telegrams to and from Great Britain dropped by 9.19 per cent.

These facts are revealed in the abridged annual report of the Department for 1933. The inland, ocean and air mail services were satisfactorily maintained; while expansion and improvement is reported in the telephone, wireless and broadcasting services.

Compared with other countries, the percentages of overseas letter mail conveyed by air to and from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, are stated to be high. Public use of the air parcel service last year was double what it was the previous year.

Fewer Foreign Telegrams.

In the abridged annual report of the Post and Telegraphs Department for 1933 the first year of the working of the scheme whereby the post and telegraph services of the three East African territories were combined under the administration and control of one Postmaster-General—reference is made to mail services, telegrams, wireless, broadcasting, telephones and staff.

Other postal subjects dealt with in the report were reviewed in Monday's issue of the *East African Standard*.

According to the report the various inland mail services in the three territories were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. Ocean mail services were fairly regular.

The average time taken between Mombasa and London was 19 days and the shortest time 14 days. The corresponding figures for voyages between Dar es Salaam and London are 21.5 days and 17 days.

Air Mail Services.

"The trans-African weekly air mail service, which is operated by Messrs. Imperial Airways Ltd.," the report continues, "was maintained with commendable regularity.

"The local feeder air service operated by Messrs. Wilson Airways, Limited, Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, in connexion with the main Imperial Airways service, was efficiently maintained by the contractors, Messrs. Wilson Airways, Limited. The service is of considerable benefit and advantage to the Coast area.

"The growth in the popularity of the air mail service, which showed a marked feature of 1932, continued in 1933. The bulk of the correspondence appears to be social in character although the use made of the service for business purposes is increasing.

Letter Mail and Packets.

"The proportion of the total overseas letter mail conveyed by air to and from each territory in the combined service is as follows: Kenya 34 per cent.; Uganda 15.53 per cent.; and Tanganyika 25.64 per cent. Compared with other countries these percentages are high."

During the year 401,752 letter packets, including postcards, were posted in Kenya for conveyance by air. The figure for Uganda is 65,754 and that for Tanganyika 211,718. The totals relating to the number of letter packets conveyed by air and received for delivery in the three territories are: Kenya 80,970; Uganda 53,352; and Tanganyika 139,160.

"Public use of the air parcel service, introduced early in 1932, greatly increased in 1933," the report adds. "During the year 5,479 parcels were despatched and received as compared with 2,654 in the previous year."

The number of inland telegrams dealt with was 514,478, as compared with 461,304 in 1932. The number of foreign telegrams amounted to 145,897 as against 168,785 in 1932. There was a decrease of 9.19 per cent. in the number of telegrams to and from Great Britain.

Wireless.

The Kenya radio service with Great Britain was satisfactorily maintained by Messrs. Imperial International Communications Ltd. (Messrs. Cables and Wireless Ltd). This company also satisfactorily operated and maintained the Mombasa Coast Wireless station. From January 1, 1933, the Kenya radio service was extended to Tanganyika.

"During the year arrangements were completed for the transfer from January 1, 1934, of the maintenance and operation of the Dodoma and Moshi stations to Imperial Airways. This arrangement relieves the territory of the expense of working these two stations.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued was 794 as compared with 655 in 1932. At the end of the year 591 licences were current, as against 494 at the end of 1932. License fees collected amounted to £1,655, of which £1,492 was paid over to the operating company.

"There are no broadcasting services in Uganda or Tanganyika," the report states. "Receiving licences, for which no charge is made, are, however, issued in these territories. At the close of the year, the numbers of persons holding such receiving licences were as follows: Uganda 79; Tanganyika 113.

Telephones.

"It is gratifying to record that despite the prevailing trade depression there was an increase during 1933 in the number of telephones in all three territories."

At the end of last year there were 2,757 telephones in Kenya, 1,008 in Uganda, and 956 in Tanganyika. This gives a total of 4,696. At the end of 1932 the total was 4,384.

"The automatic exchange at Nairobi continued to give efficient service throughout the year, and there can be no doubt that the automatic system has won popularity and confidence. The number of subscribers increased during the year from 758 to 799.

"The number of subscribers to each of the principal exchanges was: Nairobi 799, Mombasa 308; Kampala 247; and Dar es Salaam 339.

Rural and Trunk Telephones.

"At the end of the year the total number of subscribers in rural areas was 290, as compared with 285 at the close of 1932. There are no rural systems in Uganda. No new rural lines were erected in Tanganyika.

"A notable event of the year was the linking up of the capitals of Kenya and Tanganyika by telephone. The service was formally opened on May 25, 1933, and it is now possible to speak with ease and clearness from Nairobi to Mombasa, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam in the Coast area.

"The cessation of the construction programme in Tanganyika enabled a good deal of much needed maintenance work to be carried out and most of the telegraph routes in the territory were overhauled."

There are 15,927 miles of telegraph and telephone wire in Kenya; 4,247 in Uganda; and 9,746 in Tanganyika. The respective route or pole mileages are Kenya 2,702; Uganda 1,008; and Tanganyika 4,021.

"The unification scheme involved the transfer of the whole of Tanganyika" headquarters accounting work to Nairobi. This resulted in substantial savings as the accounting establishment previously maintained at Dar-es-Salaam was abolished and the accounts work of the three territories performed at Nairobi.

Personnel.

"Each territory recruits African staff for its own needs, and Africans are not required to serve outside their country of domicile. In Kenya recruitment of African learners for the trade side of the Department was experienced in obtaining recruits of a suitable type.

"Further progress was made with the scheme, mentioned in last year's report, for training African learners for the engineering branch."

The following staff was employed as at the end of the year: Kenya 92 Europeans, 193 Asians and Africans, and 10 Mauritians and Seychellois; Uganda 24 Europeans, 45 Asians Africans, and 2 Mauritians and Seychellois; Tanganyika 53 Europeans, 50 Asians and Africans, and 8 Mauritians and Seychellois. This gives a total of 490.

In addition the following were employed: Non-European telegraph learners 332; postmen 23; messengers, mail-runners, linemen, floor messengers, motor drivers, and so on 1,341.

The general health of the staff during the year was fairly satisfactory.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.

Two Tanganyika Cheetahs at London Zoo.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 2.
(By Air Mail.)

The collection of wild cats on show at the London Zoo has just been increased by the release from quarantine of Castor and Pollux, the African cheetahs, who arrived from Tanganyika last month.

Both animals are tame, having formerly been household pets. They are so fond of being petted that strangers can stroke them as they purr and rub themselves against the cage-wires.

Castor and Pollux are about 2 years old, and are half-grown.

They have light brown coats with small black spots, giving them the appearance of Dalmatian or "Plum-pudding" dogs.

LAND COMMISSION REPORT.

Number of Copies Sold.

AND PRINTING COSTS.

A House of Commons' Question.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 3.
(By Air Mail).

Dr. W. J. O'Donovan (C. Mile End) in the House of Commons last week asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury the sales to-day of the different volumes of the Morris-Carter Land Commission Report; what is the cost of each such report; what is expected to be the loss on each of them; and whether this will be borne by the British taxpayer or the Kenya taxpayer?

Mr. Hore-Belisha: The cost of printing the volume containing the Morris-Carter Land Commission Report (£997) was borne by His Majesty's Stationery Office, and that of printing the three volumes of evidence (£3,778) by the Government of Kenya. Figures showing the cost of each volume of evidence separately are not available. Up to date the Stationery Office has sold to members of the public 205 copies of the report of a face value of £112 15s., and 16 sets of the evidence of a face value of £96. I have no information with regard to sales in Kenya."

KIPKARREN FARMERS.

And Resident Native Labourers Ordinance.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Eldoret, July 6.

At a general meeting of the Kipkarren Farmers Association held at Turbo on Saturday last the recommendations of a sub-committee on the proposed Resident Native Labourers Ordinance 1933 were unanimously adopted.

The alterations proposed were as follows:—

Clause 3 (1) of the Ordinance which provides that no native of Somali shall reside on or remain for a longer continuous period than twenty-four hours on any farm or in any forest area except under certain conditions, should be modified by deletion of the words "for a longer continuous period than twenty-four hours."

The meeting felt that if these words were left in assurances were given for unauthorised residence, and that this should not be allowed even for twenty-four hours.

Clause 13 of the Ordinance which provides that every occupier shall keep records sufficient to show the date of the contract of each squatter, the number of days on which such squatter worked and the rate of wages paid, should be modified by the insertion after the words "number of days," by the words "and nature of work". The sub-committee made this recommendation as in their opinion there are a large number of squatters on farms in the area who do not work for hire, individuals on farms is not to provide work for for 180 days in a year.

Clause 18 which provides for notice by a Magistrate to an occupier to remove natives or Somalis from a farm "being developed", should be modified by the addition of the words "or maintained" after the word developed, because many shambas no longer in the development stage required squatters for the maintainance of the cultivation already upon them.

The most revolutionary proposal was that Clause 19 which provides that manure from the squatters stock in his own property, should be deleted and a clause giving the occupier complete control over the disposal of such manure be substituted.

Removal of Produce.

A new clause was also proposed to be inserted after Clause 19 making it an offence for a squatter to remove his produce from a farm without the permission of the occupier. This was felt to be most important as a means of exercising some control as there were known instances in the district of resident natives having had maize grown at neighbouring mills in quantities impossibly large to have been legitimately grown on their squatter shambas, and theft of a product like maize was too easy already.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Next Session on July 24.

Sixteen New Bills

THE STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A session of the Kenya Legislative Council has been called, to commence on Tuesday, July 24, at 11 a.m. in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi.

In all probability the Council will be sitting for three days, with perhaps an adjournment until the following week if any select committees are appointed.

At the moment, the programme of work is confined almost entirely to the consideration of some sixteen Bills. A number of these have been published, and they include the one reviewed in the "East African Standard" on Friday last, relating to the removal of the Indians and their families from the Lumbwa area. Others are expected to be published this week.

Among the papers to be laid on the table will be the report of the committee appointed to inquire into, and report on, the liquor licensing laws of the Colony. This committee held several public sittings, taking evidence from the trade, clubs, and other interested parties.

In all probability too will be received the report of the select committee appointed at the last session to consider what amendments were necessary to the standing rules and orders of the Council. This is of particular interest in view of Government's agreement when Council last met to appoint as one of the standing bodies a Finance Committee. Under the present Rule 51, "The Council may, on motion made and question put, appoint Standing Committees." As the select committee was directed to make its revisions having regard to the appointment of a Finance Committee, the procedure under Rule 51 will no doubt be followed after the report has been adopted. The rules will then contain the terms of reference, and the Council will appoint the members.

Elected Members.

During the past week, members of the Elected Members Organisation held several meetings in Nairobi. Among the matters discussed was the report of the Kenya Land Commission, with particular regard to the Lerogi plateau question. It is anticipated that the Elected Members will initiate a general debate on the Commission's Report, and that the Lumbwa problem will come under review.

Flying at a height of 6,000 ft. between Salisbury and Gwelo-Hill, passengers on the Northbound Imperial Airways' liner, "Atalanta", piloted by Captain Caspareuthus, received the news of the Derby winner two minutes after the race had been run. "Atalanta's" wireless officer, who picked up a commentary on the race, was able to give the passengers a detailed description of its progress from start to finish.

Coffee Conference and Planters' Days.

BUSINESS FOR THE ANNUAL SESSION.

District Proposals.

GREATER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN TERRITORIES TO BE DISCUSSED.

The annual Coffee Conference and Planters' Days will take place in Nairobi in a fortnight's time. In addition to the execution of purely business matters, the delegates will attend field demonstrations and lectures.

Closer co-operation in all matters pertaining to the industry will be discussed at a joint meeting between representatives of the three territories.

There are a number of proposals, tabled by the various district associations, to be debated. These embrace most aspects of the industry, including marketing, grading and marking, freights and finance.

List of Delegates.

From July 25 to 27, perhaps until the 29th, the coffee planters and experts of Kenya will be in session at Nairobi, with the possibility of meeting at the first annual dinner on the evening of the 26th.

July 25 and 26 are devoted to the coffee planters. On the first day they will assemble at 9.30 a.m. in the Empire Theatre, lent by the courtesy of the Kenya Theatres, Ltd., and the proceedings will be opened by the Director of Agriculture. From 10 a.m. until 1 p.m. there will be a programme of illustrated lectures. In the afternoon, the planters are asked to attend the Scott Laboratories, where they will witness a series of field demonstrations.

The following day the proceedings will take place in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, a series of lectures lasting from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. In the afternoon the planters will be guests of coffee estates close to the capital for field demonstrations.

On the morning of this day, a joint meeting will be held between representatives of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, to discuss the question of closer co-operation in coffee matters.

The Coffee Conference will take place on July 27 in the Memorial Hall and, if business requires, on the following day. His Excellency the Governor of Kenya will open the conference on the first day.

The Delegates.

Following is a list of delegates attending:—

Eastern Electoral Area—17 Delegates.

Nairobi Association.—Captain Gifford, Major S. Burrell, Condr. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Turner, Mr. J. W. Barrett.

Limuru District Association.—Captain Dickens and J. Ashford.

Machakos District Association.—Captain W. H. N. Webster.

Makuyu District Association.—Major H. W. Munro, Captain Cornforth and Captain H. Jackson.

Mount Kenya Association.—Capt. A. H. W. Sheldrick and Mr. W. Murray.

Thika District Association.—Mr. F. Welldon, Mr. W. G. Smart, Major C. McG. Taylor, C. W. P. Harris.

Invitations to send delegates have also been forwarded to:—

Athi Farmers' Association.

Kenya Association and Rural Farmers Association but no replies have been received.

Western Electoral Area.—Nine Delegates.

Kipkarren Farmers' Association. Capt. J. W. Newton and Mr. D. O. Russell.

Ravine Farmers' Association.—Mr. J. Mackay.

Solai Association.—Mr. M. Blundell.

Soughor Farmers' Association.—Captain I. O. Dunne.

Soy-Hoey's Bridge Farmers' Association.—Mr. T. W. O'Neill and Mr. C. W. Hurst.

Subukia Farmers' Association.—Mr. W. B. Aubrey and Capt. H. Eckstein.

The Rift Valley Coffee Growers Association is not sending any delegates to Conference as it is represented by delegates from Ravine, Solai and Subukia Associations. The Trans Nzoia Farmers' Association is not sending delegates.

Invitations to send delegates have been forwarded to:—Nandi Farmers' Association, the North Nandi Planters' Association, the Fort Ternan Association, Sergoit-Molben Valley Association, Kaimosi Farmers and Planters' Association, Rongai Valley Association, but no replies have been received.

Invitations that have not already appointed delegates may do so provided that notification of such appointment is in the hands of the Secretary, the Coffee Board of Kenya, Box 1011, Nairobi, not later than July 25.

Proposals.

Business before the session comprises the following:—

Annual Report and Accounts of the Board.—To receive the Chairman's speech moving the adoption of the annual report and accounts of the board.

Marketing.—Proposed by the Subukia Farmers' Association: That this Conference requests the Coffee Board to consider the advisability of attempting to open the Canadian and South African Markets by arranging:—1. For Agents to tour these countries, and 2. For the holding of stocks there, perhaps by arrangement with the Thika Planters' Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Grading and Marking of Coffee.—Proposed by the Machakos District Association (wording tabled by the Coffee Board, subject to confirmation by M.D'A.): That this Conference considers that all coffee exported from Kenya be clearly marked with a classification of type and size, in accordance with certain recognised standards.

Amendments to the Coffee Industry Ordinance.—Proposed by the Coffee Board of Kenya: That this Conference approves the amendments to the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, as laid down detail in the Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the period ending 30th June, 1934.

Elections.—To elect new Members to the Board in accordance with nominations received.

Ocean Freights.

Proposed by the Thika District Association: That this Conference requests the Coffee Board to take any action possible to ensure that coffee offered for sale as Kenya Coffee must be entirely Arabica coffee grown in Kenya without any mixture of any other coffee, either by getting the name Kenya Coffee protected as a Trade Mark or any other possible step.

Ocean Freights.

Proposed by the Thika District Association: That this Conference is of the opinion that every endeavour should be made by the Coffee Board of Kenya further to reduce the surcharge at present being levied on ocean freights.

Planters' Day and Coffee Conference.—Proposed by the Thika District Association: That this Conference considers that, in order to facilitate the work of the Local Associations, longer notice should be given of Coffee Conference and that this can best be attained by adopting fixed dates for both Planters' Day and Coffee Conference.

Finance.—Proposed by the Thika District Association: That this Conference considers that the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya should be granted permission to obtain money in the open market.

Amendments to the Coffee Industry Ordinance.—Proposed by the Coffee Board of Kenya: That this Conference approves the amendments to the Coffee Industry Ordinance, 1932, as laid down detail in the Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the period ending 30th June, 1934.

Elections.—To elect new Members to the Board in accordance with nominations received.

Provided that enough people are interested, it is proposed to hold a Coffee Dinner on the evening of July 26, at the New Stanley Hotel. Tickets for this can be obtained from the Secretary of the Coffee Board of Kenya, P.O. Box 1011, Nairobi.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie were returning to Nairobi.

It is believed that in taking a sharp bend the car left the road and entered a stream, which it extensively damaged. Mrs. Ogilvie's head was smashed against the windscreen. She was landed at Nakuru on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Huitfeldt is employed locally as a director by Messrs. G. North and Sons, and is a partner on local leave. He boards at Mrs. Ogilvie's house just off Salisbury Lane.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Huitfeldt was reported by telephone to be conscious and recovering from his concussion and is at present in the Nakuru Hospital. No accident occurred on Wednesday o'clock on Tuesday morning, statin

(Continued at foot of previous column)

FATAL MOTOR SMASH.

Car Crashes Into Murram Pit.

Nairobi Resident Involved.

MRS. A. S. R. OGILVIE KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Mrs. A. S. R. Ogilvie, of Nairobi, was killed outright when a Ford V8 sedan motor car in which she was a passenger crashed into a pit about 12 miles from Nairobi on the Gilgil-Nakuru road.

The driver of the car, Mr. J. H. Huitfeldt, also of Nairobi, sustained severe head wounds and internal injuries. He was reported to be unconscious and is at present in the Nakuru Hospital. The accident occurred on Tuesday o'clock on Tuesday morning, statin

(Continued at foot of previous column)

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Unexciting Finish at Old Trafford.

ENGLAND'S UNENTERPRISING BATTING.

Wyatt's Surprising Declaration.

HOME COUNTRY'S CHANCES MARRED BY WEAK FIELDING.

The third Test match between England and Australia concluded at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Tuesday, and ended in a somewhat tame draw. To a large extent this was due to weakness in the field on the part of the Englishmen, who, in the previous games, had shown the same failure.

Australia has been far from a lucky side at Manchester, where illness undoubtedly proved a sore trial to them. Swabs have been taken from every man, in case of diphteria. While it has proved negative in all the cases except two, Chipperfield and Kippax, they are being kept under observation pending the results of further swabs being taken.

Whatever the result of the fourth Test, the final match will have to be played to a finish, and a win for each country will see England retain the "Ashes." The Manchester result has been far from convincing, and one feels that much can yet been done for the England side.

Australians' Illness.

Standard Correspondent and Reuter's.

Manchester, July 6.

After a moderately good start England suffered a couple of rapid disasters in the first innings at Old Trafford, Manchester, where the third Test Match is now in progress. Australia won the toss, and lost the second in sensational fashion, when a complete collapse on the part of the tourists gave the home country victory by over an innings.

As in the match at Lord's, Wyatt again won the toss against Woodfull, and the superstitious found some reason for their belief. It was taken as a happy omen, and indicative of England's success in the third of the series.

Enormous Crowds.

Tremendous enthusiasm is being waged throughout the whole of the north of England over the match. From late on Saturday evening, and throughout the whole of the night, crowds started to queue up at Old Trafford waiting for the dawn to come, and with it admission to the ground. The weather in Manchester was brilliant, and not for some time has such heat been experienced.

The wicket was perfect, and it was felt that a good deal would depend on the winning of the toss. Fortunately for England, Wyatt called correctly, and decided to bat.

The Match Opens.

Walters and Sutcliffe gave their country a good start before 25,000 spectators. Wall and McCabe opened the bowling, and the former soon cut up the turf. The 50 was hoisted in as many minutes, and then at 68 the Worcester amateur was taken at forward short leg from a defensive stroke. Delightful driving particularly through covers characterised the innings, which included eight fours.

Came the first blow. A stoppage for drinks, and then the umpire discovered a fault with the ball, which, the Australians stated, should be substituted by a new ball. O'Reilly proceeded to work havoc when this was brought. Off his first ball Walters was taken, and then the English captain, who was still wearing a sheath to guard his injured thumb, had his leg stump knocked out of the ground by the same bowler, and Hammond followed four runs later, a similar fate attending him. Three wickets had fallen in four balls, and the whole position had changed for England. From one for 68, it was three for 73, not too good.

Hendren and Sutcliffe.

With Sutcliffe and Hendren together the pair proceeded to give an exhibition of real "barn door" cricket. The Yorkshireman had a narrow escape when Bradman just failed to get to the ball to effect a catch. The score crept up steadily if slowly and the 100 was hoisted after over an hour and a half's play. Chipperfield went off, Bromley substituting, while Woodfull repeatedly rang bowling changes, but to no effect.

Hendren started to hit out and was nearly taken by Chipperfield, who had returned to the field just before this. At 112 the Middlesex man had a narrow squeak from being bowled. The fielding was exceptionally good, particularly that of Woodfull and Grimmett. Hendren and Sutcliffe were both doing well, the former scoring mainly on the leg side.

Illness Among Visitors.

When lunch was taken England had lost three wickets for 126. The heat was even worse following the break, but there was to prove some real bad luck for the Australians. Bradman and Chipperfield both had to leave the field after lunch owing to sore throats, Bromley and Barnett substituting. Several of the other members of the tourists side also had been complaining, but it appeared that these two were definitely the worse.

Throughout England an epidemic of sore throats has been prevalent, by many it is thought due entirely to the drought. It affected many of the players at Wimbledon. The Australians were stated to be suffering from a mild form. Woodfull, Ponsford and Brown had all complained, while Kippax was also said to be indisposed from the same complaint.

Sutcliffe was taken in the slips by Chipperfield just prior to his retirement. The Yorkshireman had made an invaluable stand, and given a display of flawless cricket driving through covers and to leg with equal facility. His principal hits were eight fours.

This brought another Yorkshireman, who, with Hendren, was destined to accomplish something on a similar scale to that which he achieved at Lord's a week or two ago, when with Amos he was instrumental in pulling England out of the fire, and paving the way to ultimate success.

Hendren reached his half century in an hour and fifty minutes. It was "copybook" cricket. Leyland was a mixture of defence and aggression. Runs came more quickly with these two together, and the score board soon told a much different tale. When tea was taken it was 253 for 4, and when stumps were drawn for the day it read 355 for half the wickets down.

Hendren Out.

Hendren went just before the end of play, after an innings marked by the joyous nature of it, in which he pulled and drove with wonderful precision. Frequent traps were set for him, but to all he remained impervious. When his wicket did fall it was to a brilliant catch on the part of the bowler. At the wicket he had spent a half hour, his chief strokes were 22 fours. He was given a tremendous ovation by the crowds as he made his way back to the pavilion. He and Leyland had just failed by one run to equal the record for the fifth wicket made at Sydney in 1906.

When the end of play came Leyland had 93 to his credit and Ames four.

Saturday's Play.

Manchester, July 7.

A temperature of 82 was experienced when play was resumed on Saturday morning. The wicket was perfect, and the crowd would number between thirty and forty thousand. Leyland and Ames came out to carry on the England innings, and the Yorkshireman promptly sent up his hundred, his second in succession in Test matches. Bradman and Chipperfield were not fit enough to take their places in the field, and Bromley and Barnett acted as substitutes.

Woodfull rang repeated changes in the bowling, invariably reverting to O'Reilly and Grimmett, but they could not bring about a separation. At 482 Leyland went, but tried to drive O'Reilly over the screens, and appeared to misjudge the spin, with the result that he was taken any way round to Barnett at mid-on. His had been a glorious knock, notable for the beauty and power of his off drives. He had nineteen fours and one five to his credit, and the crowd gave him a real welcome as he walked back being greeted with the cry "Good old Yorkshire." Ames was batting with every degree of confidence, and finally went to a catch at wide mid-on.

Lively Play.

With Allen in the crowd was treated to some real live cricket. It was refreshing in total contrast to the restrained type of this previous day. This morning it was lively, all round stuff. Time and again he lifted O'Reilly to the outfield, and once he mishit one sending it to Wall standing on the boundary. The Australian innings started for the pavilion, but the sun seemed to dazzle the fielder, who dropped the catch. It was a costly error, as the amateur was to go on and score 60 more.

Verity and Allen settled down to it after lunch despite the fact that Grimmett and O'Reilly bowled unchanged for half an hour. Allen was clean bowled after a dashing innings. Clark joined Verity, and when the latter had reached 50 a shortening was made. Verity batted freely, and never seemed to be troubled by the attack, from which heavy toll had been taken, no fewer than 87 boundaries being taken off it.

A Record Score.

The England total was the highest ever recorded at Old Trafford, the previous best being 446 in 1905, while it was the highest ever registered by England against Australia in the home country.

Australians Open.

Australia commenced her innings at ten minutes past four. Ponsford and Brown opened, and with 34 on the board Ponsford went to a glorious catch on the part of Hendren in the slips, the fielder leaping with right hand outstretched to take it. McCabe joined Brown, and the batsmen played free cricket, but careful. The century went up after ninety minutes. Twice Hopwood morally bowled Brown in one over.

A Restive Crowd.

Allen found difficulty in finding a length. His first over consisted of thirteen balls, three wides, and four no-balls. Brown took a couple of fours out of it, and it yielded 15 runs. Allen's difficulty was not appreciated by the crowd, who yelled with derision at his efforts. He was twice no-balled in the second over.

Brown had been inclined to be shaky at the start, showing signs of nervousness, and he gave a difficult chance to Hendren in the slips. Clark bowled finely, while Hammond frequently beat the batsmen, especially McCabe, who never seemed comfortable in front of the Gloucestershire man.

Bowling Allen injured Brown on the knees, and there was a slight stoppage.

Batsmen Settle Down.

At a quarter to six Verity was brought on. There was the threat of a thunderstorm. Wyatt rang the changes, but to no effect. Hopwood was tried again with the total at 100 for 1. Verity changed ends, but the batsmen were now comfortable, and held the master over the bowling.

With the score board showing 126 for one wicket down, stumps were drawn for the day.

The following are the scores:

Monday's Play.

London, July 9.

Australia is finding its story of troubles during the course of the present match. Kippax has been taken to a fever hospital suffering from tonsilitis, while diphtheria is feared. Swabs have been taken from all Australian players with a view to discovering the cause of the many throat complaints which have laid more than one member of the present side down during the past few days.

Chipperfield and Bradman, who would appear to be the worst afflicted with the complaint, were unable to take their places in the field on Saturday, substitutes having to be used in place of them, were doubtful starters this morning. Chipperfield was only reported as suffering from a slow recovery, still being confined to his bed. Bradman, on the other hand, was able to appear at the ground when play started this morning.

Australians Resume.

There were 30,000 people present when Brown and McCabe came out to resume the Australian innings, the not outs from Saturday. The day was cloudless, with a cool breeze blowing across the ground. Brown appeared perfect, and from a spot developing just outside the leg-stump, at the pavilion end, where O'Reilly finished his run when bowling to the Englishmen.

Brown batted with marked patience on the resumption, and kept his end up, leaving the scoring to his partner. With his total at 72, and the score 1 and reaching 200, Brown fell to an easy catch on the part of Walters at square leg off the Northants man. The batsman appeared to expect a bumper which did not come to pass. It was a great knock, marked throughout by its care.

McCabe was next to go, twelve runs later, falling to a catch in the slips off Hammond. His wicket fell off the first ball he received from the Gloucester man, who had been off for quite a considerable spell. At the wicket for three and a half hours, as against Brown's four, he hit eighteen fours, during a magnificent display of all round cricket. It was a chanceless innings, and the crowd accorded him a remarkable ovation as he made his way back to the pavilion.

Lost Chances.

Woodfull joined Darling at the wicket, and began very unsteadily. He never seemed to be comfortable, and was badly missed by Hendren before scoring. He played a ball just outside the off stump, getting it with the edge of his bat, and soon after Sutcliffe accorded yet another life to the batsman, when he missed an opportunity to run Woodfull out from a return, from short leg.

Wyatt effected a change in the bowling, and brought on Hopwood, who tied the batsmen up, bringing the rate of scoring back. Both men were playing steadily, however, and Darling was badly missed by Ames off Verity's first ball, four lives resulting. Hopwood sent down nine maiden overs in succession, and Darling amused the crowd in attempting a big hit, missing the ball completely. He was nearly beaten with the last ball of Verity's over, a "yorker," only just missing being bowled. Woodfull was his partner then played easier after this, runs coming very slowly. Extras piled up, partly through the fielding individually was quite good.

During eventually got out when he played on from a ball by Verity after having been at the wicket for almost two hours.

Criticism of Bowling.

Just before lunch there was a certain amount of criticism of Wyatt against his bringing on Verity in place of Hopwood, who was considered to be much the more dangerous of the two. It was felt that the English skipper's tactics admitted of Woodfull gaining confidence.

With the departure of Darling, Bradman joined his captain. The famous Australian looked very pale and drawn, and listless. After making 3 Bradman was cut, taken behind the wicket off a snick from Hammond. With McCabe's dismissal the crowd looked to Bradman to provide some really exciting cricket for them, but alas they were doomed to disappointment. He played almost wholly on the defensive, probably due to the fact that he was far from fit. His dismissal came at the end of a ball on the off which was going away, and Ames made no mistake with the chance presented to him. It was perhaps hardly in keeping with the rest of his work that with the stumps, the Kent man was apparently having one of his off days. Extras were piling up, and they were due mainly to Ames' failings behind the stumps.

Just prior to Bradman's dismissal he gave a chance to Hammond, who dropped it, which the Gloucester man failed to hold, and the Australian jumped for joy, but his pleasure and satisfaction was shortlived, as it turned out to be.

A Smart Return.

Woodfull went when he attempted a foolish run, and paid the consequences. Hammond smartly picking up and throwing the wicket down. The Australian captain had played a gallant innings, having batted for two and four hours. It was not a chanceless knock, having his escapes, but it was a case of the heart triumphing over technique.

Oldfield was joined at the wicket by Chipperfield, who had come from a sick-bed to take his place at the wicket. The tourists' wicket-keeper was taken at silly point by Wyatt, who made a wonderful side leap to take the ball inches from the ground.

Chipperfield's Manly Effort.

Chipperfield was so ill that he was hardly able to make his bat. It was real bad luck for the Australians, but they fought gruntly to

(Continued on page 21.)

The Third Test Match.

(Continued from page 20).

avoid the follow-on. The invalid was sympathetically cheered by the crowd, who were not slow to respond to his gallant effort in defence of his country.

Grimmett, his partner, had the shortest of stays, having his middle stump removed by Verity before he had scored, eight wickets then being down for 419.

O'Reilly joined Chipperfield, and the pair played out time, Australia then wanting 57 to avoid the follow-on, and they fought hard to avert such a disaster.

During the afternoon Leyland had to leave the field, owing to a strained back, and Keeton, the Notts man, fielded as substitute. The English fielding, apart from one or two very bad mistakes, was splendid. Hendren's lapse on the field has been generally criticised, many of the papers stressing it. For the most part the home attack was on top of the defence during the afternoon.

Hopwood's Bowling.

Hopwood in particular was a thorn in the side of the batsmen. During a spell lasting one and a half hours after lunch his analysis read as follows:

O.	M.	R.	W.
17	7	24	0

After tea the cricket was very slow; it was then that the tourists were fighting their hardest to avoid the ignominy of having to follow-on. But for one fatal lapse on the part of the field that might well have been, and the innings closed prior to the time set for pulling stumps. Woodfull had the experience of being mildly barracked during his innings, but it was left for Brown and McCabe to have the crowd at its worst, when they were repeatedly hissed from the stands, and there were calls for Larwood.

When stumps were drawn for the day the wicket showed definite signs of crumbling, although still inclined to be on the keen side.

Last Day.

Manchester, July 10.

The Third Test match between England and Australia ended at Old Trafford, Manchester, to-day in a poor draw. As a result the Australians had their due reward. Despite illness they played gallantly, but at the same time, they had their escapes, and it was due to the appallingly bad fielding of the englishmen that defeat was their portion. Without a doubt it was this weakness in the field which cost England the match, and the experts generally agree that such was the case.

Australia fought gallantly to avoid the follow-on. Chipperfield, despite the fact that he was a very sick man, batted nobly to avoid the follow-on. When he first came to the wicket he could hardly raise his bat, but inhuged with the spirit which has marked the Australians throughout the match, in spite of the toll of ill-health, he batted excellently, and it was due to a fine stand between he and O'Reilly, and later Wall, that the follow-on was prevented. Albeit, the tourists had more than their share of luck, Hammond and Hendren were both at fault in the field. Hopwood should have run out O'Reilly before the follow-on was avoided, but a bad return spoiled matters.

Leyland Injured.

The day was another scorcher from the point of view of heat, when Chipperfield and O'Reilly came out to continue the Australians total. Keeton took Leyland's place in the field, the Yorkshireman having pulled a leg muscle. At 454 Chipperfield was out to a good catch on the part of Walters. His innings, lasting over an hour and a half, was magnificent under the circumstances. Off Hammond's first over this morning, he scored seven runs.

Wall joined O'Reilly, but after scoring 18 he was caught by Keeton, fielding at deep square leg.

There was intense excitement prevailing as Australia battled to avoid the follow-on. Wall leg glanced Allen to the boundary, at then being required to avoid the follow-on, O'Reilly edged one to Verity standing at third man for a boundary, and then hashed out one hit Verity through his leg trap to the boundary to save the follow-on. There were several missed catches, but it did not prevent the crowd from greeting O'Reilly's bright cricket as he strove to save the situation for his country. Thunderous applause broke out as he hit the four which saved the day at 12.30. They continued to bat carefully, however, after this, and Wyatt rang the bowling changes. Hopwood and Hammond were brought on, and the innings came to a close when Wall tried a couple, only to be run out, when the Notts man made a quick return.

England's Second Innings.

England went in with Walters and Sutcliffe opening. Bromley was substituted for Chipperfield, but Bradman was able to take the field, although he looked very drawn and weary. The Englishmen batted with the greatest care against brilliant fielding, in total contrast to the ineptitude of the home men. It was a treat to see pleasant to watch. Twice the Australians appealed for Walters leg before, but such occasions are the umpire refuse the call. It was far from inspiring, and the interest was very evaporated. Despite the fall which the batsmen had taken out of the wicket, it still remained good, but the heat, the temperature stood at 84, was distressing. Lunch was taken with the total at 20 without loss. Walters then being twelve, and his partner eight.

Wyatt declared at tea with the home team at 355 for nine wicket having fallen. The English captain's action in declaring at 4.15 was rather surprising. Neither batsmen had attempted to force the rate of scoring, nor had they shown any enterprise in going for the attack. Not a risk was taken, and to gather 123 occupied nearly two and a half hours. Walters hit three 4's, and Sutcliffe one 6, and nine 4's.

Safety First.

Australia had two hours batting before the end of the day. An early success came in the fall of the home country, when Brown snicked one from Allen into the hands of Bradman, who held it at third man only a single on the board. The Middlesex man missed McCabe when 20 at square leg, but there was no other chance, and it was a definite finish. The wicket continued to play easily, but it was a case of safety first on the part of the tourists. Everyone was tired and bored long before the end came, and many of the indoor crowd, which would number some three thousand all told, left the ground before stumps were drawn.

Australia's total was marked by the weakness of England in the field, a fault which has been apparent in every game to date. Contrasted with the work of the tourists in the field, England has definitely been behind. Again, the weakness has stricken the players on the Australian team deprived the game of some of its interest, been though this was at the outset.

The Invalids.

Swabs have been taken of all the Australian team, but except in the case of Chipperfield, these have proved negative. The latter, however, has been removed to the fever hospital for observation, where Kippax is now an inmate. In the case of the latter the swab taken for diphtheria has proved negative, but the hospital authorities do not consider this is sufficiently definite, and other swabs have been tested. The medical superintendent of the hospital to which the players have been taken states that it will be twenty-four hours before they can tell whether the diphtheria germ is present or not. Meanwhile, the remainder of the side are journeying to Sheffield, in preparation for their match there against Yorkshire.

SCORES.

The following are the final details:

England.

(1st Innings).

C. F. Walters, c Darling, b O'Reilly	53
Sutcliffe, c Chipperfield, b O'Reilly	68
R. E. S. Wyatt, b O'Reilly	0
Hammond, b O'Reilly	0
Hendren, c and b O'Reilly	132
Leyland, c sub, b O'Reilly	153
Ames, c Ponsford, b Grimmett	72
Hopwood, b O'Reilly	2
G. O. Allen, b McCabe	61
Verity, not out	60
Clark, not out	2
Extras	28
Total (for 9 wkts.) (decl.)	629

Wickets fell at:—68/1; 68/2; 73/3; 149/4; 340/5; 482/6; 492/7; 510/8; 605/9.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	36	3	131	0
McCabe	32	3	98	1
Grimmett	57	20	122	1
O'Reilly	59	9	180	7
Chipperfield	7	0	29	0
Darling	10	0	32	0

(2nd Innings).

C. F. Walters, not out	50
Sutcliffe, not out	69
Extras	4
Total (for no wickets) (decl.)	123

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	9	0	31	0
McCabe	13	4	35	0
O'Reilly	13	4	25	0
Grimmett	17	5	28	0

Australia.

(1st Innings).

Ponsford, c Hendren, b Hammond	12
Brown, c Walters, b Clark	72
McCabe, c Verity, b Hammond	137
Darling, b Verity	3
Woodfull, run out	73
Oldfield, c Wyatt, b Verity	18
Grimmett, b Verity	0
Chipperfield, c Walters, b Verity	26
O'Reilly, not out	18
Wall, run out	18
Extras	43
Total	491

Wickets fell at:—34/1; 230/2; 242/3; 320/4; 397/5; 409/6; 411/7; 419/8; 454/9; 491/10.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	40	8	100	1
Allen	31	3	113	0
Hammond	28.3	6	111	3
Verity	53	24	78	4
Hopwood	38	20	46	0

(2nd Innings).

Ponsford, not out	30
Brown, c Hammond, b Allen	0
McCabe, not out	33
Total (for 1 wkt.)	66

Wickets fell at: 1/1.

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	6	0	23	1
Clark	4	1	16	0
Hammond	2	1	2	0
Hopwood	9	5	16	0
Verity	5	4	2	0
Hendren	1	0	8	0

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COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

An Innings Victory for Sussex.

YORKSHIRE BADLY BEATEN AT BRISTOL.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 6.

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

Kent vs. Derbyshire.

At Tunbridge Wells:
Kent—1st Innings.—114 (Copson 5/36).
Derby—1st Innings.—92 (Freeman 5/29).
Kent—2nd Innings.—120.
Derby—2nd Innings.—143 for 6.
Derbyshire won by 4 wickets.

Essex vs. Somerset.

At Colchester:
Essex—1st Innings.—342 (Lee 5/75).
Somerset—1st Innings.—225.
Essex—2nd Innings.—139 (Lee 7/45).
Somerset—2nd Innings.—169 (Smith 6/75).
Essex won by 87 runs.

Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire.

At Bristol:
Yorks—1st Innings.—247 (Sinfield 5/80; Cranfield 5/58).
Gloucester—1st Innings.—558.
Yorks—2nd Innings.—190 (Parker 5/88; Sinfield 4/61).
Gloucester—2nd Innings 82 for 1.
Gloucestershire won by 9 wickets.

Warwickshire vs. Surrey.

At Birmingham:
Surrey — 1st Innings. — 415 (Brown 119).
Warwickshire—1st Innings.—353
Surrey—2nd Innings.—177.
Warwick—2nd Innings.—141 for 3.
Surrey won on the first innings.

Notts vs. Middlesex.

At Nottingham:
Middlesex—1st Innings. 218.
Notts—1st Innings.—158.
Middlesex — 2nd Innings.—113 (Voce 7/62).
Notts—2nd Innings.—174 for 2.
Notts won by 8 wickets.

Lancashire vs. Northants.

At Blackburn:
Lancs.—1st Innings.—469 for 6 (decl.) (Iddon 117; Paynter 120 not out).
Northants — 1st Innings. — 243 (Booth 5/68).
Northants—2nd Innings.—152.
Lancashire won by an innings and 74 runs.

Leicestershire vs. Hampshire.

At Leicester:
Hants—1st Innings.—315 (Smith 6/91).
Leicester—1st Innings.—408; (Armstrong 159).
Hants—2nd Innings.—245 for 6.
Leicestershire won on the first Inninngs.

Worcestershire vs. Sussex.

Sussex—1st Innings.—505 (Cook 220).
Worcester—1st Innings.—272.
Worcester—2nd Innings.—129 (Tate 5/39).
Sussex won by an Innings and 104 runs.

YORKSHIRE BEATEN.

London, July 10.

Sussex gained a first innings lead over Essex, while Yorkshire lost on the first innings to Surrey. With Lancashire winning with an innings to spare, the County Palatine now go over the champions.

The following are the details at the close of the third day's play:

Yorkshire vs. Surrey.

At Bradford:
Yorks—1st Innings.—372 (Mitchell 181; Gover 6/102).
Surrey—1st Innings.—465 (Watts 123).
Yorks.—2nd Innings.—277.
Surrey—2nd Innings.—45 for 4.
Surrey won on the first innings.

Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire.

At Peterborough:
Lancs.—1st Innings.—409 (Tyldesley 122; Paynter 89; Matthews 5/74).
Northants—1st Innings. — 200 (Parkinson 5/31).
Northants — 2nd Innings.—141 (Sibbles 6/47).
Lancashire won by an innings and 68 runs.

Worcestershire vs. Derbyshire.

At Stourbridge:
Derby—1st Innings.—306 (Carrington 70 not out; Brook 4/84).
Worcester—1st Innings. — 48 (Mitchell 8/22).
Worcester—2nd Innings. — 143 (Mitchell 5/66; Townsend 5/48).
Derbyshire won by an innings and 115 runs.

Warwickshire vs. Nottinghamshire.

At Birmingham:
Notts—1st Innings.—442 for 8 (decl.) (Harris 102).
Warwick — 1st Innings. — 244 (Santall 130).
Warwick — 2nd Innings. — 223 (Voce 6/63).
Notts—2nd Innings.—26 for 0.
Notts won by 10 wickets.

Kent vs. Hampshire.

At Folkstone:
Hants—1st Innings.—428 (Mead 198; Kennedy 130).
Kent—1st Innings.—400 (Woolley 122; Herman 5/97).
Hants won on the first Innings.

Essex vs. Sussex.

At Colchester:
Sussex—1st Innings.—461 for 6 (decl.); (J. Parks 93; Melville 95; Cook 89).
Essex—1st Innings.—323.
Sussex—2nd Innings.—215 for 3 (decl.)
Essex—2nd Innings.—204 for 6.
Sussex won on the first innings.

Glamorgan vs. Gloucestershire.

At Llanelly:
Glamorgan — 1st Innings.—308 (E. Davies 60; Sinfield 5/98; Parker 4/97).
Gloucester—1st Innings. — 205 (Davies 6/60).
Glamorgan—2nd Innings. — 133 (Sinfield 6/68).
Gloucester — 2nd Innings.—237 for 3
Gloucestershire won by 7 wickets.

Uganda Lawn Tennis Championships.

EX-KENYA TITLE HOLDER AN ABSENTEE.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Kampala, July 5.

The Uganda Lawn Tennis Championships commence on their last phase at Kampala to-day when the finalists of the three centres, Kampala, Entebbe and Jinja meet for a decision. Many leading players are either away on leave or on safari, and will therefore be unable to take part. The absentees include Mrs. J. R. Pell, who was at one time both Kenya and Uganda lady champion.

Trotter Cup.

The final of the Trotter Cup (a golf trophy presented by General Trotter when he visited Uganda with the Prince of Wales) will be played this week between Mr. and Mrs. Potts and Mr. and Mrs. Cavers. It looked like being an all-Irish final, but this did not eventuate.

Billiards Final.

A very cheery evening took place at the Kampala Sports Club on Saturday. This took the form of a hot supper followed by a concert, and celebrated the finish of a billiard match between two teams picked by Mr. A. D. Jones and Mr. Snelgrove. The losers paid for the supper of the winners and this has proved to be a most popular method of entertainment which is likely to be followed by other than billiard players in the future.

GIROUARD CUP MATCH AT NYERI.

Service Beaten by 4 Goals to Nil.

WINNERS TO VISIT NAIROBI.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Nyeri, July 8.

On Saturday 7th, the Civil Service visited Nyeri to play them in the first round of the Girouard Cup. The match resulted in a win for the home team by 4 goals to nil.

Nyeri pressed from the start and after ten minutes' play, Boucher scored with a good shot. After some even play in midfield, the Service forwards combined and were looking dangerous when Seton defending well cleared to Boucher, who made a fine run and would have scored again but for a brilliant save by the Service goalkeeper, who turned the ball round the post for a corner. Gordon, however, taking the corner kick scored a fine but unexpected goal for Nyeri.

Nyeri returned to the attack and Seton coming up put in a long shot at goal which Peet gathered neatly and cleared. The Service forwards got going, but were held up by the Nyeri halves, who were all playing really good defensive football and feeding their forwards well, which enabled Gordon to get away with a nice run, but he just missed scoring, the ball going over the bar. Just before half-time Civil Service pressed hard but Smith failed to score from the front of goal.

Half Time: Nyeri 2, Service 0.

Nyeri continued to play really good football. Herring putting in a beautiful centre which, however, was kicked wide of the goal. After some even play in midfield Dawes, who was playing well at centre half, got the Service forwards going, D. Noble putting in a good centre which was headed away by F. Allen. Danks promptly put in a low shot which the Nyeri goalkeeper just managed to save. Civil Service had bad luck in not scoring as they were now doing most of the attacking. Bastard cleared to Gordon, who made a good run and passed for Robertson to score an easy goal.

Some good passing by the Nyeri forwards was then seen Boucher being especially conspicuous with his centres of which Gordon took advantage by scoring another goal for Nyeri with a fine shot. This did not deter the Service team, who promptly returned to the attack, Noble putting in a long shot which was saved by R. K. Allen.

Result: Nyeri 4, Civil Service 0.

The game was worth watching from a spectator's point of view, and although Nyeri won easily, the game was not as one-sided as the score shows. Nyeri now visit Nairobi to play Callies. It should be a game worth watching, and if the team play as they did against Service, and with a little more passing between the forwards, they should reverse their defeat of last year.

The teams were:—

Civil Service: Peet; Young and Bird; Condon, Dawes and Newsome; Veasey, S. Noble, Danks, Smith, and D. Noble.

Nyeri: R. K. Allen; F. M. Allen and Seton; Scott, C. Bastard, and Herring; Aggett, Gordon, Smart, Robertson and Boucher.

VISIT OF H.M.S. HAWKINS.

An Amicable Arrangement Achieved.

It is understood that amicable arrangements have been made between the Naval Entertainment Committee and the British Legion for the Fete to be held on Saturday, Sept. 1, and for no other Naval functions to be held on that day.

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.

Easter Tournament Commemorated.

Sunday's Ceremony.

Six Clubs Present a Shield.

THE FIRST MEETING RECALLED.

There was a delightful little ceremony on the steps of the Nairobi Golf Club just before lunch on Sunday, when the six Golf Clubs of Eldoret, Gilgil, Kiambu, Mombasa, Muthaiga and Railway jointly presented the Hill Club with a silver shield, designed to commemorate and to form a perpetual and continuing record of the Nairobi Golf Club's "Easter Tournament."

There was a crowd of about 100 members and visitors assembled on the drive and lawn round the steps of the main entrance to the Club when Mr. W. N. Mackenzie (President of the Kenya Golf Union and Vice-President of the Nairobi Golf Club) escorted His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne, a past-president of the Hill Club and Major J. W. Milligan and Mr. C. N. Day (Presidents of Muthaiga and Kiambu) on to the top balcony of the steps. Other Past Presidents of the Club in the party were Major J. D. Leonard, Mr. A. C. Tannahill and Mr. F. S. Dunn.

Major Milligan explained that the six clubs abovementioned had for some years past enjoyed the hospitality of the Nairobi Golf Club at their Easter Tournament at which up and down counry Golf Clubs foregathered in an extremely strenuous but most enjoyable four days golf. The six clubs had come unanimously to the conclusion that the time had arrived when they should make some permanent record of their indebtedness and a piece of plate had been designed, which the Nairobi Golf Club had consented to accept, on which had been engraved the past winners of the Easter Tournament and which allowed space for the inscription of the names of future winners for, he hoped, very many years to come.

The Inaugurator.

In connection with this presentation he had been asked especially to mention the name of Mr. Arthur Tannahill who was the inaugurator and organiser of the Tournament. Every one present, he added, recognises the obligations which Kenya Golf owes to Mr. Arthur Tannahill.

He called upon the President of the Kenya Golf Union, in his slightly involved dual capacity as being also Vice-President of the Nairobi Golf Club, to accept the Shield and on behalf of the six donors to present it to the Nairobi Golf Club.

The Shield was then handed to Mr. Mackenzie who expressed the deep gratification of the Club for the kindly thought which had promoted the presentation. He read a letter from Capt. C. M. Boyes Hinderer, the Hon. Secretary of the Mombasa G.C. regretting his Club's inability to be represented at the presentation, owing to t[illegible] nominee Mr. H. A. Markus, a[illegible] moment, being unable t[illegible]e journey and sending his Club's best wishes.

"The Mother Hen."

He also read the following telegram received from Capt. Alan Gibson: "Regret Gilgil's representatives held up by economic blizzard—best wishes and heartiest congratulations to mother hen, layer of such wonderful Easter eggs:—Gibson." (Loud applause). Mr. Mackenzie took the reference to 'mother hen' as a genuine and delicate tribute to his Club. He then called upon Mr. Arthur Tannahill to accept this very beautiful trophy on behalf of the Nairobi Golf Club.

Mr. Tannahill on behalf of the Club endorsed Mr. Mackenzie's remarks regarding the very deep appreciation of the Club for the gift of this perpetual memento of the Easter Tournament. Quite definitely, the indebtedness referred to by Major Milligan did not rest with the six donors, on the contrary, it was the Club who are deeply indebted to those many old friends, some of whom travelled hundreds of miles in order to allow the Club the privilege of the four days' golf with them. He continued:—It is perhaps because the Easter Tournament started ten years ago in 1924 that the six donors have used the decimal year for this kindly thought; it is perhaps appropriate to recall the first tournament which was held on April 19, 20, and 21, 1924. Especially as there are here to-day not a few of those who took part in this first tournament.

The First Tournament.

The letter to the five teams inviting their co-operation and outlining the suggestions for the first tournament was dated the 23rd of February, 1924, and was addressed to Kiambu, Nakuru, Nyeri, Mombasa and Muthaiga; Nyeri wished "every success to the idea", but could not manage it and we pushed in a Nairobi "A" team to fill the gap. Hinderer of Mombasa "liked it"; Jameson of Muthaiga "welcomed it"; Coldham of Kiambu "thought it would be a very fine addition to golfing events", and deputed their Captain, Mr. C. N. Day, "to discuss arrangements." Nakuru "promised a team of 8". We were worried about the weather and worked out the rainfall statistics for 16 years, for these three days in question; in spite of the fact that they proved it would rain each day from at least one-quarter of an inch up to half an inch, we hoped for the best.

This first tournament was arranged so that we played on Saturday on the Hill course, on Sunday at Muthaiga and on Monday at Kiambu. The photograph was taken by Mr. 'Bug' Anderson on Saturday and a very magnificent photo it is.

We all signed chits in those days, and the various honorary treasurers designed and successfully carried into operation a rather elaborate clearing house system. Caddies were a difficulty—we had to co-operate with the Adjutant of the K. A. Rs. to close the then K. A. R. School and release 48 wa-toto; Kiambu and Muthaiga asked for assistance and we arranged with Smith Mackenzie to take a lorry-load of Caddies from the Hill both to Muthaiga and Kiambu. The Caddies loved it.

Mombasa asked for help firstly, regarding a return train and, secondly, they wanted a bank holiday on Saturday; we arranged with Mr. Elias for what he called a "special", but what, in fact, was an annexure to a Goods, to leave for Mombasa at 1.55 p.m. on Monday, arriving in Mombasa at 7.20 a.m. on Tuesday. We moved the Chamber of Commerce and the Governor gazetted Easter Saturday a Bank holiday.

Eventually everything worked out to schedule and we played that first delightful tournament in which, by a putt on the last green at Kiambu, in a heartbreaking silence, Nairobi won with 10 points, Muthaiga scored 8, Kiambu scored six and the other three teams scored 2 points each.

In Perpetuity.

Mr. Tannahill concluded, quoting the authority of the six donors, by making it perfectly clear that this deeply appreciated gift is not a trophy for annual competition, but the highly prized property of the Nairobi Golf Club who intended to hold it, so it was hoped, in perpetuity as a permanent and continuing record of the Easter Tournament. (Applause.)

The lovely shield, designed and executed by Messrs. Dobbie, has been hung on the east wall of the big lounge over Mr. T. J. Anderson's photograph of the first Tournament Group.

Wimbledon Tennis Championships Concluded.

MISS DOROTHY ROUND WINS THE LADIES' SINGLES TITLE.

Miss Ryan's Wonderful Record.

THIRTEENTH VICTORY AND TWENTY-SIXTH APPEARANCE.

It is a good many years since two British players held the ladies' singles and men's singles at Wimbledon. But such has been the outcome of the 1934 All-England championships. Perry's success in the men's event was a wonderful effort, the holder being completely outplayed.

Great player as Miss Dorothy Round is, it was expected that her American opponent in the final, Miss Jacobs, would win a title which has often eluded her. Miss Round was making her second successive appearance in the last stage, going down last year to Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody.

Crawford Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, July 6.

F. J. Perry, of Great Britain, won the men's singles at Wimbledon to-day, defeating the Holder, J. Crawford, of Australia in three straight sets. It is the first time since 1909 that a British player has held the title.

It took Perry just over an hour in which to win the championship. In many ways it was an amazing final. Crawford, the holder, led 3/1 in the first set, and then came an amazing transformation, his opponent winning twelve games in a row, to take the first two sets, and to lead one love in the third. The first lasted 25 minutes.

In the second Crawford never won a game, indeed, he took few points throughout it. Perry was the complete master of the situation. It seemed that he was possessed of a sixth sense, which gave him knowledge of every move which the Australian was to make. He made light of the Australian's keenest thrusts, and forced him into error after error, while he continually "aced" his man. The second set lasted ten minutes.

An Amazing Incident.

This third and last set provided a keener fight. Crawford led 4/5, and then shook his British opponent, with three deep lobs, but amidst tense excitement Perry managed to bring matters to 6/5 in his favour. Crawford serving, reached 40/0, but Perry by means of superb driving, managed to get it to "deuce", and then Crawford sent out, giving Perry match point. It was left to this stage to provide the most exciting and amazing incident. Crawford served a magnificent ball, only to be foot-faulted, the first time in the match.

Perry beat Crawford, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5.

Ladies' Singles.

In the ladies' singles, Miss Dorothy Round of Great Britain, beat Miss Helen Jacobs, of America, by two sets to one. Miss Round played confidently from the outset, making light of the American girl's battery of chopped shots and drives. Her serving was good, and she achieved a greater speed, while her driving was better than it had ever been before. Twice she appeared to be favoured by rather doubtful decisions.

Miss Jacobs increased her chopping in the second set, leading 2/1, then 3/2, then 5/3, to eventually win it.

Miss Round made a great rally in the final set, scoring repeatedly with magnificent drives down the side-lines. With excellent drop shots, half volleys and drives to the American's backhand, she ran out a deserved winner, 6/2, 5/7, 6/3.

Mens' Doubles.

The men's doubles went to Lott and Stoeffen (U.S.A.), who beat the holders, J. Borotra and J. Brugnon (France) in the final 6/2, 6/3, 6/4. The Frenchmen were but a shadow of their former selves, while the deadly services of the Americans often brought "aces." They were superior over-head, hitting twice as hard as their opponents.

A Fine Record.

Mme. Mathieu and Miss Ryan retained the ladies' doubles, beating 6/3, 6/3. It was Miss Ryan's twenty-sixth appearance at Wimbledon, and her thirteenth victory. They beat Mrs. Andrus and Mme. Henrotin. The standard of play was not up to former years, but Miss Ryan's game was notable for its fine volleying. She was the best player on the court, always in control of the situation.

Mixed Doubles.

The mixed doubles went to Miki and Miss Round, who beat Austin and Mrs. Sheppard-Barron in the final 3/6, 6/4, 6/0. Miki smashed brilliantly, while Miss Round's driving was little short of classic. Mrs. Sheppard-Barron was easily the weakest of the four players, with the result that the winners played on her continually, although Austin endeavoured to intervene at the net.

JOCKEY CLUB OF KENYA.

Classifications to Divisions Announced.

The following classifications to Divisions have been announced by the Jockey Club of Kenya:—

To the Second Division:—Arclight, Band Boy, Cowboy, Joyous Gard.

To the Third Division:—Altarage, Castle Pudding, Cavalcade, Cyprus, Derby Day, Etiquette, Four Winds, Gang Wardy, Guerilla, La Fornarina, Lago, Lantana, Lemme Go, McHeath, Pamfleet, Recompense, Sylvan, Sympathy, Thistlegate, Trafalgar, Zip.

To the Fourth Division:—Blue Arch, Coronet, Courtaway, Genista, Heir Apparent, Itsagift, La Vivandiere, Quail.

HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

Perfect Weather Conditions.

Buhtz Wins the Diamond Sculls.

RECORDS GO BY THE BOARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, July 7.

Perfect weather conditions prevailed for the Henley Royal Regatta, which concluded to-day.

In the final of the Diamond Sculls H. Buhtz (Berliner Ruder Club) beat W. Rutherford, Junr. (Princeton University, U.S.A.), by three and a half lengths, in the wonderful time of 8 minutes 10 seconds, thus equalling a record which had stood for twenty nine years, made by F. S. Kelly, of Leander Club, in 1905.

H. Braun and H. Moller, representing the Wiking Club, Germany, won the Silver Goblets, defeating the Bigland brothers, E.G. and T.S., of the Rochester Club, by one and a quarter lengths. Their time of 8 minutes 9 seconds, was one second over the record time.

The Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by Jesus (Cambridge), who beat Trinity College, Dublin, by three feet after a wonderful race, in 6 minutes 48 seconds, seven seconds better than the record established in 1921 by Pembroke, Cambridge.

Stewards Cup.

Pembroke, Cambridge, won the Stewards' Challenge Cup, for which there were only three entrants. London "A", who failed to finish, caught a "crab," and hit the booms. Pembroke's time was 7 minutes 24 seconds, twelve seconds better than the record created in 1925.

Leander won the Grand Challenge Cup by threequarters of a length from Princeton University, in 6 minutes 45 seconds.

First Trinity, Cambridge, won the Visitors' Challenge Cup, beating University College, Oxford, by two-thirds of a length in 7 minutes 38 seconds.

The Thames Challenge Cup was won by Thames "A", who beat London "B" by one third of a length in 7 minutes 4 seconds.

Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by Reading from Royal Chester, in 7 minutes 36 seconds, one and threequarter lengths separating the boats.

GERMAN ATHLETE'S FEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Hamburg, July 9.

Hans H. Sievert, the well-known German athlete, claims a new record for the decathlon with 8,790.46 beating Bausch's Olympic record by 328 points.

English Cricket Sensation.

Notts-Lancashire Fixtures Dropped.

Outcome of the Leg Theory Bowling.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 6.

A sensation has been caused in cricket circles in England, according to the Press Association. It is stated that the Notts-Lancashire County championship fixtures have been dropped for the future, owing to leg theory bowling.

COLOMBO'S JOCKEY TO RIDE IN FRANCE.

Contract with Lord Glanely Terminated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, July 5.

W. Johnstone, the Australian jockey, who rode Colombo in the Derby, and who came from France last year to ride for Lord Glanely, has terminated his contract with Lord Glanely. The contract was terminated by mutual consent.

It is understood that Johnstone has been definitely engaged to ride as first jockey for M. Pierre Wertheimer, the well known French owner, for the remainder of the French season.

NAIROBI POLO CLUB'S GYMKHANA.

A Very Successful Tournament.

The gymkhana organised on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Nairobi Polo Club, and held on their ground was a far greater success than had been anticipated. It was estimated that round about 400 people were present, while the entries were excellent, and every-one enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

A large house party was brought down by His Excellency the Governor, and several of the party participated in the events.

At the conclusion of the meeting the prizes were presented by Mrs. H. M.-M. Moore, although the Silver Cup presented by the Colonial Secretary for the competitor who had won the greatest number of events, was given away by His Excellency to Mr. K. McKenzie, of the Nairobi Coffee Curing Company. During the afternoon a very good tea was served by the ladies of the Nairobi Polo Club.

It is many years since such a gymkhana has been held in Nairobi, and as Sunday's effort was such a success, it is hoped to hold others like it fairly regularly in the future.

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Kenya Amateur Golf Championship.

R. W. HOOPER'S THIRD SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCE IN THE FINAL.

H. L. Gurney Turns 7 Down.

WINNER'S RECORD VICTORY OF 11 UP AND 10 TO PLAY.

Friday afternoon saw the start of the Kenya Amateur golf championship, over the course of the Nairobi Club. In many respects this year's championship promised to be more than usually exciting and interesting, if only by reason of the fact that the conditions prevailing were likely to provide a much better test than has been the case for the past two or three years. The long period of drought, followed by the break in the weather a month or so ago, has found the grass springing up fairly generally, although in most courses, some of the fairways have not shown the same degree of progress as others. Again, the rough is a much more formidable affair than has been known for two or three years. This was particularly hazardous over the first nine holes of the Hill course, where off the line meant a whole heap of trouble for the unfortunate competitor. Indeed, the player who could keep down the middle was likely to prove a handful to the veriest "tiger," and not a few surprises were expected.

On the whole it could be said that the course was playing on the short side. Several improvements had been effected while the weather permitted, and the course, all things considered, was playing wonderfully well. The browns were good, and did not offer much real excuse for failure in this department.

Last Minute Withdrawals.

One or two withdrawals at the last minute robbed the championship of a little interest. Particularly in the case of H. A. Markus, of Mombasa, who was considered to have a fairly good chance of getting into the last stage. An accident to A. B. Tannahill at Rugby earlier in the week, took him out of the tournament, while two Ruiru entries in W. H. Ritchie and A. V. Aveston, both had to try off. M. Culham, the Muthaiga captain, had to scratch at the last minute.

With a total entry of thirtysix players, only four matches were necessary in the first round, on the Friday afternoon. With Tannahill dropping out, T. R. Gibbs had a walk-over. Holden, a previous runner-up, got safely over his initial hurdle in E. B. Belcher of Kiambu, who went down fighting by the margin of 4 and 2. W. G. Rodway upset some calculations by disposing of L. E. Sale of Kitale, but he had to go to the 20th before he succeeded. Pfaff beat the Muthaiga man, F. S. Modera, who was one of the last eight a year ago.

Saturday's Excitement.

It was left to the play on Saturday morning to provide the real interest and excitement. Several of the "giants" were paired off, and most of the buzz, and, incidentally, the crowd, waited to watch the match between R. W. Hooper, champion in 1932, and R. D. England, the holder. The pair had fought out the final twelve months ago at Muthaiga. The first pair off was J. Vanhegan (Railway), and J. R. Martin, (Nairobi). Vanhegan found the rough a sore trial, and he went down rather easily to Martin.

In most of the ties in this round the margins separating the winners and losers were fairly substantial, particularly in the top half of the draw. Holmes (Limuru), beat Munro (Ruiru) by 7 and 6, while Gurney, holder of the title in 1919, eliminated a clubmate in J. H. Turner, also by a fairly handsome margin. Gurney played exceptionally fine golf all the way, and gave nothing away. R. E. Anderson (Nairobi) accounted for another Railway competitor in R. A. Duncan, by 4 and 3. J. S. Page (Muthaiga), had a walk-over with Markus scratching. Holden had a comfortable journey against Gibbs. Rodway passed into the next round at the expense of Pfaff. Bloomberg had a hard journey against the Railway skipper, Bloomfield, who took him to the 17th.

A Return Affair.

The match between Forrest, an ex-champion, and Keatinge, was also in the nature of a return match, as they met in the Nairobi Club championship, when Forrest won. It was a grim struggle over the first nine, but Forrest went ahead in the second, where he became dormy, and winning the 16th, finished matters.

Another upset came with the dismissal of H. A. Borrodaile, who was fancied to go very far. He went out to Bicknall, who played the steadier golf throughout.

The crowd surrounding the 1st tee were keyed up when Hooper and England drove off, and immediately there was a trek down the course to watch the match. Few of the other games had anything in the way of a gallery; it was reserved for the tilt of the round to attract and draw them. But if they were in expectations of seeing some wonderful golf, they were doomed to disappointment. England sliced his drive, and found that the rough was really formidable, and he had two to get out, losing the hole. He won it back at the third, where Hooper was weak with his approach, but the Brackenhurst man won it back at the next. A splendid tee shot at the short 5th looked like England getting matters again all square, with his ball less than six feet from the hole, with Hooper under the tree, and an awkward chip. He went dead, however, and he secured a half. Trouble from his second at the 6th, saw Hooper eventually give up, but he took the long seventh, where England was in trouble. Hooper had an awkward chip at the next, where the ball came to rest at the foot of a tree. He ran up nicely, however, and managed to get a half, where England was faulty with his chip. England had more of the rough at the 9th, and took two to get clear, Hooper playing a wonderful iron to the brown to become two up.

Both men were definitely shaky. Neither had really settled down to it. Weakness on the brown was apparent with both of them, particularly Hooper, who seemed far from happy with his putts.

Hooper Gains Confidence.

He played more confidently in the homeward half, where he lengthened his lead to three at the 10th. England threw away chances at the 12th and 13th, on the latter taking three putts. The 14th was halved, and then England picked up the next two, the 16th with a "birdie" to bring the lead down to one. It should have been all square at the 17th, but England again played a poor chip, and missed a holeable putt. Hooper went for it at the semi-dogleg 18th, but found the rough. England was on the fairway, but was short with his iron, and Hooper getting well out, chipped nicely on. England went well past, and Hooper sinking the putt won 2 up.

The only upset in the afternoon was Seagrim going out to Hunter. Hooper had a narrow shave against Twist, where the match went to the 22nd, almost a record for the championship in Kenya. Indeed, the Brackenhurst man was perhaps a trifle lucky to get home when he did. Again it was his putting, but Twist was also a sinner in this regard, and it cost him the tie without a doubt. The match between Rolleston and Anderson was peculiar if only by reason of the number of stymies which cropped up, and all of them against Anderson.

The following are the individual results:

First Round.

A. Holden beat E. B. Belcher 4/2.

T. R. Gibbs w.o.

W. G. Rodway beat L. E. Sale at the 20th.

O. Pfaff beat F. S. Modera 5/4.

Second Round.

J. R. Martin beat J. Vanhegan 6/5.

J. N. Holmes beat H. R. Munro 7/6.

H. L. Gurney beat J. H. Turner 5/4.

W. Rolleston w.o.

R. E. Anderson beat R. A. Duncan 4/3.

J. S. Page w.o.

A. Holden beat T. R. Gibbs 7/5.

W. G. Rodway beat O. Pfaff 5/4.

S. Bloomberg beat C. H. Bloomfield 3/1.

R. Forrest beat A. E. Keatinge 4/2.

F. J. Bicknall beat H. A. Borrodaile 3/2.

T. K. Twist beat Marshal 6/5.

R. W. Hooper beat R. D. England 2 up.

D. A. Seagrim beat C. A. Hooper 2/1.

W. M. Hunter beat C. E. Pedley 5/4.

Third Round.

J. N. Holmes beat J. R. Martin 4/3.

H. L. Gurney w.o.

W. Rolleston beat R. E. Anderson 5/4.

A. Holden beat J. S. Page 3/2.

S. Bloomberg beat W. G. Rodway 1 up.

R. Forrest beat F. J. Bicknall 4/3.

R. W. Hooper beat T. K. Twist at the 22nd.

W. M. Hunter beat D. A. Seagrim 2/1.

Fourth Round.

H. L. Gurney beat J. N. Holmes 3/2.

A. Holden beat W. Rolleston 7/6.

R. Forrest beat S. Bloomberg 4/3.

R. W. Hooper beat W. M. Hunter 4/2.

The Semi-Finals.

In the semi-finals played on Monday three ex-champions met. Holden, who went out to Gurney in the penultimate stage, being the only one of the three not to have held the title, although he finished runner-up to R. Forrest in 1931.

The standard of golf was the highest of the tournament to that point. In the morning Forrest and Holden played superbly to pass into the penultimate stage. In beating Bloomberg, Forrest had an amazing score, being level 4's for the fifteen holes played. Holden, who ousted Rolleston, was also playing beautiful golf.

The semi-finals saw Gurney paired against Holden, while Forrest met Hooper. Forrest was completely off form, and went down by 7 and 6.

In the match between Gurney and Holden the golf was of a very high standard. Gurney played superbly, although Holden was by no means playing badly. The latter was four down at the 13th, and then with a couple of "birdies" in a row, pulled it back to two. At the next Gurney sank a chip from eight yards off the brown for a 3 and the match at 3 and 2.

The Final.

Ideal weather conditions prevailed for the final yesterday morning. There was only a small gallery at the first tee when Gurney drove off. Both had shaky seconds, Hooper finding the bunker on the right, and Gurney on the left. Over with his third, Hooper chipped back perfectly to lay a dead for the hole. A half followed at the 2nd, and then Gurney had his troubles commence. He topped his drive, but managed to jump the bunker on to the fairway, and with Hooper going in and out of the hole the match was all square, Gurney playing a perfect run-up to within a couple of feet of the hole. Two halves followed in bogey figures, and then Gurney missed another tee shot at the 6th, got over the bunker with his second, and into the ditch guarding the brown with his third. An awkward lie, and Hooper nicely on in two, Gurney gave up the hole. Hooper should have gone further ahead at the 7th, where Gurney found the rough on the left, and just get clear, and then pushed his third into the rough on the right. Hooper, however, threw the chance away when he cut his iron shot into the bunker below the 8th tee, and only just getting out, had to content himself with a half. A great run-up by Gurney at the next after a short drive, laid him eighteen inches from the can, and Hooper missing a putt, the match was again all square. Both had "birdies" at the ninth, to turn all flat.

Gurney's Sequence of Troubles.

From this stage of the game Gurney found trouble at every hole. An inclination to pull his tee shots in the first saw him correct that, only to develop a push, and his drive at the 10th found the bunker on the right. He got clear, but with his opponent pin high on the left with his drive, it was one down. A hook again at the 11th, and then a strong third made it two down, Hooper being pin high with his mashie shot in two. Gurney found the drain in the rough on the left, but played a fine recovery, but Hooper was well on in three and had the putt to make it three up. Gurney again pulled his tee shot at the short 13th, and lost another one, after being badly stymied, and an attempt to lift the ball over failing, he was another down. A pushed tee shot at the long 14th, and Hooper beautifully down the middle, and long, cost Gurney another, Hooper sinking it for a "birdie". More trouble at the 15th, where he cut his drive, and then found the cross bunker, saw Gurney on the way to losing another, Hooper who was driving brilliantly, long and straight, was well up with his second, but spared his third. A 5 to a 6 gave him his sixth win in a row. Another beautiful drive by Hooper, and a hooked tee shot by Gurney, saw Hooper lying reasonably well for a 3. Gurney failed to get clear of the rough with his [illegible] and went over with his [illegible] it was seven down. Gurney found trouble, this time having an awkward lie in the bunker on the left at the 17th, and he was 8 down. Hooper lying dead for a 3.

His First Mistake.

Hooper made his first mistake off the tee at the 18th, where he tried to pull round the trees, Gurney drove straight down the centre. Hooper played a second, and elected to continue with it, after a brief search being unsuccessful for the first. Gurney came near to losing this opportunity, when he fluffed his third, but managed to lay his next close up to win, and finish up the morning round seven down.

Gurney was never happy all the way through in the morning with his tee shots. On the other hand, Hooper was inclined to spare his short approaches and runups, but his driving, particularly in the second nine was amazing, not only for its accuracy, but also for its length.

The Afternoon's Play.

Hooper went from success to success in the afternoon. At the 11th Gurney just failed to get a long putt down for an "eagle". Hooper badly sliced his drive at the 20th, and failed to get out with his next, but placed his third on the brown. Gurney, lying in short rough, was well short, but put his next on, and again just failed to run down a long run. More trouble came Gurney's way at the 21st, where he pushed his tee shot, and only scrambled his second clear, only to spare his next badly, and Hooper, on in two, had another win. A long putt at the 22nd, where Gurney was again in the rough from his tee shot, saw Hooper down in 3 to become nine up.

Gurney Slips Up.

A glorious chance was presented to Gurney at the short 23rd, where Hooper mishit his iron from the tee into the bunker on the right of the brown. Gurney, however, half hit it, and found the drain, and it cost him a stroke to pick out. His third was short, and the deficit became ten. He picked one up at the 24th, which Hooper literally gifted to him. Gurney pushed his tee shot badly, and found the rough on the other side. He got his next on, while Hooper fluffed his, and then missed a putt. At the 25th Gurney made a long journey midst the rough from tee to brown. He pulled his second across the fairway, hooked his next, got the tree with his next, and then played on in disparing fashion, Hooper, to the right with his second, chipped nicely on and Gurney never asked him to put out. The 26th decided the issue. Hooper drove the brown, where he lay at the back, while Gurney again snatched at his tee shot, and was short. But his opponent ran his putt down, to win the Kenya championship for the second time, and that by a record margin of 11 and 10 to play.

Hooper's Second Title.

Hooper thus adds yet another title to his list. A few weeks ago he won the Uganda championship.

The winner played splendid golf throughout the day. Rarely was he at fault with his long game, although in the morning he was inclined to spare his run-ups. It was the devastating accuracy of his driving, and long irons that shook his man. Gurney fought back well, but the handicap was too big. He was never comfortable with his woods, and the result was that he invariably had to get out of trouble, on many occasions only to get into it once more. Hooper was approximately 32 for the eight holes played in the afternoon.

A large crowd followed the play during the latter part of the day, an interested spectator being His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne.

Immediately after the final the championship Cup and replica was presented to the winner by the president, Mr. W. N. Mackenzie.

NEW WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

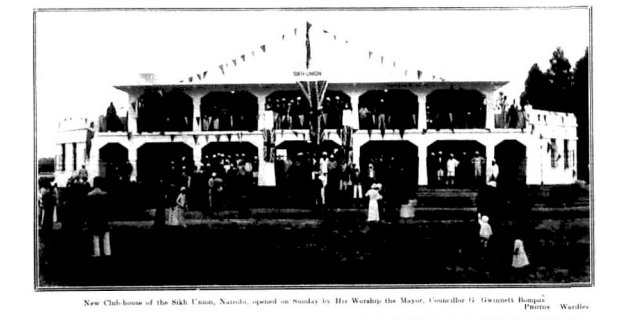
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Chicago, July 7.

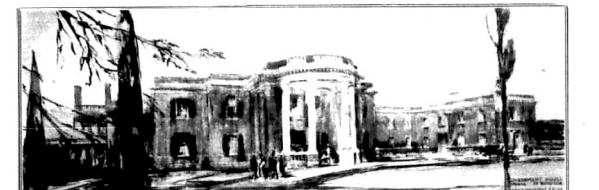
Jack Medica, of Washington University, has created a new world's record for one mile free style swimming. His time of 20 minutes 57 4/5th seconds, made at the National Amateur championships, beats Arne Borge's record established in 1929, at Sydney, of 21 minutes 6 4/5th seconds.

KENYA AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP, 1934.

Some of the entrants for the Kenya Amateur Golf Championship played at the Nairobi Golf Club last week. Winner, R. W. Hooper (in centre).



New Club-house of the Sikh Union, Nairobi, opened on Sunday by His Worship the Mayor, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas. Photos Wardles



Government House at Lusaka, the new capital of Northern Rhodesia. The building, costing £40,000, was designed by Mr. John A. Hoogterp, F.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Hoogterp and Jackson, Architects, Nairobi. The upper view is of the entrance front and the lower of the garden front. The building is in the Georgian manner.

Mr. William Wakefield, F.R.I.B.A., B.E., was responsible for the water colours from which the above reproductions were made. The water colours form part of the firm's exhibition at the Royal Academy.

NAIROBI'S ONE DAY RACE MEETING.

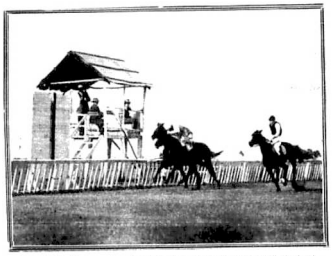
JULY 7th, 1934.

H. E. the Governor arrives. He was received by the President of the Jockey Club of Kenya, Lieut.-Col. Lord Francis Scott, D.S.O.

Fourth Division Handicap: won by Mrs. A. E. Smith's Haggis (Walters up). Photo: Wardles.

The Produce Plate: won by Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck's Band Boy (Mackrory up). Photo: Binks.

Kenya St. Leger: won by Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck's Cato (Mackrory up). Photo: Wardles.

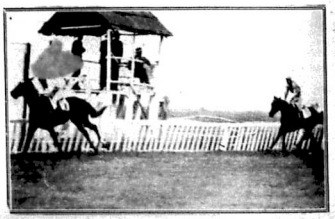


Summer Handicap: won by Mr. M. F. Hill's Prince Charming (Mulholland up). Photo: Wardles.

Sir Ali bin Salim Cup: won by Mrs. E. C. Long's Trafalgar (Walters up). Photo: Wardles.

Third Division Handicap: won by Capt. Gooch and Major Guild's Breeze (Mackrory up). Photo: Binks.

First time round. Photo: Binks.



Second Division Handicap (2 miles): the winner, Mr. D. Thornewill's Markover (Mulholland up) passing the winning post. Photo: Binks.

Nairobi's One Day Race Meeting.

SANDUSKY NARROWLY BEATEN IN THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Mackrory Rides Three Winners.

FAVOURITE WINS THE PRINCIPAL EVENT OF THE AFTERNOON.

The Jockey Club of Kenya met with considerable success at their one day meeting held on Saturday. The weather was as near perfect as could be, the crowd was extremely satisfactory as regards numbers, while the racing itself was keen and exciting. Messrs. Clutterbuck, Gooch and Richardson all satisfied two winners apiece, while Mackrory had three winning rides to his credit, Mulholland and Walters two each.

First Race.

FOURTH DIVISION HANDICAP. 6 furlongs.

Mrs. A. E. Smith's ch.C.B.m. HAGGIS, Cerval — Scotch Emblem, 3 yrs. 8.5 ... Walters 1

Miss A. Sibbald's ch.C.B.f. BEE WISE, 6 yrs. 7.9 ... Forsyth 2

Mr. G. C. Wilson's b.C.B.f. FINNIKIN, 6 yrs. 7.8 Klein 3

Also ran: T.T. (10.0 Mr. G. Alexander); Aurora (10.0 Orchardson); My Sweet (10.0 Mr. Bumpus); Aeonian (10.0 Capt. Tryon); Halcyon (9.2 Mackrory); Fairly Early (10.0 Mulholland); Ephesian (6.11 Barrow); Silver Lining (8.3 Mr. J. Walters); Sweet Maid (9.0 Mr. Lemon).

Won by ½ length; ½.

Time: 3 min. 17 3-5 secs.

Tote paid Shs. 20/- win; places Shs. 27/50, 10/50, 13/-.

Starting prices: 3 Fairly Early; 4 Bee Wise; Silver Lining and Halcyon; 6 Aurora, My Sweet and Finnikin; 8 Haggis and Aeonian; 10 Ephesian and Sweet Maid; 12 T.T.

Haggis and Bee Wise led from the start with Halcyon third. Coming into the straight Haggis went to the front accompanied by Bee Wise, Halcyon lay third coming into the straight, where she was displaced by Finnikin, finishing in that order. Fairly Early was fourth.

Winner trained by Mr. Dearlove.

Second Race.

PRODUCE PLATE. 5 furlongs.

Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck's b.C.B.g. BAND BOY, Messenger Boy—Gillentine. Mackrory 1

Mr. M. F. Hill's ch.C.B.f. JOYEUSE GARDE, 9.12. Mulholland 2

Mrs. Gooch and Major Guild's br.C.B.f. ZIP. ... Major Guild 3

Won by 2 lengths; 10.

Time: 1 min. 1 2-5 secs.

Tote paid Shs. 15/- win.

Starting prices: 3 to 1 on Joyeuse Garde; 2 against Band Boy; 12 Zip.

Joyeuse Garde lost a length and a half at start. Band Boy took the lead after a furlong and was never headed.

Winner trained by Mr. Clutterbuck.

Third Race.

BIRD WHELBY CHASE (HANDICAP). About 2½ miles.

Mr. H. E. Upson's b.C.B.g. MOONLIGHT, Prince Pride—Nightie, a 12.0 Mr. Richardson 1

Mr. Mathews and Mr. Butter's b.C.B.g. KING STORK, a 11.3 Mr. Bumpus 2

Capt. S. Tryon's b.C.B.g. BATCHUCK, 5 10.0 Mr. G. Alexander 3

Also ran: Mafia (11.7 Mr. Brooke).

Won by ½ length; ½.

Time: 5 mins. 19 4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Shs. 12/- win; places Shs. 7/50, 6/-.

Starting prices: Evens Moonlight; 3 King Stork; 5 Mafia; 6 Batchuck.

Mafia and King Stork took the lead at the first jump, but from this point the runners came along together and rounding the bend past the stands, where Mafia ran out. The rest ran together until the last jump, which the favourite and King Stork took together, but in the run in Moonlight got home by a length, to win a good race.

Winner trained by Mr. Richardson.

Fourth Race.

KENYA ST. LEGER, 1½ miles.

Mr. C. B. Clutterbuck's ch.C.B.g. CATO, Cerval—Camargo, 3, 9.11 ... Mackrory 1

Mr. W. G. Sewall's br.C.B.f. LA BELLE FRANCE, 3 yrs. 9.11 ..... Mulholland 2

Messrs. Clutterbuck and Barrah's ch.C.B. g. GUNRUNNER, 3 yrs. 9.11 ..... Mr. Bumpus 3

Also ran: Freedom (9.11 Klein); Kings' Company (9.11 Capt. Tryon).

Won by 4 lengths; 1.

Time: 3 wins. 10 4-5 secs.

Tote paid Shs. 5/50 win; places Shs. 7/50, 13/-.

Starting prices: 4 to 1 on Cato; 3 against Gunrunner; 4 La Belle France; 10 Freedom; 20 King's Company.

Freedom made the running until coming past the stands, with Cato and La Belle France just behind. At the mile post Freedom dropped back when King's Company took up the running. Four furlongs from home Cato and La Belle France joined Freedom, and then at the furlong post Mackrory sent Cato to the front to win in comfort. King's Company was fourth six lengths away.

Winner trained by Mr. Clutterbuck.

Fifth Race.

SUMMER HANDICAP. One mile.

Mr. M. F. Hill's Ch. C. B. G. PRINCE CHARMING, Cerval—Just Suppose, 5, 8.0 Mulholland 1

Capt. E. Hutchison's Br. E. T. B. F. SANDUSKY, 4, 11.10 Mr. Bumpus 2

Mr. M. A. Ridley's Ch. C. B. M. VALEWOOD, 5, 7.11 Forsyth 3

Also Ran: Pictoralas, (10.6, Capt. Tryon); Gala, (9.10, Mackrory); Flying Start, (7.13, Klein); Beauceaire, (7.9, Walters).

Won by ½ length; a head.

Time: 1 min. 41 4/5 secs.

Tote paid: Shs. 31/- for win; Shs. 11/-, Shs. 8/-, and Shs. 8/- for places.

Starting Prices: 6 to 4 against Sandusky, 7 to 4 Valewood, 4/1 Gala; 5/1 Pictoralas and Flying Start; 8/1 others.

Prince Charming jumped into the lead from the start, followed by Valewood, three lengths behind. Prince Charming held on to its lead, and in a close finish won a great race in which the favourite made a great effort close in, but failed to get on terms. Flying Start was fourth a neck away.

Winner trained by Mr. Drury.

Sixth Race.

SIR ALI BIN SALIM CUP. 6 Furlongs.

Mrs. E. C. LCong's Ch. C. B. C. TRAFALGAR, Ruy Blas—Littoral, 7.13 Walters 1

C. B. Clutterbuck's Ch. C. B. G. COWBOY, 10.0 Mackrory 2

Master Dorian Rocco's B. E. T. B. F. NEPTUNIA, 9.10 Mr. Bumpus 3

Also Ran: Derby Day, (9.7, Klein); Gang Warily, (9.5, Orchardson); Four Winds, (8.8, Barrow); Recompense, (7.11, Mulholland); Genista, (7.7, Native); Courtaway, (7.0, Forsyth); Her Apparent, (7.12, Mr. J. Walters).

Won by ½ length; ½.

Time: 1 min. 16[illegible] secs.

Tote paid: Shs. [illegible] win; places, Shs. 12/-, Shs. [illegible] Shs. 12/-.

Starting Prices: [illegible] 2/1 Recompense, [illegible] 6/1 Trafalgar, Neptunia, Warily, and Courtaway, [illegible] Winds, 10/1 Genista, [illegible] Apparent.

Cowboy made all the running until less than [illegible] home, when Walters [illegible] falgar on to win a [illegible] race. Gang Warily was [illegible] half a length away.

Winner trained by [illegible]

Seventh Race.

THIRD DIVISION HANDICAP. 5 Furlongs.

Capt. Gooch and Major Guild's B. C. B. f. BREEZE, 9.0 Dove—Caniphe, [illegible]

Mr. A. Brechmann's [illegible] MAFIA, 4 Yrs., [illegible]

Mr. M. F. Hill's [illegible] COCKFIGHT, [illegible]

Also Ran: Dolan, [illegible] row); Echo, [illegible] Catscradle, [illegible] Minister, [illegible] Miss, [illegible] Romance, [illegible]

Won by ½ length; [illegible]

Time: 1 min. [illegible]

Tote paid: Shs. [illegible] places, Shs. 40/-, Shs. [illegible] Shs. 8/-.

Starting Prices: [illegible] fight, 3/1 against Breeze, [illegible] Dolan and Mafia, [illegible] Miss, Little Minister, [illegible] and Echo, 10/1 Romance.

Breeze made all the running until some fifty yards from home, where Mafia challenged and tried to get on terms. Little Minister was fourth. [illegible]

Winner trained by [illegible]

Eighth Race.

SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP. 2 Miles.

Mr. D. Thornewill's [illegible] MARKOVER, [illegible] wood, 4 Yrs., [illegible]

Mrs. L. A. Spears' [illegible] CASSONADE, [illegible] 9.11

Capt. Gooch and Major [illegible] Br. C. B. g. [illegible] 4 Yrs., 9.10

Also Ran: [illegible] Bumpus); Boy Scout, [illegible] charduan); [illegible] rory); Nile Water, [illegible]

Won by ½ length; [illegible]

Time: 3 min. [illegible]

Tote paid: [illegible] places, Shs. 9/-, Shs. 9/-.

Starting Prices: [illegible] 4/1 Markover, [illegible] Play, 6/1 Cassonade, [illegible] Water, 10/1 Boy Scout, [illegible] Cavalier and Nile Water [illegible] the running. [illegible] back stretch, [illegible] took up the play, [illegible] win. Cavalier [illegible] length away.

Winner [illegible]

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

On the "Durham Castle."

CAPT. and Mrs. F. H. Sprott of Ngong are passengers to Europe by s.s. "Durham Castle" which sailed on Sunday. Capt. Sprott who is well-known in coffee farming circles, is a keen cricketer, and also has large interests in the gold mining industry of Kenya. Among the other passengers are Mr. and Mrs. E. Daubney. Mr. Daubney is the Chief Veterinary Research Officer at the Kabete Laboratory.

* * *

Capt. and Mrs. Rowland.

SAILING to England via South Africa by the "Llandaff Castle," are Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Rowland, from the Mountains of the Moon Hotel, Fort Portal, Uganda. Mrs. Rowland will be remembered as Miss Margaret Bowker, whose father was the organiser of one of the first exodusts of white settlers from South Africa to Kenya, over thirty years ago. Mr. Russell Bowker arrived in the country in 1903.

* * *

The Mombasa Diocese.

THE Mombasa Diocese of the Kenya Church Aid Association held a meeting recently at Tunbridge Wells, when the chair was taken by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Mombasa. The speakers were the Ven. Archdeacon Low, recently arrived in England from Kenya, and Mr. H. B. Tate. The Church Aid Association, by the way, will be having its usual stall at the combined sale for Overseas Missions in the Central Hall, Westminster, next October. In previous years such gifts as tea and coffee, water colour paintings, pottery etc., have found ready buyers, and the Association would be grateful if anyone returning from Kenya in the near future would give presents of curios, native baskets, wood carvings or needlework for sale at the stall. Any gifts should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Skipton, at Mount Shadwell, Cleveland Road, Ealing, London W. 13.

* * *

Embraces at the Races.

MRS. Caswell Long was so excited when her horse Trafalgar unexpectedly won the Sir Ali bin Salim Cup at the Nairobi Race Meeting on Saturday that she hurried from the Members Stand and rewarded the trainer, Mr. Eric Gooch, with a hearty embrace!

* * *

Talking of Trafalgar.

I HAVE just seen a pretty photograph of a Kenya girl at Home. She is the daughter of Mrs. Valerie Skelton, Nairobi, and was snapped feeding the pigeons in Trafalgar Square. Mrs Skelton, of course, is well known in amateur theatrical circles in Kenya.

* * *

Back in Kenya.

AMONG those who have returned to Kenya by the "Durham Castle" are Dr. and Mrs. Farnworth Anderson. Mrs. Anderson was recently presented at Court.

* * *

Lord and Lady Erroll.

IN "The Tatler" of June 13th there is a photograph of Lord and Lady Erroll at the Florida Ball in aid of the Personal Service League. They are seen with Miss Ulrica Thynne, Lady Rosemary Ryan, Miss Nicholls and three others, and to all appearances the party are enjoying themselves.

A LIMURU WEDDING

Sandwith - Monckton

A WEDDING of interest to Nairobi residents took place on Saturday afternoon at St. Cuthbert's Church, Limuru, when Mr. William Michael Gambier Sandwith of the Kenya Police was married to Miss Philippa Monckton, daughter of the late Mr. P. T. Monckton and Mrs. Monckton of Limuru. The Service was conducted by Canon Wingfield Digby.

The bride looked charming in a wedding gown of heavy white crepe, cut on a slim lines with a train in one piece with the dress, a cowl neck and long tight fitting sleeves. Her veil was held in place by a coronet of tiny orange blossoms, and she carried a white Prayer Book.

Miss Bobbie Tannahill and Miss Margaret Hardie were the bridesmaids. They were in a deep shade of yellow georgette with golets of a lighter colour, the frocks having cowl necks and long close fitting sleeves open and draped at the shoulders. They wore belts and headbands of the two shades of georgette plaited together, and their bouquets were of daffodils and narcissus. Mrs. Monckton was in a gown of grey figured morocain with georgette collar and sleeves. The best man was Mr. E. K. Laws of the Kenya Police, and Mr. Guy Monckton gave his sister, the bride, away. Music was supplied during the service by Mr. W. Isherwood.

The Reception.

A reception was held in Mrs. Monckton's garden at Limuru, for which the beautiful garden and green lawns made an ideal setting. The bride's going away costume was of heavy white linen, consisting of a three quarter length coat and a skirt, worn with a blue and white checked blouse and scarf. Her small linen hat was of the same material as the costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandwith are spending their honeymoon at Mr. and Mrs. Legat's charming house at Limuru.

Mr. K. E. Stovold and His Bride

MR. Kenneth E. Stovold, of Kakileni, Kenya, was married on June 13th at Christ Church, Rosyth, to Miss Hilda Margaret Ridsdale, daughter of the Rev. A.H.W. and Mrs. Ridsdale of Rosyth.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, was escorted to the church by her brother as her father was officiating at the ceremony. She was in a gown of cream crepe cut on classical lines and she wore an old Honiton lace veil. She was attended by five bridesmaids.

About 250 friends attended the reception which was held at the Rosyth Vicarage. A notable feature was the wedding cake, which was decorated with miniature policemen on iced-sugar, shields and spears. The bride and bridegroom left for a motoring honeymoon in Scotland. They will eventually return to East Africa.

Suburban Wife.

"I cannot stand my husband's mental cruelty any longer. He deliberately refuses to eat the food I cook for him."

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Stovold photographed in the vicarage garden, Rosyth, after their wedding.

TWO NAIROBI WEDDINGS

Knox - Evans and Edwards—Kerslake - Thomas

AT St. Andrew's Church on June 30th Miss Margaret May Evans, second daughter of the late Lt.-Col. G. W. Evans and Mrs. Evans of Nairobi, was married to Mr. Robert A. M. Knox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie Knox of Edinburgh. The bride is well known in Nairobi, having lived here for many years, and the bridegroom is the manager of the Nairobi branch of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie, Ltd.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Frank Evans, and she wore a beautiful gown of ivory satin trimmed with silver lame. Her veil was held in place by a coronet of silver leaves and sprays of orange blossom. Her younger sister, Miss Amy Evans, was the bridesmaid and she was in sea-green wind-swept satin with a large picture hat of cream straw. Miss Rosemary Brown, a niece of the bride, was flower girl, wearing a frilly frock of cream net over shell pink satin and a band of blue forget-me-nots in her hair. She is one of the second generation of her family to be born in Kenya. Mr. Jack Forrest was the best man.

Mrs. Evans received her guests at the residence of Mr. John Holmes, where the reception was held. About forty guests were present. The wedding cake was decorated with ships and was cut with a pauga in true East African fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Knox left by car for Mombasa for their honeymoon.

At the Cathedral

THE marriage took place on Saturday, June 30th, at All Saints' Cathedral, Nairobi, of Mr. Robert W. Edwards, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, of Rhos, Wrexham, North Wales, and Miss Dorothy Patrick Kerslake-Thomas of Nairobi. The Very Rev. W. J. Wright officiated at the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of dull white lace run with silver, closely fitting to the knees where it flared out into a short train of shadow silver lame. She wore a white Juliet cap of orange blossom buds and silver leaves. She was given away by her mother.

The two bridesmaids wore dresses of love-in-the-mist blue crepe cut with short flounced trains, slotted at the neck and threaded with blush pink taffetas, with gauntlets and picture hats to match. They were the Misses Joan Irwin and Peggy Bracegirdle. Miss Joyce Peet was flower girl, and was in flounced pink net. Mrs. Kerslake-Thomas was in navy French lace trimmed with embossed crysanthemums, and a hat of wool crinoline to match. The bridesmaids' frocks had been made by Madame Hudson.

Mr. A. Main was the best man.

After the ceremony a reception, attended by fifty guests, was held at the New Stanley Hotel. The Rev. W. J. Wright proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, who later left by car for a short honeymoon in the country. They sailed on the "Durham Castle" on Sunday for England. Mrs. Kerslake-Thomas has also left Nairobi for a three months' visit to South Africa.

Children's Concert

A CHILDREN'S Concert, will be held in the Princes' Theatre on Friday, July 27, from 5 till 7 p.m. The object of the concert is to raise funds towards St. Andrew's Church Hall Building Fund, and the performers are the pupils of the various Sunday schools in the Town connected with St. Andrew's Church; they will be further assisted by pupils of Kilimani and Parklands Schools, and Mrs. Watt's School at Kilimani.

While this concert is primarily an entertainment given by children for children, there is no doubt that it will be attractive to grown-ups as well. Several most talented local amateurs are busy with the training of the children, and, as all the items are to be in fancy dress, another band of ladies are working busily upon most fascinating costumes. Rehearsals have brought to light much promising talent, and most of the items will be the old favourites of nursery and school days. Tickets may be obtained at various shops in the Town, and their whereabouts will be indicated by a series of attractive posters. Prices of admission are adults Shs. 3/- and children Shs. 1/50.

Bad Luck!

None of the experts appear to have noticed so far that most of our bad luck is due to the advent of the motor car, which has practically abolished horse-shoes.

FEATURES for WOMEN

MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON LEAVES AFRICA

Her Only Home

"THE house is all over packing cases" said Mrs. Martin Johnson one afternoon last week. "It's horrible having to leave, as this is the only real home we have ever had."

Anyone would dislike having such a home. Out at Muthaiga, the Martin Johnson's house is in a big garden well away from the road. A winding drive through edge and smooth lawns leads to the front door. The house is not large, but it is double storied and quite big enough for two people.

"We have been here since 1929" said Mrs. Johnson, "and we simply hate leaving Africa. But we shall come back in a few years' time, after we have finished with the South Seas. The thing I have enjoyed doing most in Africa is fishing. I'm just crazy about it. I took it up in camp when Mr. Johnson was out all day and I got bored hanging around. I'll never forget one day when I was fishing alone and I saw six rhino coming for me. Did I get up a tree!"

To London.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are flying to England and then taking a ship to America, as they have no wish to fly the Atlantic. They will spend about a fortnight in London where Mrs. Johnson wants to get some clothes and see some shows. She is determined to have a pair of cream silk beach pyjamas trimmed with royal blue, with which she will wear a panama hat, "because you can't wear slacks in the South seas."

They will be in New York about a year until their new picture is released, then away in a schooner to the land of ukeleles, fish and coconuts. They are going to make a great many silent pictures there of native and animal life, without any of the "hokum" of thunder and romance. "Beauty and laughs rather than universal appeal is what we want."

Speaking of their last visit to the Solomon Islands before they came to Africa, Mrs. Johnson said that she was the only white woman on the islands and that the house in which they stayed was surrounded by a clearing 200 yards wide. Any native who entered this clearing was shot down at sight. The island natives are so savage that the coast tribes used to live on islands that they had built up from coral rocks well away from the shore.

The Baby Elephant.

As Mrs. Johnson was talking a loud grunt came from the direction of the kitchen. "Oh, my baby elephant, he's wanting his dinner" she cried.

There, with his fat little body blocking up the doorway, stood a baby, wrinkling up his trunk and blinking his little eyes in anticipation of his next meal. He is a month old and has been with Mrs. Johnson since he was born. He drinks four gallons of milk and a pint of cream a day! Very soon he will have the adventure of his life when he is put on a ship and transported first to England and then to New York, accompanied by four of Mrs. Johnson's pet cheeta and attended by his personal boy.

The sheets were in their pen in the garden, and bounded up to Mrs. Johnson purring and rubbing against her like so many cats. "I don't know how it is that I always collect pets on a safari. That is why we have called our smaller amphibian "Osa's Ark", because it is always full of baby wild animals."

Last month Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their wedding. In all their wanderings they had never been apart until a few weeks ago when Mrs. Johnson was taken ill on safari and had to be brought back to Nairobi. They will leave for England sometime this week or early next week, and Nairobi will miss the familiar sight of their big caged-in Lorine and the sound of "The Spirit of Africa" and "Osa's Ark" as they fly over the town towards the aerodrome.

Mrs. Martin Johnson is seen sitting on the steps of her home at Muthaiga. She had just passed a flying boat when the photograph was taken. *Gay's Photo Service Agency.*

It Will Go Further.

Smear a little butter under the spout of the cream jug. This prevents drips on the tablecloth after the cream has been poured out. When beating cream add the white of a new-laid egg. This makes it go further.

Removing Stains from Fingers.

Stains on the fingers from peeling apples, onions or other fruits or vegetables can be removed by rubbing with a crust of bread dipped in vinegar. Wash afterwards in warm water.

A FRESCO ARTIST IN MOMBASA

Wielder of the White-wash Brush

AN American philosopher, by name Mr. Eicher F. Arnold, has been staying in Mombasa in the course of his travels round the world. He is collecting impressions from all countries for a book on philosophy on which he is working.

This is not all. Mr. Arnold, as well as being a man of letters, is a wizard of the brush.

His sole implements a white-wash brush, some six inches wide, three pots of common or garden paint, a *raffaria* for mixing them, several yards of Americani, and a packing case lid for a palette, this fresco artist has evolved in the short space of two hours a perfectly delightfully realistic and perfect painting of an American lake scene in which are depicted a bull elk with a glorious spread of antlers and its cow drinking in the waters of the lake. In the background is depicted a range of snow capped mountains while the lake itself is fringed with pine trees. Birds are seen flying here and there in realistic manner. The whole scene is some 9ft. by 6ft.

Magic.

For detail, colour and strength of line this masterpiece could hardly be excelled by an average scenic artist in several weeks or indeed months of arduous labour and the general effect, especially when seen under the light of electricity, is one of glowing colour with the reflections in the water standing out in strong contrast to the surrounding scenery. In a casual sort of way Mr. Arnold mentioned that he is the quickest artist in America and those who have had the joy of watching him at work may well believe it. The whole theme develops under his brush like magic and from what appears to be a mere blur, a range of mountains emerges or a bird appears on the canvas.

It is understood that Mr. Arnold is about to paint several panels to adorn the walls of a Mombasa hotel. The "Mombasa Times" refers to him as a genius.

Peter the Giraffe

Mrs. Stanton's Pet in London

PETER the giraffe has arrived at the London Zoo. Peter is the smallest of the three giraffe that were taken to England at the end of May by Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Stanton.

Our Zoo correspondent tells us that they arrived in good condition, having made the voyage on the deck of the "Dunkoe Castle" in large travelling boxes with plenty of head room. Peter has gone to the Zoo, while the other two are at Whipsnade.

Most Zoo newcomers undergo a period of quarantine at the sanatorium, but not so giraffe. The sanatorium has no den high enough to accommodate their heads, so Peter has gone straight to the giraffe house, although he is not allowed to see his companions. His arrival in a lorry at the Zoo caused a stir in that normally peaceful building, where the only audible sound comes from old Joan the Hippo as she munches enormous quantities of weeds.

Peter and his two companions who have gone to Whipsnade have been lucky. They were members of a herd that were recently condemned to be shot for the damage they were doing to the crops, but instead Mr. and Mrs. Stanton caught them and now they will live a long and happy life in a comfortable home.

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2/- and 3/50 per bot.
East Africa's Popular and Reliable Remedy.
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CHEMISTS.
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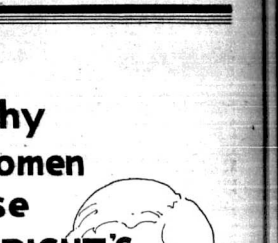

Because as a toilet and general utility soap for use in warm climates, it has special advantages which every woman readily recognises are an invaluable aid to health in the home.
Wright's Coal Tar Soap combines the perfection of a smooth, free lathering and aromatic toilet soap with the correct antiseptic qualities which protect the skin against infection so prevalent on all sides.

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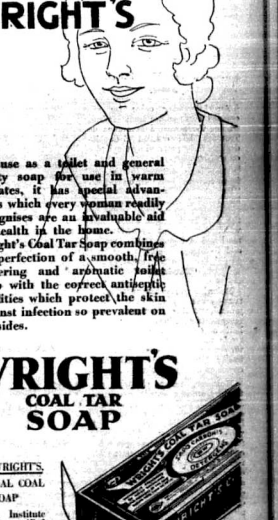


INSIST ON WRIGHT'S, THE ORIGINAL COAL TAR SOAP

The London Institute of Hygiene has certified Wright's Coal Tar Soap annually, since 1904, for purity, quality and merit.

The Soap of Golden Colour.

NOTES FOR THE MOTORIST.

THE OIL ENGINED MOTOR.

Progress During Last Two or Three Years.

ANOTHER NEW SPEED RECORD.

Captain Q. E. T. Eyston's fine performance with his special oil-engined car, when he succeeded in travelling at over 2 miles per minute, has again drawn attention to the tremendous progress made by the "roller" in the last year or so.

Captain Eyston's actual speed for the flying mile and kilometre on this occasion was 120.355 m.p.h. as compared with 115.29 m.p.h., in March last, and a mean speed for the flying kilometre of 104.86 m.p.h. on the Brooklands track last October. On that occasion the weather conditions were particularly bad, and the attempt was carried out in drenching rain and a high wind. Eyston was driving the special streamlined saloon car practically blind, a condition which was not conducive to obtaining the highest possible speed.

The A.E.C. engine fitted to this car is, with the exception of one or two minor modifications a standard unit such as is used in many hundreds of Southall-built buses and lorries all over the world. Of monobloc construction its six cylinders, of 115 m.m. bore and 142 m.m. stroke, give a total swept volume of 8.85 litres.

Madrid Buys More British Buses.

An interesting order for oil-engined buses comes from Madrid, where the Sociedad Mediterna de Tranvias has ordered 6 double-deckers to be powered by 6-cylinder oil engines.

This is a tribute to the performance put up by an oil-engined "Regent" which this concern has had running among its other Acle vehicles for some time. Acle, by the way, is the trade name under which A.E.C.-built vehicles are marketed in Spain, South America and Germany.

"Two-in-One."

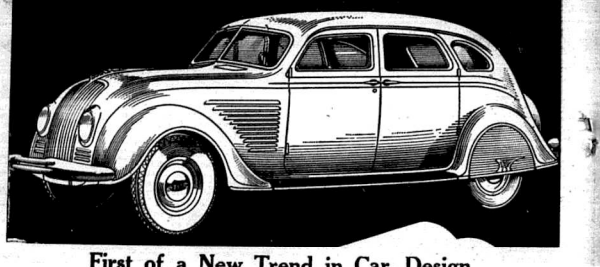
Referring to cleansing services in rural areas, that authoritative journal, "Motor Transport" said recently that, whereas less than half a century ago rough and ready methods sufficed, because they were the only ones available, to-day there is an embarassing choice of efficient equipment.

However, many cleansing authorities are in a similar position to Petersfield, in Hampshire, where a cesspool emptier and a refuse-collector were both required, but where there was not full-time work for either. The problem was solved by the purchase of a chassis with two interchangeable bodies. As a cesspool-emptier the appliance has a capacity of 500 gallons, with carrying space for several lengths of suction hose, while a 7 cu. yd. refuse-collector body can be substituted in a few minutes for the tank, enabling the machine to proceed on a fresh round of duties.

ROYAL WARRANT.

King Fuad of Egypt has issued his first Royal Warrant of Appointment, the recipient being The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. King Fuad is a keen motorist, and his Rolls-Royce cars are fitted with Dunlop tyres.

LATEST 1934 DE SOTO PRODUCT.



First of a New Trend in Car Design.

The year 1934 will go down in the history of the motor industry as the first of a new trend in design. The history of the automobile falls roughly into phases coinciding with the introduction of some new feature which becomes incorporated in general design. The last to arrive was easy gear changing mechanism.

The year 1934 witnesses the introduction of the streamline car. The idea has been toyed with for a number of years by designers in Great Britain, Germany and America, but now it has definitely arrived.

It is fairly safe to say that the conventional older type of car, with its vertical radiator, almost vertical windscreen, and square back will look as out of date in five years as does a pre-war car to the eyes of to-day.

Streamlining involves a reconsideration of engine position. The word streamline as generally used in the motoring world to-day, has ceased to mean any definite shape or design. It has become a convenient catchword which can be applied to anything and everything which can in any way be claimed to reduce air resistance.

UNCONVENTIONAL APPEARANCE, BUT EMPHASISING THE MODE.

Not a Freak.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHED ON THE ROAD.

A Special Display.

During the latter part of last week Messrs. Carr, Lawson and Co., the well known Nairobi dealers, staged a special display of the new De Soto, which definitely marks the trend of thought in the stream-lining of cars. It is by no means a freak car. The unconventional appearance of the body but emphasises the new mode. Its blunt nose rather gives the impression of a huge beetle on wheels, but there is nothing cumbersome about it. The car has really beautiful lines, and its performance on the road is in keeping with the general luxurious appearance of the vehicle. Everything possible has been done to eliminate air resistance, and the head lamps are integral with the blunt nose, being inset into the fenders.

The Acme of Comfort.

The frame and the body framework are one steel unit, extending from bumper to bumper. The engine is mounted over the front axle, thus allowing the passengers to be seated within the two axles. The net result is an infinitely more comfortable position for passengers both in the front and the rear. Again, the front seat is as wide as the back, permitting of three to sit in front, and three in the rear. There is no cramping, ample room being available, yet the car is no wider, or occupies no more room on the road than the ordinary designed type of car.

Another feature is the horizontal angle of the steering column, which provides markedly easy steering, and more comfortable positions for the naked type. The instrument panel is new, and wonderfully well grouped, having large faces, which the driver can visualise at once, without having to move his eyes all around while driving.

It seems that the manufacturers have left nothing unturned which will detract either from the comfort or the convenience of driver and passengers.

Performance.

Turning now to the performance of the car on the road, this is in keeping with the novelty of the design. One has the impression of really floating over the highway, not merely riding it, while there is the minimum of noise from the engine. The springing is exceptionally good, and the most corrugated road finds no bumps transmitted to the passengers, or through the steering column, which is semi-irreversible, a spring shock eliminator being mainly responsible for this fact.

A very high speed is obtainable from the six-cylinder engine, which developes 100 horse-power, the rating being 27.34. Said to be capable of 90 miles per hour, this is quite within its scope, although there is not a stretch of road where this speed could be accomplished in the Colony. Nevertheless, it can travel at seventy, and the passenger finds it difficult to believe, without a glance at speedometer to confirm it. There is no sway on the corners, while the braking is remarkably efficient, pulling up the car easily and steadily.

Costs Less Than £400.

Coming under the £400 mark, the car has created quite a stir during the many demonstration runs which it has carried through during the special display period. In a way this has been due to its novel design, although its performance has fully warranted the interest which it has won.

The agents are Messrs. Carr, Lawson, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, and a visit of inspection is well worth while, representing as it does a new and further step forward in the motor industry.

LONDON MOTOR AMBULANCES.

44,000 Cases Dealt With Last Year.

"MECHANICAL HORSES."

Quite recently the London County Council issued some extremely interesting figures relative to the operation of its ambulance services during last year. No less than 44,250 cases were dealt with, or over 1,700 more than during the previous year. Of these 40 per cent. were the results of street accidents.

The L.C.C. have a fleet of something like 200 vehicles for this important work; in fact, they have practically concentrated on this make for the purpose. Last year the total mileage covered by the ambulances was 100,993 and the average time taken to reach a case was 0.3 minutes. Some idea of the efficiency of the service can be obtained from the fact that the average time between the receipt of a call and the arrival at hospital was no more than 14.4 minutes.

Horses—With a Difference.

Not long ago it was announced that one of the most important railway goods depots in London had entirely discarded the "flesh-and-blood" horse in favour of the mechanical variety. For some time the railway company experimented with various types of mechanical vehicles, but until the advent of the "mechanical horse" ordinary horses provided the only satisfactory means of negotiating the sharp turns in that particular depot.

Now, however, the entire haulage operations there are carried out by "mechanical horses"; the tonnage handled during last year by 60 of these vehicles, with 92 carrying bodies, amounted to nearly 86,000 tons, compared with 87 horse teams and 134 vehicles previously employed. One of the chief advantages of the new vehicles is their powers of manoeuvre, while, with their extra speed and acceleration, they help to relieve the congestion caused in many streets in the City of London by slow-moving horse-drawn traffic.

A Worth-While Saving.

Less than 10 years ago the busy Midland [illegible] Leicester employed 54 horses [illegible] work of cleansing the [illegible] now there are only two, all the others having given place to mechanical vehicles.

What the introduction of properly designed mechanical vehicles, in place of horse-drawn transport for refuse collection can achieve in actual savings is shown in the case of West Ham. In this instance, a Thornycroft low-loading refuse collector replaced horse-drawn vehicles, with each of which the cost of refuse collection per ton was 10s. 11.7d. The corresponding cost in the case of the motor vehicle, however, was only 5s. 11.5d. thus showing a saving of 5s. a ton.

KAYE DON.

Trial to Take Place Next Month.

Kaye Don, the racing motorist, who was committed for trial by the Douglas (Isle of Man) coroner on a charge of manslaughter, was still in hospital during mail week.

Under Manx law he will not appear before a magistrate, but will take his trial before the Deemster and a jury at the next Court of General Gaol Delivery.

The date of the hearing has not yet been fixed, for the Attorney General has not so far received the formal warrant of committal, and it is anticipated that the case will not be heard until next month.

Meanwhile, Kaye Don will be allowed to have the island on his personal surety of £500.

The other surety of £500, which was fixed by the coroner yesterday, was provided within an hour by a business man on the island.

CHESS

(By A. R. 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. 1564.

"N" in the Competition.

Black Five.

White Seven.

White mates in three moves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. Heap, Durban: Your letter with correct solution to "H" received, and the points included in to-day's list.

Hassanalli, Mwanza: Thanks for both telegrams announcing your successful encounter with "K". Your keen interest is greatly appreciated, so is your generous donation of 10/- which will be acknowledged in the next Prize Fund List. Why don't you send the variations of 3-movers? They bring lots of points, the key only 4. A third copy of the rules is being posted to you but they are valueless unless read. They are very easily understood and we are bound by them ourselves. Sorry we are so curious a people that we cannot break the rules we make.

Sant Singh: Your correct solution to No. 1559 (not in Competition) received too late for insertion last week. We compliment you upon your absolutely flawless work up to date. The clear way you write out your results shows complete understanding of the conditions.

E. Sunde: Bad luck not getting your correction to false key to "J" posted within your time limit. Only the stalemate in one variation prevents it working.

Keymove to "L".

1. Kt-f3. With very intricate and puzzling variations which will be duly discussed. In reply to various theologically minded enquirers this "L" is not spelled with an "H", "The other department please" for eschatology. The late Professor Fiske wrote a paper on "Chess in Hades." It is not authoritative, for he was at that time on the side of the Styx. We have not heard further from him. He appears to be neglecting his correspondence.

RESULTS OF "J".

This problem, No. 1558, was as follows:

Black Four.

White Five.

White mates in three moes.

The Key is 1. Kt-h2.

If 1...P x Kt; 2. Q-f2, etc.

If 1...K-e4; 2. B-c2 ch, etc.

If 1...K-d2; 2. Kt-g4, etc.

If 1...K-e2; 2. K-c3, etc.

Composed by Godfrey Heathcote, 8 points (4 for key plus 4 for variations).

A very artistic device: the key strategically makes provision against stalemate, otherwise the try, 1. Kt-e5, ch., would solve it, but Black plays 1...K-e2 and stalemates himself if White tries to mate in three. The trap caught E. Sunde who discovered his mistake too late. The sacrifice looks absurd, but the Knight is well placed at h2.

Notice the delightful freedom the Key gives the Black King, and of White's four continuations three are "quiet," that means not checking.

Solvers' Comments.

K. B. Cockle: Took me 35 minutes.

[How rapid! That shows the value of your recent races with Bostock in improving your chess speed. Ch. Ed.]

"P.L.V.": "J" made me jump, but only with joy, for I hit on the Key in 10 minutes. It always begin on the most absurd-looking moves.

[Very Scientific method. Ch. Ed.]

W. R. M. Fowler: A beautiful problem with a ridiculous-looking key.

A. Malik: A very clever piece of work, illustrating good manoeuvres with Queen supported by the Bishop.

Sant Singh: Although very troublesome it brings 8 points, the highest figure so far.

G. Tanner: This ...appeared easier to me than any of the previous three-movers, the mates though neat are not hard to find, and one good clue is the strength of 2. Q-f2 if Pg3 can be tempted aside to capture Kth2.

"Bogie" is the only commentator to mention the stalemate; some may not have even noticed the try Kt-e5. Ten minutes would scarcely be enough!

WEEKLY SCORE LIST.

(P.T.=previous total).

	P.T.	"J"
"Bogie"	46	8
W. R. M. Fowler	46	8
Sant Singh	46	8
G. Tanner	46	8
K. B. Cockle	45	8
A. Malik	41	8
"P.L.V."	41	8
H. J. S. Palmer	36	8
*E. Heap (Durban)	35	8
Ranjit Singh	34	8
C. A. Horley	32	8
"Khan"	40	0
E. Sunde	31	8
Hassanalli	31	4
"Holme"	32	0

*Solutions to "I" and "J" are probably in the post.

Bostock-Cockle Match.

The adjourned game was finally lost week. Cockle won in and the match, the score being 2—1 and 7 drawn, a record in any Nairobi Chess Club Tournament in 23 years.

PROBLEM No. 1565.

Not in the Competition.

By Josef Pospisil.

Black Five.

White Five.

White mates in two moves.

A nice little easy "Babusch" (a nasty one!).

THIS QUEER WORLD.

FORTITUDE — ELECTRIC SHOCKS

To no particular age is confined the typical Australian fortitude in pain, two remarkable cases of which are reported from New South Wales, involving a youth of 18 and a man of 78.

* * *

Lance Tonkin, a Bathurst cyclist, is the representative of youth. He was riding from Bathurst to Sydney, when he fell heavily, near Lithgow, and broke his right arm. Not only did he remount his bicycle but, despite his pain, rode on for nearly 100 miles. When he reached Sydney he consented at last to go to hospital, where his arm which had a bad break, was placed in plaster.

* * *

William Marsh, of Forbes, known as "the cattle king of the west" is age's worthy rival for courage. Marsh was driving alone along a bush track when his car struck a stump, the impact throwing him against the steering-wheel. Two of his ribs were broken, glass from the windscreen gashed the length of his nose, but, undismayed by the smash, he drove the car four miles into town with the front wheels askew. Then he took the car to a garage for repairs, and had to be influenced to go to hospital, says Austral News.

* * *

The curious effects of electricity upon the human body were described by Dr. Macdonald Critchley in a recent issue of the "Lancet." It is now realised that if the action of lightning or of high tension electric currents is not fatal there may be surprisingly little after effects. Thus Dr. Critchley tells the story of a boy, aged 12, who climbed a pylon and touched a wire carrying alternating current at 11,000 volts. The electricity supply of the district at once failed and the boy fell to the ground, little the worse, for he walked home and asked for his lunch, which he had eaten long before. Save for trivial burns the only effect was a complete failure to recollect any events from the climbing of the pylon until the next morning. Vivid recollection of the prolongation of time have been described by victims of electrical shock and one man who watched a bicycle pass by at a good speed after he had been "shocked" confessed that he could see every spoke in the bicycle wheel and "it barely seemed to be moving at all." The same man declared that he could feel every reversal of the alternating current at the rate of 60 complete cycles per second.

* * *

It is well-known that various forms of hysteria are sometimes caused by an unexpected electrical shock. The reverse is sometimes the case and hysterical paralysis is recorded after various forms of electric shock. Dr. Critchley tells, in this connection, the story of the man who fell across the line of an underground railway and immediately became paralysed, although no current was flowing at the time.

It's better to look ahead and take BOVRIL
than to look back and wish you had
Bovril not only in its power to restore energy after illness, but also to build up the forces that prevent it from getting a hold. Take Bovril regularly.
Ltd., P.O. Box 24, NAIROBI.

BREAST FEEDING BABY
To children of about 3 years and upwards who are recovering after prolonged illness, LACTAGOL is valid in hermetically sealed bottles for all climates. Sole Agents:
GRAHAM DAWSON, P.O. Box 216, Nairobi.
LACTAGOL

"When I think of how timid my boys used to be"
"EDWARD and JOHN kept to themselves—were backward—bullies. I took them to Quaker Oats and they were not get-rough-and-tumble. Now they are the best of pals. Quaker Oats has given them the right kind of food—the food that builds bone and muscle, feeds the nerves and gives them the energy they need. Quaker Oats. It restores the vital energy lost in winter, helps to build bone and muscle, feeds the nerves and gives them the energy they need. Delicious. Economical. Serve with milk or cream.
THE FAMOUS FIGURE FOR GENUINE
Quaker Oats

NOTES FOR WIRELESS FANS

This page, devoted to the interests of Wireless, is conducted by "Aerial," a licensed experimenter with a wide knowledge of East African conditions.

The Ohms Law

THE circuits in a receiver may be divided up into those carrying alternating current (A.C.) and those carrying direct current (D.C.) Examples of the latter are the H.T. and often the filament circuit and of the former the tuned circuits and the L.F. amplifying circuits. The law governing the flow of D.C. is simple and generally fairly well understood, the volume (amperes) being controlled by the pressure (volts) and the resistance (ohms) which happens to be present but there are certain points about this useful relationship which are not always appreciated even by those who are anxious to gain some knowledge of the interior economy of their sets, and who like to experiment in a mild way.

Although in the first place, the relationship mentioned, (working on the analogy of water flowing through a pipe) seems merely a piece of common sense it is by no means obvious that the voltage drop at the terminals of a circuit is the product of the resistance and the current. This becomes clear from simple transposition of the formula C (amps) equals V (volts) divided by R (ohms). This is one of the three formulas of Ohms Law the practical applications of which are extremely useful in many ordinary problems of radio work.

It is, however, imperative to preserve the correct units and it must be borne in mind that as the currents flowing in receiver circuits are generally very small they are more often than not expressed in milliamperes a milliampere being a thousandth part of an ampere. The same things applies to the resistances which are often of the order of millions of ohms but are then usually valued at so many megohms a megohm being one million ohms. Great care should therefore be taken to reduce milliamps or microamps to amperes and megohms and fractional megohms to ohms before any attempt is made to apply the formula.

Among the most useful practical applications of the law may be mentioned the determination of the value of resistors which have lost their markings and for estimating the amount of resistance which should be introduced to drop the voltage from a common source to the correct value for each individual valve.

Beyond the fact that the power (in watts) consumed in a circuit is the product of the current and voltage and that resistors must be capable of dissipating in the form of heat a wattage numerically equal to the square of the current flowing through them multiplied by their resistance there is not much more need here be said about the D.C. currents in a receiver. In any case they are not nearly so common as their A.C. counterparts.

As long as the flow of a current is in one direction only, even if it should increase or decrease periodically or stop and start at intervals it may be considered as a direct current. An alternating current is one which reverses its direction of flow periodically and its behaviour is entirely different. Each a current increases to a maximum, falls gradually to zero, reverses its direction, rises to a maximum and again falls to zero to reverse it direction and repeat the process. The number of times this process or cycle is repeated in one second determines the frequency of the current.

A coil of thick wire, i.e. of low ohm resistance, does not appreciably impede the flow of direct current; it may if the frequency is high form a severe hurdle to an alternating current. A break in a direct current circuit stops the flow of current altogether; in the case of alternating currents of high frequencies it may have practically no effect.

The reason for these seemingly extraordinary antics of alternating current lie in effect of inductance and capacity introducing into the circuit, two terms which need further explanation but will for the moment be left.

Notes of the Week.

WHILE the French and German 25 metre stations have provided very consistent signals during the week opinions appears to differ very considerably as to the relative merits of the two Zone 4 Empire transmitters. With a sensitive receiver, that is one equally sensitive to wavelengths below 20 metres as to those above there seems little doubt that the 19.6 metre transmitter is the better of the two; on the other hand unless such a receiver is available the original day not be sufficient. In the afternoon PHI continues to send out an extremely powerful signal and the programme matter is generally speaking most pleasing.

THE best way of coping with the extraordinary variation in signal strengths experienced on short wave work exemplified in Kenya by the occasional tremendous signal strength of the local station as compared with others, is the fitting of automatic volume control but this, particularly to up-country listeners, is a counsel of perfection and hardly feasible. The more common method is to detune slightly to prevent overloading of the valves and the introduction of distortion which is crude but effective. It should however be emphasised that unless the detuning is considerable it is likely in some sets to defeat its object by introducing a peculiar distortion of its own and the point should be watched. Perhaps the most practical and effective method of dealing with the trouble is to limit the in put to the grid of the first valve by some potentiometer device or by using a very small capacity such as that provided by a twisted piece of insulated flex in the aerial down lead.

THE fact that a baffle must be provided for most modern loud speakers is a sore point with many listeners who simultaneously want good reproduction and a tastefully furnished room. The larger the baffle the better reproduction but the worse it looks unless some form of disguise is adopted. Such ideas as cutting holes in tables have their uses but are not over practical while the scheme of placing the speaker in the ceiling, though good, is not so easy as it looks. Taken together the best scheme I have come across is the utilisation of a book case which may easily be adapted for the job without being spoilt either in appearance or utility. This form of baffle has an outstanding advantage in that no alterations beyond the removal of a few books need be made to the existing scheme of furnishing or decoration. Furthermore when filled with books it is acoustically "dead" and many people possess one which is amply large enough to fulfil requirements as regards size and spacing between shelves.

I have just had a letter from a friend in England with whom I used to do a certain amount of experimental work when conditions were not quite what they are to-day. In telling me of broadcast conditions in his part of the world he mentions that 20 or 30 stations from all over Europe are now available with first class quality and strength by the turn of a switch, so to speak. If he continues an aversion to one programme he simply goes on to the next and certainly he has a much better selection than we have here. On the other hand though there is still room, a great deal of room in fact, for improvement in the strength and quality of our reception. I am not at all certain that if we were provided with as many as thirty transmissions it would be any particular advantage. If in four or five, provided they are all sending out different programmes, one which is pleasing to the individual taste cannot be found there must be something wrong. With the number of transmissions which are now fairly well heard I think we should be content, and our efforts, such efforts as listeners can make should be directed to improving them. We have an extraordinary good English news service and we should be able to pick our musical entertainment if we are so minded from foreign stations.

Empire Broadcasting Service.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. Relay by B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, (leader, Montague Brearley), conducted by Stanford Robinson.
6.30.—Sidelights on sports talk by John Scott-Hughes.
6.45.—A pianoforte recital by Maurice Cole.
6.55.—A religious service: address by Rev E. Brook-Jackson, relayed from St. Mary Abbot's Kensington (Time Signal from Greenwich at 7.00).
7.45.—A summary of the week's news.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich A topical talk.
8.05.—Leslie Jeffries and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Foster Richardson (bass-baritone); relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
8.30.—The Spa Orchestra (leader, David McCallum), conducted by Alick Maxwell; relayed from the Spa, Scarborough
9.30–9.40.—Epilogue.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.30.—The Chelsea Trio.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Jack Payne with his Band.
8.00.—Time from Greenwich A Woman tears the Continent by Air, a talk by Theodore Besson
8.15.—The Varsity Trio.
8.30.—A variety of gramophone records by Christopher Stone.
9.15.—Frank Stewart presents the Alphas.
9.40.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30–10.35.—A topical talk.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.30.—Summer Showers, a bright interval, by Eric Fenby and his Orchestra, produced by Marjon C. Whitmore and Grace by Ronald Hill.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Walker's Paradise, Warwickshire Bye-Lanes, a talk by Mr. C. Dennis Hobson.
7.30.—William Walker presents Bits of Baily-boo—Time Signal from Greenwich at 8.00).
8.15.—Holiday in Europe, a light musical entertainment by Julius Burger.
9.15.—Some Cockney stories told by Mrs. Claude Beddington.
9.30.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30–10.35.—A topical talk.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.20.—British Film Stars, a talk by Mrs. T. O. Orme.
6.35.—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Tunnel, a feature programme following the opening of the Mersey Tunnel.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich Speeches from the Dinner of the Sea Scout Association.
8.20.—Dance music by Jack Padbury and his Band, relayed from the Victoria Ballroom, Nottingham.
8.45.—Callender's Band conductor, Tom Morgan
9.25.—Reading.
9.35.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30–10.35.—A topical talk.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.20.—The National Studio Orchestra Abroad In Vienna, from a Manchester studio
6.30.—The Fleet Street Choir, conductor, T. H. Morrison.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety programme.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich The Band of His Majesty's Royal Horse Guards (The Blues), (by permission of Lieut. Colonel F. S. de Klerk), conductor Major F. A. Mann, M.C., relayed from the Wolverhampton Floral Fete, West Park, Wolverhampton.
8.45.—Songs and Syncopation: Ivor Morton and Dave Kay (syncopated piano); Lulu Agnew (contralto); Franklyn Kelsey (baritone).
9.30.—A mid-week service, conducted by Rev. W. H. Elliott, relayed from St. Michael's, Chester Square London.
9.50.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30–10.35.—A topical talk.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.20.—Announcements.
6.25.—The Western Studio Orchestra, (leader, Frank Thomas); Gaye Fabian (mezzo-soprano), from a Cardiff studio.
6.50.—England v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match: an up-to-date account by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London.
7.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Variety features.
7.15.—Bella Cromba the Sea: Bert (Jay Laurier), and Reddy (Sydney Keith).
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich. North Wales seaside resorts features.
9.15.—Dance music by Jean Cunibar and Diana Duncan.
9.45.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30.—A topical talk.
10.35.—Announcements.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6.15.—A topical talk.
6.20.—Jacques Plut and his Tango Orchestra.
6.50.—England v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match: an up-to-date account by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London.
7.00.—Variety programme.
8.00.—Time Signal from Greenwich The Announcer's Nightmare, a comedy sketch written by S. E. Reynolds and Cecil Madden, produced by Cecil Madden; lyrics by Lynton Hudson, music by Adolphe Hallis.
8.30.—Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet with Brian Lawrance.
9.00.—The King's Prize, a running commentary by Captain A. H. Robinson on the final stages of the competition for the King's Prize, relayed from Bisley Camp.
9.30.—Dance music.
10.15.—News Bulletin.
10.30–10.35.—A topical talk.

Practical Application

KENYA WIRELESS

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the Nairobi Broadcasting programmes for next week:

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

6.20.—Bells of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
6.30–7.30.—Service relayed from the Cathedral, Nairobi.
7.30–8.00.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert.
8.00.—Time Signal. Local News.
8.10–9.05.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
9.05–9.30.—Suite No. 2 in B Minor for flutes, and strings (Bach), played by William Mengelberg and his Concert Orchestra.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

7.15–7.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30–7.00.—Children's Corner.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15–7.30.—Selections.
7.30–7.50.—Market Report and Review by Mr. George A. Tyson.
7.50–8.30.—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
8.30–9.00.—Variety Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–9.30.—Opening Chorus, Act I—"Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky)—Royal Opera Chorus and Orchestra, Covent Garden, conducted by Vincenzo Bellezza. Moonlight Sonata (Beethoven), pianoforte solo by Ignaz Friedman.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

10.30–11.30.—Demonstration programme.
6.30–7.00.—Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15–8.15.—Concert kindly provided by Messrs. B.B.A. Music Stores, Nairobi.
8.15–9.00.—Instrumental and Vocal Concert.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–9.30.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Amanand and Sons, Nairobi.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

7.15–7.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30–7.00.—Children's Hour.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15–7.30.—Selections.
7.30–8.00.—Concert.
8.00–9.00.—Variety concert kindly provided by Messrs. Stephen Ellis and Co., Nairobi.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–9.30.—Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

THURSDAY, JULY 19.

3.30–4.30.—Demonstration Programme.
6.30–7.00.—Dance Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15–7.30.—Dance Selections.
7.30–8.00.—Miscellaneous concert.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–9.30.—Miscellaneous concert continued.

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

1.15–1.45.—Lunch time programme.
6.30–7.00.—Children's Corner.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice and road report.
7.15–8.15.—Selections.
8.00–9.00.—Concert which will include: Dance Quintet suite 35 (Richard Strauss), played by the Berlin State Opera Orchestra, conducted by Richard Strauss.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–9.30.—Variety Concert.

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

6.30–7.00.—Selections.
7.00.—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15–8.15.—H.M.V. Gramophone Concert kindly provided by the Service Stores, Nairobi.
8.15–8.45.—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Shankar Dass and Sons, Nairobi.
8.45.—Selections.
9.00.—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05–10.30.—Dance Music.

A POISONOUS WEED IN KENYA.

Having Bad Effect Upon Wheat.

DIFFICULT TO ERADICATE.

Warning to Farmers by the Agricultural Department.

The following notice has been issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture regarding Darnel which is a poisonous weed, which is detrimental to grain and difficult to eradicate. Darnel is becoming prevalent in some growing areas:

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum L.*) is an annual grass met with as a poisonous weed among corn crops, and is essentially a weed of arable land. This weed has gradually been increasing on the Plateau and wheat has been found to be contaminated with it. The seed has a very deleterious effect on flour and is very difficult to extract from wheat in the normal cleansing processes carried out at the mills.

In view of the bad effect of Darnel on wheat flour the Agents under the Sale of Wheat Ordinance, advised by the Wheat Advisory Board, have found it necessary to make an alteration in the Grading Rules to the effect that grades one to six shall contain not more than two per cent. of foreign matter, of which not more than .5 per cent (one half per cent.) shall be darnel seeds. It therefore behoves every wheat grower to make a point of eradicating this weed from his land so as to keep his wheat clean.

Description.

Darnel is an annual grass with stems from two to four feet high. Its foliage is practically indistinguishable from that of Italian Rye Grass and it is also known as Bearded Rye grass or Abyssinian Rye Grass. It possesses a more sturdy habit of growth than does Italian Rye Grass. The undersides of the leaves are smooth and the portion embracing the stem is purple when the plant is young. Its inflorescence is similar to Italian Rye Grass.

The seed, somewhat swollen, resembles small barley, with blunt ends and a shallow wide groove in the inner surface. The kernel after the husks have been removed is greenish-brown, then tinged with deep purple. The seed has a long beard. This grass is likely to be the only large seeded grass occurring as a weed on arable land.

Eradication from the Field.

Whenever and wherever possible the land should not be sown to wheat until there has been enough rain and soil cultivation to germinate as many weed seeds as possible. The weeds should be ploughed in before sowing the wheat. Whilst this should in suitable districts be the normal farm practice it cannot be expected completely to eradicate weeds but will much simplify the main and most effective way of eradicating Darnel which is to rogue out all plants of it from the growing crop.

During the early stages of growth of the wheat the darnel will probably grow ahead of the wheat and should be sent through the field to remove every darnel plant.

Removal from Wheat Grain.

In spite of all that can be done in the field it is probable that some darnel may still be found amongst the harvested wheat grains. Since the most effective way of propagating the weed is through contaminated seed wheat it is essential that such wheat should be further treated. No amount of winnowing helps to remove the particular weed, but experiments undertaken at the Kenya Grain Mills indicate that the following method of extraction will prove satisfactory.

A rough native blanket should be stretched over a wooden frame, and the whole placed at an angle of 300 to the horizontal. The contaminated wheat should be dropped on to the "extractor" from a height of about three feet above the top end of it. The stream of wheat must be regulated and kept very thin. The wheat grains will bounce while the darnel seeds tend to cling to the blanket due to their beards. This bouncing method produces a heap of wheat at the bottom of the extractor. That nearest the extractor is badly mixed with darnel and must be re-treated, while that more remote contains a negligible percentage, chiefly darnel seeds which have lost their beards.

This method of treating wheat grain is slow but practical and effective, and in view of the fact that mills will have to refuse wheat containing more than .5 per cent. of the weed, it is strongly urged upon all farmers that they treat their *seed* wheat in this way to prevent clear land being infested with the weed. It should also be emphasised that darnel-infested land must be cleaned up by cultivations and ploughing or the value of clean seed will be lost.

Farmers with darnel-infested land who do not take the measures recommended will have to face the prospect of either having to treat all their wheat grain with the extractor suggested or until the amount of darnel in it is reduced to one half of one per cent. or of having it refused by the mills.

RAILWAY GOANS.

Silver Jubilee of the Institute.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

An "Evening at Home" on June 30, 1934, marked the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Institute, Nairobi, was a very pleasant function. A large gathering of guests and members was present, including the Hon. A. E. Hamp, Acting General Manager and Mr. Hamp, and some of the officers of the Railway Administration, Rev. Fr. J. O'Flynn and representatives of the local Institutes.

The toast of the occasion was proposed by the Vice-President, Mr. J. F. L. Grazias (in the absence of the President) and was honoured with enthusiasm.

During the course of the toast, the Vice-President recalled that in 1909, when the idea of bringing the Institute into existence was crystallised. He paid a glowing tribute to the labours of Mr. Hamp and the early promoters who had worked hard to bring it into existence with the help of the Railway Administration. He referred to the success that the Institute had achieved in its activities during the quarter of a century. He expressed the hope that the prestige and honour the Institute had won would continue to be maintained.

Opportunity was taken to make congratulatory references to the Hon. General Manager of the Railway Administration, Brigadier General Sir G. D. Rhodes (at present in England) on the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, to Hon. Dr. A. C. L. D'Souza one of the guests, on his being elected a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, and to Dr. R. A. Ribeiro, O.B.E., a member of the Institute, on the honour of Commander of the Order of Benemerencia conferred upon him recently by the Portuguese Government.

PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION.

A Serious Problem for Farmers.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

By the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is taking up the work of assisting farmers to prevent soil erosion on their farms, as far as its resources will permit. A circular has been issued to all Farmers' Associations in the country, which suggests that each Association should appoint a soil-erosion sub-committee to organise a campaign in its area.

It is desired to attract the attention of farmers throughout the Colony to the seriousness of this problem. Probably many farmers will say that soil erosion hardly takes place on their own farms. Most of those who say this are deceiving themselves. There are very few conditions, and certainly none in respect of land under cultivation, under which soil erosion does not take place when no measures are adopted to prevent it. Wash takes place on the slightest slope. It is universal, but is undoubted, the soil gradually creeps away with rain-wash to find the lowest level.

A Bulletin.

The Department will issue from time to time in the press brief notes explaining this danger in some detail. The bulletin which it is hoped will be ready for issue in three months' time, will explain the measures of prevention to be adopted, and will be sent to Farmers' Associations for free distribution to members. Farmers who do not belong to Associations should apply for copies to the Director of Agriculture in about three months' time.

The Circular.

"It is desired to bring to the notice of all Farmers' Associations throughout the Colony the importance of soil erosion. Almost throughout the world organized steps are being taken to persuade farmers to keep their soil on their farms instead of allowing it to leave them. The Department is not in possession of the staff or resources to place at the disposal of a service of this kind and it is desired to make the suggestion that each Farmers' Association build up a soil erosion sub-committee to organise a campaign in its area.

"The Department will during this year be publishing a bulletin dealing with measures of prevention of erosion and this will be issued free of cost and will be glad if you will inform me of the number of copies required by your Association. The bulletin will be illustrated the bulletin will have to be obtained from the United States of America, with permission for reproduction of extracts from American bulletins. It will be some time before the publication will be ready.

"Nevertheless, it is thought that a beginning would be made with the campaign in each district. Certain sample measures of prevention of erosion are known to all experienced farmers, and it is felt that a good start could be made by organising demonstrations of methods on farms on which such measures have already been introduced.

"It is felt that the importance of this matter should be pressed home to farmers at each meeting of the Association with some force, by one or more members of the soil erosion sub-committee. I shall be glad to lend to your sub-committee for a period of two weeks one or two bulletins on the subject received from America and other countries."

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COTTON SEED RATES ON THE RAILWAY.

Representations by Mombasa Chamber.

NO SATISFACTORY REPLY.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mombasa, July 6.

In the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture at the monthly general meeting held last week, the question of Railway freight on Cotton Seed was again referred to, and progress reported.

The Chairman, Mr. A. F. M. Crisp, said that the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the Chamber had been duly forwarded to the High Commissioner for Transport and the Honourable Advisory Board. He said that a certain amount of correspondence had been exchanged and he would ask the secretary to read a letter which had been received from the High Commissioner for Transport. This read as follows:

"I am directed by His Excellency the High Commissioner for Transport, Kenya-Uganda, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 19, 1934, with which you transmitted a resolution on the subject of cotton seed transport rates by rail, passed at a general meeting of your Chamber, held on Thursday, May 17, 1934, and to inform you that the question of Railway Rates for cotton seed was discussed at the meeting of the Railway Advisory Council after a full examination of the whole question, and it was recommended that no reduction in the present rates for cotton seed be granted. This recommendation has been approved by His Excellency."

This letter was signed by the Secretary to the High Commissioner for Transport.

Mr. Crisp said that the meeting would observe from this that the efforts of the Chamber had not met with any measure of success nor had they been accorded the information which they had asked for at the last meeting or through the services of Colonel Tucker.

Situation Reviewed.

Mr. Goodhind stated that the Administration having come to their decision, nothing further could be done now in the matter and he then reviewed the subsequent situation.

He stated:—

"You have already stated that the Administration have come to a decision in this matter, and that decision means that nothing can now be done to move the particular tonnage we had in mind. I do not propose to keep the Chamber by detailing the discussions which have taken place subsequent to the last meeting, but I think it is only fair that the Chamber should be given a resume of the replies received from the Administration.

"In the first place I should like to emphasise that the Administration have not considered the case in the light in which it was presented. A decision has been come to based on other considerations than those raised by this Chamber. We are told that the Uganda Government and the cotton industry, for reasons of their own, were not prepared to support the case for a reduction. The Railway Administration appear to have kept in mind the general question of the existing rate and not the particular circumstances urged by this Chamber for a temporary reduction. It was never argued that the reduction should be permanent, and the figures placed before the Railway were in relation to the existing circumstances at the time. It still puzzles me how the Railway reconciles the statement made in 1931 that the rate covered the then haulage costs, and, with the subsequent considerable reduction in these costs, with their present statement, that there is still no margin in the figures. However, the Administration have decided to take no action, and, although I still feel, from a purely commercial point of view, that this was ill-advised, I will content myself by giving the Chamber the gist of the General Manager's replies to my figures.

No Time to Answer.

"I received a reply to the figures contained in my letter of April 18 on May 22, the day before the Railway Council meeting, which, unfortunately gave no time to place my answers before the Council. The figures are those given at the last meeting of the Chamber. The General Manager queries the average haul as being 300 miles instead of 740 miles, unloading charges were omitted, provision should be made for the maintenance of braking vehicles and deferred maintenance of locomotive and goods rolling stock, also the extra cost of Lake-borne traffic. None of these items seriously affect the position, and I do not completely agree since in the case of the haul we were not considering the total crop, but that portion likely to be affected, which in my opinion would be within the 740 mile haul, and in the same way, the only Lake-borne traffic likely to accrue from the reduction would be from Katebo to Bukakata, where the extra cost would be compensated for by the lower haul from Kisumu. Nevertheless, I have added the items enumerated by the General Manager to the original figures and still find the actual cost on the basis of the General Manager's report for 1933, to come within the Shs. 5/- reduction.

A Particular Traffic.

"The General Manager then states that the basis of cost should be goods paying train miles and not total train miles. With this I do not agree. We were working on the cost of moving a particular tonnage of traffic, not on the cost of moving traffic generally. The total train mile cost is applicable as the actual cost. To take a basis of goods paying train miles would mean taking a contribution towards the cost of non-revenue earning traffic, and I contend that by adding 100 per cent. to the actual cost to provide for return empties, more than covers the non-revenue earning traffic applicable to the cost of moving this particular tonnage.

"I am sorry if this appears complicated, but to put it in another way, the cost of non-revenue earning traffic such as engineering trains, fuel and empty trains from a general revenue and working point of view must be added to the actual cost of revenue earning traffic, but we were considering the actual cost of movement of a particular traffic. I thought the Chamber would like to know these figures which may be justified in considering the rate generally, but which do not upset those compiled in relation to the particular traffic we were considering. I would like to add that the train mile figures are not generally accepted as a basis on costing, but these are the only figures made available, and I presume those on which the Administration work."

Confidential Endorsement.

Mr. Crisp stated that Colonel Tucker had promised, that if the figures put forward by the Chamber were challenged by the Administration, he would endeavour to furnish the Chamber with the correct ones. In this he had been frustrated by the confidential endorsement that had been placed on the documents. He had, however, discussed the whole matter thoroughly with Mr. Hamp, the acting General Manager of the K.U.R. and H.

Mr. Crisp stated that they were particularly disappointed with the atmosphere of mystery in regard to the two sets of haulage costs as compared with those given by the General Manager's report and he said that if the reports issued to the public were wrong then they had a right to get the correct figures. These apparently had been passed on in confidence to the Railway Advisory Council and therefore the position at present was worse than ever, and there is a stymie. This closed the discussion.

A Saturday Sermon.

DIVINE "FOLLY."

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE is no real argument against a doctrine of foolishness, especially when the quality of the wisdom brought into operation against it is impractical and powerless compared with the working of such doctrine. And yet, despite the acknowledgment in God's word of the fact that the preaching of the cross of Jesus is foolishness to those who do not believe, there are thousands who raise arguments against it, make theological apologies for it, or seek to trim it to appear wise from a worldly point of view. But the fact is not altered that it is the foolishness of God, and at the same time the only power available to men for accomplishing a purpose, *viz* the putting away of sin from men's lives and of bringing them to reconciliation with God. So against the gospel of Christ I raise no argument; for it I make no apology. I claim for it nothing but what God acclaims it to be—the foolishness of God and the power of God.

* * *

SOME years ago I visited a Yorkshire coal mining village and had the privilege of having tea with the one-time village drunk. For forty years he had been a hard drinker and in the grip of a craving for drink. His home (and he had a wife and two little children) had been a hell. Many a night he had spent in drunken stupor under the hedgerows of his village, unable to reach home, and when he did reach home, drunk, his little children hid in terror from the cruel beast that drink had made of him. At times, the public house door having been closed against him earlier in the night, he would go, in his mad craving, even to the Colliery manager's house to beg or demand drink in the middle of the night. Life and home were wrecked, and, despite the money earned (and high wages were paid during the war) the worse his condition became.

* * *

WHAT hope had he of reform? The moralist might suggest that he should reduce his drinking to reasonable proportions. The Temperance preacher would urge him to sign the pledge—he had, I believe, signed many. Some man who knew something of self-mastery in such things might suggest a "Be-a-man, master-yourself attitude." He couldn't. He had sold his mastery to drink. But one winter evening he was found, he admitted, half drunk, into a little chapel at one end of the village and there heard preaching of the Gospel and he came believing in the power of the blood of Christ to cleanse him, and to save him from the sin, went out a saved man, finished for ever with the curse that had bound him for forty years.

* * *

THERE is no argument against the fact of that power. People may try and explain it away and suggest that something must have happened to change his mind and attitude to drink, or that perhaps he had found some cure for it to help him to withstand it. Something indeed wrought a change in his attitude and he had found a cure in his own testimony back to the fact that the acceptance of Christ as a personal Saviour had wrought it all. His little home soon became a different place, for peace and a sense of God's blessing reigned there, and the money that before had gone to satisfy his thirst, was now used to supply the wants of his little family united as never before by faith in the father's Saviour, and everybody in the village wondered at the change in the man.

* * *

THE annals of the preaching of the cross of Jesus Christ are full of such incidents. You may not understand how faith in Christ makes new creatures of men and women but God's promise and the facts remain. The promise is: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." The facts are: the Tyneside drunkard, Saul of Tarsus, D. L. Moody, C. T. Studd, Simon Peter and a host of others. What is the gospel? It is a simple story. God sent His Son, Jesus Christ, into the world to save sinners. He went about doing good, healing the blind and the maimed; raising the dead, teaching men of the purpose of God in Himself, and of the Kingdom of God into which all are invited till he was taken by wicked men and crucified. But God raised Him from the dead an indisputable witness to the fact that He was His son the promised Saviour and the One who would open the way for men, into the presence of God, through the sacrifice of Himself.

* * *

NOW, inseparable from the gospel is the teaching of the power of the blood of Christ, through faith, to cleanse from sin all who will claim it and fulfil the conditions. It is entirely irrational to speak of the cleansing power of blood but it is a fact proved beyond doubt in many lives, that faith in the blood of Christ actually keeps and cleanses from sin, as witness the changed outward lives of many subjects of this faith. Are you going to cling to a like faith, and have the inward assurance of peace with God, or is it to be your indifference or agnosticism or atheism, or to a theology that discounts faith in the blood of Christ, that you have decided to cling The choice is a vital important one, for your eternal destiny hangs on it. God has prepared a home and a place for those, who, as the Bible expresses it, have been "washed in the blood of the Lamb," i.e. entirely freed from the defilement of sins (remember, all sins may be) to which none of us are entire strangers. The same word assures us that our presence there depends entirely on the acceptance of this revelation. It is to you a blind choice, better choose it blindly than not at all, for there is in a sense, no vision of the fullness of the blessing of God until the choice is made.

The Hon. John Collier, of North House, Eton-avenue, Hampstead, N.W., the famous artist, who died on April 11, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £12,500 with net personalty £12,297.

Nearly 20,000 tourists and holiday and business visitors came to the United Kingdom last month, according to preliminary figures issued by the Home Office. There were 12,698 holiday visitors and tourists; and 7,223 business visitors. More that 4,000 Germans—the greatest number from any country—visited this country either on business or pleasure. France was next with 2,061 tourists and 1,054 business visitors. Of Americans there were nearly four times as many tourist and holidaymakers than there were business visitors, the figures being 2,537 and 699, respectively. On the other hand, Dutch business visitors exceeded tourists from that country by more than 300.

MAYORAL SUNDAY IN NAIROBI.

Annual Civic Service at the Cathedral.

THE DEAN STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY.

The second annual Nairobi "Civic Service" was held in the Cathedral of the Highlands, on Sunday morning, when members of the Nairobi Municipal Council and Corporation officials were present. It had originally been intended to hold this annual service alternately in St. Andrew's Church of Scotland and the Cathedral of the Highlands, but there is was held last year, but on account of the Cathedral being roomier, it was decided to hold the service there again this year. The Councillors included several of the Indian Members.

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas, who was elected Mayor at the beginning of last week, wore his chain of office. He was accompanied by Councillor Joseph Mortimer, Deputy Mayor, who was Mayor for Nairobi during the year 1933-34, and Mr. W. W. Bidout, Acting Town Clerk. Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement was also present.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Arthur of the Church of Scotland in Kenya, assisted in the Service. He was welcomed by the Very Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, who conducted the service. Owing to health reasons the Rev. J. G. F. Orr, Scottish Minister in Nairobi, was unable to be present. The Dean also welcomed the new Mayor and his Councillors, and others who were present. The lessons were read by His Worship and Mr. W. M. Logan respectively.

The Sermon.

For his sermon the Dean took as his text, Psalm 122, v.3, "Jerusalem is builded as a city which is at unity in itself."

Jerusalem he said was off the main highway, on a road leading nowhere, on a barren soil without natural water. It was a site which no townplanning expert would choose for a great city. And yet here arose a city loved as no other by the nation of which it was the capital and by the whole world. How did this miracle come about? It was because the builders of it were men of creative imagination with faith in God and their fellow men.

"We are building a great city in the heart of Africa," he continued. "To do so successfully we need precisely these three qualities. Creative imagination to enable us to combine with the wisdom of the past the skill and invention of the present. This will mean our building not a New York nor a new Canterbury, nor even a new Edinburgh, but a new African city.

"We also need faith in God. Some think that Nairobi has happened. We believe it came into existence by the will of God and that it has a great future. Man is so constituted that he is not really happy unless he is working for the Future. Faith in the Future is at a discount in these troublesome days.

"The remedy is to link the future with God. The saints and the prophets of the Jewish people realized that God would carry out his purpose whatever happened. If one instrument failed another would be used. Think not to say within yourself "We are the sons of Abraham, for God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham." But that the purpose of God would be carried out they had no doubt.

"Thirdly, we need faith in our fellow men. Nairobi is not only a new but a cosmopolitan city. This is a difficulty but also an opportunity. Can we make it a city which is in unity in itself? The geological sun is not only lost himself but the family is lost without him.

"It is a problem of relationship. May we not say that we are a lost city until we have all races and communities co-operating together in the mood of the whole community. Each has a right to a position of honourable service. What can bring this about? Not force or coercion, but love. It is the love of Christ which restores men and women to their proper place in society.

"Our ideal therefore should be not so much security or comfort, but fellowship. It should be everyone's duty to try and improve the relationships between the different communities. Sympathetic imagination, Faith in God, and Faith in our fellow men will enable us to build a city which has foundations whose maker and builder is God."

Special hymns were sung during the service and the Benediction was pronounced by Dr. J. W. Arthur.

MESSRS. LESLIE AND ANDERSON.

New Nairobi Branch for Coffee Trade.

Messrs. C. J. Valentine and Co., established in Nairobi for three and a half years as buyers and exporters of coffee, have taken over from Messrs. Leslie and Anderson Ltd., Mombasa, and the previous activities will be continued and suitably assimilated into the new style and scheme with the same staff under the management of Mr. Valentine.

The firm of Leslie and Anderson Ltd., was established in the City of London in the year 1882 as East India Merchants, trading principally with Ceylon and the Malabar Coast of India as London agents of Pierce, Leslie and Co. The firm is also established on the West Coast of Africa, dealing in cocoa. The China trade is covered by the East Coast of Africa, London agents for Messrs. Alfred Dent and Co. of Shanghai.

In East Africa Messrs. Leslie and Anderson Ltd. have been established for fifteen years, starting in Zanzibar in the clove and copra trade, and then embracing the cotton seed industry through branches at Kampala and Jinja.

The organization has been extended to Nairobi for the purpose of increasing the activities of the combined businesses, and while the trade of general merchants and export merchants will be carried on, specialisation will be undertaken in Kenya coffee, which will be purchased for export to overseas markets, directly, and as buying agents for Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co. of London.

AIRMAN KILLED.

U.S.A. Entrant for London to Melbourne Race.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 28.

(By Air Mail).

Jimmy Weddell, one of America's best-known airmen, was killed when an aeroplane crashed at Portsmouth, Virginia.

He was an entrant for the London-Melbourne air race.

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high, and comprises two verandahs, a lounge, and six other rooms, with a kitchen and bathroom fitted with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. A flight of stairs extending throughout the frontage affords additional accommodation for spectators.

Throughout the afternoon music was provided by the Band of the Nairobi African Rifles by kind permission of the Officer Commanding Northern Brigade, K.A.R.

NEW NAIROBI CHURCH.

Opened by the Bishop of Mombasa.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BUILDERS.

A most enjoyable Sunday afternoon was spent on the sports ground of the Sikh Union, Nairobi, when new Sikh Temple was formally opened by His Worship the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas, who during his first public function since he was elected at the beginning of last week. The ceremony was made an admirable occasion of Nairobi Sikhs with the dress of the City Park partly surrounding it, while on the sale, nearest the road there is a tall hedge.

His Worship, among shortly before 4 p.m., was received by the Hon. Hakim Singh. Everyone then adjourned to the two large marquees that had been erected in one of the corners of the ground, where an excellent tea was served. Among those present were the Hon. T. Thomas, Acting Attorney General, the Hon. W. Harrigan, Attorney General, the Hon. W. M. Logan, Commissioner for Local Government, Mr. Justice Justice Gamble, Councillor E. Mortimer, Deputy Mayor, Councillor T. A. Wood, Mr. W. W. Bidout, Acting Town Clerk, the Hon. Abdul Wahid, Mr. M. H. Shah, Mr. T. J. Jenkins, Mr. Ali Shah, Dr. R. Biberic, O.B.E. There were also present a number of Indian, and representatives of the various communities of Nairobi.

During the meal, Mr. Hakim Singh saw everybody well fed, and, as he said, it was a great pleasure to seeing present on this occasion. He then called upon the President of the Sikh Sangh, to address those present.

Sikhs Thanked.

This Chief, the Secretary said, was started in December 1930, on a very modest scale, with the intention for each member being only 10 cents. As time went on, however, there arose some difficulties, which were finally overcome by the Mayor of Mr. James Biddulph, the present site was acquired by the Members of the Sikh Union, the Municipal and Corporation Officials, and the grant made to the Sikhs. It was under the management of Mr. Joseph Mortimer, that the Sikhs, during which were laid out and the plans of the Sikh Temple approved by the Municipality, and work began on the 1st of the present Mayor, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas, to one the Sikh Temple was formally declared open.

Speaking on the activities of the Sikh, the Sikh Secretary continued "Gurunanak we have among us, and the Sikhs are with the blessing the idea of group, down in South Africa for the Sikh Temple, and we have had every one for affording, and hoped that this evening had not been entirely successful.

The present Chief proceeded to the Sikh Temple where His Worship was handed a key by Mr. Hakim Singh himself to declare open the building.

A Visit Here.

His Worship making a short speech, thanked the organisers for the invitation to be present, and congratulated the Sikh Union on the magnificent Building. He said he was very glad to see the Sikhs have always been known to an area visitor, he said, and in times of our land shown their loyalty and their generosity. He was very pleased to see the Sikhs, during the Mayor, Mr. Hakim Singh, and a beautiful position, he outlined the work and expressed his satisfaction for the management of the interior.

The building had been created by the Commander-in-Chief, the under the supervision of Mr. Ali Shah, Overy, T.E.E.E., is 100 feet long, 40 feet broad and 25 feet high. Sunday is the day of prayer.

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A. & P. SUGGEST DOSES

are intended to cater for each and another the child, which contains chemicals, contract the bowels, and the child's digestive system, and the child's digestive system, and the child's digestive system

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EAST AFRICAN SHILLING — CHURCH ATTENDANCE — SAMBURU FINE — BAGS FROM SISAL — OVERSTOCKING RESERVES.

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 East African Shilling.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY.

Sir,—Last week's debate on the wireless between Mr. George Tyson and Mr. James Scott, on the subject of the plight of the farming industry and its remedy proved a most entertaining and instructive innovation. Both are keen, able and logical debaters. Mr. Tyson is a right-wing politician while Mr. Scott inclines to the left. Mr. Tyson opened the debate by saying, in effect, that what the country most stood in need of to-day was additional capital and suggested that the Land Bank should be empowered to raise a loan in London of at least half a million, so as to provide farmers with funds to enable them to carry on pending a return to prosperity.

In reply, Mr. Scott said that 90 per cent. of the farmers were to-day profiteers at a loss, and that the prospects did not warrant saddling the country with further debt—as this would merely serve to add to the weight of the mill stone which is now strangling producers—and suggested that relief could be found only in devaluing the shilling; and instanced the case of Australia and New Zealand in favour of his contention.

That he maintained would mean a gain of 25 per cent. in the value of exports, and a corresponding gain in local liabilities.

This from the farmers' point of view, would be a most welcome relief, just what of the rest of the community? Would they not suffer a similar loss? True, but would they not suffer a still greater loss if farmers were pushed to the wall?

It is no use closing one's eyes to the fact that if world conditions, as regards prices of primary products, do not shortly improve, farmers will find themselves in a hopeless position.

The Colonial Office, we are told, will not sanction the raising of a loan nor agree to the devaluation of our currency, and that farmers must sink or swim as they do elsewhere. Perhaps it is a little more considerate, the sinking period is to be limited to twenty years.

Inflation has, of course, its dangers, as one never knows where it may end. Is it should go far enough, it is conceivable that the time might come when the farmer would be in a position to pay off his mortgage with the price of a bag of maize or a lb. of butter. Another European war, and something of this sort may well happen.

Meanwhile, however, Mr. Scott's solution would appear to be worthy of serious consideration by trustworthy economists.

When Britain was obliged to leave the gold standard, owing to the lack of gold, she forbade imitation to take place or prices to rise, and then let the pound sterling fall, not in Britain but in all the markets of the outside world. In Britain, the pound was non-changeable, neither did prices rise. It is true they set up what they called an Equalisation Fund, and used it to cheapen the pound, but again not in Britain but in the outside money markets. This gave the outside money markets a cheaper pound with which to buy British goods and it worked. Now, had prices in Britain risen with the fall of the pound Colonial products would have scored. It is here that the shoe pinches. The Colonies were placed by this act of statesmanship in the same position practically as the rest of the world. Nothing of importance was done to protect colonial products in the home market.

Surely the time has come when the Colonies should be regarded; as part and parcel of Great Britain in so far as the production of raw agricultural products and materials are concerned, which Britain so much requires? The Colonies are not competing with Britain in the market of manufactured goods; on the contrary the Colonies are a valuable market to Britain's manufacturers. The fact that as regards import duties, we can give a preference to British goods, is no fault of ours.

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
July 2, 1934.

Sir,—As one of the 10 per cent "cream" who, contrary to the usual dairy practice is apparently to be sacrificed for the 90 per cent "skim milk", may I be permitted to ask a few simple questions of "Syzygy", who so kindly replied to some of my previous enquiries, for though I still feel rather like the dupe of a Port Said conjurer on finding that the shillings in his pocket have been replaced by unfledged chicken, I also see possibilities of making two illicit profits out of inflation by a bit of juggling with overdrafts and exchanges. Perhaps, as our "banker-generals" interfere in some unexpected way.

1. As every country in the world is bemoaning the plight of its primary producers, and the remedy is so simple, why has not every country applied it?

2. If every country did apply it, would we not find ourselves back at the starting post and have to run the race again?

3. Having run the race again, would we not all be so inflated that we would bust, and have to revert to barter?

4. If the result of inflation in Australia and other larger, more self-supporting, older countries with temperate climates, has been such a boon to their primary producers, does it necessarily follow that it will be the same in a tropical climate and high altitudes, which imports everything it needs to produce oil, even a Civil Service contracted on a Sterling basis, and where frequent trips home are desirable for health, mental and family reasons?

5. In all inflated countries is there not also an unpleasant little speculation in the shape of hoarding? Zaharoff is a little restrictions on the export of cash, especially annoying when health or other reasons call for a trip home?

6. What is the best reply to give Jerogi, who helps me (as little as possible) to produce oil-crop, when (as will be inevitable) he propounds to me the following conundrum: "Bwana, shauri kidogo. My blanket, shorts, poll tax and the suffuria, jumble, and beads for my bibi, all cost thirty-three and a third per cent more than they used to. What about it?"

At any rate, please do not omit to reply to this last question, for after reading your and Mr. Cotter's columns on political economy in papers just to hand, my head has been left in a whirl, and the only thing that stands out clearly is that the main foundation on which the case for inflation in Kenya stands, is our ability to give Jerogi a conundrum without increasing his wages.

Possibly my mind has become addled, and it is time that I hastened to buy a Sh. 1,000 steamer ticket home to refresh such mind as I have in more temperate climes, before inflation raises the cost to Shs. 1,333/-.

Yours etc.,
R. A. CLAY.

Donyo Sabuk,
July 1, 1934.

Sir,—A point which has not yet been raised by your correspondents on currency is that an East African shilling is not the same as an English shilling, nor is the East African pound the same as the pound sterling though each is divided into 20 shillings. This is clearly seen when their relative purchasing powers are compared on an article of common use and standard value as bread. A 1 lb. loaf in London costs 8d. or 9d. i.e. two-thirds or three-fourths of a shilling, while here is like quantity of bread costs one and one third shillings or roughly twice as many coins.

Another point is that the bulk of the costs of production here, wages and rations, mortgage interest, rents and taxes are no more affected by the Kenya-London exchange than by the Kenya-New York or Kenya-Paris exchange. The wide variations in the London-Paris and London-New York exchanges during the last three years have not affected English wages or costs of production.

If the rate of exchange were allowed to find its own level, instead of being fixed at an arbitrary rate by the E. A. Currency Board, we should soon see a very marked difference in the condition of our settlers without bothering ourselves with such complicated matters as inflation or devaluation.

Yours etc.,
"CREEPER."

Kiambu,
July 2, 1934.

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. J. L. Cotter's letter on the subject of inflation or devaluation of the East African currency. He apparently seems to believe that it would greatly assist this country to regain its former prosperity. As a very temporary means I would agree, but would venture to suggest, that genuine prosperity will return as and when the rest of the world regains theirs.

It is the first and most important law of economics that the prosperity of a nation, and throughout the world, depends upon its natural resources and its capacity for work. The question then is are there sufficient resources in the world to enable all its present population at the standard at which they wish to live and are its people willing by the sweat of their brow to utilise them to this end? If the answer is in the affirmative, then it remains only to fix on some interchange whereby an exchange of these resources as between one country and another can take place without resorting to the somewhat clumsy practice of primitive barter. If it is in the negative, then only by lowering the standard of living can we avoid eventual disaster, for it is similar to an individual who continually lives beyond his income.

The law for the conservation of energy plainly tells us we cannot get something for nothing and if we are to gain so much by the devaluation of our currency, who is to lose? The depression is not local; it is world wide; and for one country to gain at the expense of another is not solving the problem as I think is clearly shown by the present state of Europe and the fact that America, despite her huge financial gains in the war, is no better off than many others.

Mr. Cotter says Mr. Roosevelt's policy of devaluation averted misery in America and put down the rebellion in the corn belt. It surely did not have such a magical and lightning effect as this? The fact that huge relief measures were put into operation together with a sincere effort to something did, as Mr. Cotter says, avert the disaster but it still remains to be seen whether the last state will be worse than the first. Again, he says unemployment decreased by 50 per cent. In actual point of numbers this is true, but it is not true in the way I think he means it to be taken. Actually by shortening hours of work, a greater number are employed to do the work a lesser number are capable of, this surely is economically unsound? You may call the token what you like, but in this unfortunate world you must work to live. The fruits of this labour come from the natural resources of our world and if its population live above the standard they can provide, then it is bound to make trouble, and what manipulation takes place in its currency.

Yours etc.,
"WRITING ON THE WALL."

Naro Moru,
July 2, 1934.

Sir,—Mr. C. A. Clay, as a producer of coffee for export at a profit, will not be sacrificed if our currency is placed on an exchange rate against sterling. Whatever his gross returns are now, they will be increased by the full amount of the premium on the exchange. Whatever his profits are now, they will be increased by some proportion of the premium on the exchange—probably two-thirds of its premium, if the Australian experience is any guide.

He says he can see a way of making profit of juggling with credit by overdrafts if we go on to a sterling rate. So can I, and I don't look on such profits as illicit at all. If Mr. Clay, or any other settler, has more cash in the bank than he requires as working capital, he should take steps to convert it. He can do so either by keeping it in the country in a different form from cash, or he can shift it out of the country and bring it back after devaluation.

Mr. Clay's formal questions are important and, with your permission, I will reproduce his questions along with the answers:

Q. As every country in the world is bemoaning the plight of its primary producers, and the remedy is so simple, why has not every country applied it?

A. Every country has applied it, except Switzerland and Holland—the only countries left with a currency in gold at pre-war parity. Britain herself applied it in September 1931, when she went off gold. Even taking the countries and colonies she carried with her off gold on to a sterling basis (the Sterling area, so called), every one of these countries and colonies have since put their currencies on an exchange rate against sterling, except:—

(a) South Africa, which does not need to, because she has a volcano spouting gold in the centre of her territory, and

(b) The Crown Colonies and Protectorates (of which we are one) because they are under the heel of the Colonial Office.

2. Q. If ever country did apply it, would we not find ourselves back at the starting post, and have to run the race again?

A. We have lost the race. We would only be too glad to get back to the starting post, and start even again—not with a 25 per cent. handicap against us. But there is no starting post. The race is continuously, and every day we struggle on with our handicap we fall further behind. As an example Ford says the sales of his cars in the British Dominions are nine times as great for the first four months of 1934 as they were for the same period last year. Can any car dealer—Ford or other—say that is the case in Kenya?

I rather think Mr. Clay really intends to ask if there is any limit to competitive devaluation. No doubt he needs to ask himself at present about the limits—they are too remote to the problem in hand. But there is a limit, at which any country can reach stability, and when the debts have been devaluated to the point at which the producers of the country can carry them.

3. Q. Having run the race again, would we not all be so inflated that we would bust, and have to revert to barter?

A. What Mr. Clay really asks is: "Would devaluation to the point at which stability is reached be so great as to render our currency useless as a medium of exchange?"

No. I consider these E.A. Territories could carry all their debts in 1928, at the price level then ruling. That price level could be re-established, so far as calculation can guide us, by a devaluation (that is an exchange rate against Sterling) which would give our exporters 30/- E.A. for £1 Sterling.

4. Q. If the result of inflation in Australia and other larger, more self-supporting, older countries with temperate climates, has been such a boon to their primary producers, does it necessarily follow that it would be the same here, where we have imported so much and have a Civil Service paid on a sterling basis, and need so many trips home?

A. I have not the figures by me but I think we are as self-supporting as Australia was before she devaluated—that is, our excess of exports over our imports is as great in proportion to our total trade as Australia's was before devaluation. The first effect of devaluation will be to force us to be more self-supporting—to the same effect as it had on Australia.

Heavy imports, high paid Civil Service, trips home. These are all paid for by our exports. In fact, they must all be paid out of the profits of our farmers. If there are no profits for 90 per cent. of our producers, they simply cannot go on paying these costs. White settlement must therefore come to an end. If we devaluate, we will re-establish the profits of agriculture and we can go on.

5. Q. In all inflated countries is there not a restriction on the export of cash?

A. If we don't get devaluation (which is economically reduces the export of cash) the only alternative will be to restrict by licence

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the export of cash. Devaluation will place no restriction on the export of cash except paying the discount on exchange.

6. Q. What is the best reply to give Jerogi, who helps me to produce my crop, when, as will be inevitable, he propounds to me the following conundrum: *Bwana, shauri kidogo*: My blanket, shorts, poll tax, and the suffuria, jumble and beads for my bibi all cost 33⅓ per cent. more than they used to. What about it?

A. In Australia, after the departure from Sterling, agricultural prices rose. The Agricultural Trades Unions saw to that. Yet the total cost of agricultural production only increased one-third of the exchange premium. The other two-thirds remained the profits of the farmers. Wages will rise here in Kenya, but without Trades Unions they will probably not rise so high in proportion as they rose in Australia. Mr. Clay will, therefore, be safe in replying to Jerogi: "Yes, my boy. But you are mistaken about your poll tax. It has not gone up. It is still the same number of shillings as before. The other things you mention represent only one-fifth of your cost of living. Your food, for instance, will cost the same as before; if not, you are not handling your kitchen properly. Shillings have been dear, but now (thanks to devaluation) they are a little more plentiful." Here is an increase in your wages to help you along. Clothes and new leasies, which fell during the slump, would not limit prices, in sterling, than they had lent.

The troubles of the agriculturists of Kenya are due to the fact that the prices of agricultural products, not only in Kenya but in the outside world, are disproportionately low in comparison with the prices of manufactured goods. If we reduce the values of our currency, it will temporarily relieve the existing situation, for it will enable the borrowers to give in exchange for a smaller number of dollars, pounds, francs, to give in exchange for a smaller number of dollars, pounds, francs, the fate of a German mark, or of any one else to the lightest. The world is producing more agricultural products than it needs, the world needs, the world needs, the world can buy. Adjusting the exchange rate, or even of all agricultural countries, will neither reduce the amount produced nor increase the effective demand for agricultural products. Yet the real price level must come down.

Also, farming in Kenya, unlike most other primary producing industry, is carried on, as a fixed rate of interest, the rewards that go to the farmer, are not in proportion to the risks and conditions which could not be altered by any change in East African currency. The Australian, after the E. A. shilling, though probably not if "Syzygy" method of devaluation, would be adopted. But if possible, it is certain that the old system of affairs would rapidly be re-established. In Germany and Russia, the agricultural debts were wiped out by inflation and under the Hitler regime, the farmers are not worse off than before. It is also easily to say that the same will not occur in the United and other Dominions, but it is not much more necessary.

I am not a debtor, I think, I am not monetary minded. It is an essential part of my mental economic organisation of the world which has developed within me. I feel it to be wrong, and I will have to be made to prove it will not from that, for as long as they think that more changes in the ratio of exchange will effect a substantial improvement.

Yours etc.,
"A.X.C."

Nairobi,
July 5, 1934.

Sir,—At long last an increasing number of citizens appear to be realising that the appreciation of the British monetary unit and of all money units tied to it, which caused amounts to roughly 100 per cent. since 1929, is rapidly throttling the whole economic and primary production upon which the very existence of the entire community depends.

It may interest your readers to see the attached case which I put to the Colonial Office eighteen months ago.

No criticism or answer was forthcoming.

Yours is sincerely,
EWART S. GROGAN.

Nairobi,
July 5, 1934.

(ENCLOSURE.)

Effect of a fall in the exchange value of the East African shilling relatively to sterling.

1. The budgetary collapse in the East African countries due to the 25 to the 100 per cent appreciation of the £ sterling in terms of local currency, the burden of whose sterling obligation has been thereby doubled.

2. So long as the East African shilling is maintained at par with sterling, all the internal shilling obligations tend to be similarly doubled.

3. The result of this appreciation of the money unit is an overwhelming distortion in the economic and entrepreneur adjustment in favour of the rentier interest, involving general paralysis of the productive effort.

4. As the effect of such a distortion is cumulative, the distortion that is corrected by doubling obligations and thereby tends to double all shilling costs in terms of local products.

5. Since many of the local products are exposed to competition owing to this appreciation of sterling and of shilling costs, any increase in shilling costs will lead to a disproportionate increase in the volume of exports.

6. An increase in the volume of exports, especially from the sources of the area and thereby the importing capacity of the area must necessarily lead to a disproportionate increase in the shilling revenue of the area necessarily bringing in its train a disproportionate increase in the shilling costs of the area.

7. Obviously therefore an inflation the reverse both from stimulating exports and from increasing revenue by increased taxation in increased proportion to the increase in turnover.

For example any given volume of imports will yield 50 per cent. more shilling revenue if the shilling is halved in value.

8. The stimulus to inward compliances, the check on inward compliances, and the tendency to eliminate uneconomical imports would all combine to consolidate the London sterling position and the East African shilling position and the inability to meet loan charges.

10. The relief then prevailing would obviate the necessity of general revision of cost service contracted during smaller exchange and shilling values, the physical burdens of such charges depending a rise in sterling sufficient to restore equilibrium.

11. If and when a rise in sterling price has restored the economic and entrepreneur ratio, the balance of trade would be adjusted in favour of the area and the shilling would automatically remove parity

(Continued on page 36.)

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Young semi-civilized country with

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 35.)

with sterling, leaving the internal contractual adjustments *in status quo ante*.

12. Telling this relief deflation must be enforced throughout by reducing rents, interests, rates, Government salaries, railway and port charges, shipping charges etc., *ad infinitum* proportionately to deflated prices. The alternative is the progressive cessation of primary production and a corresponding collapse of the social structure based thereon.

For the above reasons I am of the opinion that very material relief of the existing strain could be provided by a fall in the exchange value of the East Africa shilling.

Further I maintain that the area should not be denied a form of relief obviously required by equity and which has been applied by practically every country in the world including England herself.

(Sgd.) EWART S. GROGAN.

Sir,—" Syzygy " in his remarkable letter in your to-day's issue on the currency question states as follows:—

" The people of East Africa provided the East African Currency Board with complete cover for all its coins and notes and ought to have had an income averaging £140,000 a year from the investment of that portion of its cover not required from day to day redemptions. Yet it has lost the whole of that income plus £2,500,000 of the cover itself, which is our money."

Would " Syzygy " which has a Greek flavour about it, let us know in plain language how he accounts for this huge loss, and who actually are responsible?

Yours etc.,
" SETTLER."

Nairobi,
July 4, 1934.

Sir,—I wish your correspondent Mr. W. Scott Stevenson would take up a study of economics and currency instead of asking questions from more "local currency experts", I will bet, that the report of the MacMillan Commission to begin on if he would care to do so.

To answer his questions as he puts them:

(1) Countries because or pretend to because, the lot of their primary producers. But the world is not run by primary producers, for primary producers but by finance for the benefit of financiers. That these financiers have been compelled to devaluate against their will and their own immediate interests all over the world except in England and Switzerland is proof of the inevitability of devaluation. That a producer like Mr. Cley should imagine himself being sacrificed by a policy which will raise the price of his products is a fair example of the prejudice and ignorance which also stand in the way of all-round application of a monetary policy that will restore reasonable prices.

(2) Devaluation writes down debts, and interest charges for good so an country could find it sell at the same starting-post again. Those who refuse to devalue will be eliminated altogether even on Mr. Cley's assumptions. Considering the strength of the financial and wage earning interests, unnecessary devaluations in any settled countries are very unlikely indeed, so the question.

(3) of re-running the race does not arise. Devaluations carried to zero as in Germany have not ways had political, not economic causes.

(4) This question amounts to a claim that the Colonies are a special case. Surely every country is, yet moderate devaluations have eased the economic situation in countries with such different circumstances as England, Canada, Japan, France, Brazil, Australia, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa, Denmark and New Zealand. The cause of our economic disaster is the same as theirs—the collapse of prices due to the now discredited monetary policy of deflation. Having the same cause, it should be curable by the same remedy. The pay and holidays of our Civil Servants are both dependent on agricultural prices; without profit that production must be gravely curtailed and these expenses which it carries, curtailed along with it. Devaluation will restore profits, lead to increased production, and generally re-adjust our ability to pay to the expenses we have to meet. On what grounds does Mr. Cley assert that these Colonies are less self-supporting than Australia is? Ninety-eight per cent of our population are or can be wholly self-supporting and even the balance of trade supports nothing that Australia does not import and can have local tea and coffee which Australians have to import.

(5) Devaluation and inflation are not synonymous terms. Most devaluated currencies have no restrictions on the export of credits. On the other hand some countries, still nominally on the Gold Standard, like Germany, have very stringent regulations regarding export of credits.

(6) Wise after devaluation Jerogi asks for a *shauri kidogo*; the answer will be: "Times are hard, and shillings still unfortunately far too difficult to come by. Thanks, however, to the rise in coffee prices they are less scarce than they were. Therefore, Jerogi shall have a rise of 10 per cent and the hope of another later on." That, together with the rise in the price of maize and other products of his reserve, will make Jerogi's family loin cloth as easily obtainable as it is now when wool is so scarce, and but tax so heavy in proportion to the value of produce.

Yours etc.,
A. DYKES.

Rumuruti,
July 5, 1934.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE.

Sir,—From earliest infancy most of our Settlers have been accustomed to think of Church life as dominantly if not entirely consisting in attendance at Church services of a various character. The services are held by a person of a clerical order, and the ordinary man attends, or does not attend, as his inclination or convenience may decide at the moment. A few think it right to attend and attend; a few find a sort of comfort, or pleasure, in attending; a few think it "the proper thing" to attend occasionally. At Home many of them have been at schools where attendance was compulsory, part of the school routine. There they come out to Colonies like this and often find themselves in places where the "clerical person" turns up to "hold a service" at rare intervals. Attendance is not easy, and excuses abundant. The services are not particularly attractive; their attendance, or non-attendance, does not seem to make much difference. They get out of the habit; and before very long they begin to harbour doubts of the fundamental truths which give rise to any religious services. That is natural because doubt of that kind justifies and gives some plausible excuse to neglect of the soul. It enables them to give an answer to themselves and to others if the question arises why they have given up doing what they have thought "the proper thing"; and it demands no effort because they do not feel any compunction to think it out, and its consequences are not immediately apparent.

Now, I cannot help feeling much sympathy with these people. The conception of Church life presented by that "attendance at Services" held by an occasional visitor is in itself so perverted that in that I can easily understand men abandoning it; yet I know that to abandon even that without running out to something better is deadly. It is the better that men need to see.

Church life is essentially life in a Body, in a Body of essentially the enjoyment and use of the warmth and support of fellowship and sympathy. Christian men share a Hope for this life and the life to which is rooted in a common faith in Christ. They meet to offer a sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving and to bind themselves by a solemn oath to live accordingly. They support one another by strengthen one another they experience the joy and encouragement which belongs to common confession, common hope, common fellowship in a great secret of life; and in so doing they bear witness to others who do not know that they know of the power of Christ in Hope and fellowship. That is not a mere attendance at a Service held for anyone occasionally—something on the fringe of their lives—but something at its very centre which permeates and directs the whole of their activity. For that fellowship does not begin and end at the Service: it is the source of the service, which they hold because they realize it; and the common act strengthens and expresses it. The Eucharist is their Eucharist and cannot possibly cease because some clerical person is not at hand. That is the real Church Service. But how can men discover that, when all their early teaching and experience has perverted Church Services to the sort of thing which most men now suppose it to be, the sort of thing of which I said I could well understand their rejecting or neglecting as an intolerable weariness?

Men think often that what I am suggesting is a serious breach with Church Tradition; but I ask men to consider which is the more serious breach with Church Tradition; the conception of Church life of the Church expressed in the New Testament and in all early Church history that the Church is a real fellowship of men bound together by their common faith in the grace of Christ into a real society which expresses its faith in the Rite ordained by Christ Himself, in face of a common indifference and goldsmanship, and works together as a Body to maintain the Christian Faith; or to break a tradition of comparatively late date which hinders and obstructs and overthrows that true Gospel tradition and prevents men from realizing the meaning and power of Christian fellowship in such a degree that the mere statement of the Apostolic conception of the Church seems strange to them. I ask men to consider which of these is the greater violation of Church Tradition and to have no doubt what answer they will give.

Yours etc.,
ROLAND ALLEN.

Nairobi,

THE SAMBURU FINE.

Sir,—It is most surprising that no one has given his views on this decision of Solomon—the Samburu fine. In Samburu country a sheep was worth 5s. 2/- two years ago so presumably it is worth about 50 cents now and a good bullock may be worth 50s./-.

Owing to quarantine, cattle cannot be moved out of the district. If the District Officer seizes good cattle, he should get about 4,500; if bad ones, which will be easier to get, about 10,000. What will he do with them? Paying the Samburu to slaughter them would seem the easiest way out. Naturally, the inhabitants would like the meat. Hides are unlikely to pay freight but even if that seems possible, cost of erecting drying sheds and paying Samburu warriors to guard the hides and dry them would settle the question.

Why not take out the 5s. for 18,000/-fine in work? Careful observation shows that one Samburu boy can do the work of two men without rations so there would appear to be about 360,000 boy-days in £500. Have you any practical suggestions to make on the nature of employment the District Officer could provide for the warriors and how long it would keep them in use up three hundred and sixty thousand days?

If the District Officer cannot find 360,000 days useful work for these people the problem could be solved by appointing some deserving settler, at a reasonable salary, to select the cattle and pay him 5s. 5/- each to slaughter and dispose of the meat. Monies alone prevents me suggesting a suitable settler for the job.

A fair estimate of cost might be:

6 months salary, allowances and expenses ...	£630
Police escort and rations	£415
Rations and transport ...	£357
Slaughtering 10,000 head cattle at 5/- ...	£2,500
	£3,902

Yours etc.,
" SOLOMON 3rd."

Lamuria,
July 2, 1934.

MOMBASA OFFICE HOURS—ASIAN CLERKS' COMPLAINT.

Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will, please, give tongue to our grievances.

We, the Members of Indian Youth League, are the "Karanis" of Mombasa, and the sons of Indian merchants of Mombasa. Our working-time is from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. to ... Even this time is recognized as our "Seths" or masters say in theory. In practice, we have to work for 10 hours; sometimes more. Some Indian firms make their "karanis" work for 12 hours a day in a week. Thus we have to work from 65 to 75 hours in a week. We have tried to be as moderate as possible in our figures. If a proper enquiry is made in the matter, it would reveal up to what lengths an injustice can be carried out.

By this you can see what have is made on the young aspiring energies of the Indian youth. They have become a prey of greed and the worst kind of selfishness. They lose their physical strength, they have lost their mental and moral strength, so much so that they are even afraid to speak of the injustice, in public. They would bear any kind of insults and would do anything they are ordered to.

We get no time to read or to go to sports. Our progress is a cause of suspicion and anxiety to our "Seths."

The community who thus destroys the energies of its youths, its better half, is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. It is a dreadful disease on the part of the Indian Community; yet no Indian leader of Mombasa seems to pay the least attention to the matter. All is going well of course, just now, but it is an open question as far as the Indian community is concerned whether it will end well, if the same kind of policy of exploitation is carried on unchecked. The Indian mentality, in name, of composed of only two elements; despotism and servility. In it only two classes exist, the oppressor and the oppressed. It is a very hazardous thing for any Indian merchant to oppress his brother, then, he would have to face the displeasure of the whole Indian community, on whom he depends for his livelihood.

We try our best to shake off the injustice. But what is the good of our trying? We have no money, influence, speech or platform and last but not the least, time. Before the European community we plead our cause in the name of humanity. Is it humane to impair the physical, mental and moral constitution of so many human beings? Before the Officers of Law, we plead our cause in the name of Justice; by the right of "Abolition of Slavery." Is it other than slavery that is going on among the Indian community? And lastly, before Indian community itself we plead our cause in the name of self-protection.

Yours etc.,
On behalf of Members of Indian Youth League,
H. J. UDISHI (President).
H. S. THAKUR (Secretary).

Mombasa,
June 27, 1934.

OVERSTOCKING IN THE RESERVES—AN OUTLET.

Sir,—We, the Natives, understand through the "East African Standard" that there are many cattle in the Wakamba Reserve. We also understand the Government wishes to reduce this number.

We Natives, who work, ask the Government to distribute surplus stock, if any, to centres such as Kisumu, Kakamega, Kitale. We Natives desire the meat. Please do not be so silly as to burn it to put on farms. Truly our health needs meat.

Yours etc.,
"NATIVE."

Kitale,
July 2, 1934.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Rope," Londiani: The case is *sub judice* and consequently letters cannot be published.—Ed. *E.A.S.*

"Man In The Street", Nairobi: The same applies to your effusion. In any case had there been no special reason for refusal, your letter would have been rejected. Letters of five words and 1,000 years too late for your forms of punishment to be appreciated.—Ed. E.A.S.

"Coast Settler," Mombasa: The Locust report to which your letter refers was published exactly as received. Any alterations, therefore, was not made in this office.—Ed. *E.A.S.*

The EAST AFRICAN STANDARD
Weekly Edition.

Agricultural Section

EDITED BY M. F. HILL.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Mr. J. F. Lipsomb of M'tarakwa, on the Kinangop, has decided to sell all his non-pedigree cattle, and to concentrate on a herd bred of Ayrshires. Mr. Lipsomb has just purchased a wonderfully bred bull from Lord Rowallan's famous herd in Scotland. The bull in question is "Rowallan Prometheus" who was born on August 8th 1933, and is by "Rowallan Eclipse" out of "Mainhill Primrose 2nd" a cow with a marvellous milk record.

" Rowallan Prometheus," who will shortly arrive in Kenya, is almost unique in Ayrshire history, because, apart from his full brother "Rowallan Perseus," he is the only bull which carries the blood of all Lord Rowallan's four 100,000 lb. Ayrshire cows, which have done so much to establish the fame of this great herd. The whole pedigree of this young bull is full of the names of famous Ayrshire animals. No less than five of his maternal brothers and sisters have won first prizes in the Show Ring.

It is probable that his dam "Mainhill Primrose 2nd" will have produced 5,000 lbs. of butter fat by the end of her present lactation. "Rowallan Prometheus" is out of a dam of sires which have proved themselves; his grand-dam "Rowallan Linda 2nd" has bred three champions and a reserve champion; his sire "Rowallan Eclipse" has proved that he transmits the qualities of deep milking and high butter fat yields. It is hardly conceivable that this young bull can fail to do great things for the herd of Mr. Lipsomb, who is to be congratulated on his foresight and courage in securing so fine an animal for Kenya.

* * *

The July bulletin of market prices, issued by the Department of Agriculture, does not provide much encouragement for thinking that a rise in the level of commodity prices is either imminent or probable. The date on which the prices quoted were ruling is June 26, and a comparison is shown with the previous month and a year ago. Kenya coffee (all over average) 55/- per cwt., previous month 63/6, previous year 63/6. Maize (E.A. No. 2 Flat White) 19/6 per quarter, previous month 19/-, previous year 18/-. Sisal (E.A. No. 1) £15.10.0 per ton, previous month £16.17.6, previous year £18. Butter (New Zealand finest) 76/6 per cwt. previous month 75/-, previous year 78/6.

* * *

The tea statistics issued by H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, show that during June, of Kenya tea, valued at £2,657, were imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland during April.

* * *

During the course of a recent village cricket match in Kent, the ball was clouted into the middle of some cattle which were grazing near the boundary. Despite energetic search the ball could not be found. Shortly afterwards an Ashford butcher purchased several of the cattle, and when one of them was slaughtered the ball was found inside out, was found in its stomach!!

THE PERMANENCE OF WHITE SETTLEMENT.

CHEAPER MONEY REQUIRED.

THE NEED FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

EXPERIENCE OF EXPERIENCE.

The oft-repeated phrase, "the permanence of White Settlement in Kenya" means a great deal to anyone who has a real love for the land in which we live, or at least strive for a living. If we believe in the permanence of white settlement, we must also believe in the future of Kenya. We must believe that the agricultural industry will survive this depressing decade of locusts, low commodity prices, debts and drought, and will some day regain a measure of prosperity. How soon, or how late, we can regain prosperity is dependent on many factors, but principally on a rise in the level of commodity prices. It is all important that it should be clearly realised that the only real solution of the farmer's difficulties is production at a profit.

* * *

No amount of additional cheap credit is any good if it cannot be profitably used. It will, in fact, only increase the load already firmly fastened to many farmers' shoulders, and the ways of securing production at a profit. One way is to wait serenely and impecuniously whilst a sterling world regains its sanity, and commodity prices at last begin to rise. The other way is to make money—in our case the East African shilling—cheaper in relation to the farmer's products.

* * *

Monkeying with the Currency.

When ever anyone suggests the advisability of Kenya taking a measure of relief which has already been taken by nearly every agricultural country in the world, there arise exclamations of horror. "Monkeying with currency lies" is the constructive comment of the Secretary of State. Perhaps he had forgotten his Marshall Paul Commission Report, wherein it is stated that the danger of de-valuation is not realised. Certainly the danger of a continuation of the present situation, and of the existing policy, is very fully realised. It will most surely lead to the damnation of Kenya, and to the bankruptcy of its farmers. It has been stated that in as much as the East African shilling is tied to sterling Kenya experienced the same measure of relief as Great Britain when the gold standard was abandoned. In view of the fact that all Kenya's loan commitments are in sterling this is not the case. The relief that Kenya requires is in relation to sterling and not in relation to foreign currencies.

* * *

There has been talk of the dreadful risk of "monkeying with the currency," but this glib expression is surely based on a most falacious foundation. It can hardly be denied that the present policy of the East African Currency Board is to maintain the shilling at par with sterling by artificial methods. No one person can imagine that if the shilling were allowed to find its own level this parity with sterling would be maintained. In fact, all that the advocates of a "cheaper shilling" urge is that the authorities should stop "monkeying with the currency."

* * *

III.

A Fair Opportunity.

If we believe in the permanence of white settlement in East Africa, we must give careful thought to the future of the generation of young men born and growing up in Kenya. Some may find careers abroad, a certain number will find employment in the Civil Service, in business, or in professional careers in Kenya. Others will be absorbed in the gold industry of Kakamega, but we must hope to find employment of some sort or another in agriculture. Some of these young men will find a career on their father's farm, others may be endowed by their parents with sufficient capital to start on their own. A still greater number will be forced by circumstances to seek jobs as assistant managers. It is most essential that these young men be given a fair opportunity to make good, and it is very doubtful if this fair opportunity exists in Kenya to-day.

* * *

Modern agriculture demands a specialised training if success is to be achieved. The successful farmer must possess a range of knowledge both practical and theoretical to a degree undreamt of by earlier generations. To-day's long hours where successful farmers can be made by a year or two of knocking about a farm. The pupil system, frequently leaves a great deal to be desired, for it is so dependent on the personal equation. A few farmers possess that rare gift of imparting knowledge—allied to tact and understanding—which enables them to turn their pupils into successful farmers. Such men are few and far between, and too many pupils are left to learn for themselves as little or as much as their intelligence and energy dictates.

* * *

IV.

Short Term Courses.

Of course the ideal solution of the problem of providing agricultural education for Kenya would be the foundation of an Agricultural College. Unfortunately, the population is yet far too small for such an ideal to be practicable. But there seems little reason why the Department of Agriculture should not explore the possibility of instituting short term courses in the various branches of agriculture. These courses should last for a week or ten days, and be held at such centres as the Veterinary Research Laboratory at Kabete, the Agricultural Laboratory at Kabete, or the Njoro Plant Breeding Station. The organisation of these courses would involve providing food and accommodation at a cheap rate, but this is by no means an insuperable difficulty. The courses would require to be of two main types, (a) elementary courses for young men on the eve of a farming career, (b) "refresher" courses to enable farmers to keep themselves up to date with modern agricultural practice. There will, of course, be many objections to this suggestion, but the fact remains that the Colony must provide some sort of agricultural education, and the sooner the problem is tackled the better. It is a duty which will inevitably be forced upon the Department sooner or later, and careful thought should be given to the best method of providing this essential service.

* * *

Profit from Experience.

One of the difficulties facing many a young farmer in Kenya is that whereas he is confronted with a plethora of bulletins conveying knowledge of a theoretical nature, he has comparatively few opportunities of gaining the practical knowledge necessary to deal with the more less routine problems of a farmer's life. Certainly he can learn by his own mistakes, but this is a costly method which should be avoided if possible. We want to profit by and not to repeat the mistakes of the gallant band of early settlers who so often lost their all in experiment and trial. Incidentally the debt which the Colony owes to its pioneers is seldom recognised. They are too often referred to as "failures" and it is forgotten that they failed so that those who come after might succeed by profiting from their often bitter experience.

* * *

There is far too little discussion in Kenya of common days-to-day farming troubles. The meetings of Farmers' Associations—in many districts some what infrequent affairs—are too often occupied by problems not very closely connected with agriculture. It would be of inestimable advantage to many young farmers if they had more opportunities of hearing the "old hands" talk of the farming difficulties, both arable and animal, which they have met and overcomed. We undervalue the merit of the wisdom of experience, and too little effort must be made to un-earth those golden "tips" and "wrinkles" which lie at the beck and call of all experienced farmers. A more general discussion of farming problems, both at farmers' meetings and in the public press cannot fail to do good and to stimulate a practical knowledge and education in Kenya. It is a more profitable subject than politics.

MARKET REPORT.

Sisal Improves.

COFFEE RESTRICTED.

Messrs Dalgety and Co., Ltd., have kindly provided the following market report dated July 9.

Sisal: The news of the recent settlement arrived at with Germany has reacted favourably on the sisal market, and prices have shown an improvement of 10/- per ton. No. 1 being quoted at £15.5, No. 2 at £14.15 and W. B. Tow at £10. The market is steady, but quiet, and there are indications that the improvement should be maintained inasmuch as despite the probability of a carry over of binder twine stocks and the competition of Mexican sellers.

Coffee: The market remains unchanged, and offerings and sales continued to be restricted. Last week catalogues totalled 142 bags, of which 90 bags only were sold, the quality being only average. A realised to £70 and averaged £60, C and Peaberry averaged £40.10 and £55 respectively. B grade is not quoted. Bukoba Native averaged £37.5 and Plantation £43.10. Uganda Robusta and Arabica are not quoted.

Butter: There was a further drop in prices, New Zealand 1st grade selling at £3.12, while Australian g.a.q. realised £3.2 to £3.4—the market is somewhat steadier.

Maize: The overseas market is unchanged at 20/- for 480 lbs. c.i.f. for No. 2 Flat White.

Copra: The market is easier. Plantation Sundried is quoted at £8.15 for merchantable sundried, at £7.15 and ordinary fair merchantable at £7.7.6 per ton c.i.f.

Ground Nuts: The market is lower at £8 per ton c.i.f.

Simsim: Nominally unchanged at £9.15 per ton c.i.f. for white and/or yellow seed to last forts Dar-es-Salaam shipment. Mixed is worth £9 per ton.

Castor Seed: Unchanged at £9.5 per ton c.i.f. July/August shipments.

Chillies: We quote 25/- to 40/- per cwt. ex wharf, according to quality.

Beeswax: Nominally unchanged at 82/6 to 85/- per cwt. for ordinary East African block, with Dar-es-Salaam qualities worth 90/- to 95/- per cwt. at wharf London.

Gum Amini: We quote Glassy sorts at £4.5 to £6 per cwt. and strong sorts £9 to £11 per cwt.

The British Government's Policy.

CONTRACTING HOME MARKETS.

There is no doubt that Empire Producers of commodities will feel the effect of the British Government's policy of protecting Home markets for the benefit of the British farmer. Recently the British Empire Producer's Organisation deals very fully with this matter in its May issue and in the course of a leading article states inter alia:

The repercussions on Empire and indeed on world trade of the British Government's determination to encourage home agriculture have become the dominating feature of Imperial politics. It cannot be gainsaid that a good deal of bewilderment, not to say consternation, has been caused amongst overseas producers by the dawning realisation that they can no longer expect to secure unrestricted entry to the market. Not so very long ago that market seemed to be an insatiable maw into which unlimited quantities of produce could be poured; to-day, thanks the effects of an unusually prolonged and severe period of depression have been reinforced by the contraction of the rapid growth of population in Great Britain which had been going on ever since the first British settlers landed in the Dominions, the limits of her capacity to absorb imports are becoming visible. It is an unpleasant shock but the facts cannot be altered by acting in an ostrich-like way.

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THE INTELLIGENT USE OF LIME.

"Practice with Science."

PROPER RELATION TO FERTILISERS.

Every farmer who has taken the trouble to study problems of manuring realises that all crops do not react in the same way to an application of lime. For instance, potatoes will respond much better than roots to a dressing of fresh lime. Lime is frequently used to increase the effect of farmyard and other manures. When this practice is followed the lime should be strewn lightly over the soil some time after the farmyard manure has been ploughed deeply into the soil. The practice of spreading farmyard manure and lime together is very wasteful. One of the most valuable constituents of farm yard manure is ammonia, much of which is inevitably lost by direct contact with lime. If the contact of the lime and farmyard manure is made under the soil this loss can be avoided.

A Simple Test.

There are many other fertilisers which lose a great part of their value if they are distributed at the same time as lime. For instance, when superphosphate comes into contact with lime, the water-soluble phosphoric acid is converted into non-water-soluble dicalcic phosphate. Admittedly a similar process will eventually occur in the soil, but it is desirable that it should be delayed as long as possible. Again, lime comes into contact with any ammonia fertiliser, it will cause volatilisation of the compounded ammonia, which will dissolve into the atmosphere.

Many farmers are very casual and erratic in their use of lime. It is not sufficiently appreciated that soils can easily be analysed for lime content. Any farmer can carry out a rough test for himself by inserting blue litmus paper into the damp soil. If the litmus paper acquires a pink tinge, it is a clear indication that the lime content is low. In this case it is advisable to give dressings of lime for a few months before an application of superphosphate.

Useless Application of Fertilisers.

Farmers frequently state that the cost of liming is so great that they cannot afford to purchase the large quantity required. The same farmers will readily spend large sums on water-soluble phosphates. Some farmers appear to think that if they do not use water-soluble phosphates, germinated seed will not develop as it should. It is not realised that the application of sulphate of ammonia or superphosphate to land which badly requires lime, not only wastes a great proportion of the fertiliser, but actually reduces the productivity of the soil. Very heavy dressings of lime will be required to repair the damage done by this unintelligent use of fertiliser. Acid soils which have received adequate dressings of superphosphate reveal, on analysis, the necessary proportion of phosphorus, but as the phosphorus is combined with iron and alumina, and adequate quantities of lime are lacking, the soil behaves as though it was deficient in phosphorus. In neutral soils phosphorus will be found in the form of lime-phosphate.

Agricultural Lime.

Farmers will find that the best lime to use is a lime graded as agricultural, for lime of this type should be finely ground from suitable limestone rock (limestone carbonate) and be readily available for assimilation in the soil. Agricultural lime can be distributed at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre, and can be spread by means of a seed drill with a special attachment, or by a manure spreader. Badly ground lime should be avoided at all costs, for many years will pass before it is assimilated by the soil.

Basic Phosphate.

The farmer who can only afford to spend a limited amount on fertilisers will be well advised to employ an anti-acid or basic phosphate. The common basic phosphates are basic slag, bone-meal, and lime-phosphate rock meal. The expenditure on basic fertiliser will soon repay farmers who use it with intelligence. It must be clearly realised that if used casually and erratically lime is no sure way to increased yields. Not every piece of land requires extensive liming, and in any case, before lime is applied, the farmer should have a clear idea of what he hopes to achieve by its aid. Lime can be effectively used as a means of neutralising acid soils, or to satisfy a definite lack of lime, and thus improve the condition of the soil.

Not Always Profitable.

Lime is generally required by soils on which leguminous crops are grown in rotation, particularly if superphosphate or sulphate of ammonia are the principal fertilisers used. Under these conditions certain soils will show a very definite acid reaction, which indicates an urgent need of lime. Liming is not always profitable where only cereal crops are grown, but as soon as legumes are planted in the soil liming will generally become a paying proposition.

As a general rule lime should not be ploughed in deeply. It has been stated that on new land it is advantageous to plough lime in deeply because it accelerates the decomposition of unwanted growths and roots. General experience has not justified this view. Lime exercises its maximum effect on the upper layers of the soil, and should not be brought rapidly into contact with the root system. The lime will eventually reach the roots through the movements of the soil, which are always in progress.

A Scientific Problem.

The best time to apply ground limestone is when it can be lightly "harrowed-in," for this process will lead to the most economical use of the lime.

Many farmers do not realise that each year plant life, water, and other factors, remove between 200 lbs. to 400 lbs. of lime from an acre of soil. For this reason liming at fairly frequent intervals is essential on most soils, if they are to be maintained in a state of maximum productivity. In combination with iron and alumina, and adequate quantities of lime are lacking, the soil behaves as though it was deficient in phosphorus. In neutral soils phosphorus will be found in the form of lime-phosphate.

DISEASE OF THE UDDER.

Responsibility of the Dairyman

GENERAL DIAGNOSIS.

The following notes on disease of the udder, have been compiled and published by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture and Stock:

Since the udder secretes the milk which is the staple product of the dairy farm, its health is of prime importance to the farmer. Unfortunately it is liable to be affected, with a number of diseases, which may not only considerably lessen the milk production (sometimes permanently), but also may have serious effects on the general health of the animal. The more important diseases affecting the udder are infectious, but by careful attention to sanitary management they may be controlled to a large extent.

Inasmuch as milk forms a very important article of human diet, particularly for children, a considerable responsibility is thrown on the dairyman to supply only a pure, wholesome, disease-free product.

Structure of the Udder.

The udder or mammary glands of the cow consist of two halves, separated along the middle line. Each of these halves is divided into two quarters. The halves are separated by a well-marked partition, but although the two quarters of each side do not communicate with each other, there is no visible division between them. The udder is covered with a soft skin, upon which are fine soft hairs. Hair, however, is not usually present on the teats.

The gland tissue itself is arranged in a great number of lobes which communicate with tiny tubes or ducts. These ducts run into larger vessels, and by these the milk secreted in the gland is conducted to a cavity known as the milk cistern, above the base of each teat. Each quarter has a teat through which the milk is drawn during milking. The teats are cylindrical in shape, soft, and elastic to the feel. Each contains a single passage or duct which opens above to the milk cistern and below to the tip of the teat.

The size and texture of the udder varies in different animals and different breeds. An udder which shrinks up after milking (milks out well) and which is preferable to a large fleshy udder which does not shrink much in size when empty, and which detestes, usually, that the cow is not a great milk producer.

On handling the empty healthy udder the gland should be of the same consistency throughout. There will be a great variation in the actual "feel," depending upon the texture of the udder in the animal under examination, but the texture should be similar right through the organ; no lumps or thickenings should be detected.

Evidence of Udder Disease.

Different diseases affect the udder in different ways. Some affections may attack the skin mainly, others the gland tissue; some discover an acute attack on the gland, and the symptoms appear suddenly, others are slow-moving in their effect, the changes taking place being gradual. Some of the common changes which occur are:—

(1) The milk becomes watery or thickened, contains minute or larger clots, contains blood and becomes discoloured. It may have an unpleasant smell.

(2) Milk production may be more or less rapidly decreased, or cease altogether.

(3) The skin may show the presence of reddened, sore areas, scab formation, or small pustules.

(4) The udder may be hot, tense to the feel, and painful to handle.

(5) Hard lumps may form in the udder.

(6) The whole of the quarter may become uniformly hard.

(7) The quarter may "waste away" and become useless.

(8) Swellings may occur in front of or behind the udder.

(9) One quarter or more of the udder may die and slough off, leaving a gaping raw wound.

(10) In addition to any of the above the animal may show signs of general disturbance of health, refusal of food, panting, shivering, and so on.

From the above it will be seen that, although in many cases the changes in the milk or the udder are obvious and cannot be mistaken, in others the changes are gradual and not likely to be detected unless sought for.

FAKING AT SHOWS.

Cancelled Awards.

The Highland Show.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 26.

(By Air Mail.)

With the disqualification of the Smithfield Show supreme cattle champion and of a junior champion steer at Christmas fresh on their minds, the Scottish public read with surprise that a double incident of a similar kind, but affecting two exhibitors, had marked the close of the Highland and Agricultural Society's 103rd Show held last week at Ballhousiedan Park, Glasgow. For the final day the directors had the unpleasant duty of enforcing their rule that disqualifies any live stock exhibits that have been tampered with. Under this rule two Border Leicester sheep exhibits, one a first prize-winner, the other a second prize-winner, were deprived of their awards. The question of further action against the two exhibitors concerned has been deferred. The exhibits that were disqualified were a male and a female Border Leicester respectively. One had been awarded second prize in the top lamb class and the other first prize in the shearing ewe or grimmer class.

It was known in the showyard on Thursday that a complaint had been lodged against two of the exhibits in the Border Leicester sheep section and that both complaints related to the wool of the exhibits concerned. In one case the complaint was that strands of wool other than the sheep's own had been fixed to cover deficiencies, and in the other case that the sheep's wool had been caught up with thread tacked under the skin to improve the appearance where the fleece meets the top of the head behind the ears.

Evidence Admitted.

At Smithfield Show, it will be recalled, the stewards took up the matter of the condition of two steers on persistent rumour among exhibitors. In this double incident at the Highland Show the matter was taken up on a definite complaint by a member of the Society of Border Leicester Sheep Breeders, lodged with the chairman of directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society and with other directors.

It is understood that the two exhibitors whose animals were disqualified admitted the evidence submitted by the committee that reported to the directors. In each case it was explained that the exhibitor had no personal responsibility beyond that attached by the rule to the owner of any stock that is disqualified. This is the first occasion for many years on which it has been decided to take drastic action to enforce the rule forbidding any tampering with animals.

One cannot allow lead to become foul with impunity.

NOTABLE KENYA HERDS.

The Ol'Leshau Ayrshires.

THE MERIT OF "HOBSLAND FAVOURITE."

Major C. Luxford's "Ol'Leshau" farm is situated about 10 miles from Thomson's Falls, at an altitude of 7,000 feet. The farm extends to 3,000 acres, of which 1,500 acres have been paddocked, and divided into five blocks of approximately 300 acres each. The grazing consists of a mixture of Naivasha Star Grass, Red Oat Grass, a certain amount of Kikuyu Grass, and a growing proportion of wild white clover. The average rainfall is 35 inches a year, and the general character of the farm is suggestive of typical dairying country.

The Ayrshire Herd was found in 1921, and has been built up by a consistent policy of severe culling of female stock, and the use of high class pedigree bulls. To-day the herd numbers round about 160 head, of which 50 are mature cows. Of the female stock there are 10 pedigree animals, and the balance are high class non-pedigree stock, chiefly descended from that grand bull " Hobsland Favourite."

The Scourge of Necrotic.

The pure bred cows are descended from three sources: A few were purchased from the Government Farm, Naivasha, others from the fine herd of Australian Ayrshires imported by Major H. D. White, whilst a few heifers were imported direct from Scotland.

The milking is mainly carried out in the open by means of a movable four-unit milking bale, which has no roof. In addition, there is a permanent milking byre for use in wet weather. The cream is sent to the Thomson's Falls dairy. The cows depend for their living, and for milk production, entirely on the grazing, and is now periods of drought, when stall feeding is resorted to.

The cattle herd receives a mineral ration, mixed with salt, the latter, corrosive sublimate was also administered to the cow.

The Stock Bulls.

The bull which has exercised the greatest influence on the Ol'Leshau herd is " Hobsland Favourite," a magnificent animal bred by Thomas Barr, which was calved on January 13th, 1925, and got by "Hobsland Lord Boy" out of "Hobsland Lucy," a daughter of "Lochlands Pearl King." As a yearling, " Hobsland Favourite " won many prizes at Agricultural Shows in Scotland, and was regarded as one of the finest Ayrshires of his day. It was only because the export of cattle from Scotland was practically stopped at the time, due to the incidence of foot and mouth disease, that Major Luxford was able to secure this fine bull for Kenya. Incidentally, "Hobsland Favourite" is still in excellent condition, and is now at the head of the well known herd at Ol'Leshau have been carefully milk recorded for many years. Any heifer in the herd which fails to yield 350 gallons of milk in her first lactation is at once disposed of, and the same fate awaits a cow which fails to yield 450 gallons. The bull calves from the non-pedigree cows are almost invariably destroyed at birth. Several of the pure bred cows have exceeded 900 gallons in a lactation, and many of the non-pedigree cows have records in excess of 700 gallons, whilst two of them have topped 800 gallons.

Possibly the best of the pedigree cows are "Marjory 'of Curragilla," who was born en route from Australia, and has given 910 gallons; "Willoxton Flash Girl" a cow whose progeny are of exceptional quality, and "Naivasha Maid Marion," who will shortly be producing her tenth calf. Incidentally, the bull calves from "Maid Marion" have been sold for an aggregate of £360, and one of her heifers gained great distinction at the Nakuru Show of 1929.

Marjory of Curragilla.

"Willoxton Flash Girl" with a calf by "Strathmore Dodo."

It is hoped that when times improve, and dairy farmers once again receive a remunerative price for butter fat, the products of the Ol'Leshau herd will again be seen in the Show Ring, where they have gained so many successes in past years.

The Ol'Leshau herd, in common with many others in Kenya, deserves the reward of financial success which the existing conditions of world markets so effectively preclude. Despite the difficulties of low prices, drought and locusts, the guiding principles of successful dairy farming have been observed and practiced. If only the value of butter fat regained a fair and equitable to the producer, the dairying policy followed at Ol'Leshau would soon reap its just reward.

said it is probable that the subsidence and the development of the young stock can be attributed to the feeding of minerals.

A year or two ago the herd received a severe set back through the ravages of necrotic. In fact the mortality amongst the calves was not far short of 100 per cent. Major Luxford states that the stock inspector, representing the Veterinary Department, the application of iodine, appeared to aggravate rather than cure the disease. Fortunately, a medical practitioner became interested in the incidence of the disease, and after experimenting discovered the use of corrosive sublimate administered as a drench. Major Luxford experienced an immediate success with this treatment, and completely cleared up the disease. A number of neighbours obtained equally satisfactory results. The treatment for a calf is one tablet of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a bottle of water. In the worst of the calf's days showing signs of necrosis on "Curragilla" herd owned by Major H. D. White, who purchased the bull from Major Barr.

When "Hobsland Favourite" was exhibited at the Nairobi Agricultural Show of 1926—which was honoured by the presence of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales—he made a clean sweep of all his classes, and won the Islington Cup, the Ayrshire Society's Silver Medal, and the Supreme Championship of the cattle section.

"Hobsland Favourite" was succeeded at Ol'Leshau by "Strathmore Dodo," a son of "Lucy's Pride of Denbigh," and "Strathmore Helen." This bull was unfortunately killed by lightning last year, and was replaced by "Dumbelos Eric," by "Dumbelos Commander" out of "Doonholm Dainty Daisy."

Milk Recording.

As is the case with every properly run dairy farm, the cows

TO ALL
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See that you have our "ADAPTABLE" ACCIDENT Policies and protect your wives and dependants.

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African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd.
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Write for descriptive leaflet and prices from:—
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MOMBASA, NAIROBI, ELDORET,
KITALE, NAKURU, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM.

NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR WATER PERMIT.

An application for a Water Permit under Crown Lands (Water Permit) Rules 1919, to utilise for the watering of stock 3,000 gallons of water per day from an unnamed stream, a tributary of the Kipchoriek River, has been submitted to the Director of Public Works by Major J. Alexander, the registered holder of Farm L.O. No. 538/R, riparian to the unnamed stream.

A site plan of the proposed works may be inspected at the office of the Director of Public Works, Nairobi.

Any registered holder of land riparian to the unnamed stream and the Kipchoriek River and downstream of L.O. No. 538/R who objects to the issue of the permit now applied for, should lodge his objection, in writing, with the Director of Public Works, P.O. Box 662, Nairobi, within 30 days from the date of this notice.

Molo, JOHN ALEXANDER, (Major)
9th July, 1934. Applicant.

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STOCK YOUR GARDENS
with Flowers and Vegetables
specially suited to East Africa.

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In KENYA:
Shaw & Hunter Ltd., Box 79, Nairobi;
Thos. J. O'Shea & Co. Ltd., Eldoret;
Theobald's Ltd., Box 15, Nakuru;
Kitale Stores Ltd., Kitale.
In TANGANYIKA:
Mr. Kassum Jundali Tanji,
Box 69, Dar-es-salaam;
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East African Standard

Kenya's Plight.

An upcoming Summer contribution to the East African Standard to-day, or tomorrow, letter proponding solutions for the Colony's problems. He points out that all the central governments of the country, including the Railway house, and all other obligations such as the overhead costs of administration and the burden of private and public debt, have at least been kept going by the dominant fall in the export price level of primary commodities. He laid emphasis on the regrettable fact—insufficiently realised as yet—that all the movements in Britain and elsewhere directed towards an improvement in the price level have failed to exert an influence adequate to restore the return on agricultural activity to a point where there is a profit earned by the producer, whatever his nationality. He argued, also, that owing to the fiscal policy of the country any advantage which might be reached by the salaried class (and the producer as well) from the fall of imported manufactures, is practically cancelled by the rake-off which Government takes in the form of high Customs Duties, taxation and Railway charges, to maintain the administrative structure and meet debt-charges, with consequent restriction of purchasing power. The writer believes—and it is difficult to escape the conclusion—that the economic facts of an agricultural country will become increasingly evident in the governing of the position and in an urgent need for a revision of the whole economic structure. Economic nationalism, practised by many countries during the depression—and indeed one of the contributory causes of the collapse—is failing to reduce the international balance. Quotas, restrictions, tariffs, subsidies, compulsory cartelisation, which have proven the efficient with the inefficient, have all been tried and still have been applied without visible effect. Meanwhile, the staple subject have failed to find solutions except in the direction of restricted production. The best examples of this theory are found in the sugar and tea industry which, in the long run, are doubtful expedients to apply in countries such as Eastern Africa which are only at the beginning of their development. The case in the sugar industry instituted regression of industrial development in the Colonial Empire on the ground that it is inferior to British trade and the recent effort—resented in many Colonies—to add to the burden by attempting to monopolise purchasing power still further in the interests of Lancashire through control of the Indian market of the cheap goods which still find a market in depressed areas such as East and West Africa and help to keep the supply of money in circulation. The world crisis is not yielding to the panacea found for its trouble and when Great Britain has gained in largely at the expense of other countries whose currency has overvaluedly weaken. The high price of gold has meant a depression in the price of all other products and manufactures in gold countries and while the reorganisation of industry has enabled some manufacturers in Britain to show some profit at the expense of primary producers, it is much that point where they can discharge his debts and have something in hand for general trade. The effort to restore trade in East Africa, outside of Zanzibar where a furore has been created by moneylenders, has drawn the burden of debt which the primary industries are trying vainly to carry and the people are in danger of bankrupting the social and political structure by adding to taxation to overcome difficulties, is merely adding further to the scale of production and raising the cost of living. So far as Kenya is concerned, coffee is perhaps the only section of industry which, on balance, still shows a profit on expenditure." The export values of sisal, tea, wheat, and dairy produce mean a loss to the producers of these commodities and even the well-organised sisal industry in which prices are sagging again, has no real margin when its debt liabilities are taken into account. Only thing which tends to keep agriculture going is the fact that internal prices are higher than the world prices and owing to the loss of internal circulation of artificially created profits. The country is balancing its Budget, as our correspondent points out, but is not doing so from true profits. The young mining industry is attracting development capital and so long as the process continues there will be measure of relief but at the same time loan commitments are being met in respect of the Colony and the Railway at rates of interest out of all proportion to standards set by present monetary conditions. Yet, if there is no attempt at adjusting fund charges, the producer (who is the real source of wealth) is having to grow nearly three times as much as he did a few years ago, and still at a continuing loss. Some of the proposals contained in the letter referred to, such as the abolition of the system of Customs Duties, are too drastic. They would inflict a shock to the extent which it could not stand and the Colony does not possess a sufficiently large number of well-to-do people of the middle class who, by heavy taxation, could restore the balance. There seems little doubt that if conditions do not improve and the experience of the first six months of this year have been alarmingly disappointing—there will be need to have a number of their sacrifices and still greater economies, and a decrease in the burden of taxation which bears directly on production or, as an increasing number of people believe production is being hit by increasing the return to the agricultural. The public should not be deluded into imagining that there are real improvements in the international position and until there is no relief can be expected in a country which is so largely dependent on agriculture as is Kenya. The pressing economic and financial problems require the closest attention and study. Nothing short of a revance of the next Budget which, if it is to be a successful financial programme for all, must be more closely related to the real economic needs of the country than has been the case in the past. The plight of Kenya is the plight of almost every other country but the point is that we are not mainly concerned with the troubles of others but with the solution or amelioration of our own.

No Continental Alliance !

While reaffirming the long-standing friendship between Britain and France which was put to its most searching test during the late war, the British Government has apparently no intention of being embroiled in any more Continental entanglements. The visit of the acting French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, very naturally gave rise and encouragement to a new crop of rumours but these are flounded reports were effectively and promptly denied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech at Birmingham delivered during the presence of M. Barthou in London. Mr. Chamberlain said that no secret of the Anglo-French conversations were connected with the present outlook in Europe and he was quoted in his disposal of reports of any new agreements which would affect Britain's relations in peace or war with the Continental nations. He was equally firm in his complimentary announcement that Britain's aim is to use all her powerful influence in the cause of peace—with this qualification, that Britain's own power must be kept at a high level. In other words, a long series of disappointments as a negotiator of peace and disarmament agreements, the British National Government has reached the conclusion that the cause of peace will best be served if Great Britain is at least as strong as any nation with whom she may have to argue. M. Barthou has recently carried out a very interesting itinerary. He visited Rumania and then he called in at Yugo-Slavia, and in both places pleaded with acceptance the cause of French security. He is credited with being a staunch adherent of the old pre-war methods of diplomacy; he believes in definite treaties of mutual support rather than in the conventions and protocols of the Geneva international peace policy. His task as Foreign Minister has been to consolidate the present alliances made on behalf of France and in each case he written a word of friendship is backed, of course, by an agreement of a military character. French policy—and Britain's security before disarmament, and by security is meant an overwhelming predominance in armaments—has been based on the form of regional pacts embracing half of Europe and certainly encircling Germany. French statesmen have denied that there has been intention on their part of isolating Germany and, of course, it may be nothing more than a coincidence, such as the accident that the French alliances, reaching across Central Europe to Poland and Russia, have cut off Germany off from the outer world and made necessary the sudden break through which Hitler achieved when he re-established German communications with Mussolini in Italy and agreed to stop the Nazi efforts to create a coup by terrorism. M. Barthou does not believe in half measures. He told the Rumanian people that he had a number of Deputies: "Know that if a square centimetre of your territory is touched France will be at your side." Rumania was not pleased, because the Hungarians have long hoped to effect a revision of the Peace treaties and France to-day is the principal stumbling block to any interference with these. M. Barthou and the Rumanian Premier are well-known opponents of revision and Rumania has no desire to see the Treaty of Trianon modified, at all, in any important detail. French Foreign Minister has made these tours in the interest of peace and study ways to "Increase by means definite alliances based on group power and known armaments. At the moment M. Barthou has out-manoeuvred Mussolini and Hitler in the number and nature of his diplomatic successes but he has not added the British Government to the scalps hanging at his belt! Britain is joining in talks and set. If she is strong and ready, she can well afford to watch the grouping of the nations of Europe, quite satisfied and certain that if her help is needed it can best be used only if there is full prior knowledge of its effect on the maintenance of peace.

The Post Office.

The 1933 Report of the Post and Telegraph Department holds for the East African Territories a special interest because it is the first report of the amalgamated services. There has been no publicity—apparently no department—the difficulties of any major importance and no constitutional or political difficulties have been made to arise suspicions of the Mandates Commission at Geneva. The smooth working of the first year of an important experiment in practical Closer Union has been a great credit to the Postmaster General and his staff in the East African Colonies. The actual saving which has resulted from the unification of services, which of course is the reduction of common headquarters expenditure, amounted in the first year to £13,600 and as a national benefit to the general public there was a downward revision of postal charges which will no doubt be extended as further economies are made towards complete unification. Tanganyika obtained the greatest financial advantage, nearly £10,000, but even Uganda (despite the new attitude of opposition to practical Closer Union displayed by the Chamber of Commerce) is unlikely to cavil at the thousand pounds in extra savings which unification has brought to the Protectorate. The Post Office is recognised as one of the best indicators of trade conditions and it is noteworthy that in the opinion of the Postmaster General the year 1933 marked the end of downward trade which began in 1931. So far as Kenya is concerned, there was an excess of revenue over expenditure of £12,000 which is only £2,500 less than the profit made in 1932. The Uganda excess was £2,127, a drop of £1,000 and Tanganyika showed a loss of £9,767 only, compared with a deficit of £23,500 in 1932. The surplus provides a balance sheet prepared on what the Postmaster General calls "commercial" lines, which includes the value of the ship is backed, of course, by an agreement of a military character. French policy—and Britain's security before disarmament, and by security is meant an overwhelming predominance in armaments—has been based on the form of regional pacts embracing half of Europe and certainly encircling Germany. French statesmen have denied that there has been intention on their part of isolating Germany and, of course, it may be nothing more than a coincidence, such as the accident that the French alliances, reaching across Central Europe to Poland and Russia, have cut off Germany off from the outer world and made necessary the sudden break through which Hitler achieved when he re-established German communications with Mussolini in Italy and agreed to stop the Nazi efforts to create a coup by terrorism. M. Barthou does not believe in half measures. He told the Rumanian people that he had a number of Deputies: "Know that if a square centimetre of your territory is touched France will be at your side." Rumania was not pleased, because the Hungarians have long hoped to effect a revision of the Peace treaties and France to-day is the principal stumbling block to any interference with these. M. Barthou and the Rumanian Premier are well-known opponents of revision and Rumania has no desire to see the Treaty of Trianon modified, at all, in any important detail. French Foreign Minister has made these tours in the interest of peace and study ways to "Increase by means definite alliances based on group power and known armaments. At the moment M. Barthou has out-manoeuvred Mussolini and Hitler in the number and nature of his diplomatic successes but he has not added the British Government to the scalps hanging at his belt! Britain is joining in talks and set. If she is strong and ready, she can well afford to watch the grouping of the nations of Europe, quite satisfied and certain that if her help is needed it can best be used only if there is full prior knowledge of its effect on the maintenance of peace.

sion and the "unavoidably diminished police control and supervision over the growing number of vagrants and unemployed who have been attracted to the larger townships." There has also been a phenomenal series of outrages and violent crimes but happily, in recent years the Police Department have a very fine record of efficiency and in the case of the 1932 outrages it has since been proved that most of the worst crimes were the work of one particular gang which has since been broken up. The fact that the total crime situation in the country districts during 1933 was better than in 1932 has to be remembered that owing to the overworked condition of many of the country police stations staffs an unknown and probably not insignificant number of crimes are not reported, particularly in the category of petty stock and general thefts and burglaries, simply because the sufferers believed that a depleted force was unlikely to be able to take any useful help unless the circumstances were really serious. The public, particularly the farming community, will and should be more alert in the interest the fact that in the Eldoret District special co-operation between the Administration and the Police resulted in so marked an improvement in stock thefts (hitherto very prevalent in the area) that the total for the latter year they practically ceased! The means whereby this improvement was achieved should be indicated in the terse phrase "disciplinary measures against the off-colding tribes." The Administration's sentence with significant results. Nevertheless, there were 425 cases of stock thefts last year, an increase of 23 over 1932, besides a large number of offences under the Stock and Produce Theft Ordinance. Stock thefts were mainly in Lumbwa, Naivasha, Nakuru, Nyeri and Kiambu (apart from the Eldoret cases) and it is a great pity to enquire whether the whole Administration has been made aware of the marked and, in some instances fully employed in Eldoret and whether the same disciplinary action against the tribes responsible has been taken in other areas where stock thefts still occur. So far as the Lumbwa are concerned, it is a pertinent question whether legislation is being introduced to deal with the Lulbous and is it to be expected that in their case the good conduct of Eldoret will be repeated. It is also a point worthy of special notice in the Report that the number of Kikuyu Chiefs convicted increased by thirty-three per cent. (4,878) over the total for 1932. This is true, the Report—and equally true of the country generally—that the great majority of cases are brought under the various Native Authority and the Penal Code and are not, therefore, "crimes" in the more serious sense of the word. Nevertheless, while offences in the settled and urban areas have decreased in number by over 5,000 cases, the process has increased in the Native Reserves where there is an increase of 4,878. The causes of this increase are worth detailed study. They are not indicated in the Report of the Police Department, mainly because, strange as it may seem, the Report has only little or nothing to do with crime detection and prevention in the Native Reserves (as happened in a number of these cases) they are invited either to prosecute or help in the investigation. Members of the police and of the Administration who are particularly anxious to see that the African is given the opportunity to carry responsibility for himself for peace and good order in his own Reserves are very reluctant to see the present untrained tribal police replaced by a regular force or even brought under the control of the Police Department. It is argued, and no doubt with much truth, that regular policemen would not be so successful in obtaining evidence of crime in the Reserves for reason they would be alien to tribal life and not in such a good position as these unofficial tribesmen to know what is going on. It is also contended, because they cannot afford to continue it yet there is ample evidence that ordered life in the country districts depends more now than before on improved communications. In the same category is the telegram delivery service in country areas. To-day unless a porterage fee is paid on a mileage basis beyond a short maximum distance, a telegram may well be at the country Post Office for a week uncollected. The Post Office also makes a handsome revenue from the sale of boxes and compels the public to make their own collections despite the fact that the total of these has been paid in stamps for delivery. The burden on the commercial community (where direct delivery is possible) is considerable including the employment of natives and the use of petrol for transport, and not inconsiderable. It is among the grievances which the public harbour at the present time and they have some very pertinent directions in which the Post Office Department must soon be modernised. The public are not really interested in the Post Office contributes to the general revenue; they pay for an up-to-date service and they expect to get it now that the country is emerging from pioneer conditions.

The Police Report.

Few departmental reports are of greater interest at the present time than that of the Police Department. The 1933 report is a very fine one and while it consists mainly in statistics, the Commissioner has been human enough on occasion to add a note which at least explains as much as the tables of figures so prominently displayed. No doubt the increase of crime and the depletion of staff are good official reasons why the Commissioner and his officers should not employ too much of their little leisure in writing reports on their work. This is regrettable because there is a great deal of very informative comment on the difficulties of his task which the Administration should be made aware of. Nevertheless, the Commissioner has been able to indicate areas where stock thefts still occur. 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It is also contended that tribal authorities, and the people in the Reserves generally, (and perhaps the Administration too) might well resent the introduction of a regular police force particularly if the members thereof belonged to different tribes; and that in any event the Native areas should be given the chance of providing their own police for the needs of their own communities and that they always been accustomed to do. All these arguments are actually worthy of close consideration, the fact that the total of crime situation in the country districts during 1933 was better than in 1932 has to be remembered that owing to the overworked condition of many of the country police stations staffs an unknown and probably not insignificant number of crimes are not reported, particularly in the category of petty stock and general thefts and burglaries, simply because the sufferers believed that a depleted force was unlikely to be able to take any useful help unless the circumstances were really serious. The public, particularly the farming community, will and should be more alert in the interest the fact that in the Eldoret District special co-operation between the Administration and the Police resulted in so marked an improvement in stock thefts (hitherto very prevalent in the area) that the total for the latter year they practically ceased! 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(Continued on page 45).

COFFEE INDUSTRY ORDINANCE

Amendments Proposed by the Board.

REVISED MEMBERSHIP.

Compulsory Registration of Estate Marks.

The Agenda for the Coffee Conference, 1934, published elsewhere by the "East African Standard" refers to amendments to the Coffee Ordinance. The full text of these amendments will be published in the Report of the Board to-day 30, which will be issued shortly. In the meantime, it may be of interest to outline the chief amendments proposed.

The most important amendment is that providing for the withdrawal of trade members from the Coffee Board. With the formation of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya, as from July 1 1934, and after agreement between this Association and the Board, it appears that the interests of the trade and the producer will best be served if trade members withdraw from the Board and contact between trader and producer is maintained by means of a Joint Standing Committee, composed of an equal number of nominees from both the Coffee Board and the Coffee Trade Association. This revised membership of the Board will, of course, require legislation and the Board are proposing to Conference that it approves the withdrawal of the trade members and that the vacancies thus created on the Board be filled by one more planter member each from the eastern and western electoral areas.

Estate Marks.

Another important amendment desired is one that will make compulsory the registration of estate marks. It is considered that it is essential to keep as organisers with the on all estate marks and to have some central authority that can prevent confusion arising owing to similarity of marks. If this legislation is approved, it will place no financial obligation on the planter as all the necessary registration will be carried out free of charge by the Coffee Board, working under instructions from the Director of Agriculture.

Another amendment that is proposed is one to transfer the authority for the issue of Trade Licences from the Coffee Planters' Licences from the District Commissioners to the Director of Agriculture. Further, it is proposed that the granting of more than one estate under any one licence. In this latter connection, it may be explained that the Estate Licence is suggested, to be construed as covering "any area of land, or contiguous area of land, under single ownership."

Finally, the Board desires sanction for an amendment that will empower it to remunerate Board Members for service rendered.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL

Donations to Building and Organ Funds.

The Hon. Treasurer of All Saints' Cathedral acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—

Building Fund.

	Shs.	Cts.
Previously acknowledged	10,582	19
(Instalment)	150	00
Total Shs.	10,682	19

New Organ Fund.

Previously acknowledged	26,474	68
Collector's Cards have been issued to members of the Committee to enable them to receive donations; donations will also be gratefully received by the Treasurer, All Saints' Cathedral Church, Box 30, Nairobi.

The birds belonging to a young pigeon-fancier at Tottenham escaped their flow on to the roof of a church. Pigeons do not fly by night, so just as it was getting dusk the owner climbed on to the roof of the church to retrieve his birds. He was seen by a motorist, who told a policeman. The fancier found himself in the Tottenham Juvenile Court charged with being found at the church for an unlawful purpose. He told the magistrate about the pigeons, and the case was dismissed.

BRITISH ISRAEL NOTES.

Lecture at Nakuru.

On Friday 20th July Mr. Spencer Palmer will give a Lecture at the Stag's Head Hotel at 6 p.m. upon the present world situation, entitled "The Great Pyramid and Current Events".

He will endeavour to put the British Israel point of view of these things in plain language, and will welcome questions both at the close of the meeting and at other times which may be arranged during the week-end.

"The Key of David."

Speaking of the then distant future, it was foretold by St. John (Rev. 3.7) that at the sixth stage of Christian history—"Philadelphia"—the "Key of David" would be used. This was to be at the time just previous to the Second Advent. Now, should David be mentioned unless the prophet foresaw that someone would still be carrying on the Royal Line of David? Surely the promised stabilising power of such a House would prove indeed a "Key" to the foretold difficult position. In other words, the "David" people will solve the problem for the world.

We know the British Royal Family are the actual lineal descendants who are preserving that Line in strict accordance with very definite and detailed promises which cannot be broken. We thus possess the "Key of David" in another sense, namely, the key to the understanding of the position. This corresponds to a curious observation by Daniel about the very times we live in to-day. He said "The wise shall understand."

We are entitled therefore to know sufficient about the disturbing things which are going on in the Earth, so that we may not be unduly gloomy about these troublous times. In fact our Saviour said "Lift up our heads" when we see coming to pass the things He told us to watch for, as they herald His Return to establish peace on Earth, and bring in the promised time when the Knowledge of God shall cover the Earth as the waters cover the Sea. When He shall take the Throne of His father David, and reign over the House of Israel for ever. This is only another way of saying, as it is often put, that will rule the whole Earth. Our "Israel" will already be leading all the other nations back to God when the Messiah arrives in Person to take command.

In the 15th of Acts, 16, 17, 18, St. James quotes the Prophet Amos as saying "After this I will return and will build again the Tabernacle of David which is fallen down.....that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the races who are called by My Name." This is additional evidence that the hope of mankind for recovery is entirely bound up with the fortunes of the House of David.

The "Woes" of the Apocalypse.

A precis of Mr. Gayer's most interesting lecture upon the clues in Revelation to the solution of current events will be given later. Things which have been hidden are now coming to light. Let us not close our eyes to them.

Inserted by a group of settlers.—Adv.

NOVELS.

AT THE

Standard Stationery Stores.

— NAIROBI —

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the view expressed by his correspondents in these Columns and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

Kenya's Plight.

THE BURDEN OF LOW PRICE LEVELS.

Sir,—It is becoming increasingly obvious, at least to the farming community, that Kenya is in a parlous state, and that fairly urgent and drastic action the position is likely rapidly to become worse.

Our overhead expenses, that is Governmental salaries, taxes, Customs duties, railway and shipping rates, loan charges, bank draft and mortgage interest, are more than doubled owing to the fall in prices of our exports. In this burden, which is completely beyond our capacity to support, must soon bring on a crash.

It can be shown that the hope of a solid increase in the prices of our exports is very unlikely to happen for some considerable time. In the meantime, the producing classes, that is settlers and Natives, on whom our economic system is primarily based, are falling to lower and lower standards of living. The settlers in particular are in the position of cases approaching nearer and nearer to bankruptcy. The Native unrest and increasing crimes are chiefly due to the pressure of economic causes and are causing us grave anxiety. We have a shelter from this pressure in our antiquated system of Customs duties for revenue, the value of the salaries paid to them is not very greatly influenced by the low prices ruling for imports. Thus this class, which under our political system of rule by the trade unions has great power, are naturally adverse to any inflation or reduction of salaries. Also the drastic revision of our whole economic system, which more and more appears to be necessary, is greatly against their interest in the short run. It can be argued, however, that in the long run it is not so. Economic pressure cannot be indefinitely relaxed for long, so we shall find that the fundamental facts of our present plight will make themselves more and more evident.

We can point to a balanced Budget, but can any one argue that it was balanced by our earnings? Certainly farmers as a class did not pay their share, which must have been considerable, out of earnings. The small percentage of super-excellent farmers and those with private incomes are a great factor in disguising the reality of our economic position.

To go back to the statement that an early improvement in prices for our exports is unlikely, can even superficial observation of the present world economic chaos see many signs that can be pronounced hopeful? Collective action to solve problems such as monetary policy, tariffs, etc. which all countries admit, are essential to recovery, appears to still be hopeless. Conference after conference for the past 16 years has proved unable to get anything constructive done.

Britain's present favourable position is not likely to last long, the world having an interdependent economic system, in which each country reacts inevitably to the position in others. Hitlerism and Fascism are finding economic rationalism hopeless to increase purchasing power, which is shown by their lowering of wages. Mussolini's recent speech states this in the plainest terms in spite of the great promises of higher wages which he promised when he his reign. Germany and Italy normally import large quantities of agricultural produce, maize being a large item. The present European and American drought may possibly help us a little but it must be discounted by the large American stocks.

Anyone who has read Mr. Cole's moderate and informative book "The Intelligent Man's Review of Europe To-day", will almost certainly agree that a real measure of recovery is yet some distance off.

If the foregoing views are at all near the truth, it is not much good for us in Kenya to sit down in masterly inactivity, and hope for the best. It would seem, as an agricultural community, that we have a poor chance of survival unless we can find drastic remedies for our situation. The following suggestions, based on the essential policy of cutting our costs according to our cloth, would appear to be our sole chance of getting into a sound position.

Precedents can be found for most of these suggestions, in more or less recent steps taken by Australia and Britain, for example.

Inflation of our currency to a certain extent is needed in our currency find its own level, another name for inflation. The costs of imports do not go up commensurately with the extra price obtained for exports. Our currency should not go up to the level of the pound in terms of both price levels.

Some big reduction of interest charges on external loans is also necessary and our loan holders, who are drawing almost double the interest based on terms of the price level, must realise it is a question of losing their capital or accepting lower rates of interest.

We can hope for no further capital of any amount to matter, as no capitalist is likely to invest money in any form of agricultural enterprise under such uncertain conditions as now obtain. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister's offer of assistance to any branch of agriculture that looks like paying under our present terrific overheads, is well beside the mark. Kenya is not little hope, in spite of our Coffee Board's present effort to show him the coffee industry is a profitable field for investment, at present prices.

Interest payments on Railway loans should be postponed indefinitely until the country is getting on its feet. How many other Railway systems are paying interest and sinking funds to-day? Railway interest are ethically indistinguishable on railway shares and loans. We must put a stop to the Railway acting as a second taxing system, to squeeze the last ounce out of producers, to fill our pockets to provide dividends. If the Railway rates are brought down to a fair relation to its running costs and to the goods, and on that basis cannot earn dividends, the loan-holders must do without interests and wait for a better fairly out of the production of the community, and not out of capital. We should encourage our exports and imports, which is the object of this programme, the Railway may be able to get on a sound basis in relation to agricultural production.

Customs duties should be abolished, which would cheapen the cost of living and also stimulate the Railway. Civil Service salaries should be drastically reduced until we are on the road to recovery but this would be compensated to some extent by cheapening of imports and reduction of Railway rates. Personnel can be reduced, as our experimental stations and a great deal of our Agricultural Department is a luxury we cannot afford. Keeping a Veterinary force partly employed in increasing the numbers of useless cattle for the chief purpose of ruining the land in the Native Reserves is neither economic nor sane.

Income Tax should be heavily imposed on the higher level of incomes on a rising scale. Thus, taxation and savings on salaries and interest payments etc., must be brought to balance as far as possible with the loss of Customs duties. An unbalanced budget for a year or two until things improved would be no great matter as long as the deficit, as it can be, is not out of reason.

The programme outlined above would appear to share the burden pretty equally over all classes who live or have financial interest in Kenya and it is hard to see what other plan can be implemented that would yes so.

Our rulers may think the situation and remedy for it outlined above is too drastic, but the facts and necessities of Kenya's present position but we shall all be relieved if some authority will show us where we are and where we are going, particularly if all the reasons are given to enable us to check an alternative view.

One thing can be said without any danger of contradiction: without a steady inflow of new capital, which no one can expect us to receive, our present state will soon become impossible.

Yours etc.,

F. H. BIRD.

Hoey's Bridge,
July 3, 1934.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

Government Urged to Act.

Belated Legislation.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Thomson's Falls.

At the recent public meeting held at Rumuruti to discuss matters of public importance including the Lerokl Plateau, problem, much attention was drawn to the pressing problem of agricultural finance.

The Hon. M. E. H. Wright, the member of Legislative Council for the district, reported on the results of an interview, between the Colonial Secretary and a deputation from the district.

WAGES DISPUTE AT THE PORT.

Second Strike During the Week-end.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mombasa, July 9.

As already reported the strike of stevedores at the Port came to an end on Friday evening and all the workers returned to work on Saturday morning. It is understood that the matters in dispute will be discussed between the employers and the employed before the end of this month. There was a further development at midday on Saturday when some of the natives employed by the Kenya Landing and Shipping Company again came out on strike and others belonging to the Stevedoring company followed suit in sympathy. Matters were, however, amicably arranged and work was resumed later.

E.A. HOTELKEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

Views on Licensing Laws.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

In his report to the annual general meeting, the Chairman of the East African Hotelkeepers Association, Major Sherbrooke Walker, stated *inter alia* that the most important of the activities of the Committee during the year under review had been the evidence submitted to the Committee appointed by Legislative Council to enquire into the working of the Liquor Ordinance.

The Hotelkeepers' Association of East Africa, which represents a majority of all the hotels in Kenya, a majority of the capital invested, and which also has members in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, asked for:—Equality of legislation for all places where liquor is sold and one licensing authority; lower licence fees for smaller hotels; permission to supply drinks with meals up to midnight; the checking of abuses at the Coast arising from the refusing of duty-free liquor without licences; the introduction of legislation similar to that existing in England and South Africa to prevent the abuse of the privileges granted (and their opinion rightly granted) to genuine clubs.

The Association made it clear that it had no complaint against the many properly conducted clubs, but, in its opinion, certain clubs, notably those controlled by limited liability companies, "are in actual fact hotels run for profit, but using the registration as clubs they succeed in evading most of the licence fees, regulations and restrictions governing other businesses which sell liquor for profit but are not so registered."

Tariff Prices.

The Committee has considered the question of the very low charges made for meals and accommodation by certain hotels; charges which can only result in financial loss to the businesses in question.

A list has been circulated of what may be considered the lowest prices which can be charged consistent with giving satisfactory service, and making a reasonable profit, and it is hoped that members will not be tempted, even by cut-throat competition, to go below these prices.

The Committee of the Association may like to learn that the object of the Hotelkeepers' Association is not to raise prices against the public; organisations founded with this as their main objective usually do their members more harm than good. Our aim is by means of co-operation to reduce our running expenses, improve our efficiency and give better value to the public.

East Africa has unrivalled opportunities for building up a tourist trade which could do much to make the country prosperous, and restore a favourable balance of trade, only two things are necessary, better hotels and better publicity.

Fine horsemanship on the part of Mr. Roger Toye of Etwall, Derbyshire, averted a serious accident at Leicestershire Agricultural Show. His hope bolted after taking a jump and he was unable to stop it before it reached the spectators, who at that part of the ring were five or six deep. Mr. Toye took the risk of urging his horse to jump over them and the animal cleared the ring without injuring anyone seriously and landed in the only open space in the crowd.

E. A. PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Little Change in Prices.

Sisal Again Lower.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN TEA.

VENUE STILL TO BE DECIDED.

Conditions as in Previous Years.

Entries are now being called for the Kenya Open European Billiards championship. At a meeting of the Organising Committee held on Tuesday evening, it was decided to adhere to the rules governing the championship in previous years. The preliminary rounds will be over 250 up; semi-finals 400 up, and the final over 500.

As in the past two years, the entrance fee will be 5lbs. 5/-, and entries should be forwarded to the "Sports Editor, East African Standard", Box 380, Nairobi. The closing date for entries is July 28, and it is hoped, to commence play during the week of August 20.

Various suggestions with regard to the championship were discussed, including the point of making the final over 1,000, two sessions, but it was felt that this might probably be too drawn out, and the Committee felt that it was perhaps too early to consider lengthening the final stage at this date.

There was the further point raised by the championship ship this year in zones, but this would be a point which could by be considered when the entries had been received.

The view was expressed that this year's tournament would be of much shorter duration, so that, in the event of it being impossible to arrange it in zones, that upcountry entrants would not be forced to spend too long a period in the capital.

From the amount of enthusiasm which has been shown in billiards during the past year, it was felt that there would be a big entry, and competition much keener than has probably been the case in the past.

Entries, as has been pointed out, close on July 28, and these should be addressed as stated, along with the stated fee.

The venue of the championship will be decided at a meeting of the Committee, to be held on Monday following the closing day for entries.

The Organising Committee for the Championship consists of the following: Messrs. B. J. Flint (Pachinko Sports Club), chairman; C. B. Anderson, F. W. Knightly (Nairobi Club); G. P. Walker (Railway); N. T. Trenn (Craig's Sports House); O. F. Prangley (May and Co.); R. D. Clarkson (Hon. Secretary).

Sisal Trade.

Market conditions in London during the week ending July 2 remained generally unchanged, states the report issued by the E.A. Dependencies Trade and Information Office. There was a further sharp fall in sisal, while the coffee market continued to be weak, but cotton and tea prices were slightly higher.

The following is the report:—

Coffee.

The market continues very quiet.

Kenya: Number of sales effected 9,016 of which 597 sold at an set over average of 50/- grade the top price was 80/-, and the average 75/

Tanganyika: 92 bags offered and 27 sold; "C" grade at 31/6d.

Uganda: Bugishu 174 bags offered and 100 sold; "A" grade 70/-, Toro 107 bags offered and 86 sold; "A" grade 58/-; "B" grade 59/6d. and 55/-.

London stocks of African coffees 73,012 bags against 81,589 bags last week and 74,449 at the same date last year.

Tea.

The market was active and prices slightly better than last week.

Nyasaland: 679 packages sold at 12.47d. per lb. against 12.38d. in the week ago.

Uganda: 85 packages sold at 12.75d, compared with 13.25d. at the last recorded sale in April.

No Kenya sold.

Cotton

Moderate business continues to be done at slightly higher prices, the prices of American middlings have been:—June 20, 6.80d.; June 27, 6.78d.; June 28, 6.76d.; June 29, 6.84d.; June 30, 6.79d.; July 2, 6.76d. Liverpool closing prices on July 2nd for American futures were: July, 6.44d; October, 6.36d; December, 6.34d.

Sisal.

Largely on account of the unsatisfactory situation which arose in Germany, and the fact that other markets have abstained from buying their requirements in African sisals, the trading during the past week has witnessed a further sharp fall, business being done in No. 1 quality current shipment at £15. At the moment the market remains nominally at this figure, but with a slight improvement in demand, Tanganyika sisal, are reluctant to offer for forward at this price, and prefer to limit their operations to spot material which is available for prompt shipment.

The following are to-day's full range of prices:—

No. 1, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, at £15 per ton.

No. 11, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, at £14-5 per ton.

No. 111, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, at £14-5 per ton.

No. 1, Tanganyika and/or Kenya tow, at £10-15 per ton.

July/September shipment.

Other Commodities.

Wool: The fourth series of Colonial wool sales opened on July 3. Australia has lots listed are 300 bales from Kenya.

Metals: Little change to report. Prices were as follows on July 2:—Copper; £33½; Tin, £226½; Zinc, £14.

Hides: There has been practically no business passing in raw hides during the week. The com-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Settler's House Gutted at Turbo.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. H. C. Potter of Turbo was sitting in his house, when the mast of his wireless aerial was struck by lightning. After passing down the pole the lightning leapt across to the corner of his house, setting the thatch on fire. Mr. Potter, who was sitting in the room was slightly paralized down his left side and momentarily got out of the house which was completely gutted in a few minutes.

A few months ago a gum tree quite close to the house was struck, while a tree on the other side of the house had been struck a year or previously, and only a week or so before Saturday's occurrence Mr. Potter had remarked to a friend that it was the duty of the house to be struck next time.

NO SQUATTER STOCK.

Rumuruti Settlers Recommendation.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Thomson's Falls.

Like their neighbours at Thomson's Falls, the Rumuruti settlers also favour prohibition of Squatter Stock.

Captain Richardson introduced the subject at a recent meeting at Rumuruti (proposing a motion similar to that passed at Thomson's Falls on May 26) and after the P.C., Mr. Welby, had explained doubtful points, and considered various proposals included in the proposed new Squatter Ordinance, the following motion was adopted *nem con.*

"That this Association is in favour of the total prohibition of native owned stock, in the area represented by this Association."

Kenya Billiards Championship.

Open European Tournament.

CONDITION OF ACCIDENT VICTIM.

Cause of Nakuru Smash Unknown.

Although he has fully recovered consciousness, Mr. A. C. Huttenlocher, who unfortunately lost his son's Falls on May 26) and after the P.C., Mr. Welby, had explained doubtful points, and considered various proposals included in the proposed new Squatter Ordinance, the following motion was adopted *nem con.*

"That this Association is in favour of the total prohibition of native owned stock, in the area represented by this Association."

MR. GOWARDHAN LAL HONOURED.

Excellent Work on Railways.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Mr. Gowardhan Lal M.B.E.
Photo U. N. Patel & Sons.

An enjoyable tea party was held in the spacious compound of the Arya Samaj, Nairobi, on Saturday afternoon in honour of Mr. Gowardhan Lal, who was recently awarded the M.B.E. in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration.

The party was arranged by Mr. D. D. Puri and friends, and was attended by over 250 guests representative of the local races. Among those present were the Hon. A. E. Hamp, Acting General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, and Mrs. Hamp, and many of the heads of departments in that railway. Leading members of the Asian community also attended.

After refreshments had been served Mr. Puri welcomed the guests and congratulated Mr. Gowardhan Lal on the honour conferred upon him. He recalled that since his arrival in the Colony in 1912 Mr. Gowardhan Lal had reached the highest grade available to an Asian in the railway service.

Mr. Gowardhan Lal, he said, enjoyed the respect of all. Apart from his satisfactory work in the railway, his activities in the social and educational fields had been manifold.

Mr. Hamp also spoke, mentioning that Mr. Gowardhan Lal had recently been responsible for the revision of the staff regulations, and had, on more than one occasion, made valuable suggestions which had led to economies in the working of the railways.

In a few well-chosen words Mr. Gowardhan Lal returned thanks to the speakers for their tributes to him; to the organisers of the function; and to the people present.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 3.
(By Air Mail).

Following are prices of selected stock quoted on the London Exchange on Monday, July 2. They represented the approximate closing quotation on that day:—

War Loan 3½%	103 5/16
Conversion Loan 3½%	105 13/16
Funding Loan 4%	114½
India 5½% 36/55	107½
Kenya 4%	98
N.S.W. 5% 38-53	105½
Japanese 6% (1924)	99½
BANKS.	
Chrd. of India	15½
Barclays "D" £1	72 1/2
Barclays (D.C. & O.) "A"	34/3 x.n.
Standard of S.A.	9/9 x.n.
Hongkong & Shang. £125	131½
National of India	46
Bank of Ireland	50½
INDUSTRIAL.	
Imp. Chem.	35 7/8
Imp. Chem. Def.	9/9
Imperial Airways	30/-
De Havilland	62/6
Handley Page	15/10½ x.n.
Rolls Royce Ordinary	21/3½
Hawker Aircraft, Ord.	25/3
Hawker Def.	26/6
Brunt Traction	3/3
Cables & W. "B"	7/9
Cables & W. "A"	15
Cables & W. 5½ Pref.	64½
Amer. Tob. "A"	90
Carreras "A"	7 19/32
Imp. Tobacco	12/10½
Stavely Coal	32/-
Unilevers	27½
Guest, Keen	16/10½
Vickers, Ord.	31/3
Cunard	5/6
Royal Insurance	7 20/32
Alliance Insur.	2 7/16
Sun (5/- pd.)	69/-
Dunlop (£1)	45/9
Burmah	3 15/16
Royal Dutch	214
Trinidad Leases	54/4
Anglo-Pers. 8% Pref.	34/9
Anglo-Pers. Ord.	11/3
Shell Trans	3 11/32
Shell Trans 7% Pref.	30 1/4
V.O.C. Hldg.	30 1/4
G.W.R. 5% (Ass. H)	114
L.M.S. 4% Ord.	100½
L.N.E.R. 4% Pref. 1923	74 1/2
L.N.E.R. 4% Deb.	101½
L.N.E. 4% 2nd Ord.	50
L.N.E. 1st Pref.	66
L.N.E. 2nd Pref.	33
Southern Rly. 5% Pf.	113
Sula Vacuum	60/-
Cabes Thread	27/6
Patons and B'ld.	56/6
Courtaulds	50/6
J. & P. Coats	63/-
Eng. Sewing Cotton	42/6
Brit. Cel. Ord. 10/-	13/6
Brit. Cel. 2nd Pf.	12/6
Brit. Cel. 1st Pf.	17/6
Lever 20% (£1)	67/3
Lever 7% Pref.	29/7½
Boxar	15/7½
Nestlés 9%	42/- x.n.
Nestlés Ord.	8/- x.n.
Guinness (£1)	112/-
Whitgr. Combe. Def.	60/-
Woolworth Ord.	120/6
Nic. Nickel	24½
A & P. Costa	2/3
R.A. Gt. Southern	27½
Ind. Western 4½	21

Following are prices of selected stock quoted on the London Exchange on Monday, July 2. They represented the approximate closing quotation on that day:—

cent fall in commodity prices."

Jeanes School Exhibition.

An exhibition and explanation of work done at Jeanes School will be held on Saturday, July 21; commencing at 10.30 a.m. and continuing until the evening. The object of the exhibition is to show Africans how they can be helped by Jeanes School teachers and village workers, especially in regard to community activities. The attendance of Europeans will also be welcomed, however.

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WAYS OF WATU WA MUUNGU.

Article in Police Review.

"Religious Hysteria."

MYSTERIOUS VISION AND VOICE FROM SKY.

Interesting sidelights on the beliefs and practices of the Watu wa Mtungu (Men of God) are contained in an article appearing in the June issue of the "Kenya Police Review."

The writer of the article recalls that the five members of the sect who were arrested at Nakuru recently were all residing in the vicinity of Elburgon. Two were in the forest reserve and three on farms. All lived in forest country and had been in regular employment until shortly before their arrest.

"They were apprehended without resistance and make no secret of their religious beliefs, being only too willing to discuss the subject. All have a peculiar and wild facial expression, and appear to be slightly deranged. Whether this is a result of their faith or whether they were previously unbalanced and so adopted the faith readily, is not known.

Few in Number.

"They do not seem to have attempted to convert others, but keep themselves somewhat aloof, remaining numerically few and being regarded with a certain amount of respect or fear by their fellow tribesmen (Kikuyu), many of whom regard them as insane.

"Enquiries have been continued to establish whether there are other members of the cult in this district but with the possible exception of one Kikuyu who is being checked there appear to be no more here.

"All aver that they have not been taught their form of religion by anybody and that they did not know that there are others elsewhere who have identical beliefs. The latter assertion is, however, open to doubt.

"They all appear to be quite sincere and fanatical. Certain of them have tried prophesying but this has not been very successful. All state that they are averse to the shedding of blood of any creature, and they have not been hunting game. With the exception of one half-made bow, their activities have been confined to arrows which are of singularly expert workmanship.

Possible Explanations.

"The possibilities which arise in this connection are as follows:—

"(1) Are the Watu wa Mungu merely natives who are suffering from a form of religious hysteria, as seems probable.

"(2) Are they concealing some other activities under the guise of religious faith.

"(3) Are they simple-minded individuals, who are being used, without their knowledge and by means of deception, by some other, politically minded Africans for the purpose of creating unrest."

"Four of the five seized were charged with the possession of arrows under the Native Arms Ordinance and each received the maximum sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour. The exhibits were confiscated. The fifth accused was in a less advanced stage and had not commenced to make these weapons.

"All five were also charged with vagrancy, convicted and ordered to be repatriated to their reserves. No other charges could be produced against them."

Dreams and Visions.

The following extracts are quoted from statements alleged to have been made by a member of the cult to the writer of the article:

"After living in the Kikuyu Reserve during my childhood I became a convert of the African Inland Mission at Kijabe. In 1924 I went to the African Inland Mission at Fort Hall. The following year I moved to Elburgon and became a forest squatter. I have remained there ever since.

"One night in 1932 I was asleep in my hut as usual and had a dream. I heard a voice calling to me. It said, "You must read verses 10 and 11 of the 8th Chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews." In the morning I remembered my dream and wondered very much at it. As soon as I had the opportunity I found the passage indicated and read it.

Voice from the Sky.

"After that nothing happened until a few nights later when I again heard the voice telling me to read a certain verse in the Bible. Since that time I have heard the voice at intervals. I do not know from where it comes, but it seems to come from the sky and it always orders me to read some particular passage of the Bible. It comes to me as in a dream when I am asleep in my hut at night.

"One night last year the voice gave me the following text from the 7th Psalm:—

'God judgeth the righteous and God is angry with the wicked every day.'

'If he turn not, he will whet his sword; he has bent his bow, and made it ready.

'He hath also prepared for him the instruments of death; he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.'

"On that occasion I saw a vision of a man in my hut. He seemed to be a European and was dressed in a long, white garment like a "kanzu". I woke up but as I did so he vanished from the hut; though the door was securely closed.

Poisoned Arrows.

"The next night I saw the man again; this time he was dressed in khaki clothes and I could not see his face clearly. He stood by my bed and then sat down on the floor of the hut and started working at something. I watched him and saw that he was making an arrow on which he put poison. When he had finished he took me into the forest and showed me a tree and told me how to make the poison.

"I woke then and he vanished with the arrow. I found myself lying in bed in my hut. Before I woke up I heard a voice saying make what I have shown you."

"In the morning I remembered how to make poison for arrows. You cut a branch from a small tree called Yamaiyu (in Kikuyu) and chop it into small pieces. Then put the fragments into an earthenware pot with a little water and boil for about six hours. By that time most of the water has boiled away and the juice of the wood is mixed with what is left forming a black paste which can be smeared when cool on the arrows.

Unanswered Prayers.

"From that time, although I had never done so before, I made arrows, I do not know the purpose for which they are intended but I had been told to make them so I did so. I had made a very great number, some poisoned and some not, and have put them all together in a bag. If the owner should doubtless have been told what to do with them. I have asked the meaning of this work by the voice but I received no reply, although I am sure I should have known in time.

"There have been no more visions, only the voice at night giving passages of the Bible to read. I pray in the evenings and on Sundays those of us who are the same sort of dreams meet together We talk about what we have been and pray. Some beat themselves while doing so, but I do not.

"No outsiders attend our meetings and we have no teachers."

NAIVASHA YACHT CLUB.

Monthly Race on July 8.

NINE BOATS PARTICIPATE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Naivasha, July 10.

The Naivasha Yacht Club's monthly race was held last Sunday, July 8, and nine boats participated. Owing to there being a flat calm at the start, the first starting gun was not fired until after three o'clock in order to enable all boats to compete.

Nine boats crossed the line, and for the first leg there was very little wind indeed and those boats with Spinnakers were leading. The first four round the first buoy were Osprey, Sparklet, Bluebird, and Kingfisher. After rounding the second buoy the order changed considerably, moreover the wind freshened and was very variable. Penguin, Blue Tit, and White Snipe gained a considerable amount on this leg.

The final order of the boats (after allowing for their respective handicaps) was as follows:—

1. Penguin.
2. Bluetit.
3. Osprey.
4. Bluebird.
5. Sparklet.
6. White Snipe.
7. Kingfisher.

Both Wisp and Hippo were disqualified for fouling buoys.

It has been decided by the Committee that a cup shall be given for the winner of each monthly race, and that there will be an entrance fee of Shs. 2/50 for all boats competing in these monthly races.

Mr. A. McCrae was unable to be present last Sunday, and the absence of him and the Tews was much regretted. Mr. Sparks was Officer of the day.

BROCHURE ON UGANDA AND LAKE KIVU.

Compiled by Hon. Secretary of the R.E.A.A.A.

An interesting and well-illustrated brochure describing Uganda and Lake Kivu has just been compiled by Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi, Hon. Secretary, Royal East African Automobile Association, and published through the courtesy of Messrs. the Motor Mart and Exchange Ltd., who paid for its printing.

The booklet is attractively arranged and contains much that is informative about the parts mentioned. The photographs that are reproduced have been well chosen and portray to advantage the beauties and unusual scenery of Uganda. Brightly-written notes on the areas and features they deal with accompany the pictures.

Sectional road maps, with useful information for the touring motorist, are published at the back of the brochure, which has 36 pages and sells at Shs. 2/50.

In his foreword, Mr. Galton-Fenzie, who recently completed a motor tour from Cape Town to Cairo and the Eastern Belgian Congo, states:

"Livingstone described Uganda as the "Pearl of East Africa," but even this does not do full justice to this lovely and romantic country with its many treasure houses of beauty, only waiting for the open sesame of the sympathetic visitor and tourist.

"Wonderful all-weather roads, big game shooting second to none, excellent fishing with a possibility of securing a 250 lb. Nile Perch as a trophy—all combine in making Uganda one of the most attractive countries for motoring and touring."

On the cover of the brochure, he himself describes Uganda as "the wonderland of East Africa."

NAIROBI RACE MEETING.

Entries for August Fixture.

Two Days Function.

Another Good Sporting Event.

An excellent entry has been received for the Kamba August race meeting. The August Handicap alone falls below the level in the other events.

The entries for the first day's racing is as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE CUP: 1½ miles.—Cassonade: Child's Play: Cato: Gala: Gumrunner: Valewood: Flying Start: Royal Mint: Sandusky: Pictoralas.

THE SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP: 6 furlongs.—Bosunsire: Maid of Honour: La Belle France: Freedom: Wiley Vivien: Joyous Gard: Suncourt: Boy Scout: Hist: Cavalier.

THE THIRD DIVISION HANDICAP: 1½ miles.—Mafia: Sweet Briar: Breeze: Nile Water: Royal Romance: King's Company: Eulalia: Moonlight: Delian: Royal Mint: Catseradle: Echo.

THE FOURTH DIVISION HANDICAP: 5 furlongs.—Sweet Maid: T.T.: Halcyon: Finnikin: Genista: Cassolon: Fawkes: Journey's End: Haggis: Fairly Early: Spotted Crake: My Sweet: Ephesian: Regalia.

THE KENYA POLICE CUP: 1 mile.—Spinaway: Pharian: Finnikin: Bon Soir: Dentist: Dusky Maid: Linden Bonus: Waterway: Morewise: Bilbah: Forest King: Stepson: Silbray.

THE AUGUST CHASE: 2½ miles.—Mafia: Rainscheck: Markover: Hist: Cavalier: King Stork.

THREE YEAR OLD HANDICAP: 7 furlongs.—Gang Warily: Zip: Recompense: Joyous Gard: Four Winds: Thistlegate: Derby Day: Castle Pudding: McHeath: Courtaway.

THE AUGUST PLATE: 6 furlongs.

Four Winds	9	2
Zip	8	13
Pacifio	8	13
Sylvan	8	13
Altarage	8	13
Merry March	8	12
Neptunia	8	9

SECOND DAY.

THE CIVIL SERVICE GOLD CUP: 1 mile.

Valewood	9	11
Royal Mint	9	11
Prince Charming	9	11
Mafia	9	9
Maid of Honour	9	9
Gala	9	9
Cato	9	9
Joyous Gard	7	9

THE AUGUST HANDICAP: 5 furlongs.—Gala: Offertory: Prince Charming: Sandusky.

THE SECOND DIVISION HANDICAP: 1½ miles.—Beaucaire: Cassonade: Child's Play: Maid of Honour: La Belle France: Gumrunner: Wiley Vivien: Markover: Flying Start: Honeymoon: Boy Scout: Cavalier: Hist.

THE THIRD DIVISION HANDICAP: 6 furlongs.—Mafia: Sweet Briar: Eulalia: Royal Romance: Little Minister: King's Company: Royal Return: Eulalia: Moonlight: Delian: White Magic: Calucrabe: Derby Day: Cockfight: Echo: Nile Water.

THE BRENE MORGAN CHALLENGE CUP: 1 mile.—Vagabond: Dagonet: T.T.: Aurora: Journey's End: Sonnet: Aeolus: Bamboula: Copy Royal: Haggis: My Sweet: Ephesian: Velvet Runner: Sweet Maid.

THREE YEAR OLD TERMS RACE: 5 furlongs.

Derby Day	9	7
Four Winds	9	4
Gang Warily	9	4
McHeath	9	0
Thistlegate	8	11
Zip	8	11
Pacifio	8	11
Recompense	8	11
Lantana	8	11
La Vivandiere	8	11
Sylvan	8	11
Altarage	8	11
Geniata	8	11
Castle Pudding	8	11

THE PROGENY PLATE: 6 furlongs.

Long	11	0
Stepson	10	10
Silbray	10	11
Bilbah	10	7
Phasaa	10	7
Morokiu	10	5
Debonair	10	0
Pharian	10	0
Royal Fortune	10	0
Ludos	9	0
Power of the Sword	8	7
Dusky Maid	8	7
Spinaway	8	7

NAIROBI OCTOBER MEETING 1934.

Early Closing Races.

THE DUKE OF YORK PLATE: 7 furlongs.—Gala: Maid of Honour: Cato: Gumrunner: Joyous Gard: King's Company: Valewood: Markover: Sandusky: Prince Charming: Beaucaire.

THE MERCHANTS' PURSE: 5 furlongs.—Mafia: Cato: Recompense: Gumrunner: La Belle France: Wiley Vivien: Little Minister: King's Company: Valewood: Prince Charming: Cockfight: Castle Pudding: Derby Day: Beaucaire.

Doyle Petersen Fight Recalled.

High Court Decision Reversed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 11.

A sequel to the High Court's decision in favour of Jack Doyle, made in March this year, when Doyle, following his disqualification in his fight with Jack Petersen, had his share of the purse withheld, took place in the Court of Appeal to-day.

In March last the High Court ordered the British Boxing Board of Control to pay Doyle his £3,000, the amount withheld from him. Doyle, it will be recalled, was disqualified in the second round of his fight with the Welshman. The Board withheld the amount due to the Irishman, who took it to Court, where a decision was made in his favour. The Board of Control, however, decided to appeal, and that appeal has now been upheld.

THIKA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Duncan Wins the Men's Singles.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Thika, July 10.

The Thika Sports Club held their annual tennis championships at the week-end. The entries were very satisfactory, and proved slightly better than last year. Keenly contested matches marked the tournament throughout, one notable encounter being that between Horton and Rutherford in the first round of the men's singles. At the close of the championships the prizes were presented to the winners by Mrs. Cunninghame.

On Saturday evening a dance was held, while on the following evening a sundowner took place, both being well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed.

The results were as follows:

Men's Singles.—Duncan beat Lomax (retired) 7—5, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Brader and Pourie beat Duncan and Davies, 6—3, 11—9, 6—4.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Keeling and Miss Brader beat Mrs. Pinco and Mrs. Davies, 6—2, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Brader and Miss Brader beat Taylor and Mrs. Davies, 6—2, 6—1.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORECLOSURE.

New Legislation by Kenya Government.

TO GIVE FARMERS REASONABLE SECURITY OF TENURE.

Court Powers of Relief.

MAXIMUM PROTECTION TWELVE MONTHS—IE INTEREST PAID.

The Kenya Government has published a draft Ordinance designed to "protect the interests of and to afford reasonable security of tenure to the agricultural community in Kenya."

The Bill provides that before a mortgagee can foreclose on agricultural property, proper notice of intention must be given to the borrower who within a month can apply to the Supreme Court for relief.

The maximum period of relief against foreclosure is twelve months and the Court can further order that if a borrower is paying a reasonable rate of interest which, however, is less than the full amount, the unpaid balance may be added to the principal. In no case, however, must the interest actually paid be less than half the rate fixed by the mortgage.

Failure to pay interest within forty-two days from the time it is due, cancels the relief given by the Court and the lender can at once take steps to foreclose or recover.

Agricultural Land Only.

For the purpose of protecting notice to the mortgagor or his agent. If the mortgagor does not, within one month after the giving of notice, apply to the Supreme Court for relief, the mortgagee can proceed at the end of that time to exercise his powers. But if the mortgagor does apply to the Court for relief, the mortgagee can do nothing until the case has been heard and a decision given. No appeal shall lie against any order given by the Court.

Court's Powers.

In deciding whether relief shall be given to the borrower, the Court may take into consideration a number of things including primarily the effect of the continuance of the mortgage on the security; the inability of the borrower to redeem the property either by the use of his own money or by borrowing at a reasonable rate of interest; the conduct of the mortgagor in regard to his undertaking to the mortgagee; any loss which the Court would be inflicted on either party by the decision; the extent to which any default by the borrower has been caused by the economic or financial conditions affecting trade or industry in the Colony; and whether the relief granted by the Court would be reasonably likely to enable the borrower, having regard to his circumstances, to meet his liabilities under the mortgage within such time as the court might deem reasonable.

A Year's Protection.

If the Court is satisfied regarding the question of the effect of relief on the security, and having taken all other relevant points into consideration, if of opinion that relief should be granted to the borrower, it may in its absolute discretion order that the lender shall not exercise any power under the mortgage for a period up to a maximum of twelve months after the date of the application for relief. The Court cannot, however, grant relief before December 31, 1936, which is the date when the Ordinance as drafted is intended to expire.

A Public Register.

The order of the Court may be subject to special qualifications such as the giving of any undertaking, depositing in court of security etc., as the Court may decide. Every Court order must be registered with the Registrar of Titles by the borrower within seven days after it is given and the Registrar will open a register giving all details of these Court orders—the register being open to inspection by any person at any reasonable time without fee.

If, however, the borrower fails to register the order of the Court within seven days or during the time of which he fails or neglects to pay any interest on or within forty-two days after the date on which such interest becomes due, the order of relief shall become null and void and the mortgagee can forthwith take such action for recovery of his money as he thinks fit.

Interest.

Another important clause provides that notwithstanding anything in the Bill to exempting payment of interest from relief, it shall be lawful for the Court in any case in which it is satisfied that though the interest has not been paid in full, it has been paid at a rate which the court considers reasonable (but not in no case less than half the rate fixed by the mortgage) and that everything else demanded by the mortgagee has been carried out, to order that the amount of the unpaid interest shall be added to the principal and any interest at the rate provided by the mortgage.

The mortgagee will not be called upon to pay the costs of any proceedings unless in the opinion of the court his conduct has been vexatious.

In cases where a suit or action has been taken in court on a mortgage, the Judge can make an order in the case in accordance with this Bill whether an application has been made under the Bill or not.

Any decree judgment, order, foreclosure or forfeiture made, distress levied or possession taken or sale by a mortgagee in contravention of the Ordinance or of any order made under it, will be declared absolutely null and void.

The Ordinance expires on December 31, 1936.

Other Bills.

Two further Bills are published in this week's Official Gazette of Kenya. One is agricultural, as well as commercial, in nature.

The first of these is designed to amend the Central Agricultural Bank Ordinance, 1933, by appointing the Bank as agents for the administration of the agricultural advances scheme. The Bill is explained that the law as it stands provides for the appointment for this purpose of the Kenya Land Bank, but not of the Bank itself.

By means of the next amendment, and consequent upon this appointment, the Bank is to be given wider discretion in the methods to be adopted for the safeguarding of moneys already due to the Central Agricultural Board. The powers, duties and obligations of the secretary of the Central Board will be transferred to the Bank under one clause. The Central Board may waive and postpone in favour of the agents the priority of any charge, and the Bank as agents may re-issue to participants, or debtors, proceeds of crops, etc., for fresh advances. They may also be a party to arrangements between a participant making anticipatory advances against crops.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Service.
9.00 a.m.—Holy Communion, Children's Church, Kabete Road.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer followed by Holy Communion.
Preacher: The Rev. J. H. Butcher.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: The Dean.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
W. J. Wright.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Children's Service and Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: Canon Wingfield Digby.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

(8th Sunday after Trinity).
8.0 Girls' School Kiambu, Holy Communion.
8.00 a.m.—Kiambu, Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Ruiru. Matins and Holy Communion.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

(9th Sunday after Trinity).
8.0 a.m.—Kiambu, Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Ruiru. Matins and Holy Communion.
3.00 p.m.—St. Cuthberts, Limuru, Evensong.
S. H. Wingfield Digby, Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

Holy Family Church—Fourth Avenue.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

5th Sunday after Pentecost).
Masses at 7.15 a.m. and 8.30 a.m.
Masses on Week-days at 6.45 a.m.
J. O'Flynn, C.S. Sp.

NYOIA PROVINCE CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

8.00 a.m.—At Capt. Leonard's Mount Elgon.
9.45 a.m.—At Kitale School.
11.00 a.m.—At St. Luke's Kitale.
3.00 p.m.—Kwale St. Mary's Cassagasi.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

7.30 a.m.—At St. Matthew's, Eldoret.
9.00 a.m.—At Kitale School (Boarders).
11.00 a.m.—At Turbo Country Club.
3.00 p.m.—At Capt. Harvey's Moiben.
6.30 p.m.—At St. Matthew's Eldoret.
T. Tyrrell, Chaplain.

ST. CUTHBERT'S LIMURU.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

3.00 p.m.—Scottish Service.
Rev. J. H. Dawes, B.D.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

3.00 p.m.—Evensong.
Canon Wingfield Digby.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

11.00 a.m.—Nanyuki.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

11.00 a.m.—Thika.
Preacher at both services the Very Rev. Dean Wright.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

Assembly Hall, Government Road.
10.15 a.m.—Holiness Meeting.
3.00 p.m.—Colonel and Mrs. Wilson will conduct the Service.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, NAIROBI.

(A Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientists, Boston, U.S.A.)

Barker's Buildings, near The National Bank of India, Government Road.

Services: Sunday at 11 a.m.

Testimony Service, Second Wednesday of each month at 5 p.m.

Reading Room: Tuesdays and Fridays, Nairobi.

10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Communications to Clerk, P.O. Box 825, Nairobi.

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

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall Returns for the Week.

The following is the R.E.A. Meteorological Service weather report for the week ending July 10, 1934, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and other East African territories.

	Over a Total period of 7 days	Since Jan. 1 July 4/July 10
Eldoret	4.85	21.88
Eldoret, Eldalat Est.	2.01	25.42
Fort Hall	0.10	28.36
Kabete	0.00	16.02
Kericho	3.11	29.78
Kisumu, D.C.	0.94	16.55
Kisumbo, Kigwa	0.00	18.02
Kilifi	0.57	33.36
Kipkarren River, Kip.	1.25	17.39
Kaaren Ests.	0.05	16.08
Kisumu	1.15	22.38
Kitale		
Koru, Ngitimori Est.	0.76	20.49
Lamu	0.26	40.62
Limuru, Mabroukie	0.18	21.66
Limuru, Togi	0.30	22.59
Lumbwa, Mtarangan	0.30	17.01
Machakos	0.50	16.24
Mackinnon Road	0.00	22.84
Makindu	0.00	0.14
Makuyu, Sisal Ld.	0.06	13.29
Malindi	0.30	45.87
Maragua, Njogo	0.69	17.59
Meru	0.29	22.79
Molo, Spring Valley Est.	3.25	19.87
Nairobi	0.00	12.54
Nanyuki Stern dale	0.77	9.47
Nandi Escarpment, Kimutai	0.72	24.18
Nyeri, Silverback	1.25	6.99
Narok	0.00	11.55
Ngong	0.00	0
Njoro	0.86	9.90
Nyeri	0.34	
Rumuruti	2.72	6.00
Ruiru, Karamaini	0.05	16.93
Ruiru, Marula	0.12	16.89
Simba	0.00	5.49
Songhor, Mbogo Vale	0.96	24.78
Soy, Soy Est.	1.52	23.11
Thika, Aventoux	0.00	0
Thika	0.07	13.03
Tsavo	0.00	0.87
Broken Hill	0.00	
Butiaba	1.53	
Kampala	0.31	21.83

Note:—The above figures are records taken at certain raingauges throughout the Colony and reported by telegram. When a monthly return is received from the recorder, 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 being made to the Commissioner, East African Trade and Information Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square London.

Royal Empire Society.

The "East African Standard" is informed by the local honorary correspondent of the Royal Empire Society that in view of the decision of the Council to rebuild the Headquarters of the Society, in Northumberland Avenue temporary accommodation for Fellows will be provided at 17 Carlton House Terrace as from August 8, where amenities corresponding to those now provided will be available, with the exception of a Billiard Room.

Kikuyu Church of Scotland.

SUNDAY, JULY 15.

9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. W. Arthur, M.B., M.D.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

9.00 a.m.—European Communion Service.
Rev. John H. Duncan, B.D.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

Effected no Economies in the P.W.D.

LAIKIPIA CRITICISMS.

Thomson's Falls Finds Escape Difficult.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
Thomson's Falls.

There is a strong body of opinion in the Laikipia—Thomson's Falls area that Local Self-government is a snare and delusion so far as economy is concerned and that, in fact, and experience, it is not economical.

The question was raised at a recent Rumuruti meeting by Major Loxford, who asked the meeting (held under the auspices of the Laikipia Farmers' Association) to consider and define their attitude on the question of Local Self Government. At Thomson's Falls they had been trying for a considerable period, to bring the different sections of the district into line, to enable the Falls, the railhead, to be used as the centre of the districts for all purposes. There had been some difficulty in regard to the South West ward, sometimes known as the Nakuru ward, but that had now been overcome to a great extent, by returning the ward to the district to which it originally belonged, for all purposes except administration. He would welcome information, to enable them to clarify the position for the whole district.

Mr. Welby, the Provincial Commissioner, gave his opinion that District Councils had proven an unqualified success and that Government was inclined to rely more and more on their expressed opinions. One of the great advantages they possessed was that the members of the Councils were selected by election.

The P.W.D.

Messrs Bamber, Cotter, Wright, Dykes, and Sykes, joined in the discussion. Captain Cotter expressing the opinion that local self-government did not tend to economy of administration within the district, or even in the country generally. There was a tendency for each member to strive for every cent he could get allotted to his own particular ward, and, secondly, although a tremendous amount of work was now performed by District Councils which in the past had been performed by the P. W. D., he challenged anyone to produce evidence of the reduction of any personnel of that department. If the staff became redundant in one area, they were moved to another one, not retrenched.

Mr. Welby questioned that statement, as in the Rift Valley, staff had been dispensed with.

Capt. Cotter: "The Expenditure Advisory Committee found when going into the question of costs of the Public Works Department that, in fact, no reductions had been made but only a move of staff."

A "One-Way Road."

Mr. A. Dykes was of the opinion that local self-government was a one way road. Once it was entered, it was necessary to keep straight on; there was no turning back if they found the road did not suit them. If it were so good, why did Government object, now forbid, any area to come out of it, once they had entered? If he were correctly informed, that was the position regarding the S. W. Thomson's Falls area. They had been taken in but could not get out.

Mr. Welby agreed that it would be difficult, once they elected to cate that a crisis is fast approach-

except Local Self-Government to get out of it without showing good cause, and it would be impossible. He did not think that the S.W. area of Thomson's Falls had been informed that they could not retire from Local Government.

Captain L. Sykes submitted that was exactly what had happened. The area in which he lived had found itself, years ago, included in the Nakuru District, without the wishes of the people concerned being consulted. Their natural centre was at Thomson's Falls, and they had expressed their desire for effect to be given to their view by a vote at a public meeting of the District when the voting was 52 for the Falls at a centre, and two against. Years ago, when the application was made for the construction of the Thomson's Falls Branch Line, at an interview in the Governor's camp at Nakuru the late Sir Robert Coryndon, with a map spread before him, had observed: "I cannot see why the line should not take off from Nakuru" He (Captain Sykes) had replied: "If you come to the door of the tent, Sir, you will see." They stepped to the opening, and before them was the 9,000 feet of the Gilgil escarpment and no need for further discussion on that point. It was the same still. He (the speaker) agreed with other speakers that they could not logically demand complete control of their own affairs (and no one present had suggested that they did not want that complete control) if they were afraid or hesitated to accept the first instalment offered.

Summing up the discussion, the Chairman announced that the matter would be entered on the next agenda for full discussion and decision.

The Hon. Gilbert Colville sought information as to the views of the district on further steps in the organisation of the dairy industry and a very full but indecisive discussion ensued.

THE CEREAL MARKET.

Maize and Wheat Markets Slow.

The following weekly cereal market report, dated July 11, has been issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.:—

Maize.

Market quieter, the uncertainty of German political situation causing buyers to hesitate. There has been more pressure to sell from the Argentine during the past week. Prices reduced a few cents per quarter and Argentines are quoted now at 18/6 September, 18/9 October shipment. Danube and Russia are making no special attempt to force their surplus seed crops on the market at the present time. South African selling August-September shipment twos 19/3, three and fives 18/9.

Wheat.

Weather conditions for growing crops in Northern Europe and Canada have been more favourable. Trading has been slow, and prices lower than last week. To-day's values are:—Manitoba, No. 1, 28/9; Australian, 22/7; Argentine, 20/6; French Wheat, 19/6.

Other Commodities.

Oats: East African valued at 10/6. Plates 17/6.

Buckwheat: Market is steady at £6.10/-.

Peas: Japanese afloat £17.10/-; Dutch Marrowfats are lower at £10.10/-, with Blues at £13,15/-.

Butter Beans: Steady at £11. Linseed: £11.7.6.

Barley: Both brewing and malting varieties remain quiet. Business has been done in Persian Barley at 16/- during the week. Some Danubian Barley has been sold at 17/6.

Pyrethrum: Prompt shipment 108/- July, August shipment 95/- c.i.f. London.

Local Market.

Marrowfat Peas, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Madagascar Butter Beans, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Chickwheat, 12/- per 200 lbs.

Sunn Hemp, 80/- per 200 lbs.

Lupin Seed, 12/- per 200 lbs.

Buckwheat, 10/- per 180 lbs.

Oats 8/- per 150 lbs.

(Continued on next column.)

New Zealand Grass Peas -/25 per 1 lb.

Wesige Peas, -/25 per 1 lb.

"Kenya" Oatmeal, 2/- per 8 lb. pkt.

Black Wattle Seed 1/- per 1 lb

Teff Grass Seed, -/30 per 1 lb.

Pyrethrum Seed, 20/- per 1 lb

Pyrethrum Powder, 5 oz., tins, 2/-; 10 lbs., 2/- per lb.; 50 lbs., 1/80 per lb.; 100 lbs., 1/70 per lb.; Ton lots, 1/60 per lb.

ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY.

Kippax and Chipperfield Improving.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, July 11.

Kippax and Chipperfield, the two members of the Australian cricket team, detained in hospital suffering from sore throats, are stated to be improving. The further swabs which were taken have proved that there is no diphtheria germ present.

The Hon. Lady Cynthia Blanche Mosley, of Denham, Bucks, wife of Sir Oswald Mosley, who died on May 16, 1933, aged 34, daughter of the late Lord Curzon of Kedleston, left estate of the gross value of £29,951, with net personalty £3,445.

ROAD AND WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Galton-Fenzie writes as follows:

Except for various thunderstorms in the Highlands of Kenya varying greatly in intensity and small isolated storms in Uganda the rest of East Africa has had practically no rain during the week, and one can definitely say that the cold weather conditions have now set in.

In Kenya the wettest place this week was Eldoret with nearly five inches of rain followed by Moiben and Kericho with 3½ inches. Rumuruti with 2½ inches and Soy and Kipkarren River 1½ inches. During the last fortnight Rumuruti has had nearly 4 inches of rain which is perfectly marvellous, as they have been suffering from the severest drought possible ever since the end of last year. All roads are in good condition, except the Lumbwa, Koru, Sotik and Kisii road and our old friend 10 miles on the Malakisi road. The Mombasa road is in excellent condition and the same can be said of the main trunk road from, Nairobi to Kampala, and Nairobi to Meru.

In Tanganyika very little rainfall has fallen during the week. I hear that the country round Lushoto looks wonderfully green just now and the trout fishing excellent. There is an exceptionally nice country club and hotel and a most excellent 9 hole golf course, not to mention tennis. The coast road from Tanga to Dar es Salaam and Korogwe to Handeni to Turiani and Morogoro is still not passable to traffic. The rest of the roads are in good to fair condition.

In Uganda there have been a few storms, but the whole of the country is dry and roads are excellent. I hear that the haze covering the Peaks of the Mountains of the Moon has now lifted, and that most beautiful views of the wonderful glaciers can be seen from Fort Portal.

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

Nairobi-Voi (direct)—Impassable

Nairobi-Kajiado—Fair.

Kajiado-Namanga—Good.

Namanga-Arusha—Rough.

Namanga-Voi—Fair.

Voi-Mombasa—Fair.

Mombasa-Malindi.—Good.

Mombasa-Tanga.—Passable.

Tanga-Dar es Salaam — Impassable.

Nairobi-Thika—Good.

Fort Hall-Nyeri—Good.

Nyeri-Rumuruti—Good.

Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (East Road)—Good.

Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (West Road)—Good.

Thomsons Falls-Nakuru—Good.

Nyeri-Nanyuki—Good.

Nanyuki-Meru—Good.

Meru-Embu—Fair.

Nairobi-Nakuru—Good.

Nakuru-Kisumu—Good.

Lumbwa-Kericho—Fair.

Kisumu - Kakamega - Eldoret — Good.

Nakuru - Londiani - Eldoret — Good.

Nakuru-Ravine-Eldoret—Good.

Eldoret-Turoro.—Good except for 10 miles.

Timboroa-Kakamega.—Fair.

Tororo-Jinja—Good.

Jinja-Kampala—Good.

Kampala-Masaka—Good.

Masaka-Bukoba—Fair.

Kabale-Lake Kivu—Good.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co.

Owing to advancing years writer the London Correspondent of the "E.A. Standard", Mr. Edward Vincent Reid, Deputy Chairman of Dalgety and Co., Ltd., has resigned his seat on the board.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following extracts are taken from the "East African Standard" (founded 1904) for the week ending July 11, 1914:—

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain passed away peacefully at his London residence yesterday. Mr. Austin Chamberlain and other members of the family were present. The announcement of the death has caused a deep impression in political circles. Two by-elections will be created, Mr. Austin Chamberlain contesting West Birmingham.

• • •

Martial law has been proclaimed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in consequence of further anti-Serb riots, in the course of which a Servian church in the district of Stolac was burned and desecrated by mobs of Moslems and Catholic Slavs.

• • •

The bodies of the late Archduke of Austria and his Consort have arrived at Trieste. . . The assassin Prinzip, who was consumptive, examined by a Magistrate, gloried in being an Anarchist. . . According to statements published in Vienna, there were ten conspirators in the plot. At various points bombs have been found in the branches of trees on the route of the procession.

• • •

Two thousand men have struck work at Woolwich Arsenal following the dismissal of a fitter who declined to erect machinery because two labourers had constructed the concrete bedding. . . Eight thousand men have now struck and work is at a standstill. . . Twelve thousand men are now idle. . . The Army and Naval Ordnance men struck this afternoon.

• • •

Telegrams from Belfast indicate that a crisis is fast approach-

Families are laying in provisions on a large scale. Every town in Ulster has several machine guns.

• • •

A tragic moonlight trip on the Thames is reported. A bandsman fell overboard a yacht when Sir Derek Amory attempted to save him, with the result that both were drowned. Count Benckendorff, the son of the Ambassador, dived to assist the two and was recovered in an exhausted condition. The boating party included Mr. Bayerman Smith, and the Hon. Jasper Nicholas Ridley, and was a most festive one. Sir Denis Anson, who was a New Zealander, dived for a joke, with the bandsman.

• • •

Echo of Canteen Scandals. . . Lord Lucas, replying to a question as to whether the name of Lipton's Limited, would be removed from the list of firms eligible for War Office contracts, said the existing contracts would be terminated as early as possible.

• • •

A meeting in connection with the Nairobi Cathedral Fund was held in the Town Magistrate's office on Friday afternoon. His Excellency the Governor presiding, was supported by the Rev. W. M. Falkson, M.A., and Messrs. G. W. Cearn, S. Ellis, A. E. Gardiner, C. F. Hickie, A. E. Lindsay, and R. H. Tate. Among those also present were His Grace Archbishop W. M. Carter of Cape Town, the Hon. Blake Taylor, Rev. P. A. Bennett, Rev. A. W. MacGregor, Dr. Radford, and Messrs. G. H. Pickering, A. Stuart Akens, R. J. Sturdy, J. Evans, H. V. Kershaw, G. H. J. Burroughs, J. J. P. Curnow, M. Elliot, R. Elliot, J. H. Williams, Gross, Dower, Gardiner, Goodship, Hall, Melhuish, Lynde, Linton, Reid, White and many others, including a number of ladies.

• • •

His Grace the Archbishop of Cape Town, when speaking at the meeting, said he had been told that South African affairs were not very well known in B. E. A. "They were inclined to lay down the law." (Laughter.) After mentioning that he was not a native of South Africa, but had spent 25 years there, going over most parts of that country. His Grace spoke of his pleasure in being present. The Cathedral would, he was sure, be not only of great benefit to them spiritually, but an ornament to the town also. From experience he wished to say one word: "Don't build too small. Do allow for development". Sometimes in places do grow and if a building could not be developed the position was unfortunate. He put this forward merely as a result of experience—he was not wishing to lay down the law. (Laughter.) It was also an advantage not to do too much all at once. Nairobi would develop in the next 20 or 40 years very considerably.

• • •

The arrival of His Highness the Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah, by the Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Oxus" will be welcomed with great rejoicing by the Ismaila community of the East Coast. His stay at Mombasa will, however, be very short, only covering a few hours, during which he will open the new Jumat Khana.

• • •

In the correspondence section of the agenda of the Municipal Committee meeting, a letter received by the Committee with appreciation, announced that His Excellency the Governor had approved the site which the Land Office had been asked to set-mark for a show ground (situated on the northern side of the Ngara Road.)

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OVERSEAS MAILS

Steamers—INWARD.

From		Mombasa	Nairobi
South	s.s. Iapingo	July 17	July 18 9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Kenya	July 17	July 18 9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Karanja	July 21	July 22 9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. B. de St. Pierre	July 22	July 23 9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Liverpool Maru	July 22	July 23 9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Africa Maru	July 25	July 26 9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Taires	Aug. 1	Aug. 2 9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Takliwa	Aug. 3	Aug. 4 9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Arabia Maru	Aug. 4	Aug. 5 9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Chantilly	Aug. 5	Aug. 6 9.15 a.m.

Steamers—OUTWARD.

For		Nairobi	Mombasa.
Far East	s.s. Lemaire	July 13 3.15 p.m.	July 14
Europe	s.s. Gen. Metzinger	July 16 3.15 p.m.	July 17
India	s.s. Kenya	July 16 3.15 p.m.	July 19
South	s.s. Karanja	July 21 2.15 p.m.	July 22
Europe	s.s. M. Weermann	July 24 3.15 p.m.	July 25
South	s.s. Africa Maru	July 25 3.15 p.m.	July 26
Europe	s.s. Madura	July 27 3.15 p.m.	July 28
Europe	s.s. M. Joffre	July 30 3.15 p.m.	July 31
Europe	s.s. F. Crispi	July 31 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 1
India	s.s. Taires	Aug. 1 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 2
Europe	s.s. Llanstephan Castle	Aug. 3 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 4
South	s.s. Tivertyn	Aug. 3 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 4
Far East	s.s. Arabia Maru	Aug 6 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 7

†Will carry letter and parcel mails.

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	Due at Nairobi	Due at Nairobi.
Europe and India	Monday 7 p.m.	*Thursday 7 p.m.
Africa & Inter. Countries	Thursday 7 p.m.	*Monday 7 p.m.
Mombasa, Tanga, Z'bar & Drs.	Thursday 5 p.m.	*Monday 7 p.m.

* Parcels 5 p.m.

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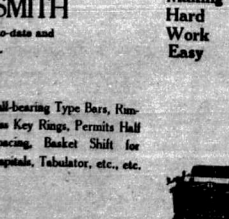

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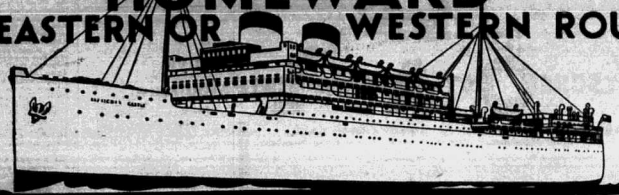

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*s.s. Karanja	15th August	16th August
†s.s. Takliwa	29th August	30th August
‡s.s. Kenya	12th September	13th September

*calls at Seychelles; †calls at Porebunder; ‡calls Marmagoa

NEXT SAILINGS TO DURBAN.

Steamer.	arrives Kilindini from Bombay about	Sails from Kilindini for Durban about
s.s. Karanja	21st July	22nd July
*s.s. Takliwa	3rd August	4th August
s.s. Kenya	18th August	19th August
*s.s. Tairea	31st August	1st September
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No. 2384. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1934. Price: Postal Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika 20. Postal Elsewhere 30/-

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION

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EVKE. On July 19th, at Nairobi, to Eileen wife of Captain T. Hart Dyke, The Queen's Royal Regiment and K.A.R., a son.

ROBERTS. July 8th at Kisumu, to Joy the wife of Maitlen Roberts M.B., F.R.C.S., a daughter.

TYLER. To Rosia, wife of O. W. Tyler, at Nakuru Hospital on Thursday, July 12th, twin sons. Doing well.

DEATHS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1c. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10c.

SHEPPARD. On 12th July at Kisumu, Frank Arthur Haughton Sheppard. English papers please copy.

TYLER. Rosia Harriet St. Leger, beloved wife of Capt. O. W. Tyler of Molo, passed peacefully away at Nakuru on 12th July.

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AGRICULTURAL Lime, Kenya Marble Quarries, reduced to 25/- per ton in Nairobi. Bags 4/- extra.

A LIMITED number of strong coffee plants from French Mission seed, 30/- per thousand cash. Mrs. Thorne, Rongai.

AS a going concern, 800 acre farm, Trans Nzoia, 18 miles Kitale, 9 miles railway siding, good rainfall, permanent water, 43 acres coffee, 120 acres maize, (16 bags per acre 1933 crop) 20 acres sunflowers, pyrethrum, 15 acres gum and wattle, 2 acres napier grass. Dam and coffee factory, bricks. 150 bags posho in land, posho and implements store. Implements include McCormick tractor, posho mill, sheller and engine, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, cart and small tools. 32 Oxen and gear. 3 iron roofed maize cribs with cedar posts and posts floors. Tractor shed, labour lines, a fine thatched house with cement lined walls, cedar floors and doors, steel windows etc. a quantity of linen, crockery and furniture, 2 guest huts, 3 iron roofed stores, kitchen garage, water tanks etc. 1930 Chevrolet 6 recently overhauled a large garden with many fruit trees, pineapples etc. inspection invited. Apply Manager R. H. A. Stewart P.O. Soy.

A M. and L.T. young ewes, (untrained), always on hand. Commissions undertaken. P.O. Box 105, Kisumu.

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

BUILDING Stone cut to Standard sizes, or in the rough. Competitive prices, but quality our own. Any quantity delivered. Apply Geo. Blowers, Sadler Street.

EXPLOSIVES. For Blasting Powder, Gelignite, Detonators, Safety Fuse, Your enquiries to Geo. Blowers, Box 228 Nairobi. Importers and stockist.

FRUIT trees, roses, shrubs and flowering plants. New catalogue now ready. Kinangop Nurseries, Naivasha.

FENCING Materials. Genuine British Fencing Wires manufactured by Messrs. Richd. Johnson and Nephew Limited, Manchester. We quote hereunder prices ex store Nairobi:—

FENCING Barbed Wires. Manguzia, 121 gauge, Length per coil 528 yards Barbs 3" spacing 47/50 per coil, 10 coils 23/50 per coil.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

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

FENCING Shorthorn 13½ gauge Length per coil 774 yards Barbs 6" spacing 30/50 per coil 10 coils 28/50 per coil.

FENCING Hessian 15 gauge. Length per coil 1,100 yards Barbs 3" spacing 40/- per coil 10 coils 37/50 per coil.

FENCING Hessian 15 gauge. Length per coil 1350 yards Barbs 6" spacing 41/50 per coil 10 coils 38/50 per coil.

FENCING Plain Wires Oval Heavies 10x12 gauge. Length per coil 228 yards per coil 24/50, 10 coils 22/50.

FENCING Plain Grade, 11 x 13 gauge. Length per coil 1,186 yards per coil 29/-, 10 coils 27/-.

FENCING Plain Grade, 12 x 14 gauge. Length per coil 1,540 yards per coil 31/-, 10 coils 29/-.

FENCING prices are subject to cash discount of 5% per cent. Special prices for larger quantities on application. All kinds of plain, galvanized and black boiling water annealed. Write for Price List Enquiry and Case Enquiries United Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kitale, Nakuru, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

FORD, Tourmaster 1929 Model Tudor, good condition recently overhauled; owner going England this month. £30 cash or near offer considered. Cochrane Engineering Co., Nairobi.

FRENCH Hounds. We have just imported pedigree French Bucks and Does. Orders can now be booked for their prosperity. Also we have imported by French Bucks, 2 French Bucks at stud. The only firm offering purebred French rabbits. Studbook. Tinsley.

FURNISHED some bungalow 12 acres (freehold), good frontage, permanent water, fuel, tennis court, six miles Nairobi, good road. Tinlinon Box 49, Nairobi.

MINING Machinery, Mitchell Cotts and Co. (E.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 666, Nairobi are the sole agents for Ingersoll Rand air compressors, rock drills, air hoists, sinking pumps etc. and for Hoist Weightman Steel Stamps, Gibbons Ball mills, Cyanide plants etc. as well as Canadian Sullivan diamond drills, Canadian Carbons etc.

MOTOR Boat for sale, 30 ft. Cabin Cruiser. Mahogany, sleep out. 14½ hp. Kermath engine, 8 knots. Apply Kenyatta Boating, Bathbolton Box 224, Zanzibar.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

MIDDLE White Pedigree boars 4 months old; parents imported. Nairobi Dairy LTD., Naivasha.

MY present position prevents me keeping pedigree Jersey. R.E.R. have been successful with Birds 5/-, unrelated Blacks 10/-. Heaven member, pedigree breeding under 80/-. Box 1, P.O. No. 241 "Standard," Nairobi.

NOW that prices for foreign produce are very low it is necessary to obtain the maximum yield per acre. One of the easiest ways of obtaining this is by using the best implements. Massey Harris Company of Canada make the best farm implements, owing to the agents for Massey-Harris (E.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 666, Nairobi.

PRIMEAL Day Brooder. Guarantee your dog a change of litter to be in off condition. Try this with Primeal Brooder. Obtainable from Mitchell Cotts and Co. (E.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 666 Nairobi.

PYRETHUM, year old plants 1/50 per thousand. Guaranteed Cherry Ripe 20/- per thousand. Apply Lemon, Limuru.

SEEDS. Reliable supply of vegetable and flower seeds, per packet and ounce, from Shs. 2/- to 10/- per ounce. Also 75/- per pound. Kangundo Seed Co., Kangundo, Kenya Colony. Cash with order. Seeds have been successfully grown in my nursery. Send for general list. J. W. Hunter.

THE Well known Riley Hotel, T.T., near Lake Naivasha. Rooms for rent, fuel, tennis court, sea miles Nairobi, good road. Tinlinon Box 49, Nairobi.

TRACTOR plows, 3 furrow, 14 inch, 3 plows, all complete with spare parts, in good condition, good plough, disc harrows, any farm implements, cotton ginning plant, and pressing machinery. Mitchell Cotts and Co. (E.A.) Ltd. P.O. Box 666, Nairobi.

WONDERFULLY Little Wonder Hatchers. Guarantee to successfully rear Brooder Mullett, Animal Husbandry Specialist.

5000 acres or less, suitable for mixed farming, Kenya Highlands, 6,000 ft., ample water, good road, 3 miles station, Nairobi 20 miles, Nakuru 32 miles, Nairobi. Box 272, "Standard," Nairobi.

FOR SALE (Contd.)

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 Rugs length, three-quarters and full length coats. Skins of Tanganyika Hyrax, Grey and brown, Dik Dik, Impala 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 Lucy, Hyrax Fur Royalty House, Government Road, P.O. Box 695, Telephone No. 2042.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1c. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10c.

EA.W.L. Employment Bureau for Women Workers. Nurses, governesses, etc. secured (non-overseas) when desired. Interviews 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. EA.W.L. Rest Room, Memorial Hall, Box 48, Nairobi.

EDUCATION. Headmaster required, London University with one assistant, Oxford University will take as pupils two boys for private coaching in selected subjects. Not more than two pupils can be accepted, delicate or backward pupils or boys requiring coaching in certain subjects only for whom the ordinary school curriculum is not desired. Situated near railway in healthy district. Parents will be invited to visit before final arrangements are made. Fees moderate. Fees payable in Private Schools. References required and given. Further particulars apply "Tuition" Voucher No. 22, "Standard," Nairobi.

HOLIDAY Home for Kiddies. 3 pounds per week will give a child a beneficial delightful change in the Highlands, (Molo) Personal care by experienced Nurse. Apply Voucher No. 232 "Standard," Nairobi.

HOLIDAY Nursery opening for children of all ages. Nursing. Massage. All farm produce. Blessing cool climate but no frost. Moderate terms. Particulars from Mrs. Mudie CRAMER, M.E., Phoenix Farm, Fox Molo.

DOGS FOR SALE.

The charge for advertisements in these columns is 1c. for a line of six words or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10c.

OES white and four brindle bull terrier pups from brindle sire and white dam. Parents pedigree dogs. Viewed Nairobi. Apply Pierce, Box 79, Nairobi.

PELE KENNELS, Mau Summit. Highly pedigreed Alsatian dogs, specially selected breeding strains by Pete of Pele out of Princess of Pele (Betty) the dog. Book now. Pups £5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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

BY energetic and hardworking lady position in laundry Business or general assistant in boarding house, tea room or companion to lady. Reply Voucher No. 267, "Standard," Nairobi.

DANE, 20 years, seeks employment in coffee. Experience mixed farming Denmark and 1 year coffee Kenya. Apply Voucher No. 261, "Standard," Nairobi.

HONOURS Graduate, Female, English, seeks post in Government or Private School. Experience in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics and Nature Study. Reply: 178, Central News Agency, Bloemfontein.

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 25, 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.

YOUNG Man, Swede, age 22, well educated, 3 years experience, Coffee, and Maize, sound knowledge Tractors, desires post on good farm where services will be appreciated. Apply Voucher No. 264, "Standard," Nairobi.

THE GLASGOW CAMERA EXCHANGE.
99, Waterloo Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
Hand and Hand Cameras.
Second-Hand List Post Free.

PICTURES FRAMED
at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES
in NAIROBI.
Good Quality Frames
Neat Workmanship.
ERIC SHIRLEY
Behind the Court, Nairobi.
P.O. Box 546. Tel. 2746.

DERBY HOUSE, GOVT. ROAD,
Phone 3760. NAIROBI. P.O. Box 1042
CURIOS
(S. M. FICHAT)
ON ROAD TO STATION.
The finest selection of Arabian and African Curios, and Handicrafts in Silver and Alloy Necklaces and Armlets, Copper and Brassware, etc. Tanganyikan Mpigas, Kavirondo Goats, Lions, etc. Golden Bee Pots, Leopard and other skins.

BARKERS the BEST.
Dry Cleaners and Dyers.
The Pioneers Laundry in Kenya. Established 20 years. All work done by hand. Best Work Guaranteed — and right prices.

NO MACHINERY USED.
Back of Capitol, Victoria Street.

NOVELS
AT THE
Standard Stationery Stores
NAIROBI.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

HELP wanted with first baby end September. Healthy farm Naivasha district. Small salary, comfortable home, riding, fishing. Voucher No. 260, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED. Home keeper for bachelor household. Must be experienced entertainer, age about 25. Good social position. Moderate salary. Everything found living out. Apply stating salary required and previous experience. Apply Voucher No. 255 "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED in August, experienced Nurse for little girl 2½. Apply by letter, Mrs. McKendrick, National Bank of India, Nairobi.

WANTED Nursery governess for three children. Apply with references to Vernon, Meru.

WHERE TO STAY.

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

SPEND your holidays in Mombasa. Special rates for parties for 5 days and over. Bathing parties and picnics catered for. Tennis, Cool airy rooms. Spacious dining hall and lounge. Miss McIntyre. Cathe

WANTED.

WANTED good photographs of Masai Warriors and Wanderobo. Voucher No. 274, "Standard," Nairobi.

AT STUD

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

DELE Kennels, Man Summit, Scottish Terrier dog at Stud. Pedigree, prize winner, proved sire, £5.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR WATER PERMIT.

An application for a Water Permit under Crown Lands (Water Permit) Rules 1919, to divert for domestic use, 500 gallons of water per day, for watering stock, 250 gallons per day, and for the treatment of sisal fibre, 107,250 gallons per day, from the Makindi River, has been submitted to the Director of Public Works by The Anglo-French Sisal Company Limited, the registered holders of Farms L.O. Nos. 311/2/3 and 311/2/4, riparian to the Makindi River.

At a place of the proposed works may be inspected at the office of the Director of Public Works, Nairobi.

Any registered holder of land riparian to the Makindi River and downstream of L.O. Nos. 311/2/3 and 311/2/4, who objects to the issue of the permit now applied for, should lodge his objection, in writing, with the Director of Public Works, P.O. Box 662, Nairobi, within 30 days from the date of this notice.

C. F. CAMPBELL CLAUSE.
Applicant.

Thika,
July 19, 1934.

MUTER & OSWALD

SALE OF VALUABLE NJORO PROPERTY.
IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT AT NAIROBI.
CIVIL SUIT No. 151 of 1933.
G. A. H. Hamilton and R. H. Mathews ..... Plaintiffs,
against
W. A. Conduit and The Lady Nellie Viola Castalia Florence Conduit ..... Defendants.
WHEREAS a Warrant of Sale of Immovable Property in execution of a Decree in a Mortgage Suit was given on 27th April, 1934.
NOW THIS SERVES TO NOTIFY that the property described in the schedule hereunder will be sold by Public Auction at our SALEROOMS, MUTOS BUILDING, HARDINGE ST., NAIROBI

on SATURDAY, 4th August, 1934, at 10 a.m. precisely.

Unless in the meantime an order of postponement of sale be given, or the amount of the decree together with costs of the sale be tendered or paid.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

THE GRANTS of the following Pieces or Parcels of Land situate North-West of NJORO TOWNSHIP and forming ONE BLOCK.

L.O. Numbers.	Approximate Acreage	Annual Rent to Government	Term
1. 487/77 ...	50	Shs. 10 00	99 years from 1/11/1906
2. 6841/4 ...	90	10 00	"
4. 487/88 ...	324	21 25	"
4. 487/75 ...	430.5	28 00	"
5. 487/80 ...	336	22 21	"
6. 6842 ...	972	58 94	"
7. 487/78/2 ...	1,350.6	84 46	"
8. 4802 ...	498	41 41	1/4/1906
9. 4804 ...	405	28 50	"
	4456.1	297 79	

TOGETHER WITH ALL BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS ERECTED AND BEING THEREON.
NOTE:—Owing to 6th August being a Bank Holiday, this sale will take place on above date.
Auctioneers,
MUTER & OSWALD Ltd., Approved Valuers Estate Agents NAIROBI.

LIVESTOCK DISPERSAL SALE.
Favoured with instructions from Captain Rocco, (who is importing thoroughbred stock) we shall sell by Public Auction, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE, at his farm,
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 11 a.m.
the following:—
Pedigree Bull,
High Grade Bull 16 mos.
64 High Grade Cows in calf to Pedigree Bulls,
28 Native Cows (from Capt. Colvilles Stock) in calf to Pedigree bulls
18 Heifers, 18 to 20 months.
15 Steers,
17 Heifer Calves,
15 Bull Calves,
Boar by Prize winning sire,
37 young pigs by large white pedigree prize winner.
Also Tractor, Ploughs, Harrows and other implements.
Permits will be issued at the sale and Captain Rocco will arrange to truck all cattle.
Light luncheons will be provided.
Captain Rocco farm is situated 20 miles from Naivasha station on the Circular Lake Road and can best be reached by the Naivasha-Gilgil Road.
NOTE:—Date of Sale has been altered to SATURDAY, 28th July, at 11 a.m.
E. HUTCHISON & Co.,
Incorporated Auctioneers.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT AT NAIROBI.
CIVIL CASE No. 172 of 1933.
George Alexander Hume Hamilton ..... Plaintiff
versus
(1) Theodore Edmund Haselhust ..... Defendants.
(2) John K. Gillat and Co. Ltd.
Under instructions received,
C. DENOVAN
Will sell the undermentioned property at his Offices, in Albert House, Government Road, Nairobi, (without reserve)
on 11th August 1934 at 10-30 a.m.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
ALL THAT piece or parcel of land comprising an area of 3,500 acres or thereabouts situate South-West of Kericho Township in the Kericho District of the Colony of Kenya known as Land Reference No 944/2, together with the buildings and improvements erected and being thereon, which said piece or parcel of land is portion of the premises comprised in and demised by an Indenture of Lease dated the 1st day of July 1924, made between His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fifth of the one part and Mrs. Christina Boothby Sewell (therein described) of the other part and is held for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of December 1911, subject to the apportioned yearly rent of Shs. 432/20 and to the covenants and conditions contained in or implied by the said Indenture of Lease and on the part of the Lessee to be performed and observed so far as the same affect the said piece or parcel of land the consent for payment of rent only expected (the title to which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Crown Lands Registry at Nairobi in Volume H 8 Folio 310 in the name of Theodore Edmund Haselhust)

SANDS & CO.
NAIROBI
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10-30 a.m.
POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS.
EVERY WEDNESDAY at 11-30 a.m.
CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS.
SANDS & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.

COLUMBIA
TYPEWRITING
CARBON PAPER
"SOLID GOLD"
QUARTO (8" x 10½") per box 100 sheets Shs. 9/25
per Folder 25 sheets Shs. 2/50
Parcel Post, Shs. 1/50 per box or ream rail forward.
FOOLSCAP (8" x 13") per box 100 sheets Shs. 9/75
per Folder 25 sheets Shs. 2/50
COLOURS.—Black, Purple, Blue.
STANDARD STATIONERY STORE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Nakuru Accident Victim.

Mr. A. C. Huitfeldt, of Nairobi, who was seriously injured in a motor accident near Nakuru on Tuesday evening, July 10, is reported to be improving. He is still unable to remember anything connected with the smash.

* * *

Nairobi District Council.

Capt. A. I. R. Harries was elected on Tuesday by postal ballot to fill a vacancy in the Thika Ward of the Nairobi District Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. E. Beater. When the vacancy arose two candidates contested the seat, the other being Mr. T. E. Gibbs, and a poll by postal ballot had therefore to be held. Capt. Harries being the successful candidate by 51 votes to 29.

* * *

A Farewell Luncheon.

It has been decided by the Management Committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in association with the Executive of the Associated Chambers, that a luncheon be given to bid farewell to Mr. C. Kemp, H. M. Trade Commissioner, who will shortly be leaving the Colony. The luncheon will take place at the New Stanley Hotel on Monday, at 12.45 for 1 p.m., and the cost of the luncheon will be Shs. 3/50 exclusive of refreshments.

* * *

Mr. A Wiggleworth.

Mr. Alfred Wiggleworth writes the London Correspondent of the "E.A. Standard" made an attempt this year to secure election as a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce. He very nearly succeeded: the twelfth and final successful candidate received 605 votes, while Mr. Wiggleworth obtained 587. It is of course very difficult in connection with the membership of the Chamber to dislodge councillors who have been elected for a long time, and who are very well known.

* * *

"Knights of E. Africa."

Among those who left Kenya last week by the s.s. "Durham Castle" was Commander C. Dennert of the Terra Film Company Ltd. of Berlin, who came out to East Africa recently to take scenes for a film entitled "Knights of East Africa." It will be recalled that both the Governments of Kenya and Tanganyika refused the necessary permission for the taking of this picture. It is learned that Commander Dennert intends to return to Kenya towards the end of November when he will be engaged on another production.

* * *

The Commissioner of Mines.

When the Legislative Council of Kenya opens on July 24, a new member will be sworn in on the Government side. This is Mr. R. B. Hosking, who takes his seat as a Government nominated member representing the Mines Department of Kenya. The Department, it will be recalled, was created a short time ago. Mr. Hosking, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Logan, sat as the substitute member for the Local Government, Lands, Settlement and Mines Department. Now that the latter has an individual entity, the appointment of Mr. Hosking to the Council will increase the satisfaction of everyone connected with the mining industry of the country. Mr. Hosking will replace one of the Provincial Commissioners who formerly sat as nominated official members, the numerical strength of Council will therefore remain the same.

MAILS & SHIPPING.

Arrival of Mails.

Mails despatched by air from Nairobi on July 6, arrived in England on July 12.

* * *

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Karachi" piloted by Capt. J. Spafford left the Nairobi aerodrome for Kisumu at 6 a.m. on Friday. The Imperial Airways liner "Atlanta" piloted by Capt. R. F. Caspar-Cuthus arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from the south at 6.20 p.m. on Thursday and departed for the North at 6.30 a.m. on Wednesday. The following passengers were carried: Nairobi-London, Mr. C. W. Allen; Nairobi—Khartoum, Mr. J. Johnston; Johannesburg—Kisumu, Mr. Croft; Nairobi—London, Capt. H. S. Beatty, Mr. M. W. Tait; Nairobi—Cairo, Mr. J. E. Wells, Mr. Bradney; Johannesburg—London, Mr. F. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. Philous; Broken Hill—London, Mr. A. MacMartin, Mrs. J. MacMartin; Broken Hill—Cairo, Mr. Lyell; Dodoma—London, Mr. R. Wade.

The Imperial Airways liner "City of Karachi" piloted by Capt. E. S. Alcock arrived at the Nairobi aerodrome from Kisumu at 4.10 p.m. on Monday. The Imperial Airways liner "Atlanta" piloted by Capt. R. F. Caspar-cuthus arrived at Nairobi aerodrome from the south at 4 p.m. yesterday and departed for the south at 10.45 a.m. the same day. The following passengers were carried:—Johannesburg—Kisumu, Mr. Aldis; Cairo—Nairobi, Mr. Gill; Entebbe—Nairobi, Mr. Rimsop; Bombasa—Nairobi, Mr. Branjee, Mr. Sachak; London—Nairobi, Mr. Steele, Mr. Silverman, Mr. K.G. Murray, Mrs. Murray; London—Dodoma, Mr. Orme; London—Salisbury, Miss Broughell; Kisumu—Nairobi, Mr. Ofidam.

Mails to Great Britain.

Mails which were despatched from Mombasa on June 30 by s.s. "Usambara," arrived in London on July 14.

* * *

Rhino Near the Aerodrome.

A rhino was seen near the Nairobi Aerodrome on Monday, About 6.15 p.m., Mr. H. K. Binks, the Nairobi photographer, and Mr. Archie Watkins, a Wilson Airways pilot, saw a full sized rhinoceros standing 200 yards from the roadway, between the aerodrome and Mbagathi roads. It was a large rhino with a good pair of horns, and it was also seen by several other people leaving the aerodrome at that time. Mr. Binks took Mr. Watkins in his car, and negotiating a ditch, they managed to get quite close to the animal.

* * *

Lake Steamer Aground.

The s.s. "Robert Coryndon," of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, has returned to Butiaba under her own power after a week's enforced stay on a sandbank at the southern end of Lake Albert. For some time the lake has been falling rapidly, and while a sandbank at the spot had been surveyed and marked it is thought that the low water, coupled with a strong northerly wind, may have been the cause of the mishap. The steamer went on the bank at full speed, and became so embedded that it was not until a week later that she was taken off by the aid of two other steamers and her own winches. Fortunately, this was her last voyage before going into Butiaba for overhaul. No examination was possible while the vessel, and the docking is proceeding as arranged. Passengers who were on board at the time of the mishap were able to continue their respective journeys.

GENERAL TOPICS.

Fracas in Salisbury Lane.

Following on a raid in the Parklands district on Saturday night two askaris of the Kenya Police Force arrested eight natives for various offences. Returning with them to the police station, on Salisbury Lane another group of natives was met. The latter is believed prepared to rescue the men who had been arrested, but the askaris resisted, and in the fight one was injured. The appearance of Mr. Plum, a householder in the neighbourhood, on the scene put an end to the fighting, and the natives decamped, save one, who joined the original party of eight. Later, Mr. Plum brought in another native who had been in the party, and who, earlier in the evening, had been arrested by the police as Parklands for being on premises without permission, and released on a cash bail.

Dairy Stock Sales.

On July 10 Mr. T. H. Chettle held a sale of recorded dairy cattle and their progeny on the Kinankop. The principal feature of the sale was the complete herd of Mr. A. J. Lipscombe which has been managed on the most up to date and progressive lines and was in keen demand. The highest price was Shs. 420/- for a freshly calved Ayrshire heifer with calf at foot and others sold at from Shs. 190/- to Shs. 365/-. Grade Friesian cows sold from Shs. 200/- to Shs. 260/-. On the following day a selection was offered from Mr. Ayres' well known herd of pedigree Ayrshires on Kabete Farm, Limuru but in spite of the high quality and excellent condition of the cattle the attendance was somewhat disappointing. Prices for bulls ranged from Shs. 950/- to Shs. 1,700/- and for females to Shs. 1,250/-. Some bulls being withdrawn at a bid of Shs. 1,750/-.

* * *

Strike Echo.

Four natives appeared before the Resident Magistrate at Mombasa last week charged with refusing to obey a police order, in connection with the recent strike at the Port. The offences in question took place near the premises of the Old East African Trading Co. They were found guilty and fined the sum of Shs. 10/- each or, as an alternative, seven days' imprisonment.

* * *

Rotary Club Address.

That sugar cost four times more in Kenya than anywhere else in the world, was the statement made by Rotarian D. Q. Erskine in the course of an address on the subject of his classification, namely groceries, given at the weekly luncheon of the Nairobi Rotary Club on Friday afternoon. This, he added, was one effect of the high salaries rates that had to be paid in this Colony. He was thanked for his address by Rotarian Kettles-Roy. Rotarian R. D. England presided over an attendance of 24 members.

* * *

Train Delay.

The down train to Mombasa from Nairobi on Tuesday afternoon was delayed in leaving until 5.30 p.m. The cause was a breakdown to a fuel train on an upcountry section of the line, which delayed the arrival at Nairobi of the mail train connecting with the train for the coast.

* * *

Gazette Notices.

KENYA.

Appointments gazetted this week are:—Mr. C. H. Williams, to be District Officer, South Kavirondo district; Capt. G. B. Rimington, M.C., District Officer, Nairobi district; Mr. E. R. Shackleton, District Commissioner, West Suk district; Mr. J. R. Hudson, to be Acting Chief Veterinary Officer; Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke to be Acting Resident Magistrate, Mombasa.

* * *

Capt. K. G. O'Morchoe has been promoted to be Major Commanding the 4th Bn. King's African Rifles, and Capt. D. Macdonald to be second-in-command of a Battalion in the Northern Brigade, K.A.R.

* * *

Mr. R. V. M. Beckman, Chief Inspector of Kenya Police, has gone on leave pending retirement.

Pending transfer to the Gold Coast, Mr. G. L. Howe, Resident Magistrate, has gone on leave.

* * *

Mr. E. B. Hosking, O.B.E., has been appointed a nominated official member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. H. F. Pursess, a nominated official member temporarily.

* * *

The Officer in Charge, Central Revenue Office, Nairobi, has been appointed Central Registrar of Licences vice the District Commissioner, Nairobi.

* * *

Mr. S. P. Kruger was duly elected a member of the Uasin Gishu District Council for the Soy-Hoey's Bridge Ward at the recent election.

* * *

The Public Works Department draw the attention of the public to the provisions of the Traffic Ordinance regarding the encroachment on roads or land reserved for roads by any buildings, fences, ditches, etc.; without written permission of the road authority this is an offence under the Ordinance. The removal of grass from road reserves is also an offence.

* * *

Tenders for three petrol sites in Nairobi are invited by the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands, and Settlement, the closing date being August 15. These sites are situate at the junction of Swamp and Fort Hall Roads, Sixth Avenue, west of the D.C.'s office, and at the junction of Racecourse Road and Duke Street.

* * *

TANGANYIKA.

Mr. T. McCosh has been transferred from Zanzibar to Tanganyika as the Registrar of the High Court in the latter territory.

* * *

Mr. M. G. Lewis, Assistant District Officer Tanganyika, attached to the Secretariat, and Mr. L. T. Vyvyan, Assistant Inspector of Police, have returned from leave. Both are stationed in Dar es Salaam.

* * *

Provisional recognition has been accorded to Mr. A. J. O. Kemp to act as honorary Consul for Greece at Dar es Salaam, pending receipt of instructions from H.M. Government.

* * *

A comparative statement of approximate customs receipts to Tanganyika for June last shows that import duty came to £38,945 compared with the proportionate estimate for the year of £44,500. For the six months ending June, receipts totalled £191,444, a shortfall on the estimate of £22,156. There has, however, to be received credits from Kenya-Uganda, for May and June, estimated at £16,000. Excise duty for the six months showed a surplus of £1,680 above the estimate, and there was a shortfall of £2,025 from package tax for the same period.

* * *

Approximate earnings from the Tanganyika railways and ports services in June amounted to £36,770, bringing the total for the six months to 1934 to £206,688. Compared with the estimate for the period of £185,066, this represents an excess of £21,688.

ZANZIBAR.

Mr. J. Parnall and Mr. H. O. Punke have been appointed temporary official members of the Legislative Council during the absence of Mr. A. J. Findlay and Mr. B. C. Johnstone, O.B.E.

* * *

The following appointments have been made to the Board of the Clove Growers' Association:—Hon. H. Allen, Acting Treasurer, chairman; Mr. H. Waterland, Acting Director of Agriculture, Hon. J. Parnall, Mr. R. J. Dunlop, and Mr. C. A. Bartlett as secretary-manager of the Association.

* * *

Mr. M. T. Himeka has been appointed Registrar of the High Court.

* * *

Officers returning from leave include Mr. G. B. Johnson, Chief Inspector of Schools; Mrs. G. R. Johnson, Superintendent of Female Education; Mr. E. Wiltshire, District Engineer; and Mr. J. R. P. Soper, Agricultural Officer. Mr. J. S. Last, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, has gone on leave, as well as Mr. C. G. Somers, Assistant Port Officer, and Mr. S. W. Dyer-Smith, Assistant Director of Electricity and Wireless Department.

* * *

Appointments recently gazetted are Mr. J. H. Vaughan, to be Acting Attorney General; Mr. C. W. Seymour-Hall, to be Acting Provincial Commissioner; Mr. G. H. Shekwell-White, to be Acting Assistant, Chief Secretary; and Mr. W. R. McGeagh, to be District Officer, Zanzibar district.

* * *

The Sultan of Zanzibar has assented to various decrees passed at the last sitting of the Legislative Council. These include the Clove Growers' Association Decree, the Decree providing for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce Decree, and the Ground Rent Restriction Decree.

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HERR HITLER'S APOLOGY.

An Amazing Story of Storm Troops' Plot

UNFOLDED BY THE CHANCELLOR IN REICHSTAG SPEECH.

Plans for Assassination.

"INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUERS AND APOSTLES OF COMMUNISM."

By a somewhat involved story of a plot against his own life and of treason against the Reich, Herr Hitler, in a momentous speech in the Reichstag, put forward his claim for vindication. Needless to say the Deputies accepted the Chancellor's statement with acclamation.

Herr Hitler prefaced his speech by giving further details, but no names, of those executed in order that "tens of thousands of innocent men should not bleed to death." He stated that the death roll numbered seventy-seven, the general consensus of opinion in Germany puts the figure at two hundred.

The Chancellor then unfolded the story of the revolt of the Storm Troops. He detailed the part which was to have been played by the shot leaders Capt. Roehm and General von Schleicher who, with the aid of a Herr von "A," intended to overthrow the Hitler regime, and in fact, assassinate Hitler himself.

An official announcement was made at the conclusion of Herr Hitler's speech, to the effect that the matter was now closed, Herr Hitler had in fact, the last word. As was to be expected there is an uneasy feeling abroad in the Country, but the Press enthusiastically supports the Chancellor and the doubts of the "man in the street" are not openly voiced.

A Mysterious "Von A."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 13.

Herr Hitler returned this afternoon from Berchtesgaden, where he has been recuperating in readiness for to-night's momentous speech in the Reichstag, which is meeting in the Kroll Opera House.

Stringent precautions are being taken to prevent any incidents. Police have been guarding the entrances to the Opera House throughout the day. Herr Hitler will be escorted by an armed bodyguard, while scores of specially picked 'Black-Uniform Guards' will be distributed throughout the building.

Herr Hitler's Claims.

Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech vigorously defended the work of the Nazi Government. He declared they had rescued Germany from collapse and had achieved the political unity of the Reich and the people.

Referring to the recent revolt, he mentioned that 77 persons were dead, including 19 highly-placed Storm Troop leaders, 31 ordinary Storm Troopers, and three Black-Uniform leaders, all of whom had been shot while resisting arrest, and three had committed suicide. Furthermore, five members of the Nazi Party, who were not Storm Troopers, and three Black-Uniform Guards, who had been guilty of disgracefully man-handling prisoners, had also been shot.

Fools and Criminals.

Herr Hitler denounced "the small clique of international intriguers and apostles of communism who had deliberately tried to produce chaos in Germany." "A few of these fools and criminals," said Herr Hitler, "are still trying to carry out the work of destruction but an overwhelming majority of German workers has seen through these Jewish and international benefactors of humanity." The Nazi State would in the end root out and destroy the last remains of this source of national poison and folly.

Herr Hitler also denounced that group of political leaders who saw that their future had finished on January 1, 1933, but who had resigned themselves to it, and the revolutionaries who wanted to make revolution a permanent condition. He said that he had learned that the principal Storm Troop leaders were talking of a new revolution, but Captain Roehm had denied it and witnesses who swore to it had been mishandled. It became clear that a group of the principal leaders were working to estrange the Storm Troops from the party, and that Captain Roehm had been busy with these ambitious plans.

Von "A".

Herr Hitler declared that unknown to him Capt. Roehm, through an intermediary, a corrupt swindler, Herr Von "A", had formed a connection with General Von Schleicher, the ex-Chancellor, who had drawn up a proposal to make Captain Roehm a practical dictator and to replace Herr Von Papen by Herr Von "A", while he (Herr Hitler) would still remain—at any rate temporarily. As he had been unyielding opposed to this Capt. Roehm had prepared his removal.

The majority of the leaders, said Herr Hitler had been informed that he agreed to the plan but that he had expressed a wish to be imprisoned for a day with a view to escaping the effect of the revolt on his relations with foreign powers. Meanwhile a man had already been found who was to remove him, and later Standard-Leader Uhl had confessed that before his death his willingness to carry out this order.

Hitler said that the plan to revolt during the absence of the Storm Troops had been abandoned when it was found that he would not co-operate in the direct action decided on at the beginning of the attack against the Government. His arrest had been arranged so that further action should appear to be under his orders.

Roehm, Ernst, Heines and other shot leaders had declared before witnesses that a very bloody and prolonged fight was to have taken place.

Warning from Abroad.

The seriousness of the situation first became apparent from messages from abroad, English and French newspapers continually referring to the imminence of the revolution. Therefore, said Herr Hitler he had decided that, in order to prevent the shedding of the blood of tens of thousands, he would arrest Roehm and the others. He had received urgent reports at one o'clock in the morning of June 30 that an attack on the Government buildings was about to begin and that the Storm Troops had been called out in Munich.

He realised he must act like lightning to prevent disaster, only ruthless and bloody intervention could stop the revolution spreading. It was better therefore that a hundred mutineers and conspirators should be destroyed rather than tens of thousands of innocent men should bleed to death.

Reichstag Approval.

After Herr Hitler's speech, the Reichstag, unanimously and with acclamation, approved the Government's action in dealing with the rebels and expressed their thanks to Herr Hitler.

A Court Constituted.

The new Nazi People's Court, which will try political offenders unhampered by the rules of ordinary justice, will be opened tomorrow by the Minister of Justice, Dr. Frank, who will swear in the judges appointed by Herr Hitler.

It is special that persons involved in the recent revolt will be tried first, and afterwards Communists like Thaelmann, but the Torgler case is unlikely to be reopened. It will be recollected that Torgler was one of the Bulgarian acquitted in the Reichstag fire trial.

The court will be presided over by Dr. Rehn, President of the Prussian Kammergericht. The judges will be drawn from Nazi leaders, and military, naval and air officers, including Colonel Von Sperrle, Capt. Christiansen, formerly commander of the D.O. X. flying boat.

Doubts.

Berlin, July 14.

Alongside the unanimous lyricism of the Press it is possible to overhear doubts from the "Man in the street" regarding whether Herr Hitler's speech will completely re-assure all grumblers and carpers.

Scepticism is also voiced as to whether Herr Hitler's reassurance is likely to have satisfied those foreign statesmen who have been dismissed owing to the reorganisation.

Herr Hitler's references to illtreatment of prisoners by Nazis and other known abuses is widely commented upon.

The public had hoped to learn the names of those executed but Reuter has been officially informed that these will be withheld.

The Death List.

The secret of Herr Hitler's "Death List" will never be revealed. The announcement of this sinister fact was accompanied by a Government spokesman's pronouncement that Herr Hitler's speech of last night had definitely closed all discussion of the shootings on June 30 and subsequent days.

It is widely suggested that the 77 deaths, which was the number mentioned by Herr Hitler was wide of the mark. Reuter's representative's investigations in unofficial but reliable quarters produced estimates varying from 100 to 300, the general consensus of opinion is that at least 200 were executed.

Hitler Defended.

Berlin, July 13.

A demand for unconditional support for Hitler and a warning against legal criticism of the German Government's recent actions were made by General Goering in a speech at a special gathering of Public Prosecutors and State Attorneys.

He emphasised that Hitler was determined to create absolute order in the Nazi State. It was the task of his hearers to defend the State in every way against all attacks.

"Justice and the leaders' will are one and the same thing," he said. "This is the justice you must defend." He stated that he personally would back officials who did their duty and deal ruthlessly with those who did not.

The action of the State's leaders on June 30, he added, was "the highest realisation of the best feeling for justice," and was now legalised, so that no quarter was entitled to subject it to a critical test.

They must keep clean an atmosphere which the leaders' set cleansed, and must set without respect to persons—as law provided and as leaders and the State demanded.

NAZI ECONOMIC THEORY.

New and Increasing Difficulties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin July 14.

Coming on top of the removal of Herr Philip Kessler, it is suggested for insubordination, the resignation of Dr. Pietsch leader of the chemical industry, is officially announced as being due to overwork. These resignations are regarded as evidence of the growing difficulties of reconciling the practical demands of industry and the Nazi economic theory.

Industrial Organisation.

*Both Herr Philip Kessler and Dr. Pietsch were appointed under the new law promulgated on March 13 giving the Ministry of Economics complete control of all industrial organisations, with the object of avoiding unnecessary competition between various branches of industry. Industry and commerce are divided into 12 principal groups each responsible to a leader appointed by the Ministry. Herr Kessler, Chairman of Bergmann's Electrical Co., and Herr Hitler's industrial adviser was appointed to control the industrial section.

UNION STATUS BILL.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Durban, July 12.

It is officially announced that the King has assented to the Union Status Bill.—(Copyright.)

NAZI MOVEMENT ILLEGAL

Official Attitude in S.W.A.

Subversive to Good Order.

Hitler "Youth" Leader to be Deported.

SEQUEL TO DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Windhoek, July 12.

Captain Von Loesnitz leader of the Hitler Youth movement in South West Africa and the Union of South Africa, has been ordered to leave the country and the movement has been declared illegal.

This action has been taken under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance recently promulgated by the Union Government and follows the discovery by the police, at Nazi headquarters, of documents alleged to prove that the "Youth" movement is antagonistic and subversive to good order.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Former German Banker Sentenced.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 14.

The ex-Minister of Justice, Andreas Hermes, was sentenced to four months imprisonment for breach of trust.

It is alleged that he misused his influence in public contracts for his friends.

A Second Case.

Dr. Gereke, formerly Minister of Agriculture, one of the chief friends of President Hindenburg, was sentenced to nine years imprisonment in connection with the Osthilfe campaign funds.

*Dr. Andreas Hermes, minister of agriculture for two years, was also a delegate in the International Institute of Agriculture. After the war he was appointed Reich Ministry of Finance in 1919, being appointed Minister of Food in 1920 and in 1923 he was Minister of Transport.

Dr. Gunther Gereke, founder of the Prussian Peasants' Party, was a member of the Reichstag and is a noted agrarian politician.

DAWES AND YOUNG LOANS.

Germany Attitude to America.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 14.

The German Government has informed the American Government that it does not desire to discriminate against the United States in the matter of transfer problems, and is willing to negotiate with American representatives on the Dawes and Young Loans.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Mutual Guarantee Pact Proposed.

UNANIMOUS SUPPORT IN BRITAIN FOR FRENCH SUGGESTION.

The German Attitude.

It would appear that M. Barthou's visit to England has resulted in a very definite advance in the plans for the settlement of the European situation.

His suggestion for an Eastern European Mutual Guarantee Pact has received the warm support of all parties in Britain and of official circles in Italy. The decision will now lie with Germany.

Italy in Agreement.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 13.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon will make a statement regarding the developments situation and to the recent conversations in London with the French Foreign Minister, M. Barthou, in the course of the debate which was opened this morning by the Liberal leader, Sir Herbert Samuel, when the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the Foreign Office vote.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who asked for a formal Government statement on the present situation in regard to disarmament with particular reference to the Government's policy on air defences, said the Liberal Party recognised fully and definite approval of the Government's policy of one sided disarmament.

Parity in the Air.

Parity in the air was defined as equality in air armaments with the strongest power within striking distance. The Liberal Party, however thought only those strategic areas France and Germany. With regard to the French, no one anticipated there was any immediate danger requiring British air forces to be raised to equality of strength with the French at once, without waiting for the result of the Disarmament Conference. "With regard to Germany there was no one who would assert that the present British air force was not more than equal in strength to the armaments of Germany."

Sir Herbert Samuel pointed out this armaments increase would add to the burden of the taxpayer and urged the Government to redouble their efforts to secure a disarmament agreement. It might well be, he said, that events in Germany, observe as they were, would make it impossible to make result in some change in Germany's international attitude, yielding those hopeful results which hitherto attended negotiations.

The British people had a strong antipathy to anything in the nature of alliance with any European power. They did not favour the policy of balance of power, and they realised that a policy of isolation was not possible.

The League.

They had reached the conclusion when all these alternatives were eliminated that it was necessary to strengthen the collective system through the League of Nations. Britain would give moral support to regional pacts, and to those powers directly concerned in order to promote security within the framework of the League. He was convinced that the British public would not endorse any obligation which might result in their being called to send military or naval forces to take part in what might seem to be a local issue in the Balkans or elsewhere. Commitments on the Rhine were a possible of solution through the League machinery.

The Government were very wise not to undertake any obligation they could not be certain of being able to fulfil with the support of the nation as a whole. He believed Britain would be prepared to support at considerable risk a world system of control over international affairs designed to maintain peace and prevent war but it must be a world system and must be truly collective.

The debate is proceeding—British Official Wireless Service.

Mutual Assistance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Britain is not going to extend her commitments in any way whatever, declared Sir John Simon during the course of the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons to-day.

The main subject discussed during M. Barthou's visit, he said, was the French proposal for a system of mutual assistance covering the Baltic States, Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Germany, and it was proposed that the Locarno Powers should follow the analogy of Locarno.

Another feature of the discussion was a guarantee to be given by Russia to France and Germany in the event of conditions arising which would make the application of such guarantee also proposed to give an assurance to Russia regarding Russian frontiers, and to Germany with respect to Germany's eastern frontiers.

Sir John Simon added that Britain could not lend any encouragement or assist support to any new arrangements between any Powers which might be selective in character, or which in the sense of building one combination against another, and further, he said, Britain would not undertake any new obligations whatever.

Britain was prepared, he said, to work through Geneva, Russia's entry into the League of Nations, which was essential under the arrangement.

Great Equality.

The British Government entirely approved, said Sir John Simon, the French proposal for a pact, to include Germany, was established, this would afford the greatest opportunity for negotiations for the conclusion of a convention providing for the peaceable application of the principle of equality of status under a regime of security for all nations in accordance with the objects of the Disarmament Conference.

The French Government agreed with that view and had authorised him to communicate it to Germany, which had already been done.

The Government established that on eastern pact on the different principles of reciprocity deserved the support of the British Government and the British people. Britain will reply to a clear understanding that the eastern pact did not imply any fresh engagement, welcomed the pact.

Sir John Simon, Manchester, commenting on the satisfactory character of Sir John Simon's speech introduced that the Rt. Hon. Barthou's visit had been a fruitful one. He warmly supported the proposal for an eastern pact, to which the Soviet Government would adhere.

Press Support.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 14.

In concluding yesterday's Foreign Affairs debate, Mr. Anthony Eden expressed the view that the result of the recent London conversations on the subject would be "to give a new element to an anxious situation."

This view seems to have been widely shared both in the House of Commons and in the Press. In fact one paper, the "News Chronicle" remarks that the policy expounded by the Foreign Secretary was supported by the Commons "with unusual and great unanimity which it has not shown for many a long year." The "News Chronicle" gives the warm support to the policy. In particular it notes Sir John Simon's statement that the new pacts must be conceived on an equal terms of Germany, and adds, "to secure this is the first step on the road which lies before Europe, and yet it ought not to be difficult; Britain has agreed, France has agreed, Russia has agreed, Sir John was able to read Signor Mussolini's emphatic assent to the new policy, on what grounds, therefore, should Germany stand aloof from the agreement which offers to her exactly what the humiliated security that it offers to France to Poland and to Russia?"

Limitation of Armaments.

Dealing with the Eastern pact the "Manchester Guardian" says:—"Germany may dislike some implications of the proposed treaty which are inconsistent with any show of unison, stand outside a pact which by definition equal for both sides. If like the Soviets, she should make a journey to Geneva it cannot in any sense be thought a journey to peace, if she can be convinced that there is no intrigue against her and that the proposals are honestly intended she will be ready to consider that she gains nothing by refusing to accept them."

"The Times" think the scheme undoubtedly connotes, in Sir John Simon's words, "an extension of the system of insurance and guarantee which is a considerable step forward." It adds, "It is a remark that it offers fresh possibilities in the field of limitation or reduction of armaments and further implies the recognition of equality of rights. "The Times" believes that from the disarmament point of view it represents a general system of security may gradually be established under which a reduction of armaments will almost automatically follow.

The Acid Test.

The "Daily Herald" says "no further weakening of the League be tolerated and by this test every proposal and every proposal must be judged. The assurances now given suggest that the proposed Eastern Locarno does satisfactorily pass this acid test and it will generally be hailed as a reinforcement not a weakening of the League's authority, therefore the Labour Party will welcome it.

The "Daily Telegraph" regards the proposal as a "more favourable turn to the international wheel."—British Official Wireless Service.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Preliminary Reaction Unfavourable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Berlin, July 13.

News has reached here of Sir John Simon's gesture to Germany during to-day's debate in the House of Commons. While speculation is rife as to whether Herr Hitler will reply to a direct invitation to non-aggressive, diplomatic and political correspondence in German official quarters emphasise the absolute impossibility of Germany's acceptance of an eastern pact, in connection with which, states the Ambassador, the Rt. Hon. Barthou's Sir E. Phipps, proposals were submitted to the British Foreign Office yesterday.

Complete rejection of all proposals is indicated in one of the newspapers which characterises them as delivering Europe to the community interests of France and Russia.

No Reference by Hitler.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 14.

That the German Chancellor Herr Hitler refrained from all reference to the pact, proposed during his Reichstag speech last night encourages the hope that the scheme is already undergoing a thorough examination which was promised to the British Ambassador.

Meanwhile the German Press comment seems influenced by the subjective suspicions of the pact as a proposal in its original shape than by an objective analysis of the scheme as it emerged from the London Conversations. The preliminary reaction is understood and discontinued here where it is believed that time has permitted fuller consideration in the light of Sir John Simon's analysis and Signor Mussolini's approval, the views so expressed will be considerably modified.

To those who wish Germany well, this proposals as outlined seem at least to offer to her a prospect infinitely preferable to that which must face a self-isolated and bitter Germany embarking on a re-armament policy she can ill afford, which must inevitably nourish guarded and uneasy suspicions among her neighbours.—British Official Wireless Service.

Integrity of Belgian Territory.

Rugby, July 15.

During his speech on foreign affairs yesterday Sir John Simon remarked "The integrity of the territory of Belgium is no less vital to the interests and safety of Britain to-day than it has been in times past. On this point "The Times" comments "The fortunes of this Island have always been linked with that of Western Europe and in recent times it has become a cardinal principle of British policy that the safety of the nearer countries of the continent is as vital to us as that of our own. No permanent deviation from that policy is even compatible with self preservation.

Speech Misrepresented.

Rugby, July 16.

In calling attention to the fact that several German newspapers have misrepresented Sir John Simon's speech on Friday as exactly opposite of what it was, and as committing Britain to measures not directed against Germany, "The Times" says:—"The projected system of pacts which it has now taken and is likely to support and not only by the British but also by the Italian Government, is something very different from the old system of selective alliances which sought to preserve the hegemony of one particular country or to establish a balance of power. It is an attempt to promote security all round by mutual regional guarantees, to which Germany what should be a welcome opportunity to cooperate with her neighbours and to receive their co-operation in the maintenance of peace. It would bring her back to the League of nations and into communion with other European nations. Her attitude towards it, at present discouraging enough, can hardly fail to be regarded as a misunderstanding of her policy and of her intentions.—British Official Wireless Service.

"BLACKSHIRTS" IN KENYA.

To be Organised by Earl of Errol.

Arriving Shortly.

PUBLIC MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN NAIROBI.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 12. (By air mail.)

The "Blackshirt" movement is to be established in Kenya according to statements by British newspapers, and the Earl of Errol who is shortly arriving in the country, will undertake the work of organising a branch of the movement.

The Kenya project, it is stated, is only the first of like ventures to be made overseas, and therefore, it is expected that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister will have to face a spate of questions about it in the House.

The "Blackshirt," the official organ of the Fascist organisation in Britain states that the Earl of Errol has been appointed the British Union of Fascists' Delegate for Kenya Colony.

The Earl of Errol is 33 years of age, and as Lord High Constable of Scotland is, after the Royal Family, the first subject in Scotland. He was Honorary Attaché and Private Secretary to the British Ambassador in Berlin from 1920 to 1922.

Obsolete Government.

Asked why he had joined the "Blackshirt" movement, the Earl of Errol replied:—"Chiefly because it believes in action rather than talk. It is obvious that the present system tends to prevent rather than expedite action being taken to put right the affairs of the nation."

"What is your opinion of the House of Lords as a legislative body?" he was asked, and replied on a re-armament policy she can ill afford, which must inevitably nourish guarded and uneasy suspicions among her neighbours.—

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A New Problem.

Commenting on the situation caused by the future activities of the Earl of Errol, another British newspaper states that Sir John Gilmour as Home Secretary has hitherto had to deal with the problem of "Blackshirt" activities as manifested in Britain, but Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, may soon have to consider an extremely delicate situation. There is no British party political propaganda tolerated amongst British overseas. The Conservatives, the Liberals, and Labour do not extend their interests—and could not if they would. But the party of Sir Oswald Mosley is now proposing to spread "Blackshirt," activities in other places under the Union Jack. A start is to be made with Kenya.

Industrial Troubles in the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE.

Over 150,000 Workers Involved.

Following on last week's strike in Chicago, the President of the United States is now faced with a similar outbreak at San Francisco.

An exceptionally large number of National Guards and police are being held in readiness to meet eventualities.

Among the demands of the longshoremen, whose Union it is that has called the strike, are a thirty-hour week and wages at the rate of a dollar an hour.

National Guards Called Out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

San Francisco, July 15.

A general strike is timed to begin at 8 a.m. and it is expected that at least 150,000 men will come out.

The strike committee has recommended that bread, meat and milk be allowed to be delivered to hospitals.

As a result of a public rush to secure supplies scores of shops have sold out and others are strictly rationing their customers. Many restaurants are closed.

The authorities, as a precaution have ordered 4,000 National Guards to be ready to re-inforce the 2,000 at present guarding the waterfront.

The Chief of Police has declared a temporary state of emergency and has requisitioned 500 armed special constables and a detachment of mounted police.

The Longshoremen's Union demands its recognition as an employment agency, a 30 hour week and wages at the rate of a dollar an hour.

President Roosevelt and General Johnson, President of the National Recovery Association, are expected to intervene personally in the strike.

Favouritism Alleged.

The main efforts of the dockers are directed to regaining control of the harbour and especially the hiring offices, the foremen of which they accuse of favouritism whereby jobs consistently go to the men who spend most money in the bars.

Other Unions are striking in sympathy but some they consider that the struggle is a show-down between labour and the employers.

Business Paralysed.

San Francisco, July 16.

The general strike arising from the dispute of dockers has begun. Over 150,000 workers are involved.

Tanks carrying one-pounders and machine guns are on their way here. Field artillery and 75 m.m. guns are coming from Salinas and National Guards are being specially trained at Los Angeles.

Business is paralysed and the tram service is suspended.

Insurance premium rates against civil commotion have trebled and are likely to advance still further.

Some violence is already reported, grocery and furniture stores have been looted, and it is alleged that the Communist headquarters have been seized and burnt.

A Citizens' Committee.

A meeting of representatives of city officials, police and military has evolved a comprehensive plan for co-operation. The Mayor, Mr. Rossi, has organised a Citizens' Committee to deal with emergencies.

General Johnson has arrived by air and declares that he will do anything possible to secure peace.

No Support from New York.

New York, July 17.

The newspapers are of the opinion that a sympathetic maritime strike here is unlikely as the longshoremen have binding contracts which do not expire till the end of September and their President states that they intend to abide by them.

Settlement Expected.

San Francisco, July 17.

A distinct improvement in the strike situation followed the arrival of General Johnson and the report is that negotiations will shortly be opened, together with the strike committee's permission to assure the essential services.

Strikes, however, are breaking out throughout the country, for example, 1,500 longshoremen in Portland (Oregon), 7,000 lorry drivers in Minneapolis, 2,400 longshoremen in Seattle, and 10,000 textile workers in Huntsville (Alabama) are all out on strike.

Settlement Advised.

San Francisco, July 18.

The general strike committee has passed a resolution by 207 votes to 108, advising the longshoremen, marine workers and employers to settle the strike by arbitration.

Communists Attacked.

A number of minor riots have occurred at Oakland where troops with machine guns were despatched to the waterfront following reports that bands of terrorists were attempting to wreck shops and to intimidate clerks.

Bands of "Vigilantes" (citizens who have taken the law into their own hands) have undertaken a series of attacks on the Communists' strongholds. Suspected agitators numbering 340 have been arrested by the police and literature advocating revolution has been confiscated.

Arbitration Proposals.

San Francisco, July 18.

The strike committee's offer to accept settlement by arbitration is strongly disapproved of by the left-wing leaders of the longshoremen who allege that many "unofficial" delegates were introduced into the conference, but the secretary of the committee declares that the voting was perfectly in order.

The longshoremen are said to be very opposed to arbitration on their behalf to control the hiring hall and they claim that the strike committee cannot call off the strike, it can only recommend the calling off.

Official Views.

The Federal Labour Disputes Board advocates the immediate cessation of the strike and the submission of the dispute to arbitration.

The Board declares that the waterfront employers have agreed to accept arbitration.

A Steady Weakening.

San Francisco, July 19.

A gradual resumption of public services and the arrival of fresh food indicate that the general strike is weakening steadily.

British steamers are calling at San Francisco and are loading and unloading freight with their own crews, though a number of ships have omitted their customary call and tourist traffic is virtually suspended.

The estimated loss to San Francisco during the 72 days longshoremen's strike is up to now a hundred million dollars.

HIMALAYAN DISASTER.

Blizzard Overtakes Climbers.

A German Expedition.

THREE MEMBERS REPORTED MISSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Simla, July 17.

A German expedition attempting to climb the Himalayan mountain Nanga Parbat met with disaster in a blizzard according to the Calcutta newspaper "The Statesman."

Three members of the expedition Herr Merkel, Wieland and Welzenbach have been missing for several days and attempts at rescue have hitherto failed. Three porters are reported dead.

The Second Attempt.

Herr Merkl is the leader of the expedition which is making a second attempt on Nanga Parbat, their first attempt in 1932 having failed owing to bad weather and sickness and trouble among the coolies.

Two British Indian Army officers, Captain R. A. K. Sangster and Lieut. R. N. D. Prior are with the expedition in charge of the porters and the coolies respectively.

British Officers Safe.

Calcutta, July 18.

The British officers attached to the expedition are now reported to be safe, they did not participate in the climb but remained at the base camp.

It is feared that seven porters are dead.

*Nanga Parbat is a mountain of the Himalayan range in Kashmir. Its height is 26,628 ft.

SERGEANT KICKS OBSOLETE SHELL.

French Soldiers Killed in Explosion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 17.

A sergeant in the military camp at Maison Laffitte kicked an obsolete 8.4 m.m. shell which was lying on the ground. The shell exploded killing five soldiers and wounding 20 others.

A CASTLE DESTROYED.

Many Valuable Pictures Destroyed in Fire.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 18.

Dupplin Castle, near Perth, the home of Lord Forteviot was destroyed by fire during the night, many valuable pictures and panelling being burnt.—British Official Wireless Service.

STABBED IN HIS CHURCH.

The Late Archbishop of Tourain.

ARMENIANS CONVICTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New York, July 14.

Nine Armenians have been convicted of the murder of the Archbishop of Tourain on December 24, 1933. Two were found guilty of murder of the first degree and the seven others of manslaughter of the first degree.

*The Archbishop of Tourain, the head of the Armenian Church in North America was stabbed to death during a Church service. Two grooms named Matos Legletin and Misilin Farkison were arrested in connection with the killing. The former was charged with homicide and the latter with being an accessory. Both were members of the "Old Thought" Group of the Armenian Church whereas the Archbishop was head of the "New Thought" Group which is regarded as favouring the Soviet.

GANGSTER METHODS IN TEXAS.

Three Negroes Killed in Car Fight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Houston (Texas), July 15.

Three negro independent longshoremen were shot dead and a fourth critically wounded in a revolver fight in the Ship River Channel. A white member of the International Longshoremen's Association and two independent negroes were less seriously wounded.

A Running Fight.

Houston, July 16.

The fight occurred when 20 negroes were going to their work in a motor lorry. A sports coupe suddenly ran alongside with four white men who opened fire with pistols and shot guns, some of the negroes answered the volley wounding a man named Reeves in the neck.

Three charges of murder have been filed against Reeves.

THE WATER SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN.

Meeting of Emergency Conference.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 13.

A statement issued regarding the meeting of the Water Supplies Emergency Conference held by the Ministry of Health, says that detailed information received from the engineers in charge of nearly 100 large water undertakings showed that in none of these is serious trouble being experienced or likely to arise.

Reports received from 440 counties in towns and urban districts with populations not exceeding 20,000 show that in 414 of these there is no serious shortage at present or in prospect. Out of 190 rural districts 170 report no serious Information had been received from large reductions in consumption of the normal amount of water used allowing a wide margin for such economy.

In one large northern town such voluntary economy has reduced the consumption of water in one week by over one third. In June the general rainfall in England and Wales was 1.73 inches compared with the normal 2.44 inches, and at many places in the Midlands and the south there was during the month less than half of the normal rainfall. For twelve months to the end of June the rainfall over England and Wales as a whole was 26.21 inches compared with the average of 35.23 inches.

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Stories of Storm Disasters.

Death Roll in Japan.

Phenomenal Floods in Assam.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 14.

Stories of storm disasters are arriving from all over the world.

France and Italy report severe storms and deaths by lightning and much damage to property while crops in Spain have been badly damaged by storms and six inches of snow have fallen in the Pyrenees.

Belated reports of the recent floods in Japan reveal 124 persons are dead, 214 missing and 339 injured while hundreds of houses have been washed away and thousands have been submerged.

Reports from Simla state that hundreds were drowned and in phenomenal floods which swept over 1,000 square miles in Assam and swept away houses, cattle and granaries.

AN ALLIANCE AGAINST FASCISTS.

By French Communists and Socialists.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, July 16.

The Council of the Socialist Party has approved by 3,471 votes to 366, a motion to adopt a common front with the Communists to combat Fascism.

The motion, which had been previously adopted by the Communists, contains many reservations but it has been agreed that the Parties will cease attacks on each other in the Press and elsewhere.

The pact is hailed by the Left Press as an epoch making event in the working class struggle.

It is supposed that the overtures were made under orders from Moscow, following the rapprochement between France and Russia.

Street Demonstrations.

Later reports state that this Socialist-Communist alliance is purely an anti-Fascist move.

It will apply solely to street demonstrations and manifestoes and will not affect the Parties in Parliament or during elections in which candidates of both Parties will continue to stand independently.

CATALAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

Agricultural Reform Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Madrid, July 19.

A solution of the Catalan dispute has been reached following an exchange of notes between Madrid and Barcelona.

Senor Samper, the Premier has received a telegram from Senor Companys, the premier of Catalonia, assuring, him that the rules of application of the Land Law will respect the Constitution and the Catalan statute. Thus the modifications requested by the Madrid Government will be introduced through the rules of application.

Improved Finances of Colonies.

SECRETARY OF STATE PAINTS GLOWING PICTURE.

Tale of Balanced Budget.

BROUGHT ABOUT BY ECONOMIES AND INCREASED TAXATION.

Kenya was quoted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, during the debate on the colonial estimates in the House of Commons, as being among the Colonies which were enjoying enhanced financial conditions.

Colonies which a few years ago were drawing largely on reserve funds, he stated, were now producing balanced budgets. Other territories had also brought about a big improvement in their finances.

This encouraging state of affairs he attributed to economies, increased taxation, benefits resulting from imperial preferences, and more efficient production and marketing.

On the subject of mining in Kenya, he declared that it might prove, from the native point of view, one of the most beneficial developments that had ever taken place here.

Kenya's Mining Industry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 12.

A glowing picture of improved financial conditions in the Colonies was given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, during the debate on the colonial estimates in the House of Commons.

He instanced Uganda, Zanzibar, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Mauritius, Gibraltar, the Gilbert Ellis Islands, Cyprus and Kenya as being among the Colonies which a few years ago were drawing largely on reserves, but which were now producing balanced budgets. Other territories, he stated, such as Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Malaya, had improved their finances equally creditably.

The improvement was brought about by economies, increased taxation, benefits resulting from imperial preferences, and more efficient production and marketing. He described the successful efforts to introduce alternative crops where it had formerly been the practice to rely on a single crop.

Mining in Kenya.

Referring to mining in Kenya, he appreciated the "nonsense" talked about it.

He did not believe that a single native had been dispossessed of land. Indeed, there was only a small amount of disturbance among the Kaviros, and the compensation that had been given was most generous. He pointed out that mining gave good roads, created a valuable market, and offered employment.

With regard to the future, he declared that, in mining, they might have one of the most fortunate developments that had ever occurred, as it did not displace local native labour, but left the native to cultivate his own land, and provided remunerative employment and an increasing market for native products.

Constructive criticism, based on knowledge, he added was always welcome in Kenya, where two things were chiefly wanted: Firstly, the certainty which produced a sense of security and confidence; and secondly, co-operation.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister.

SHIPPING ON THE TYNE.

Reduction in Number of Laid Up Vessels.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 16.

Some improvement in the shipping state of the shipping industry is reported from the Tyne where a drop of nearly 10,000 tons in the amount of laid up shipping was recorded last week. There remain laid up in the Tyne 94 vessels of a total of 196,000 tonnage.—British Official Wireless Service.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.

Agreement Signed in London.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

The Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement was signed at the Foreign Office this afternoon by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Matsudaira.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE KING'S CUP RACE.

Won by Flight Lt. H. M. Schofield.

In a Monospar S.T.10.

MR. THOMAS ROSE SECOND IN A MILES HAWK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 14.

Flight Lieutenant H. M. Schofield, who was the favourite, won the King's Cup Air Race in a "Monospar" S.T.10.

Mr. Thomas Rose in a Miles "Hawk" was second and Mr. L. Lipton in a D. H. "Moth" was third.

The race took place over six circuits of a triangular course. Of the 41 competitors, 31 were eliminated in the earlier heats.

Start Delayed.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 13.

The thick mist with rain over part of the course caused one and a half hours delay at the start of the King's Cup Air Race to-day. The competitors are divided into six heats, four competitors in each heat qualifying on the second round.

Great interest is taken in this handicap event which is the most important of its kind in the year and many of the leading British pilots, including several well-known designers of aircraft are participating.

When the first heat began visibility was still poor and the airmen were soon lost to sight on the low lying clouds.

Served in R.A.F.

Rugby, July 16.

Flight-Lieutenant H. M. Schofield served in the Royal Air Force during the war, and was a member of the war, and was a member of the Schneider Trophy team in 1927. He is the test pilot to his firm and is also a glider pilot.

The Monospar monoplane embodies an ingenious system of construction which makes it possible to use one instead of the customary two main spars, thus saving a considerable weight. The machine is engined with two 75 horse-power Pobjoy-Niagara engines.—British Official Wireless Service.

THE PRIME MINISTER.

Departure on Canadian Holiday.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 13.

When the Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay Macdonald left Belfast shortly before midnight last night in the liner "Duchess of Richmond", for his Canadian holiday, he was heartily cheered by thousands of people who had waited to see him off.—British Official Wireless Service.

FOR A NEW LIBRARY.

£100,000 Gift to Liverpool University.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 17.

Mr. Harold Cohen, whose family has been associated with Liverpool for four generations, has given £100,000 to the University of Liverpool for the erection of a new library.—British Official Wireless Service.

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TOO FAT TO DO HIS BOOTS UP

Sends His Weight Tickets

TO SHOW 56 lbs. HAS GONE NOW

It was quite by chance that this man found the way to reduce his enormous load of excess fat. He had pains in his legs and took Kruschen as a remedy. He soon found he was losing fat as well as pain. "The reason that I first purchased Kruschen Salts," he writes, "was because both my legs used to swell after I had been on them each day, and were very painful from the ankles up to the knee. I am pleased to say that they are getting better every day. I also weighed about 21 stone, and I had trouble to do my own boots up. Now, as you can see by the enclosed weight tickets, I have got down to 18 st. 8 lbs. I have only taken Kruschen Salts in my tea, and have hardly studied what I have eaten. My age is 57 years, and my height 6-ft. 1 in."—E. S. Two months later he says:—"Since writing to you two months ago, I am now down to 17 st. 4 lbs. I can hardly realise what great benefit I have received from Kruschen Salts. My legs do not pain me at all now. I feel better in health, and can move about as well as ever I did. To think that I have lost 4 stone in seven months—and all for so little cost—it is wonderful. I can tell you that I shall always stick to Kruschen Salts."—E. S.

The six salts in Kruschen assist the internal organs to throw off each day the wastage and poisons that encumber the system. Then, little by little, that ugly fat goes—slowly, yes—but surely. The pains of rheumatism and neuritis cease. You feel wonderfully healthy, youthful and energetic—more so than ever before in your life!

Kruschen Salts is obtainable of all Chemists and Stores. The importing agents are C. Donovan & Co., Albert House, Government Road, Nairobi.

A TEMPLE FIRE.

Worshippers Burnt to Death.

In Madras Province.

TORCHES SET FIRE TO THATCHED ROOF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Calcutta, July 15.

Thirty people were burnt to death and 40 seriously burnt in a fire in a temple near Tinnevelli. The flaming torches carried by the devotees set fire to the thatched roof of the temple which had only one narrow exit. Many were hurt in a frantic rush to escape.

*Tinnevelli is the capital of the district of the same name in the Province of Madras.

MINERAL SALTS IN THE DEAD SEA.

Case in the English Court.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 17.

The dispute concerning the right to extract mineral salts from the Dead Sea has ended in the King's Bench Division on the admission of the plaintiffs, Joseph Marie, Paul Berloty and others, who claimed that the Sultan of Turkey before the War had granted them the right to extract salts, that the English Courts had no jurisdiction.

Judgment was accordingly given for the Defendants the Palestine Potash Ltd., London, with costs.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The following rates of exchange were announced by the Nairobi banks on Thursday:

London on Paris: 76 5/16.
London on New York: 5.00½.
Bombay T.T. on London: 1/6 1/32.

THE RASPUTIN FILM LIBEL ACTION.

Company's Appeal Dismissed.

£25,000 DAMAGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 17.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Limited against the verdict of £25,000 damages against them in connection with the Rasputin film.

*The libel suit arising from the film "Rasputin the Mad Monk" concluded after several days' hearing in the King's Bench Division in March last, with a verdict of £25,000 damages for Princess Irina Youssoupoff against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Limited. The plaintiff, who is a niece of the murdered Tsar, complained that Princess Natasha in the film was portrayed in such a manner that she must inevitably be taken for her and Princess Natasha was depicted as being in intimate association with Rasputin. The defence contended that Princess Natasha was a fictional character.

NAVAL CONVERSATIONS ADJOURNED.

U.S.A. Delegation Returning.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

Mr. Norman Davis and the American Naval Delegation are returning to New York on July 19 at the conclusion of the present stage of the naval conversations in preparation for the Conference in 1935.

The British and American delegates are compiling a joint statement explaining the reasons for the postponement, this will probably be issued to-morrow.

It is understood that the postponement was mainly due to the necessity of ascertaining Japan's views before proceeding further.

The Colonies' Interests.

London, July 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that communications with other parts of the Commonwealth as regards the forthcoming Naval Conference were proceeding through the normal channels.

The British Government, he said would take any suitable opportunity before the Conference to supplement these communications by personal discussions with representatives of the Commonwealth Governments. The Government would likewise consider the interests of the Colonies.

PARLIAMENTARY VISIT.

Tour of East African Territories.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 16.

The Empire Parliamentary Association has issued an official invitation for a small Parliamentary delegation to visit Uganda and possibly Tanganyika and Zanzibar, in August and September.

The accepted object of the visit is to familiarise members of commercial and other interests in the East African territories.

The Governor of Uganda, H. E. Sir Bernard Bourdillon and Imperial Airways are sponsoring the visit.—(Copyright).

MR. KAYE DON SENTENCED.

Imprisonment for Four Months.

An Appeal Lodged.

PERMISSION GRANTED TO LEAVE THE ISLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

Mr. Kaye Don has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the Court at Douglas, Isle of Man, for the manslaughter of his mechanic, Francis Taylor.

When Mr. Kaye Don's counsel asked for bail, the Deemster intimated that he was agreeable to granting bail but he directed that Mr. Kaye Don should remain in custody until the appeal was lodged.

This was done later in the day, and Mr. Kaye Don was permitted to leave the Isle of Man on bail.

The appeal will probably be heard in Douglas in August before another Deemster and an English judge.

*Kaye Don, the well-known racing motorist, was found guilty by the Second Deemster, Mr. K. D. Farrant, at Douglas, Isle of Man, on a charge of manslaughter. His mechanic, Francis Taylor was fatally injured in a midnight collision between a racing car, driven by Kaye Don, and a private car, at the end of May last.

EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM THRACE.

Enquiry by Minister of the Interior.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Istanbul, July 15.

The fact that 3,000 Jews out of a total of 13,000 fled to Istanbul following the outburst of anti-semitism in Thrace is revealed in the report of the Minister for the Interior, Chukry Bey, who is investigating the persecution. The worst atrocities were at Kirklareli, where 65 houses were pillaged.

*A message published last week stated that about 3,000 Jews had been expelled from the Dardanelles and East Thrace, at the orders of the Government. About 1,000 of them found shelter in Constantinople. The Government communique ordering the expulsion of Turkish Jews from the Dardanelles was later stated to be due to a mis-interpretation of the Law. The Premier stated in the House of Assembly that the Government would not punish every official found responsable and the Jews would be given legal redress. Chukry Bey, the Minister for the Interior, was sent to Adrianople, to inquire into the situation. Meanwhile the Jews were advised to return, but were too terrified to comply.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 19

Sterling on New York was quoted at 5.04½ and on Paris at 76 0/16. Stock markets continue quiet with a steady undertone, British Government stocks very firm with War Loan 104 3/16. Among Home industrials aircraft shares favour holders. Internationals and South African mines steady. Gold was 137/10d.—British Official Wireless Service.

Organised Marketing of Native Produce.

ADVERTISEMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF CULTIVATION.

New Ordinance Proposed.

DEFINED AREAS IN WHICH PURCHASE AND SALE MAY BE CONTROLLED.

[illegible] and improve the cultivation of native [illegible] and to promote the organised marketing [illegible] produce." are the objects of the Marketing [illegible] Produce Ordinance, 1934.

[illegible] it is proposed to vest in the Governor, or [illegible] in Council, are the declaration of areas [illegible] the purchase of native produce may be con[illegible] the granting of exclusive trading licences, and [illegible] of markets.

[illegible] the Provincial Commissioner of any Province in [illegible] a defined area is situated may require purchase [illegible] produce to be paid for in cash.

Cash Payments.

[illegible] Bills ap[illegible] into the [illegible] Kenya is one [illegible] the mar[illegible] "Ob[illegible] appendix of the objects of [illegible] to advance and [illegible] the cultivation of native [illegible] to promote the [illegible] of such pro[illegible]

[illegible] the Gover[illegible] district, or part [illegible] defined area."

[illegible] may be controlled. In such areas [illegible] classes of [illegible] may be [illegible] Power is [illegible] in Council [illegible] trading [illegible] of any [illegible] native produce [illegible]

[illegible] trading [illegible] subject to [illegible] certain cases [illegible] for all [illegible] of public [illegible] the pro[illegible] become law.

The Schedule

[illegible] comprise the [illegible] of these, the di[illegible] native produce [illegible] given [illegible] specified [illegible] native produce [illegible] This latter [illegible] of the [illegible] of native [illegible] of ab[illegible] to be ab[illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] shall [illegible] order to de[illegible] to be a [illegible] an area with[illegible] and sale of [illegible] the Governor [illegible] to specify in [illegible] subsequent [illegible] and re[illegible]

[illegible] order is made, [illegible] a de[illegible] by the [illegible] the Dis[illegible] or his duly [illegible] subject [illegible] the Provincial [illegible] qualification is [illegible] licence holder [illegible] under [illegible] of 1933. [illegible] will also be [illegible] native produce [illegible] gives the Governor in Council power to grant exclusive trading licences where he is "satisfied that the production of any particular kind of native produce in any declared area is susceptible of development or would be stimulated and advanced under technical direction and management or other special control." One proviso to this is that no licence shall be granted in respect of the products of husbandry "except for the purchase of one or more kinds of native produce the cultivation or production of which in new to the said area or for which new or improved technical methods of preparation or packing are essential." This type of licence may be subject to conditions, and may be granted for a maximum of seven years, as against the annual issue of the ordinary licences. The usual powers of suspension or revocation are contained in the Bill.

In Cash.

Clause 12 is important. It gives the Provincial Commissioner the power to order in a declared area that "all purchases of any particular classes of native produce shall, for such period not exceeding twelve months as he shall specify, be paid for in cash," and failure to comply with this is an offence against the Ordinance.

There is right of appeal to the Governor who may make rules prescribing the duties of licensing officers, establishing markets and regulating their use, etc.

The final clause says:—"Nothing in this Ordinance shall be taken to apply to markets established or maintained by any person upon land owned, leased or lawfully occupied by him primarily for the supply of persons employed by him upon such land."

Uganda Ordinance.

By the introduction of this Bill, Kenya is but following the example of Uganda, where the sale of cotton produce in declared areas has been established for some time. Entitled the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1932, it is now proposed to amend it.

Certain clauses provide that powers formerly vested in the Governor in Council shall be exercised in future by the Governor. Another clause is designed to prevent leakage of specified native produce from a declared area. The Secretary of State desires that the limitation of the number of licences issued in a declared area shall be subject to his prior approval, but that the actual selection of the licensees should be left to the Governor in Council; this is effected in the amending Bill.

A further amendment is to enable the Governor to prescribe the conditions under which a rebate of the cess, or any part thereof, may be allowed. "It is considered," state the objects and reasons appended to the Bill, "that as world prices and local prices in many cases are not related, it may be desirable to allow a rebate of cess to encourage the exportation of produce from East Africa."

Benjamin Lee, of Canning-street, Liverpool, was awakened by fire, and after carrying his wife, her sister, and his two children on to the roof, he returned once more into the burning house to rescue the canary.

The days of the Mauretania as an Atlantic liner are numbered, but the great ship, which held the Blue Riband of the Atlantic for nearly twenty years, may this autumn enter on a new career. There is another interesting possibility that the may be converted into a cabin ship in the Atlantic trade. In that event she would be the fastest cabin ship in the world—an undeniable attraction to ocean tourists.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN KENYA.

Output for Half Year.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. INCREASE.

During the first six months of 1933, the total gold output of Kenya was 5,973 ounces.

For the corresponding period this year, the total output was 7,467 ounces, or an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

June Figures.

The figures for June are:—Kakamega—Alluvial, 286 ounces, as against 216 ounces last year; reef, 365 ounces, compared with 667 ounces in 1933.

Elsewhere.—Reef, 882 ounces, this year and 566 ounces in 1933. The total for the month was thus 1,033 ounces from alluvial and reef.

The ashes of Mr. Gustav Holst, the famous British composer, who died from heart failure in London on May 25, were interred in the north transept of Chichester Cathedral.

PIONEERS IN MALARIA RESEARCH.

Sir Ronald Ross and Sir P. Manson.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 3.

(By air mail.)

The Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of the University of London, spoke of the magnitude of the malaria problem when he unveiled a bust of the late Sir Ronald Ross and a tablet to the memory of Sir Patrick Manson at a reception at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The Earl of Athlone said that they did honour to the memory of Manson because, after his labours overseas alone and ill-equipped, he had the vision and the courage to inspire and mould teaching and research in tropical medicine, and to lay the foundations of a nobly conceived centre of education. Ross was in turn inspired by the father of modern tropical medicine, and through toil and pain and strain brought to mankind a wonderful and priceless gift.

Reg Roadster was a motorist
And did it on the cheap
His bus-a weather worn affair
Would make the angels weep.

He'd search the bargain sales for oil
And buy the cheapest made
The only petrol that he used
Was of the lowest grade.

His car would go-but only just
in that it was unique
But what a painful pilgrimage
And what a painful squeak.

Each short run, in the long run, dear
so he invested in
A better car and better fuel
And finds he's now quids in".

It pays to pay a little more—
Don't you agree? Then let's
Pay just the very little more
For 'GOLD FLAKE' *Cigarettes.*

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from Frs. 760 per week.
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ANTI-LOCUST SPRAY.

Further Test at the Coast.

Field Conditions.

MR. H. B. JOHNSTON TO MAKE A REPORT.

[A STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, July 13.

Further tests of the anti-locust spray invented by Mr. E. G. Powell, a resident of Nairobi, were carried out at Gazi on Wednesday this week.

It may be recalled that when Mr. Powell's invention was first tried out at Nairobi it was found to be highly successful under what might be termed "laboratory" conditions. The experiments were witnessed by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. H. L. Waters, the Senior Entomologist, Mr. T. J. Anderson, and the Chief Locust Officer, Mr. H. J. Carlisle and they took place in the garden of Mr. Powell's house at Kilimani. It was stated at that time that the experts had been considerably impressed with what they had seen but that it would be necessary for further tests to be carried out under field conditions.

For these more elaborate field tests the Coast area was chosen and Mr. Powell arrived at Mombasa on Monday from Nairobi for this purpose. Mr. H. J. Carlisle, the Chief Locust Officer, and Mr. H. B. Johnston, the Chief Locust Investigator for East Africa, who has recently been engaged on research work at Kampala, arrived by air on Tuesday morning, while Mr. F. D. Notley, Entomologist, who arrived from England by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" on Monday also stayed in Mombasa for the tests.

Conditions Bad.

On Tuesday these experts, accompanied by Mr. R. Courtney, Chief Field Officer in connection with the locust destruction campaign, and by a representative of the "Mombasa Times" proceeded to the shamba of Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, just beyond Gazi. The site chosen was an extremely difficult place for locust destruction work and had, up to this time, defeated the efforts of the locust officers engaged there. It was known that this area provided a variety of conditions suitable for giving an adequate test to the spray invented by Mr. Powell. Unfortunately the day was an extremely wet one and conditions proved so bad that it was necessary to postpone the experiments.

A Second Attempt.

On the following day another attempt was made and on this occasion good weather favoured the experiments. The spray, which is a secret invention, was used on locusts of several different stages of growth. It is too early yet to state the degree of success with which the experiments met but full notes were taken by Mr. Johnston, who, in due course, will make his report on the preparation and its effect upon locusts in different phases.

The spray was distributed through a power sprayer. It should be noted that this is a contact spray, not a poison spray.

Further Consideration.

Questioned as to their opinion of the success of the experiments the experts were very guarded in their replies and preferred not to commit themselves until they had had time to consider fully their observations made on the spot. It may, also, be necessary for further tests to be carried out at a later date though it is not known whether these will be in the Coast Province or elsewhere.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Carlisle returned to Nairobi by air yesterday, and the former will continue by Imperial Airways machine to Kampala to-day.

MARKED FALL IN SISAL PRICES.

Serious Change in the Market.

UNFORESEEN CONDITIONS.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 2.

That section of the report of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co. Ltd. dealing with East African Sisal states that "a serious change has come over the market during the past month, brought about mainly by unforeseen conditions. Throughout June a moderately good demand from consumers was experienced, but the effects of this buying have been entirely offset by various factors, resulting in a fall in prices of about 8s. 9d/- per ton since our last report. It remains to be seen whether the pessimism is justifiable. It may prove that prices have been discounted too far.

"Admittedly the position in Germany has been unsatisfactory, in fact, serious, and has therefore commanded most attention. Although the embargo on imports of fibres into Germany expired on May 31 last, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining from the German spinners, payments in time to meet the arrival of material previously contracted, parts of which has consequently been stored awaiting remittances.

"In addition to this handicap no new business with Germany has been entered into, so that the absence of buying from that important market, normally a large consumer of African Sisal, has contributed to the fall in the price.

U.S.A. and Canada.

"As regards U.S.A. and Canada, rumours have been current about a substantial carryover of twine and raw material on account of the poor harvest outlook, some estimates indicating a surplus of 50 to 60 per cent, but later reports from Canada indicate these to be exaggerated as heavy rains have benefited the crops, which are now looking much better. There is still time for the rains to make an appreciable improvement in the crop outlook in U.S.A.

"There is abundant evidence to show that manufacturers would be willing to purchase their future requirements with No. 1 Sisal at £15 per ton, but reluctance on the part of producers to negotiate ahead at such a low price must eventually bring about a reaction, unless world conditions take another wrong turn. Many estates in Africa have contracted ahead a large part of their estimated production, so that the surplus supply of Sisal is not expected to be too heavy for the market to absorb as it becomes available each month, there being little or no accumulation of stocks. Under present conditions, values are somewhat nominal on the following basis. No. 1, £15 to £15.5 per ton. No. 2, £14.10 to £14.15 per ton.

INDIVIDUALISM.

Henry Ford Gives in to the N.R.A.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, June 8.

(By Air Mail.)

The Ford Motor Company has sent to the N.R.A. a certificate of compliance with the Automobile code thus ending the battle between Mr. Henry Ford and General Johnson which has lasted over a year.

This certificate signifies the administration's victory over the strongest exponent of "individualism."

The Government had refused to purchase Ford vehicles unless the company sent the certificate which it had hitherto refused to do despite its actual compliance with the N.R.A. code.

Germany's "Reversion to Medieval Conditions."

STRANGE PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO NAZI TERRORIST METHODS.

Moral Fibre Weakened?

"TIMES" REVIEW OF "OMINOUS SYMPTOMS" IN THE GERMAN SITUATION.

For Britain, the events in Germany a fortnight ago provide, "The Times" suggests, a very plain lesson—"to remain faithful to our old method of government by persuasion, to shun all short cuts and violent remedies, and to recognise the dangers inherent in all quasi-military organizations for the pursuit of political ends."

In a leading article on the German situation "The Times" declares that as symptomatic of the state of Germany to-day, chief significance attaches firstly to the savagery and disregard for all forms of law which are the indispensable safeguards of civilized justice, and secondly to the cynical detachment, indifference and complacency with which the nation watched this resort to political methods of the Middle Ages.

A Warning for Britain.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 5.

(By Air Mail.)

The week of terrorist activities in Germany amazed and horrified the British public and newspapers throughout the country unite in condemnation of the Hitler method of purging the Nazi Party.

Yesterday "The Times" set out some of the aims behind the suppressing of the rebellion—the desire of Herr Hitler to reform the Storm Troopers and the Party by transforming revolutionary favour into moderate and constructive effort and to impose a high standard of public service in Nazi officials. Hence in the interests of the good reputation of the Party and to nip a second revolution in the bud, he decided upon a purging process, to eliminate the decadent influences.

Driven Underground.

To-day, however, "The Times" expresses the common and widely held condemnation of the methods adopted and says:

An official announcement issued yesterday in Berlin proclaimed that law and order prevail throughout the Reich. The whole nation stands in unprecedented enthusiasm behind the Leader." The first part of this statement may be accepted without reserve. Only the event can show how far the second is justified, and he would be a bold man who would attempt to predict even the immediate future. The circumstances and motives which prompted the ruling triumvirate—Hitler, Goering, and Goebbels—to make their sudden onslaught upon their former associates are still too obscure to enable anyone to estimate the probable consequences and repercussions. The further it seems safe to go is to say that Herr Hitler appears to have consolidated his position for the moment by killing off every one capable of exploiting the dissatisfaction which clearly prevailed among large sections of the Nazi Storm Troops. His chosen method, however, seems more likely to drive the dissaffection underground than to prevent it spreading. He himself rose to power through the Storm Troops, organised and led by the men who were murdered or shot dead in the week-end. These forces, having become dangerous, are to be reduced in number and kept in proper subjection. The Leader will depend in future much more upon the species of Ogpu police—it is remarkable how one dictatorship resembles another—which has been formed from the picked men among them, and perhaps even from upon the Regular Army, the Reichswehr, which, if it did not participate actively, at any rate gave him its passive support in getting rid of his old helpers and associates.

Cynical Nation.

In Berlin and in Munich the grim events of the week-end appear to have been followed with intense curiosity, but also with a certain cynical detachment which is deeply significant. Economic distress and long-continued political unrest have weakened the moral fibre of the nation. The prolonged internal warfare between Nazi and Communist which preceded the Hitler regime, with its almost daily tale of violent collision and of cold-blooded murder, had the effect of dulling all normal sensitiveness, and since then there has been little to restore respect for the old standards of civilized life. The brutal persecution of all who were suspected of disaffection, or who for any reason were regarded as outside the pale; the suppression of all freedom of speech and even, so far as possible, of all freedom of thought; the plague of spies and informers which infested the whole land and made every man suspicious of his neighbour; the waves of intensive propaganda by speech and wireless and cinema to keep the people in a state of almost hysterical emotion; the preaching of eccentric pagan doctrines and the constant glorification of force and violence—all these things have helped to widen the gulf which separates Germany to-day from other Western nations. Men like Röhm and Heines, whose moral characters and unrestrained brutalities were familiar to every one, were proclaimed national heroes and entrusted with positions of the highest responsibility. All this was known abroad, but its inevitable effect was hardly understood. So far as methods of government and respect for human life and human freedom are concerned, Germany has ceased for the time being to be a modern European country. She has reverted to mediæval conditions. No pity need be wasted on the dead Nazi leaders, who on every reckoning have richly deserved their fate. So long as they were in authority at the head of the Brown Army they were a menace to peace and to all civilized progress. That the destruction of these idols of yesterday should give "western satisfaction," as a Moscow telegram says, is in accordance with all revolutionary precedent. What is ominously symptomatic of the present state of Germany is the savagery, the disregard for all the forms of law which are the indispensable safeguards of justice and which are unknown in every modern civilized State. What is of still deeper significance is the indifference, the complacency—with which this resort to the political methods of the Middle Ages is apparently regarded.

Lesson for Britain.

In other countries, and especially in Great Britain, the regrets have mingled at first with incredulity by all who did not realise how completely the common standards have ceased to apply in Germany. It seemed inconceivable that the head, even the despotic head, of a modern Government should order the arrest and the summary execution of members of his principal lieutenants. It was even harder to believe some months ago the victims chosen for the massacre were men who had been his closest associates and had been invested with high office and entrusted with great powers. This might be credible in Russia, or in the Turkey of Abdul Hamid, or in any other Oriental or mediæval monarchy. It could not occur in a great European country in the twentieth century. Incredibility gave way to horror as the story was confirmed and the grim details were reported. General Goering's boast that "all who resisted have been killed," and Dr. Goebbel's flamboyant broadcast statement of Leader's air swoop upon the Nazi communities and of scenes in Röhm's country villa—these pronouncements were all in keeping with the moralisation of the whole proceeding. So was the elaborate story of a dangerous conspiracy which had to be countered by stern and immediate action, a story which may perhaps have some slight basis in fact, but which no one accepts at its face value after the mythical Communist plot invented to justify the burning of the Reichstag building at the beginning of the Nazi regime. All Oriental and mediæval despots have been ready with such excuses to justify the removal of people who have become dangerous, or whom it would be convenient to have out of the way. The Roman playgoers, with the bloody intrigues of Richard III. fresh in their memories, felt as they read that that, as in the theatre so now in actual life, they had been transported straight back to the days of the Wars of the Roses. That in fact is the stage of political development to which Germany has reverted. It is not a comforting thought for her neighbours, though it is probable that during the next few years there is more reason to be afraid for Germany than to be afraid of Germany. For this country at all events there is the reassuring thought that remain faithful to our old method of government by persuasion, to shun all short cuts and violent remedies, and to recognise the dangers inherent in all quasi-military organizations for the pursuit of political ends.

A Lucky Escape.

A Nairobi motorist had a narrow escape from serious injury on Saturday night, his car crashing into a tree on the road leading from dog racing Sigh Assnat at the junction of Stewart Street. This was Mr. R. Shaw, of the Stanley Hotel. The car went through the earth that had been dug out, over the ditch, and came to rest on the pile of earth on the opposite side. The car was smashed and steering, while the lamps were subject.

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Full particulars of the scenes and the subject of the photograph must be written on the back of the photograph, or on a label attached thereto. Photographs cannot be returned unless stamps for postage are enclosed.

If photographs are to be returned a stamped and addressed envelope must be enclosed. The Editor will endeavour to keep photographs published, but will be responsible for the safeguarding of photographs submitted.

Photographs must be of East African interest and taken by the sender.

"SNAPSHOTS" The East African Standard

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For these more elaborate field tests the Coast area was chosen and Mr. Powell arrived at Mombasa on Monday from Nairobi for this purpose. Mr. H. J. Carlisle, the Chief Locust Officer, and Mr. H. B. Johnston, the Chief Locust Investigator for East Africa, who has recently been engaged on research work at Kampala, arrived by air on Tuesday morning, while Mr. F. B. Notley, Entomologist, who arrived from England by the s.s. "Llandaff Castle" on Monday also stayed in Mombasa for the tests.

Conditions Bad.

On Tuesday these experts, accompanied by Mr. R. Courtney, Chief Field Officer in connection with the locust destruction campaign, and by a representative of the "Mombasa Times" proceeded to the shamba of Major R. W. B. Robertson-Eustace, just beyond Gazi. The site chosen was an extremely difficult place for locust destruction work and had, up to this time, defeated the efforts of the locust officers engaged there. It was known that this area provided a variety of conditions suitable for giving an adequate test to the spray invented by Mr. Powell. Unfortunately the day was an extremely wet one and conditions proved so bad that it was necessary to postpone the experiments.

A Second Attempt.

On the following day another attempt was made and on this occasion good weather favoured the experiments. The spray, which is a secret invention, was used on locusts of several different stages of growth, but it is too early yet to state the degree of success with which the experiments met but full notes were taken by Mr. Johnston, who, in due course, will make his report on the preparation and its effect upon locusts in different phases.

The spray was distributed through a power sprayer. It should be realised that this is a contact spray and not a poison spray, such as arsenite.

Further Consideration.

Questioned as to their opinion of the success of the experiments the experts were very guarded in their replies and preferred not to commit themselves until they had had time to consider fully their observations made on the spot. It may, also, be necessary for further tests to be carried out at a later date though it is not known whether these will be in the Coast Province or elsewhere.

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Carlisle returned to Nairobi by air yesterday, and the former will continue by Imperial Airways' machine to Kampala to-day.

MARKED FALL IN SISAL PRICES.

Serious Change in the Market.

UNFORESEEN CONDITIONS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 2.

That section of the report of Messrs. Wiggleworth and Co. Ltd. dealing with East African Sisal states that "a serious change has come over the market during the last month, brought about mainly by unforeseen conditions. Throughout June a moderately good demand from consumers was experienced, but the effects of this buying have been entirely offset by various factors, resulting in a fall in prices of about Shs. 30/- per ton since our last report. It remains to be seen whether the pessimism is justifiable. It may prove that prices have been discounted too far.

"Admittedly the position in Germany has been unsatisfactory, in fact, serious, and has therefore commanded most attention. Although the embargo on imports of fibres into Germany expired on May 31 last, difficulties have been experienced in obtaining from the German spinners, payments in time to meet the arrival of material previously contracted, part of which has consequently been stored awaiting remittances.

"In addition to this handicap no new business with Germany has been entered into, so that the absence of buying from that important market, normally a large consumer of African Sisal, has contributed to the fall in the price.

U.S.A. and Canada.

"As regards U.S.A. and Canada, rumours have been current about a substantial carryover of twine and raw material on account of the poor harvest outlook, some estimates indicating a surplus of 50 to 60 per cent. but later reports from Canada indicate these to be exaggerated as heavy rains have benefited the crops, which are now looking much better. There is still time for the rains to make an appreciable improvement in the crop outlook in U.S.A.

"There is abundant evidence to show that manufacturers would be willing to purchase their future requirements with No. 1 Sisal at £15 per ton, but reluctance on the part of producers to negotiate ahead at such a low price must eventually bring about a reaction, unless world conditions take another wrong turn. Many estates in Africa have contracted ahead a large part of their estimated production, so that the surplus supply of Sisal is not expected to be too heavy for the market to absorb as it becomes available each month, there being little or no accumulation of stocks.

"Under present conditions, values are somewhat nominal on the following basis: No. 1, £15 to £15.5 per ton. No. 2, £14.10 to £14.15 per ton.

INDIVIDUALISM.

Henry Ford Gives in to the N.R.A.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, June 3.
(By Air Mail.)

The Ford Motor Company has sent to the N.R.A. a certificate of compliance with the Automobile code thus ending the battle between Mr. Henry Ford and General Johnson which has lasted over a year.

This certificate signifies the administration's victory over the strongest exponent of "individualism."

The Government had refused to purchase Ford vehicles unless the company sent the certificate which it had hitherto refused to do despite its actual compliance with the N.R.A. code.

Germany's "Reversion to Medieval Conditions."

STRANGE PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO NAZI TERRORIST METHODS.

Moral Fibre Weakened?

"TIMES" REVIEW OF "OMINOUS SYMPTOMS" IN THE GERMAN SITUATION.

For Britain, the events in Germany a fortnight ago provide, "The Times" suggests, a very plain lesson—"to remain faithful to our old method of government by persuasion, to shun all short cuts and violent remedies, and to recognise the dangers inherent in all quasi-military organizations for the pursuit of political ends."

In a leading article on the German situation "The Times" declares that as symptomatic of the state of Germany to-day, chief significance attaches firstly to the savagery and disregard for all forms of law which are the indispensable safeguards of civilized justice, and secondly to the cynical detachment, indifference and complacency with which the nation watched this resort to political methods of the Middle Ages.

A Warning for Britain.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 3.
(By Air Mail.)

The week of horrors and terrors in Germany stunned and horrified the British public and newspapers throughout the country unite in condemnation of the Hitler method of purging the Nazi Party.

Yesterday "The Times" set out some of the aims behind the suppressing of the rebellion—the desire of Herr Hitler to reform the Storm Troopers and the Party by transforming revolutionary fervour into moderate and constructive effort and to impose a high standard of public service in Nazi officials. Hence in the interests of the good reputation of the Party and to nip a second revolution in the bud, he decided upon a purging process, to eliminate the decadent influences.

Driven Underground.

To-day, however, "The Times" expresses the common and widely held condemnation of the methods adopted and says:

An official announcement issued yesterday in Berlin proclaimed that "law and order prevail throughout the Reich. The whole nation stands in unprecedented enthusiasm behind the Leader." The first part of this statement may be accepted without reserve. Only the event can show how far the second is justified, and he would be a bold man who would attempt to predict even the immediate future. The circumstances and motives which prompted the ruling transaction are obscure. Goering and Goebbels to make their self-defence outright upon their former associates are still too obscure to enable anyone to estimate the probable consequences and repercussions. At least it seems safe to say that Herr Hitler appears to have consolidated his position for the moment by killing off every one capable of exploiting the dissatisfaction which clearly prevailed among large sections of the Nazi Storm Troops. His chosen method, however, is scarcely likely to drive the dissaffection underground than to prevent it spreading. The Storm Troops, power through the Storm Troops, organised and led by the men who were summarily shot during the week-end, are known, having become dangerous, are to be reduced in number and kept in proper subordination. The Leader will depend in future much more upon the species of Ogpu police—it is remarkable how one dictatorship resembles another—which has been formed from the picked men among them, and perhaps even more upon the Regular Army, the Reichswehr, which, if it did not participate actively, at any rate gave him its passive support in getting rid of his old helpers and associates.

Cynical Nation.

In Berlin and in Munich the grim events of the week-end appear to have been followed with intense curiosity, but also with a certain cynical detachment which is deeply significant. Economic distress and long-continued political unrest have weakened the moral fibre of the nation. The prolonged spiritual warfare between Nazi and Communist which preceded the Hitler regime, with its almost daily tale of violent collision and of cold-blooded murder, had the effect of dulling all normal sensitiveness, and since then there has been little to restore respect for the old standards of civilized life. The brutal persecution of all who were suspected of disaffection, or who for any reason were regarded as outside the pale; the suppression of all freedom of speech and even, so far as possible, of all freedom of thought; the plague of spies and informers which infested the whole land and made every man suspicious of his neighbour; the waves of intensive propaganda by speech and wireless and cinema to keep the people in a state of almost hysterical emotion; the preaching of a eccentric pagan doctrine; the constant glorification of force and violence—all these things have helped to widen the gulf which separates Germany to-day from other Western nations. Men like Röhm and Heines, whose moral characters and unrestrained brutalities were familiar to every one, were proclaimed national heroes and entrusted with positions of the highest responsibility. All this was known abroad, but its inevitable effect was hardly understood. So far as methods of government and respect for human life and human freedom are concerned, Germany has passed for the time being to be a modern European country. She has reverted to medieval conditions. No pity need be wasted on the dead Nazi leaders, who on every reckoning have richly deserved their fate. So Kahr, a man who was in authority at the head of the Brown Army, they were a menace to peace and to all orderly government. The manner in which these idols of yesterday should give "uniform satisfaction," as a Munich telegram reports, is in accordance with all revolutionary precedent. What is ominously symptomatic of the present state of Germany is the callousness, the disregard for all the forms of law which are the indispensable safeguards of justice and which are necessary in every modern civilized State. What is of still deeper significance is the cynical detachment, the complacency—with which this resort to the political methods of the Middle Ages is apparently regarded.

Lesson for Britain.

In other countries, and especially in Great Britain, the reports were received at first with incredulity by all who did not realize how completely the common standards have ceased to apply in Germany. It seemed unimaginable that the head, even the despotic head, of a modern Government should order his second and his summary execution of members of his principal lieutenants. It was even harder to believe some among the victims selected for destruction men who had been his closest associates and had been rewarded with high office and entrusted with great powers. This might be credible in Russia, or in the Turkey of Abdul Hamid, a time or in some mediæval monarchy. It could not occur in a great European country in the twentieth century. Incredulity gave way to horror as the story was confirmed and the grim details were reported. General Goering's boast that he "had shot, resisted or have "been killed," and Dr. Goebbel's flamboyant broadcast account of the Leader's air swoop upon the rebellious lieutenants and scenes in Röhm's country villa—these proclamations were all in keeping with the brutal conception of the whole proceeding. So was the elaborate story of a dangerous conspiracy which had had to be anticipated by drastic and summary action, a story which may perhaps have some slight basis in fact, but which is one amounting at the face value after the mythical Communist plot invented to justify the seizure of political opponents, at the beginning of the Reichstag fire. All Oriental and mediæval despots have been ready with such stories to justify the removal of people who have become dangerous, or whom it would be convenient to have out of the way, out of the playgoers, with the bloody intrigues of Richard III. fresh in their minds, felt as they read the story of the Reichstag fire that, even if actual life, they had been transported straight back into the times of the Wars of the Roses. That in fact is the stage of political development to which Germany has reverted. It is not a comfortable reflection for her neighbours though it is probable that during the next few years there is more reason to be afraid for Germans than to be afraid of Germany. For this country at all events there is very plain lesson—to remain faithful to our old method of government by persuasion, to shun all short cuts and violent remedies, and to recognise the dangers inherent in all quasi-military organizations for the pursuit of political ends.

A Lucky Escape.

A Nairobi motorist had a narrow escape from serious injury, on Saturday night, his car crashing over the sewage ditch now being dug across Delamere Avenue at the junction of Stewart Street. This was Mr. A. Noor, of the Salisbury Hotel, who, when the car came to earth that had been dug out, over the ditch, and came to rest on the pile of earth on the opposite side, was pinned in his seat by the steering wheel, while the lamps were ruined.

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IMPROVED FAMILY INCOME POLICY
On the Basis of £1,000 assured
PROVIDES:
(a) In the event of death within 20 years from the issue of the policy, a monthly income payment of £100 to cover living expenses until an income of £12/10/- per month for the benefiting for the remainder of the period and a further payment of a £1,000 at the expiration of the period.
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Nursing difficulties are unknown. The supply of nourishing food is still sufficient. The children are improved to such a marked degree that they quickly develop into robust healthy children. The changeover from mother's milk to LACTAGOL is made without difficulty, the baby is absolutely healthy, and the mother is relieved of the responsibility of nursing her child.
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LACTAGOL is used in harmonically tested batches by the Government Analyst, Nairobi.
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A Solid Reputation from the House of PEARS
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Make the charms of East Africa known
The East African Standard welcomes photographs of East African interest for publication, more particularly such photographs as are suitable for the decoration of the Standard's Offices.
The more and oldest of the under-mentioned photographs are the most wanted, but photographs on the back of the list are also wanted.
Black and white photographs by and of Europeans are the most wanted, but photographs of Africans and Asiatics are also wanted.
Photographs should be of East African interest and taken by the amateur.
Address:—
"SNAPSHOTS"
The East African Standard
Box 90.

Plant Protection in East Africa.

DRAFT MEASURE TO RESTRICT IMPORTATION.

Research Conference Report.

CO-ORDINATION OF AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION.

If a schedule proposed by a representative East African Conference on the co-ordination of agricultural research and plant protection, during its session at the Amani Research Station in February last, is adopted, it will not be possible to import into East Africa, without a permit, any living plant material, other than seeds.

Consideration was given at the conference—whose proceedings are dealt with in a comprehensive report just issued—to a draft ordinance containing measures for the restriction of plant importation from external sources and the regulation of inter-territorial movement of plant material.

In regard to entomological and mycological research, the conference came to the conclusion that, without any special machinery, a high degree of co-ordination between the territories had, in practice, been achieved, and that no overlapping was occurring in the research work then in progress.

Coffee Research Programmes.

The co-ordination of agricultural research and plant protection in East Africa formed the basis of a research conference held at Amani Research Station from February 12 to 15 of this year. A comprehensive report on the business and conclusions of the conference has just been issued.

Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E., Director of the East African Agricultural Research Station, presided over the conference, which was convened by the Secretary to the Governors' Conference to consider and co-ordinate the research programmes on coffee, and on pests and diseases of crops in East Africa; and also to consider the co-ordination of plant protection regulations in the territories. Representatives from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar attended.

In his report the chairman states that the conference had before it the programmes of coffee research prepared by the Departments of Agriculture in Kenya and Uganda, and by the Amani Research Station, and circulated by the Secretary to the Governors' Conference.

"We were unable to deal exhaustively with the subject of coffee research," the report continues, "owing to the absence of definite information regarding the research programme of the new coffee research station at Lyamungo. We are satisfied, however, that everything possible has been done to ensure a close linkage of the work at Lyamungo with that in progress elsewhere.

Major Projects.

"We considered in detail the coffee research programmes, and were of the opinion that while many lines of research work—for instance, on die-back or the effects of shade—could be duplicated with great advantage in different localities, certain items in the programmes might appropriately be regarded as major projects to be undertaken by some one department or station, which, by reason of locality or availability of staff, appears to be especially well-fitted to pursue them.

"After examining the programmes we agreed to consider the following as major projects allocated to the Kenya Department of Agriculture: Foliar diagnosis of nutrient deficiency; influence of spraying on liquoring qualities, and so on; role of copper in the nutrition of coffee; and preparation of the bean.

"Arising out of the co-ordination of research, the question of the correlation and publication of results was brought up for discussion. We were of opinion that provision should be made by due course, through the medium of an East African agricultural journal for the correlation of the results of the research work of the departments and stations concerned.

Entomological and Mycological Research.

"The subject of the co-ordination of entomological and mycological research was first considered in detail by the technical committee. We discussed and adopted their report. In particular we wish to record our opinion that without any special machinery a high degree of co-ordination has in practice been achieved, and that no overlapping is occurring in the research work now in progress.

"At the same time, we consider it useful to designate certain lines of work as major projects, which should be generally regarded as the special provinces of particular individuals or departments with special facilities for the work.

"We considered the possibility of recommending new lines of research on pests and diseases; but we feel that each department must decide for itself the most urgent problems and turn attention to them as staff becomes available. Free interchange of visits and information between the territories would minimize the danger of overlapping.

"We considered carefully the terms of a draft Plant Protection Ordinance which might cover both plant importation from external sources and internal regulation. We decided to recommend uniform legislation on the lines of the draft ordinance.

"We suggest that the Secretary to the Governor's Conference might approach the Attorney General for Kenya with a request for him to draft the ordinance in legal form in consultation with the Director of Agriculture in Kenya with a view to having it considered by the Governors' Conference and ultimately adopted by the dependencies represented.

"We wish to record our conviction that it is essential for authority to issue proclamations, rules and regulations under the ordinance, to be vested in the Governor, in view of the need for dealing promptly with emergencies as they arise.

"We considered at length the categories into which the schedule of plant imports could be divided and the items that should be put into each category. We endeavoured throughout to secure the minimum degree of restriction on each kind of plant material that would be compatible with an adequate measure of protection.

"After lengthy discussion, both in committee and in full conference, we decided to recommend the adoption of a schedule of plant imports, and its incorporation in rules or regulations made under the proposed ordinance.

"Under the proposed schedule no living plant material, other than seeds, will be allowed to be imported without a permit. We recognize that this may cause a certain amount of inconvenience to the public and it was not without reluctance that we agreed to recommend this strict measure of control.

"We were, however, influenced in making our decision by the fact that living plants are so much more liable to carry pests and diseases than are seeds that every living plant is a potential source of danger. It would have been practically impossible to provide a list of living plants that could properly be regarded as innocuous.

Relaxative Measure.

"We were concerned to find a means by which the safeguard of the permit system might operate while not bearing with undue harshness on persons who might have failed to comply with its requirements through ignorance. We agreed to recommend that while each territory should adopt the permit system in its entirety, the following measure of relaxation might be permitted as a matter of local practice, but only if the particular department of agriculture concerned so desires, and not as a statutory relaxation:—

"At the discretion of the plant inspector at the place of inspection a permit may be issued allowing planting material that has arrived without the prior issue of a permit to enter the country, provided that all conditions that would normally have been imposed in connexion with such consignments have been complied with. In all cases of doubt instructions should be sought from headquarters by telegram at the expense of the importer.

Need for Uniformity.

"We desire to call attention to the need for preserving uniformity in plant importation rules or regulations, in the form of permits and certificates, and, so far as consonant with the permissive relaxation suggested in the preceding paragraph, in the instructions to inspectors of plant imports.

"We suggest that consultations between Directors of Agriculture should take place with these ends in view when the form of the regulations has been decided and in the event of any changes being subsequently considered necessary.

"We recommend that as a general principle ports of entry should be limited so far as possible, and that at the earliest practicable moment the ports selected should be provided with qualified inspectors.

"We feel it necessary to recognize the added risk of the importation of pests and diseases through aerodromes, by reason both of greater rapidity, facilitating survival, and of the landing-grounds being centrally situated. As a consequence especial care needs to be taken to make control at the airports efficient.

"We recommend that all plant material entering through the Port of Mombasa destined for points in Kenya, Uganda or the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory should be dealt with by a single inspection service provided jointly by the three Governments concerned.

Plant Exchange.

"We found in discussion that at present inter-territorial movement of plant material takes place practically without restriction except that Tanganyika Territory excludes certain material from Kenya, including all living plants.

"We decided after lengthy discussion both in committee and in conference to recommend to the consideration of Directors of Agriculture the principle that for such movements permits should be applied for as under the regulations governing the importation of plants and seeds from abroad.

"We entirely endorse the opinion of the technical committee to the effect that no examination could be an adequate safeguard against the entry of certain important pests and diseases.

"At the same time we desire to place on record that we appreciate the fact that Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory are working within a Customs Union and that it is desirable, after making adequate provision for the safety of economic crops, to impose as few hardships as possible in connection with the internal movement of plants between these territories.

"We recommend, therefore, that while permits should normally be refused if a major pest or disease is involved, permits should in general be allowed when a pest or disease feared is already present in the importing area concerned and no determined effort is being made to control it.

Sale of Fertilizers

"In the course of our discussion on plant protection it came to notice that none of the territories represented possessed any legislation regulating the sale of fertilizers, feeding-stuffs, insecticides and fungicides. Instances were quoted to us where chemicals sold had failed to comply with their descriptions and in consequence had not had the desired effect.

"We are of the opinion that it is highly desirable for goods of this nature to be sold under a guarantee in the interests both of the general public and of the Departments of Agriculture."

A FORMER K.A.R. OFFICER.

Lt.-Col. Critchley-Salmonson's Funeral.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 3.
(By Air Mail).

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Critchley-Salmonson, who died last week, took place on Tuesday at Kensal Green. The Rev. B. C. H. Andrews officiated. Those present included: Mrs. F. B. Critchley-Salmonson (Mother), Captain H. Critchley-Salmonson (Uncle), Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Campbell, Margaret Viscountess Dillon, Major T. Carrel Leahy (representing the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers), Major E. Dorman Smith (representing the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers), Colonel Vessey Ur[illegible] Colonel Hardman-Jones [illegible] Hardman-Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shore, [illegible]hose, Captain Wakeman-Colville and Mrs. Wakeman-Colville, Major H. Harvey, Captain D. Lindsay, Captain E. G. Pemberton, Mr. A. C. Collingwood, and Mr. E. H. Colville.

I gather from Lt.-Colonel Critchley-Salmonson's mother that her son's death was terribly sudden and was caused by a clot of blood which went to his heart. He was never married.

[illegible]Lt.-Col. R. E. Critchley-Salmonson, M.C., formerly served as Intelligence Officer in the King's African Rifles.

UNION'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Bumper Year in Prospect.

CROP ESTIMATES SHOW BIG INCREASE.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, July 8.
(By Air Mail).

If 1934 is turning out to be a "Prosperity Year" in the cities states the Johannesburg "Sunday Times," it will certainly be a good year for the "platteland" (country districts) as well.

Coming after a period of prolonged drought, it will be a bumper year for several of the Union's agricultural products. Apart from the big maize crop, which is estimated at about 20,000,000 bags this season, other crops show substantial increases also.

The European kaffircorn crop is calculated at 540,000 bags, an advance of no less than 100 per cent. on the production for last year.

Cotton Production.

The production of cotton, both in the Union and Swaziland, is estimated at 2,365 bales, as compared with the 1,488 bales produced last year.

The European-grown ground-nut crop this year is estimated at 285,000 standard bags, compared with 175,000 bags last year.

The tobacco crop this season, excluding the production in native locations and reserves, is estimated at 18,900,000 lb., of which 175,000 lb. is Turkish tobacco. Last season the total production was 9,300,000 lb., of which only 35,000 lb. was Turkish.

Even the ostrich-feather market, for so long moribund, is now active. According to the latest official figures available, 1,946 lb. of feathers were sold for £1,023 at the Port Elizabeth market in April, as compared with the sale of 1,501 lb. for only £501 in April of last year.

Not only are the sales rising, therefore, but, more encouraging still, the prices have advanced.

THE JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are prices of selected stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange on July 10, the quotations being in South African currency:—

Cons. Dia. Ord. 10/-	...	3/10½
Cons. Dia. 7% Pref. 10/-		6/-
Daggafontein Mines	...	132/6
East Geduld	...	165/-
Geduld Proprietory	...	167/6
Gov. Areas (Mod.) 5/-	...	62/6
Lace Prop. Mines	...	190/-
Modder East	...	61/-
New Modder	...	74/6
Ney Kleinfontein	...	96/9
Nigel 10/-	...	54/-
Pretoria P. Cement	...	120/-
Randfontein Estate	...	45/3
Robinson Dp. B.	...	49/-
Sub. Nigel 10/-	...	222/6
Springs Mines	...	145/-
Transvaal G. M. Estate		22/9
Union Corp., 12/6	...	140/-
Johannesburg Mun. 5%		£115
Un. S.A. (Loc. Stk.)		
do. 5% 10 years	...	100
do. 3½% 1948/58	...	105¾
do. 3% 1940/50	...	110¾

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.

Annual Reception Held in London.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]
London, June 26.
(By Air Mail.)

At the Royal Empire Society's annual reception held at the Imperial Institute the Gold Medal of the Society, which is awarded annually on the recommendation of a Committee in recognition of the best work of recent publication relating to the Empire, was presented by Sir Archibald Weigall, Chairman of Council of the Society, to Brig.-General Sir Percy Sykes in respect of his book "A History of Exploration."

During the evening a film was shown entitled "Kenya—Up-country with the Settler."

Railway Traffic Returns.

REVENUE RECEIPTS EXCEED ESTIMATES.

Figures for First Five Months of This Year.

IMPROVEMENTS UNDER MOST HEADS.

Approximate traffic returns from January to May of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours again show that estimates of revenue have been exceeded.

Estimated receipts from all sources for the five months were put down at £953,385, but approximate returns name to £1,048,486, or an excess of £95,101. During the corresponding period in 1933, receipts were £1,008,224, so that the 1934 total is £40,262 better than last year.

Details of the returns show that passenger traffic was £4,540 better than the estimate of £68,390; livestock £21,084 more than the estimate of £6,838; and goods improved by £100,135 over the estimate of £832,654.

Decreases occurred in the case of parcels and luggage, which were £564 below the estimate of £15,859; and in the case of telegraphs and miscellaneous, where there was a shortfall of £6,014 on the estimate of £29,644

Increases During May.

For the month of May, total receipts were £193,246, an excess of £15,618 over the estimate, but a decrease of £10,200 on the corresponding period of 1933. Increases were reported under the heads of passengers, with £1,226 above the estimate of £13,417; livestock with £123 more than the estimated £1,370; and goods with £14,321 over the estimate of £155,634.

There was a decrease of £98 on the estimate of £3,090 from parcels and luggage; and a shortfall of £154 from telegraphs and miscellaneous, estimated to bring in £4,177.

The figures for the five months of 1933 and 1934 are analysed in great detail in the General Manager's Bulletin, which was issued this week and which is the twelfth of its kind.

For the first five months, actual of 1933 railway earnings came to £1,008,224. Deducting working expenditure and depreciation—£559,453—and net revenue charges of £202,026, there remained a balance on the combined net revenue account of £246,745.

The five months of 1934, four months actual and one month approximate, produced £1,049,778 in earnings; working expenditure and depreciation came to £546,201; and net revenue charges totalled £232,800, leaving a surplus of £270,678.

Harbour Earnings.

Harbour earnings in 1933 were £166,462, and deducting for working expenditure, depreciation and net revenue charges left a surplus of £89,25. In the corresponding period of 1934, earnings were £158,297, but after meeting working expenditure, depreciation and net revenue charges there was a loss of £54.

The combined net revenue account for 1933 was £193,370, and in the first five months of this year £270,624.

In addition, the bulletin states that the estimated proportion of ordinary working expenditure for the five months is as follows:—Railway, £426,268; Port, £51,968.

The actual figures for this period compare as follows:—In the case of the Railways £20,087 below the estimate; and in the case of the Port £6,934 above the estimate.

Tonnage returns just issued show that the total export traffic rolled to the coast in the past five months was 132,866 as compared with 174,232 in the corresponding period of 1933; and that import traffic figures were 35,402 for this year as against 32,603 for last year.

Total public traffic dealt with in May at all ports was 355,661 tons; in 1933 it was 364,432. Total train mileage was 994,867 in 1934, and 1,022,172 in 1933.

Principal Commodities.

Principal commodities handled were as follows, the figures in parentheses being for 1933:—Imports.—Cement, 1,355 (1,[illegible] tons); corrugated iron, [illegible] (271 tons); motor cars, [illegible] (62 tons); cotton cloth, [illegible] (417 tons); cotton blankets, [illegible] tons (120 tons), iron and steel (manufactured), 403 tons (223 tons); kerosene oil, 386 tons (1[illegible] tons); petrol, 1,281 tons (1,[illegible] tons); salt, 854 tons (682 tons). Exports.—Coffee, 1,749 tons (1,277 tons); cotton, 10,[illegible] tons (11,814 tons); cotton seed, [illegible] tons (16,233 tons); [illegible] 2,095 tons (2,125); hides, [illegible] tons (400 tons); maize, [illegible] (3,957 tons); simsim, [illegible] (319 tons); sugar, [illegible] (2,778 tons); wattle bark, [illegible] tons (358 tons); wool, [illegible] (27 tons).

UNION MANUFACTURERS BUSY.

Rand Building Boom Continues.

Manufacturing in South Africa, on the whole, enjoyed favourable conditions. Some industries are still depressed, the majority are fairly busy, others again very active.

The boom in building and industries continues and on the Reef in particular factories are busy. The clothing industry in the Cape is fairly occupied and are shoe manufacturers in Port Elizabeth and elsewhere. Textiles, printing and fertilizer manufacturers report satisfactory turnovers.

The motor industry is also enjoying favourable conditions.

THE KENYA POLICE.

The Ordinance to be Amended in Committee.

[illegible] Ordinance is published in the Kenya Official Gazette to-day. The Police Ordinance of 1930 [illegible] Bill, however, has been brought into operation [illegible] reasons, as "since its [illegible] certain other matters have been receiving attention. The [illegible] provided for in [illegible]

[illegible] of the amendments are [illegible] as they [illegible] in nomenclature [illegible] the instance, commissioners will exist no longer. The term is described as a "northern province officer" [illegible] a King's commissioned officer, there [illegible] W.C.O.s. Instead, there will be "senior police officers" and "junior police officers." [illegible] in turn, will comprise [illegible] police constables but [illegible] assistant inspectors, and [illegible]

[illegible] reference to the subordinate police officers, above the rank [illegible] constable, the 1930 Ordinance is proposed to be altered so that these terms of service may [illegible] with the regulations in force at the time being for other officers in the service of the Colony. The committee no departure from the [illegible] Ordinance, existing [illegible] allow of the introduction [illegible] the terms of the Local Government Service, which [illegible] the objects and [illegible]

The Native African entrants to the force [illegible] in lieu of gratuities, but [illegible] poll tax is [illegible] gratuities may [illegible] men serving on [illegible] 1930, who elect to [illegible] commutation from the two [illegible] gratuities will [illegible] subordinate officers [illegible] of pensions.

On Acquittal.

[illegible] matter of general interest is included in the Bill. To [illegible] the procedure into line with [illegible] obtaining in Great Britain, [illegible] the publication of photographs and [illegible] of a prisoner [illegible] convicted, who [illegible] or acquitted upon [illegible]

LAMU DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

African Membership Mooted.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].
Lamu, July 7.

The matter of the appointment of the Commissioner, Coast, was referred to the Lamu District Committee was further discussed, that body to-day. The Lamu members were unanimous in their opposition, while the Europeans no-affirmed their [illegible] with the principle. All, however, were in full accord that [illegible] representative native [illegible] should be appointed, and that it is [illegible] that any such will be [illegible] for many years to come. The Arabs take the view that [illegible] natives have been elected to [illegible] the Legislative Council [illegible] Africans it will be time enough [illegible] the matter of appointing [illegible] to these important bodies.

NOW EASY TO REMOVE YELLOW STAINS OF SMOKING

WHITEN TEETH a shade a day

Yellow, stained teeth are not natural. For proof start using Kolynos—a half-inch of this scientific dental cream on a dry brush, twice daily. In 3 days your teeth will look fully 3 shades whiter.

This remarkable dental cream cleans teeth so much whiter than other preparations you've used because it contains two remarkable ingredients. One—the finest cleansing agent known—foams into and cleans out every fissure, removes discoloring debris, erases ugly tartar and yellow—while the second ingredient kills millions of germs that swarm into the mouth, and cause most tooth and gum troubles. Thus the mouth and teeth are quickly cleansed right down to the beautiful, natural white enamel without injury.

Now if you want gleaming white teeth free from decay, and firm, pink gums free from disease start using Kolynos, with its unique Dry-Brush Technique You'll never regret it. Buy a tube of Injection Dental Cream from your Chemist to-day.

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Kolynos—Chemies Street, London, W.C.1, England.

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WROUGHT IRON BASKET GRATES

for OPEN HEARTH FIRES

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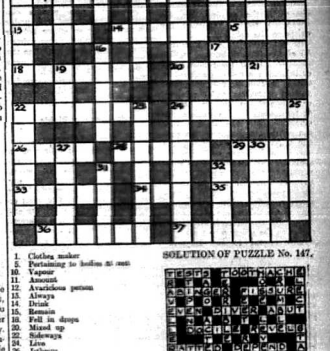
CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 148.

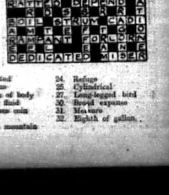


1. Clothes maker
10. Something to feather 35 down
11. Vapour
12. Amount
13. Vexatious person
15. Always
16. Ruler
18. Remain
19. Fell in drops
20. Mixed up
22. Sideways
23. Lies
26. Intimate
28. Number
29. Employ
30. Stopped
34. Newt
35. Inactive
36. Cities
37. Revolve,

DOWN.

1. Gulf's name
2. Tree
3. Revoke
4. Bulls gently
5. Polish as
7. Insertion
8. Climb
27. Regions
31. Historical
32. Members of body
33. Waiting hall
34. Rodent
35. Ugly
36. Nearly
37. Mountain mountain

SOLUTION OF PUZZLE No. 147.



Compensation for Mining Accidents.

PROVISIONS OF DRAFT AMENDING BILL.

Method of Assessment.

POWERS OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT ENLARGED.

In view of the fact that no general law providing for compensation of employees in cases of accident, exists in Kenya, a series of amendments have been drafted to the Mining Ordinance making more detailed provision for the payment of compensation in respect of death or injury resulting from mining accidents.

Under the original Ordinance, Clauses dealing with compensation only applied to natives, but under the amending clauses compensation will be payable to all employees irrespective of race.

The officer holding the enquiry may, upon being satisfied that the accident was not caused by serious and wilful misconduct of the person killed or injured, award a sum in compensation not exceeding three years wages. Provision is made for appeal from the finding of the enquiry to the Supreme Court.

Payment of Wages.

A Bill to effect a number of small amendments to the Mining Ordinance of 1930 is to be presented to the Kenya Legislative Council, on the approval of the Governor-in-Council. At the same time, according to the "Objects and Reasons", the opportunity has been taken to make more detailed provision for the payment of compensation in respect of death or injury resulting from mining accidents.

Clause 10 of the Bill under review enables the officer holding an inquiry into a mining accident to grant compensation where the circumstances are such as to justify an award. The compensation is not to exceed an amount equal to three years' wages of the deceased or injured person.

This provision with regard to the award of compensation is the most important of the proposed changes in the existing law, because no general Colonial law exists on the subject.

It is proposed to repeal section 80 of the 1930 Ordinance, which says:—"(1). If the person killed or injured is a native employed in connexion with the mining or prospecting operations, and the lessee, or holder of the location, licenses, or right shall fail to satisfy the officer holding the inquiry that the accident was due to the serious and wilful misconduct of such native, such native or his representative shall be entitled to compensation, the amount of which shall be assessed by the officer holding the inquiry. (2) Any person dissatisfied with such award may within thirty days of the making of the award, and on giving notice to the officer who made the award, appeal to the Supreme Court."

The New Clause.

The wording of the 1930 Ordinance confines the compensation to natives. Under the substituted clause which the Council will be asked to accept, compensation is payable to an injured employee no matter what his nationality. In full, the proposed new clause reads:—

"80. (1) If the lessee or holder of the location, licence or right on which the accident occurred shall fail to satisfy the officer holding the inquiry that the accident was due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the person killed or injured, such lessee or holder of the location, licence or right shall be ordered by the officer to pay such sum as he may award by way of compensation.

"(2) The amount of compensation so awarded shall in no case exceed the total sum represented by multiplying by thirty-six the monthly wage or salary of which the person killed or injured was in receipt at the time of the accident.

"(3) Where such compensation is to be paid in respect of injury it shall be paid to the person injured.

"(4) Where such compensation is to be paid in respect of death it shall be paid—(a) if the deceased was a non-native, to the legal representative of the deceased, (b) if the deceased was a native, to the District Commissioner of the district in which the accident occurred, for and on behalf of the dependants of the deceased.

"(5) Any person who is dissatisfied with an award made under this section by an officer holding an inquiry, may on giving written notice to such officer appeal to the Supreme Court within thirty days of the date of such award.

"(6) Compensation awarded under this section shall be recoverable as a civil debt."

Prospecting Rights.

Prospecting right privileges are enlarged so that the holder of a prospecting right may "make excavations, sink shafts or wells, drive adits or levels or dig trenches," instead of merely being allowed to "sink shafts or wells or dig trenches," rights which are extended to the holder of a location. The rights given to an existing prospecting licence are also enlarged.

With regard to the powers of officers of the Mines Department, these are enlarged so that it is possible for the person duly authorised to "examine and make enquiries into an accident occurring in respect of any prospecting or mining activity and may lay information before a magistrate and apply for a summons or other legal process against any person in connection therewith."

Wages.

Another important amendment has reference to the payment of wages. Under the 1930 Ordinance, wages due had to be paid in cash when due and in no case later than seven days thereafter. It is proposed to repeal this provision, and to substitute therefore the following:—

"(1) All wages due to any person employed by the holder of a prospecting right or on any location, lease or exclusive prospecting licence shall be paid to such person in cash when due and in no case later than seven days thereafter. (2) No deduction whatsoever shall be made from such wages save only in respect of (a) repayment of cash advances made to the employee by the employer, (b) payments for goods ordered by the employee for his personal use and supplied to him by the employer on the location, lease or exclusive prospecting licence."

LOCAL EDUCATION BOARDS.

Introduction in Kenya Proposed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO DECIDE.

Will Replace School Area Committees.

A Bill to make provision for the establishment of District Education Boards in the Colony has been approved for introduction into the Kenya Legislative Council.

It is explained that the purpose of this bill is to provide local boards, composed in part of representatives of Local Native Councils, school managers and Government officials. These boards are intended to take the place of the existing School Area Committees which are purely advisory.

The new boards will become the local education authority for the areas in which they are created, and will have power to allocate grants for elementary education in their area, and generally to supervise elementary education in their area. The expenditure of public moneys involved will not exceed £150 per annum.

It rests with the Director of Education, after consultation with the Provincial Commissioner, to establish such a board "in any district in which in the opinion of the Director the establishment of such a board is likely to assist the development of African education."

Membership will consist of the District Commissioner of the district, or his deputy, as chairman; an education officer appointed by the Director; four persons nominated by the managers of schools in the district and approved by the Provincial Commissioner; a maximum of six Africans nominated by the Local Native Council and approved by the Provincial Commissioner, and two representatives of the Medical Department and Agricultural Department; with a secretary appointed by the Board.

Functions of the Board.

"The Board shall be responsible, in its district," says clause seven, "for each and all of the following matters:—

"Making recommendations for the establishment of elementary and sub-elementary schools, and for the necessary financial provision for such schools;

"The supervision of the working and management of elementary and sub-elementary schools in accordance with such regulations as from time to time may be made by the Director;

"The allocation, subject to the approval of the Director, of grants in aid of elementary and sub-elementary schools in accordance with any rules made under section 45 of the Education Ordinance, 1931, such allocations being made from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Director of the Local Native Council.

"The general promotion and improvement of the education and development of the African in accordance with any directions which the Director may issue from time to time with the concurrence of the Advisory Council on African Education."

THREE CASES OF RABIES.

Kakamega District in Quarantine.

Isolated Outbreaks.

IN CENTRAL KAVIRONDO AND UASIN GISHU.

The Rabies Progress Report dated July 14, issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture states that it has been found necessary, owing to a positive case of rabies being reported and confirmed from the Medical Officer, Kakamega, to place that district in quarantine. Two further positive cases are reported from Uasin Gishu and Central Kavirondo districts. Preventative measures are being carried out.

The position is being closely watched and departmental efforts with the assistance of other Departments, are being maintained in handling the isolated outbreaks.

HARBOUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Tonnages for First Quarter of This Year.

Two sets of statistics are given in the bulletin just issued by the General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

The first, giving the Harbour tonnages of general cargo, imports and exports, during the period January to March, 1934, shows that during the first three months of the year imports increased by 22,72 per cent. and 30,81 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period for 1933 and 1932 respectively, while exports were 24.63 per cent. below the 1933 tonnage, but exceeded the 1932 figure by 10 per cent.

Comparative Figures.

The figures, representing British long tons are as follows:

Imports:—1934 47,599; 1933 38,787; 1932 36,388.

Exports:—1934 84,852; 1933 112,578; 1932 77,136.

Operating statistics for the Railway comprise the second set. They relate to the period January—March of this year and give a comparison with 1933. They are as follows, the figures in parentheses being for the latter year:—Ton-miles, 99,097,772 (92,447,451); average haul, 294 miles (295 miles) (average year 1933); train miles, 402,290 (443,608); train miles per train-mile, 12.84 (12.64) (average year 1933); train miles per engine-hour, 8.17 (8.92) (average year 1933); average load per goods train, [illegible] (181) (average year [illegible]).

NATIVE WOMEN AND HUT TAX.

To Pay if They Have the Means.

BILL FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Exemption for Deserving Males.

"It is generally agreed by the Provincial Commissioners that there should be the means of levying tax from native women household holders who hold property sufficient to make them independent and competent to pay hut tax."

This important addition to the native hut and poll taxes is proposed by a bill which has been approved for introduction into the Kenya Legislative Council.

Other than the definition of wife—which means a wife by marriage or by native law, and includes a concubine—no direct reference to women householders is contained in the bill, but they presumably come under the provisions of sections 3 and 4.

The former gives the Governor power to prescribe the amount of hut and poll tax payable in any year by notice in the Gazette, and may in such notice prescribe different amounts for different districts, areas or places. No tax will, however, exceed Shs. 20/- per annum.

The fourth clause states that every native being the owner or occupier of a hut, in any district, shall pay the prescribed tax in respect of each hut owned or occupied by him or her, provided that every male native, i.e. of the age of 16 years or over, shall be liable for the tax in respect of any hut or huts owned or occupied by his wives, and every native has one wife he must pay one tax, if he has more than one wife "he shall be deemed to be the owner of a separate hut in respect of each wife."

Reasons for Bill.

In the objects and reasons appended, it is stated that the bill is intended to consolidate in one comprehensive ordinance the previous legislation regarding the collection of hut and poll tax, together with the rules detailing the procedure for such collection. It also provides certain amendments of the existing Ordinance which experience has shown are necessary.

"On the one hand it has widened the scope for the exemption of deserving persons who are unable to pay and on the other, for the payment of tax by persons but owners who are financially able to do so. The latter provision has been necessitated by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in which it was held that the existing legislation exempts women from the liability to pay tax."

Definition Clause.

The definition clause is interesting.

"Hut" means a hut constructed according to native custom or any building used by a native as a dwelling other than those erected and maintained by his employer.

"Native" means a native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, and includes a Swahili.

"Poll Tax" means a payment equivalent to the tax by this Ordinance leviable on huts to be made in any year by an adult male native who has not in respect of such year been liable to hut tax.

Taxes are due and payable on January 1; non-payment on or before September 30 following may result in the confiscation of the hut or huts.

The District Officer has the necessary power to grant exemptions in cases of people without means; while the Governor may exempt any person or class of persons, members of any tribe or inhabitants of any district, area or place, and also any native officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of the King's African Rifles injured or disabled through service, on the recommendation of his commanding officer.

While the existing Ordinance is to be repealed, it will be without prejudice to the collection of any arrears under that measure.

(Continued at foot of previous Column.)

Development of Kenya's Mineral Resources.

SETTING-APART OF LAND IN NATIVE RESERVES.

For Mining Operations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

If a bill to be considered by the Legislative Council next week becomes law, there will, in future, be legal provision for the setting-apart of land in native reserves for the purpose of granting mining leases.

The bill is designed to assist the development of the mineral resources of Kenya, and is a result of the report of the Kenya Land Commission on the setting-apart of land in the native reserves, and the Commission in regard to mining.

Provision is also made in the bill for the payment of compensation and rent in accordance with the principles embodied in the Kenya Land Commission report, in addition to the existing statutory rents, that there should also be landowners.

Payment of Compensation and Rent.

The first fruits of the report of the Kenya Land Commission will be considered by the Legislative Council at its next session, commencing next Tuesday, for this week's Official Gazette contains a bill, approved for introduction into the Council, "to amend the Native Lands Trust Ordinance, 1930."

The "objects and reasons" appended explain that: "This amending bill is a temporary measure pending the enactment of the legislation necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission, 1933.

"The bill is designed to assist the development of the mineral resources of the Colony by making immediate provision for setting-apart land in native reserves where application has been made for the grant of a mining lease.

"The setting-apart of land is the procedure recommended with regard to mining leases by the Land Commission and the bill provides for a system of payment of compensation and rent in accordance with the general principles embodied in the report of the Commission.

"No expenditure of public moneys will be involved by the provisions of this bill become law."

Local Boards.

The first amendment is that, in addition to the establishment of advisory boards, under part one of the principal ordinance there shall also be a local board for the purpose of part two, consisting of the District Commissioner of the district as chairman; two nominated members of the Local Native Council selected by the Provincial Commissioner; two elected members of the Local Native Council [illegible]

NOT SO GOOD.

Former Prison Warder Sentenced.

An ex-prison warder offered his discharge certificate from "Kwa Sale" to "Very good." But he was discovered when he presented it to Mr. de Souza of the Agricultural Department, when applying for work. A conversation followed Mr. de Souza to the Police and to the arrest of the ex-warder.

He was brought before the Resident Magistrate last week and sentenced to two months hard labour.

WOMEN HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS.

Probable Highway Activities.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

END OF DROUGHT AT NAKURU.

Sturdy Rice and Green Grass.

[illegible]

The LOCUST REPORT.

Marked Change for the Better.

In Coast Province.

Many Flying Swarms in Nyanza.

BUT NO SERIOUS DAMAGE YET REPORTED.

The following Red Locust report, dated July 12, has been issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture:—

A marked change for the better can be recorded as regards the coastal infestation. Practically all those areas which have been the scene of operations for the past eight weeks are now under control, though there are still many scattered bands of hoppers and fliers in the district. It is reported that considerable hopper bands are infesting the hinterland some miles inland, but it is not anticipated that any very extensive flying swarms will materialise.

Nyanza Province.

Reports of numerous swarms in the Nyanza Province have been received, generally heading in a northerly or north-easterly direction. A fairly large swarm moved from Lanji on July 10 flying towards Lumbwa and Fort Ternan, but this swarm returned to the Kericho district the following day. On July 11 news was received of two large swarms proceeding from the Lolgorien district towards Kericho. It is thought that the swarms appear to prefer the high trees for roosting at night, spraying operations are rendered difficult and very little effective work can be done. No serious damage has yet been reported.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

Sweepstakes in Southern Rhodesia.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Durban, July 4.

(By Air Mail).

It is now regarded as exceedingly doubtful whether the Southern Rhodesian Government will introduce at the coming session of Parliament due to be held in September to give effect to the referendum result in favour of legalising sweepstakes says the Bulawayo correspondent of the "Cape Times."

Recent events also suggest that the Government may be reconsidering its election undertaking to abide by the results of a plebiscite. The opinion is growing that in the measure eventually to be introduced the Government will seek a compromise somewhere between the premium bond principle and the ordinary sweepstake.

Backache Days!

"Every Picture tells a Story."

THE FIRST SIGNS of kidney weakness are usually backache, urinary disorders, getting up at night, headaches, dizzy attacks, nerve pains or nervousness.

Perhaps you have had a chill or become run down, but whatever the cause it is a great mistake to expect the kidneys to get well of themselves. Neglect merely adds to the danger of Bladder inflammation, gravel, dropsy, lumbago, rheumatism, and sciatica.

Don't run needless risks! Strengthen the kidneys without delay using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that has been recommended for fifty years. 2/9 also at 1/3, 5/-.

Look for the Leaf Trade Mark.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

The Salt of Hospitality

Always use Cerebos on your table. It is the hall-mark of a perfectly served meal.

Your guests will appreciate the subtle compliment of offering them the purest Salt in the world. And remember it is so very economical in use.

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"OLIVUM"

WOOD PRESERVATIVE. Locally made

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NAIROBI—R. A. Timber Co. Sup. Ltd. Gailey and Roberts Ltd.

NAKURU—Gailey and Roberts Ltd.

KARAMBA AND KISUMU—John E. Riddoch.

ELDORET AND KITALE—Al Hardware Merchants.

KAMPALA—H. Matthew.

PRICES:—4 gallon drums Shs. 12/-. 44 " " " 60/-. Barrels not less than 44 gals.

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Unlisted is a most effective dressing for LIVESTOCK.

MINING timber treated with OLIVUM will last much longer. A SAFEGUARD TO MINERS.

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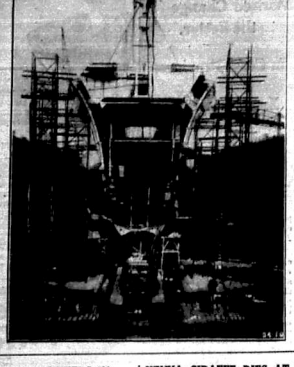
GERMAN LINERS TO BE REBUILT.



The German African Lines are, at the present time, rebuilding their popular passenger steamers, the s.s. "Watussi" and the s.s. "Ubena", which are to be lengthened by about 20 feet and will be fitted with more powerful engines.

By this means the two vessels, which will be employed on the express line from Europe to South Africa via Las Palmas, will be able to complete the journey from Southampton to Cape Town and vice-versa in about 17 days.

The pictures show scenes during the course of the work in the dockyards at Hamburg. On the left is the old bow being cut off, and on the right an impressive view of the new bow after its completion.

UNION SHIVERS IN COLD SPELL.

Below Freezing Point on Rand.

THICK COAT OF SNOW ON DRAKENSBERG.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, July 9.
(By air mail.)

The whole of Natal, Transvaal, and the Free State have been shivering in a bitterly cold spell of weather, states the "Natal Mercury".

In Johannesburg in the early hours of Saturday morning the temperature dropped to 25 degrees Fahrenheit—seven degrees below freezing point.

The Drakensberg is thickly coated with snow, and in the brilliant sunshine yesterday was a beautiful sight. On Saturday morning a biting wind swept over the whole of Natal. It reached gale force in places.

Water Frozen.

North of Maritzburg all standing water has been frozen during the last three nights. In Estcourt on Saturday morning there was at least two inches of ice on some garden ponds. It was also cold in Durban, in spite of the sunshine, and after sunset the temperature dropped rapidly, and the evening was one of the coldest Durban has had during the past few years.

Yesterday the weather was considerably warmer, but there was still an icy breeze blowing off the Berg. After sunset Maritzburg was in the grip of a real winter's evening.

Rain on the Lamu Road.

Mr. Galton-Fenzi writes as follows:—During the months of July, August and September, a certain number of visitors motor to Lamu via the Northern Frontier District. I have just heard from the District Commissioner, Lamu, that since April 41 inches of rain has fallen, and it is most unlikely that the road will be passable to motor traffic until the end of August or the beginning of September. The Malindi Lamu track is also partially submerged, so I would advise intending visitors to that lovely old town to take one of the excursions by the s.s. "Dumra" from Kilindini.

KENYA GIRAFFE DIES AT WHIPSNADE.

Neck Injury Proves Fatal.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 2.
(By air mail.)

One of the two young giraffe which arrived from Kenya at Whipsnade only ten days ago is dead. A post mortem examination showed that he died from the effects of an injury to the neck.

The surviving giraffe—a female—has settled down satisfactorily. Although the Zoo has in the Regent's Park Gardens a young male, which arrived at the same time as the Whipsnade pair, it is not, apparently, proposed to send this giraffe to join his lonely relative at Whipsnade this season.

The giraffe were intended to be the "piece de resistance" in the Zoological park this summer, and a special house, heated by electricity, has been designed and built for them. They were taken to England by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stanton.

I asked Mr. G. M. Yevers, Superintendent of the Regent's Park Zoo, about the cause of death of the young giraffe at Whipsnade. He writes to me as follows:—

"The young male giraffe, which was sent to Whipsnade, died from an injury of the neck three days after arrival. It is thought that the injury may have been caused by the other giraffe, which came over with it and which was in the same house."

WESTON'S HUMANE ACTION.

Tommy Weston, first jockey to Lord Derby, bought Cap-a-Pie, at Folkestone with the special object of having him destroyed.

Cap-a-Pie was put up for auction after he had finished last in the Stayers' Selling Handicap Plate. Weston, who had ridden the gelding in many races when he belonged to Lord Derby, bought him for 25 guineas. As soon as the sale was completed the horse was destroyed.

Cap-a-Pie as a three-year-old in 1926 won the Ebor Handicap at York.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Latest Cabled Prices From London.

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., are in receipt of a cable from their head office in London, dated July 13, in which is given the following quotations:—

Maize Flat White No. 2 £1 per qr.

Sisal No. 1 grade—to one port £14.10 per ton.

Sisal No. 2 grade—to one port £14 per ton.

Sisal W. B. Tow—to one port £9.5 per ton.

The sisal market is idle.

Butter Australian g.a.q. £8.8 to £8.5 per cwt.

Butter New Zealand 1st Grade £8.12 to £2.18 per cwt.

The butter market is quiet.

Plantation Copra £9 per ton.

F. M. Sundried Copra £8 per ton.

F. M. Copra £7.12.6 per ton.

Ground Nuts £8.10 per ton.

Coffee.

Kenya Coffee A grade highest price £82.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee A grade average price £72 per ton.

Kenya Coffee B grade average price £54.10 per ton.

Kenya Coffee C grade average price £48 per ton.

Kenya Coffee Peaberry average price £68.10 per ton.

No. of bags offered 279; No. of bags sold 132; at an average price of £55.10 per ton.

Bukoba Native £36 per ton.

Bukoba Plantation £43.10 per ton.

The demand continues to be restricted, and for the present auctions in London will be held once a week only. The above results appear favourable, but the proportion of sales to the total unsold stocks of Kenya is negligible, owing to the present limited private enquiry.

The allegation that a man had committed bigamy four times since 1929 was made at North London Police Court, when Augustus William Pearsall, aged 38, salesman, of Edith Grove, Chelsea, appeared on a remanded charge of falsely representing himself to be entitled to wear the Victoria Cross. One wife and three alleged "wives" turned up in Court.

TIMBER INDUSTRY IN TANALAND.

Grading Regulations Imposed.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Lamu, July 7.

In the matter of the grading of mangrove timbers—principally horits—for export, the Lamu Import Committee was informed to-day that the Conservator of Forests had agreed that such standard sizes as were agreed upon locally as being the most suitable for the export trade might be endorsed upon the backs of licences to cut, and any poles brought in that did not conform to these standards would be confiscated by the Department and sold as firewood. The Committee was of the opinion that this would meet the case and would prevent the threatened loss of trade due to the poor qualities that have, in some cases, been put upon the export market in recent years.

The Committee, however, requested the reconsideration by the Conservator of his requirement that payment in full of the royalties must be made by the cutters before they have sold the timbers. It was pointed out that the cutters are almost invariably too poor to be able to put up the money and, therefore, will be driven into the hands of lenders, which is the very thing that it was sought to avoid. It was, therefore, urged that as there is no possibility of illicit removal of these bulky timbers before payment in full has been made, it would meet the case if a short time—say a fortnight—were allowed for the cutters to sell and pay the royalties, failing which the Department might itself sell the timber and deduct its charges from the proceeds.

CHIPPERFIELD AND KIPPAX RECOVER.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 14.

Kippax and Chipperfield, the Australian cricketers, who were detained in hospital at Manchester, are now able to leave the institution, and are proceeding to Sheffield to join the rest of the team.

RABBI SUES GREY SHIRT LEADERS.

Forgery of Document Alleged.

INTERESTING CASE AT GRAHAMSTOWN.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Durban, July 8.
(By Air Mail.)

This week, states the Johannesburg "Sunday Times", will see the opening, in the Supreme Court at Grahamstown, of a trial which is arousing extraordinary interest throughout South Africa.

It has its origin in the publication recently by Von Moltke and other Grey Shirt leaders of a document alleged to have been taken from the Western Road Jewish Synagogue, Port Elizabeth, purporting to contain instructions to Jewish committees on the methods to be adopted to break up Grey Shirt meetings and to counter their anti-Jewish propaganda, and embodying most scurrilous attacks on Christians.

Alleged Author.

The authorship of the document in question was ascribed to the Rev. A. Levy, minister in charge of the Synagogue, who, it was declared by Von Moltke at a public meeting and published in the Greyshirt organ "Die Rapport," had signed it as "Rabbi".

Levy applied to the Supreme Court at Grahamstown and obtained an injunction against Von Moltke.

He is now suing Von Moltke, Irish and other Grey Shirts for damages, alleging that the document is a forgery and that it was never in the Synagogue, and had never been penned by him or anyone connected with him.

The hearing of the case is expected to last about ten days, as voluminous evidence has been notified.

The Grey Sirt defendants are conducting their own defence and have lodged a formidable list of books, newspapers, and so on, from which they intend to quote.

Trading profit of Ohlsson's Cape Breweries Ltd., amounted to £145,598 in the twelve months to March last, against £142,951 previously. The Ordinary dividend is raised by 1 per cent. to 9 per cent., and £53,039 is carried forward.

APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF SIERRA LEONE.

Promotion For Kenya's Colonial Secretary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

Mr. Henry Monck-Mason Moore C.M.G., has been appointed to succeed Sir Arnold Hodson as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.

Arrival in Kenya.

Mr. Moore came to the Kenya Government to succeed Sir Edward Denham from the Nigerian Colonial Administration where he was deputy Chief Secretary. He arrived in the Colony in May 1929. The then Governor of Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg referred to Mr. Moore as a distinguished officer who had risen rapidly during the comparatively short period of eighteen years he had been in the Colonial Service. There were two points in his

Mr. Henry Monck-Mason Moore, C.M.G.
Photo: H. K. Binks.

Colonial Service record of special importance to Kenya. He had had political as well as administrative experience and had been well trained in the organisation and dispatch of the complex work of a large, modern secretariat. When Mr. Moore's appointment to the Kenya Government was first announced His Excellency, then presiding over a session of the Legislative Council in Mombasa said:—"I believe him to be an officer of tact, judgment and ability who, in the administration, legislation and general affairs of the Colony will commend himself to all communities."

Born in 1887, Mr. Moore joined the Colonial Service as a cadet in the Ceylon Administration in 1910 and served in various parts of the Colony following his appointment as a political magistrate in 1912. In 1914 he was appointed fourth assistant, and later in the same year third assistant to the Colonial Secretary. After three years service with His Majesty's forces during the Great War, he returned to the Ceylon Administration and rose to the position of Government Agent at Trincomalee. In January, 1922, he was promoted to be Colonial Secretary of Bermuda and two years later was appointed to the Nigerian Administration.

Many and Varied Interests.

In addition to his official activities, Mr. Moore has been closely identified during the past five years with many of the more important unofficial organisations in the Colony.

He is, for instance, a trustee of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, of the McMillan Library, and of the Sir Ali Bin Salim Arab School Trust. Another appointment held by him is that of chairman of the Board of Governors of the Lady Grigg Welfare League.

He is also President and trustee of the Civil Service Club; President of the Nairobi Polo Club, of the Civil Service Rifle Association, and of the Royal East African Automobile Association; chairman of the Air Board of Kenya, and a full member of the Kenya Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and a past President of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya. He holds an important appointment on the Arab and African Athletic Association.

His long list of honourable offices in the public life of the Colony indicates the wide interests of the new governor designate of Sierra Leone.

It may be recalled that he bore the brunt of the early days of the present depression, for on the departure of Sir Edward Grigg, he became Acting Governor at the time when the collapse of world prices occurred.

He had then to decide many other questions of policy as well, including the immediate granting of a subsidy to the maize industry in Kenya—a decision which, as later events proved, was very valuable in minimising the first shock of the depression.

He has also had a great deal to do with the discussions in regard to the establishment of a local civil service, and has always been keenly interested in this important development in the life of the country.

In the Native Reserves.

Another side of public life which has attracted his attention, has been the gradual development in the native reserves of the system of native district councils, in which he has placed great confidence as a useful medium for the development of a sense of responsibility among the African peoples.

Mr. Moore has been a pioneer in some directions. For instance he was the first of the governors or acting governors to carry out a safari into the Turkana district, and, more recently, he blazed a new trail, as it were, by making a journey in a dug-out down the Tana River with Mrs. Moore. This was the first occasion on which the trip was undertaken by the head of an administrative department.

His chairmanship of the Air Board is particularly interesting because it is a side of the Colony's progress in which he has been a moving spirit. He attaches great importance to the orderly development of civil aviation.

He was responsible for the selection of Shimanzi as the aerodrome for Mombasa, and in many other directions has encouraged the progress of civil aviation in this country.

To Fly Home.

Mr. Moore will not be allowed a very long interval between his departure from Kenya and the date on which he takes up his new duties.

Together with Mrs. Moore he will fly home on August 10. Their children will leave on July 28, with their governess on the "Madura" for England.

Recently there have been several changes in the colonial governorships, and an added reason why Mr. Moore will not be able to enjoy a lengthy holiday after leaving Kenya is the fact that quite recently a new Colonial Secretary was appointed to Sierra Leone.

Neither he nor Mrs. Moore are strangers to Sierra Leone as both of them have been ashore at Freetown, the capital, on several occasions while voyaging to and from Nigeria.

Mrs. Moore.

Mrs. M.-M. Moore, who is accompanying her husband to Sierra Leone, will be greatly missed by the people of Kenya. During the five years in which she has been in Nairobi she has taken an unfailingly keen interest in public affairs and has given her time and energy to the support of local charities and social institutions. She is a committee member of no less than eight societies, among which are the League of Mercy, the Y.W.C.A. Management Committee, the women's section of the British Legion, the Lady Grigg Nurses' Institute, the Arts and Crafts Society, the Society for Race Improvement, the Girl Guides Executive Committee and the Children's Holiday Camp Committee. The most recent event of public interest to which she gave her whole-hearted support was the Hampstead Heath Fete held recently in aid of the Cathedral Fund, of which she was president of the ladies' committee. It was unfortunate that her illness last month prevented her activities in this direction and prevented her from being present to see the results of her hard work and organisation. Throughout her social life Mrs. Moore has been as invariably charming as she has been willing to give her support to any good cause.

Sir Arnold Hodson.

Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson, K.C.M.G., at present Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone is to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast in succession to Sir Shenton Thomas. Sir Arnold Hodson, after service in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Force, entered the Colonial Service in 1912 as a District Commissioner and Magistrate in Somaliland. He served in Abyssinia from 1914 to 1926, first as H.M. Consul for Southern Abyssinia and later as Consul for South-West Abyssinia. In 1926 he was appointed Governor of the Falkland Islands, and 1931 to his present office.

Cheeks Aglow with Radiant Health

YOU need not fear that gloomy sunless months will steal the roses from your children's cheeks. You can keep them healthy and happy by making delicious "Ovaltine" their daily beverage.

Remember that good health depends upon correct and adequate nourishment—and active children need more nourishment than ordinary food supplies, to make good the strength and energy they expend so lavishly. That is why they need "Ovaltine."

"Ovaltine" is 100 per cent. nourishment, extracted from the highest qualities of Nature's best foods—malt, milk and eggs. It provides every nutritive element essential for building up health, strength and vitality.

"Ovaltine" must not be confused with other food beverages, which contain large percentages of cheaper ingredients, such as household sugar and cocoa, to reduce the cost. "Ovaltine" is supreme for maintaining glorious health. Reject cheap imitations.

For their Health's sake—give them

'OVALTINE'
TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE
Builds-up Brain, Nerve & Body

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Agents: D. EPSTEIN & Co., Victoria Street, Najrobi.

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Burn Ordinary Paraffin.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT, they will stand plenty of rough usage and the mantles do not jar off. The Tilley Lamp is not a wick lamp with a mantle and is therefore unaffected by draughts. You can take it out of doors if necessary, when it will still go on burning brightly.

V.L.1. Model. in four different colours.

After the day's toil your evening comfort largely depends on your lighting. You must have powerful lamps, but at the same time they must be easy to operate and thoroughly dependable.

THE TILLEY LAMPS fulfil these conditions. They burn ordinary paraffin without smoke or smell and yield a splendid white light of 300 c.p. at the small cost of four cents per hour

NINE MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM

SHS. 50/- to SHS. 120/-
Less 10 per cent. for Cash.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET SENT ON REQUEST.

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GOOD QUALITY
Size 20 x 30 inches.
Shgs. 9/50
PER REAM — (480 SHEETS).
Less 10% 10 Ream Lots.

Standard Stationery Stores,
NAIROBI.

Clubs Should be Licensed Annually.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LIQUOR LICENSING COMMITTEE.

Employment of Native Barmen.

SALE OF LIQUOR FOR OFF-CONSUMPTION OPPOSED.

Probably the thorniest question which the Kenya Liquor Licensing Committee, appointed in December last, was called upon to consider, was that of the licensing of clubs.

In its terms of reference the Committee was required to examine the provisions of the Liquor Ordinance and to recommend amendments considered by it to be necessary. Its proposals are contained in a lengthy report just issued.

Detailed reference is made in the report to various questions arising out of the licensing of members' and proprietary clubs, and the sale of liquor on club premises. The Committee came to the conclusion that it was desirable that clubs should be licensed annually.

Moreover, it has recommended that the employment of native barmen should be legalised, and that the sale by clubs of liquor for off-consumption should be made illegal. Several other important recommendations on the subject of clubs are also included in the report.

Suggested Amendments to Ordinance.

The Committee was appointed in December last to examine the provisions of chapter 71 of the revised edition of the Liquor Ordinance, and to make recommendations as to what amendments to the Ordinance were considered necessary. Its terms of reference stipulated that due regard had to be given to the necessity of safeguarding the revenue of the Colony.

The Hon. W. Harragin, Attorney-General, was chairman of the Committee, the other members being Messrs. G. R. Sandford, Deputy Treasurer; R. C. A. Cavendish, Commissioner of Police; Major A. W. Sutcliffe, District Commissioner, Nairobi; Lord Francis Scott; Capt. the Hon. H. R. Schwartz; A. C. Tannahill; and S. D. Carve, with Mr. H. L. G. Gurney as secretary.

Club Licensing.

In the report a large amount of space is devoted to comments and recommendations in connection with the licensing of clubs for the sale of liquor. At the present time members' clubs—of which it is believed there are 50 in Kenya, exclusive of three proprietary clubs—are wholly outside the scope of the licensing law. In almost all clubs intoxicants are supplied, but there is no provision in the law for registration, licensing, or any kind of control.

"In reaching our Conclusion that some measure of control should be provided," the Committee explains in its report, "we have been influenced not so much by the arguments put forward in regard to competition with licensed premises, nor by any generally unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the supply of liquor by clubs at the present time, as by the obvious need for the inclusion in the law of some provision designed to prevent the introduction of mushroom and bogus clubs and night-clubs of the type which hitherto has not made its appearance in this country.

Functions of a Club.

"The Royal Commission were satisfied 'that there are many clubs . . . which have been brought into existence solely for the purpose of supplying intoxicants. In our view,' they say, 'such a club, for all practical purposes, fulfils substantially the same functions as a public house.'

"We wish to emphasize strongly that this is not the position in this Colony. The great majority of clubs in Kenya owe their origin and their continued existence solely to sports and recreation. Twenty-seven of the 50 members' clubs have some branch of sport or athletics incorporated in their names, and the main activities of nearly all the remainder are closely connected with the provision of games and recreational facilities for their members.

"In short, clubs play a valuable part in the life of the Colony, and our recommendations will place on their enterprise no restrictions beyond those which we trust they will accept as reasonable in their own interests.

Registration or Licence?

"Having unanimously reached the conclusion that clubs should be required to be either registered or licensed, we gave the most careful consideration to the relative merits of the two methods. Some of us were at first inclined to prefer registration, but it became clear that, subject to the safeguards which we propose, adequate safeguards are supplied, but there is no provision in the law for registration, licensing, or any kind of control.

"In reaching our Conclusion that some measure of control should be provided," the Committee explains in its report, "we have been influenced not so much by the arguments put forward in regard to competition with licensed premises, nor by any generally unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the supply of liquor by clubs at the present time, as by the obvious need for the inclusion in the law of some provision designed to prevent the introduction of mushroom and bogus clubs and night-clubs of the type which hitherto has not made its appearance in this country.

Functions of a Club.

"The difference between proprietary and members' clubs is not such as to require their being dealt with in separate ordinances. We therefore prefer licensing. But this does not mean that we intend that the Licensing Court should have the same discretion in regard to the granting or refusal of club licences, (both members' and proprietary) that it has in respect of other classes of licence.

"We make it a definite condition—and attach great importance to this safeguard—that the Court may refuse to grant or renew a club licence, only in certain defined circumstances. It will be seen that from what follows that we do not intend that clubs should be subject to the provisions of the Liquor Ordinance in the same way or to the same extent as other licensed premises.

Annual Licences.

"We recommend that a members' club in which liquor is supplied should be required to be licensed annually by the Licensing Court of the area in which it is situated, and that the members' club licence fee should be on the following scale:—For clubs situated in or within three miles of the boundaries of Nairobi Municipality or Mombasa Municipality £3 per annum; for clubs situated elsewhere £1/10/- per annum.

"We attach to this recommendation the essential condition that it should not be competent for a licensing Court to refuse to grant or renew a club licence except on certain specified grounds, namely, that the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the Liquor Ordinance; when the Court is satisfied either that the rules of the club do not comply with our recommendation on the subject of club rules, quoted below, or that the rules referred to in that recommendation are habitually contravened by the club or its members.

Competition with Licensed Premises.

"The question of competition with licensed premises has been raised by the East African Hotelkeepers' Association on three main grounds. These are:

"That many clubs admit members of the public to their bars and even encourage them to enter on club premises for sports and entertainment, thereby competing directly with licensed premises, whereas the former class has to be recovered from the proceeds of sales.

"That, having unrestricted hours, clubs secure patronage from the public which is denied to licensed premises after closing time.

"That clubs may employ native to sell liquor, i.e. as barmen, whereas licensed premises are prohibited from doing so and are thus put to the additional cost of employing non-natives.

Temporary and Honorary Members.

"We believe that some justification exists for the complaint referred to in the first paragraph, and that the clubs themselves should be the first to support the view not only that the admission of temporary or honorary members should not be made too easy in terms of the rules of the club, but also that those rules should be carried out.

"To the extent to which clubs actually take away custom from licensed premises, or, in other words, the extent to which people wishing to enter but not properly eligible for and refused admission to clubs would then resort to licensed premises is, we believe, over-estimated by the hotelkeepers. The reasons which prompt a man to visit a club are not generally those which will lead him, if the club doors are closed to him, to the public bar.

"We accept without hesitation the view that clubs as they exist in this country stand in relation to their members much in the same position as the home in relation to members of a family, and it is in consonance with the preservation of their character as such that we submit the following recommendation:—

Club Rules.

"That before granting or renewing a members' club licence the Licensing Court shall require to be satisfied by reference to the rules or otherwise:—

"That the club is managed by a committee of its members; "That such committee holds regular meetings of which proper minutes are kept;

"That all members of the club (including *bona fide* honorary, temporary and reciprocity members) are permitted to the accommodation or refreshment supplied therein;

"That no ordinary member of the club is elected less than 14 days after nomination or without his name having been screened on the club premises for at least seven days;

"That the election of such members is either by the committee or by all members of the club, provided that the rules of the club may disqualify from voting any member in arrear with any payment due to the club;

Distance Qualification.

"That no person ordinarily resident within ten miles of the club house is eligible for honorary or temporary membership of the club for more than one unbroken period in any one year;

"Such eligibility is, in terms of the rules of the club, granted by reason of such person holding some public or religious office or being a *bona fide* candidate for membership; or

"By resolution of the club committee such person is allowed the privileges of temporary membership by virtue of his engagement in any match or competition, provided that in the case of a sports club a person paying a game or playing fee may be granted the privileges of temporary membership for the period covered by such fee;

Register of Members.

"That a register of members and proper accounts are kept.

"We intend that this recommendation should apply also to the licensing of proprietary clubs. These provisions are based on the law in force in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, where they appear in a more strict form.

"The second complaint of the hotelkeepers related to the absence of restriction of club hours.

"As explained above, the number of people whom the closing of clubs at a certain hour would transfer to licensed houses is in our view extremely small, and we consider that the character of the club as a "family" institution should predominate in favour of the continuance of the existing practice.

Native Barmen.

"The third point relates to the prohibition of the employment of native barmen in licensed premises.

"This prohibition was imposed in 1930 and we do not question that it may have been desirable then. But in our view the time for maintaining such a distinction between clubs and licensed premises has passed. Natives have proved themselves (as we have had evidence from the Kenya Police) able, reliable and efficient barmen, if properly supervised.

"It is in argued that the objection relates to possible indecorous behaviour, the answer is that sights and sounds of the mysteries of the bar are available equally to the native waiter or glass-washer as to the actual seller of liquor, and the logical result of the view that it is illogical to prohibit consumption of liquor by natives and at the same time to allow them access to it would be the elimination of native waiters, and so on, from all premises on which liquor is sold and consumed, a situation which we regard as at once impossible and absurd.

"We recommend that the prohibition of the employment of natives to sell liquor on licensed premises should be removed.

Inspection of Premises.

"The Royal Commission considered it indispensable that power of entry into clubs should be conferred on the police and should be exercisable by suitable officers acting on special written authority. We, by a similar provision in Kenya, would in our opinion be a necessary and wise precaution.

"We recommend that the right of entry into clubs should be conferred on police officers not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, acting on the special written authority of the Commissioner of Police.

Sales for Off-Consumption.

"The practice of selling liquor for off-consumption is one which, apart from being possibly unfair to licence holders, opens the door to irregularities and does not in any case fall within the range of activities which should properly be associated with a club.

"We recommend that the sale by clubs (both members and proprietary) of liquor for off-consumption should be made illegal."

AN ENGINEERING FEAT.

The New Power Station at Fulham.

On June 21 the laying of the foundation stone at the Metropolitan Borough of Fulham's gigantic new power station signified the initial step towards the completion of the first portion of yet another structural engineering triumph.

In this structure no less than 17,000 tons of steel has been used, all of which was fabricated, delivered to the site and erected by Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd., in the short space of 33 weeks, an average of 515 tons per week for super eight cranes. The steel was manufactured at Dorman Long's Middlesbrough works from their own raw materials, and it is largely due to their command of supplies from mines and collieries and control of production from blast furnaces to rolling mills that such deliveries were made possible. During the peak period of construction 105 men were employed on erecting the steel framework, the main members of which were lifted into position by means of two 45 ton travelling cranes, each having a jib of 140 ft.—equal to the height of Nelson's Column; the heaviest lifts undertaken being 66 tons.

ELEPHANT WITH CARE.

An Unusual Passenger for America.

The departure from Nairobi of Mrs. Martin Johnson's baby elephant has been delayed because, it is rumoured, the ship on which it was due to go was unable to accommodate it. It will embark, therefore, on the next ship that has no objection to big game among its passengers.

About 240 lbs. of Pura Milk have been supplied by Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co. (T) Ltd., to feed the elephant on its long voyage to America. He is only a month old and drinks four gallons of milk and a pint of cream a day. Since the first few hours of his life he has lived on Pura, the full cream dried milk that is manufactured at the Pura Milk Dairy Farm at Naro Moru, and it has suited him very well. Pura Milk, besides being useful for human being, on safari and the rearing of young elephants, is an excellent food for cheetah and is in the charge of a boy.

An anonymous donor has given £15,000 towards the erection of a Grimsby Central Methodist Mission. The scheme is expected to cost £26,000 and provision will be made for concerts and talking picture shows. There will be accommodation for 1,400 people.

COMMERCE AND FARMING.

New Association Proposed.

To Comprise Five Bodies.

SUGGESTIONS BY UGANDA CHAMBER.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 16.

At the monthly meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, a letter from the Chief Secretary was read stating that extensive surveys of the economy of Kampala had been made by Government with the object of discovering a suitable landing ground for aeroplanes, and that any reasonable suggestions which might be brought to the notice of the Government would be carefully investigated.

A letter was also read from Messrs Wilson Airways saying that the company would be pleased to fly anyone the Chamber might suggest over Kampala the next time a machine became available at Entebbe. This information was in the nature of a reply to a request from the Chamber, and was received with great satisfaction by the meeting. Two members were appointed to take advantage of any opportunity for making the flight that might occur.

Ground Survey.

One member considered that a ground survey was necessary, and it was agreed to write to contracting firms in Nairobi asking that if any of their representatives should be in Kampala that they should look at possible sites for an aerodrome that might have been found and estimate for the excavation and filling in that would be necessary.

The recent memorandum from the Joint East African Board on the question of native and economic development in the East African territories was considered. It was thought that the creation of another official department would probably be very expensive, as the person appointed would have to be a specialist of a superman.

It was decided to appoint a small sub-committee to investigate the recommendations and make recommendations to the Chamber on the lines of the development proposed by the existing economic and other committees.

Proposed Association.

A long discussion took place on a proposal put forward that an association comprising the Uganda Chamber, the Eastern Province Chamber, the Uganda Planters' and Cotton Association and the Toro Planters' Association be formed to deal with questions common to all.

An amendment proposed was that the Chamber re-organise as the "Kampala Chamber of Commerce," but this was ruled out of order. The resolution was watered down a little and was finally passed as under:—

"That the Chamber approach the Eastern Province Chamber, the Uganda Cotton Association, the Uganda Planters' Association and the Toro Planters' Association with the object of discussing the formation of a joint association for the purpose of debating items of common interests and taking joint action thereon."

Bills for Legislative Council.

The committee was instructed to examine the three bills which are to be presented to Legislative Council on July 31. These comprise one dealing with amendments to the Stamp Ordinance, another dealing with amendments to the Native Produce Marketing Ordinance; and a third which proposes to impose a tax on the nominal capital of companies becoming incorporated in the Protectorate.

It was pointed out that an increasing number of bills were being introduced in order "to come into line with Kenya and Tanganyika." Although unification of commercial law was very desirable it was stated there was a difference between that and taxation of Uganda residents because it was a "soft proposition." That sort of thing was not going to make it easier for Uganda to believe in closer union.

UGANDA IN THE OLD DAYS.

Lecture by Sir Albert Cook.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 16.

Sir Albert Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D., gave a further lecture to the Uganda Literary Scientific Society at a well-attended meeting at the Kampala Club last Wednesday evening. It was a continuation of the description of Sir Albert's experiences in Uganda in the old days which he gave the Society's members a month or two ago, and took his hearers roughly up to the end of the pre-war period.

Sir Albert referred to adventures of the old days with his usual descriptive power and command of detail. His narration of the destruction of the first hospital at Namirembe, which was struck by lightning and set on fire, was the most dramatic part of his lecture.

There were about 30 patients in the building, which was roofed with grass, and although it became a roaring furnace within ten minutes of being struck by the lightning, every patient was evacuated. The only casualty was that of a man who broke his leg by falling down after he had escaped.

Great Progress Made.

Sir Albert outlined the enormous difference that the arrival of the railway at the Lake, and the initiation of the Lake steamers had made to the comfort of and cost of living to those who lived in Uganda. It was now possible to buy the ordinary necessaries of life at reasonable prices, and a journey which had taken three or four months was now reduced to the same number of days.

The lecturer dealt extensively with the subject of sleeping sickness which swept the country, decimating the population; with the discovery that the disease was carried by the tsetse fly and with the measures taken by the authorities to move inhabitants from the infected areas to concentration camps.

He told many amusing anecdotes connected with such men as "Martini," Pordage, and other pioneers of Uganda, and there was not a dull moment during the whole evening.

It is hoped that Sir Albert will give another lecture dealing with his experiences when he came to Uganda, having walked up from the Coast, and with the subsequent development of Uganda.

NECROSIS IN CATTLE.

Corrosive Sublimate Treatment.

In an article on Major C. Luxford's Ol'Leshan herd which appeared in the *East African Standard* two weeks ago, the writer stated that "the treatment for a calf is one tablet of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a bottle of water."

Major C. Luxford has asked the *East African Standard* to make clear to stock owners that the correct dose for a calf is one teaspoonful of the above mixture administered daily.

E. A. PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Little Business in Coffee.

Good Competition for Tea.

SISAL MARKET SLIGHTLY FIRMER.

London markets for East African produce were quiet during the week ending July 9, states the report issued by the E. A. Dependencies Trade and Information Bureau. Coffee was unchanged with little business done and tea prices were firm, while sisal improved slightly during the week.

The following is the report:—

Coffee.

The market is unchanged from last week and very little business was done.

Kenya: 442 bags offered and 90 bags sold at an advance of 6d. to 47/-. For "A" size the top price was 70/- and the average 60/-.

Tanganyika: 270 bags offered and 228 sold; ungraded from 45/- to 50/-.

Uganda: 53 bags Toro offered and sold: "A" grade from 56/6d. to 61/6d.

London stocks of African coffees 16,874 bags compared with 78,012 last week and 71,910 at the corresponding date last year.

Tea.

Competition was good for the lowest grades and prices fully firm on the level of last week.

Nyasaland: 701 packages sold at an average of 12.47d. the same as last week.

Kenya: 98 packages sold at an average of 12.75d. compared with 12.50d. at the last sales reported in June.

No Uganda reported as sold.

Cotton.

Quite a fair business continues to be done though American middling shows some falling off. Prices of American middling have been: July 3, 6.66d.; July 4, 6.70d.; July 5, 6.81d.; July 6, 6.66d.; July 7, 6.60d.; July 9, 6.68d.

Closing prices at Liverpool on July 9 for American futures were: August, 6.56d.; October, 6.52d.; December, 6.47d.

Wool.

The fourth series of Colonial wool sales opened in London on July 3. There was a sharp decline in prices on the opening day due to international uncertainties and the absence of German buying. Competition was more active later, but there was still considerable withdrawals from the amounts listed.

Sisal.

The market during the week has been somewhat firmer, prices at one point reaching £15-5 to £15-10 for No. 1 quality, dependent upon the forward shipment, but the volume of business is not appreciable. At the moment quotations are again a little easier with No. 1 at £15. The main feature of the market is that supplies are being absorbed, and no accumulation of stock is taking place.

The following are to-day's values:—

No. 1, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, £15 to £15-5.

No. 2, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, £14-10 to £14-13.

No. 3, Tanganyika and/or Kenya sisal, £14 to £14-5.

No. 1, Tanganyika and/or Kenya tow, £10-10.

July/September shipment.

Other Commodities.

Metals.—With the exception of tin which improved slightly there is little change. Prices as at follows on July 9; Copper, £30 5/16; Tin, £230½; Zinc, £13½.

Hides.—The market is very quiet and the turnover has been of a trifling nature. Mombasa heavy weights are on offer at 50c. with medium at 45c. net price, but no business has been reported. Light weights continue to attract a little interest from South European countries, but butcher types continue to be quite neglected.

Skins:—No change to report. Groundnuts.—Prices are slightly steadier and East African Kernels should be worth £8.10 per ton ex ship optional ports for July shipment onwards.

Sesame Seed.—There are still no offers from East Africa and no business is going on.

Copra.—Prices are lower and East African f.m.s. is worth £7.17.6 per ton c.i.f.

Cloves.—The market is quiet. Zanzibar quoted:—Spot, 5½d.; July/August shipment c.i.f., 5¾d. London stock 4751 bales against 4768 last week.

Soya Beans.—The market has been very inactive but in spite of no trade the market in the East is a shade steadier. For near material there are buyers at £5.15 and July/August shipment is quoted at £5.12.6 ex ship Rotterdam/Hamburg.

Butter.—The market is rather steadier with New Zealand First Grade 72/- and Australian g.a.q. 62/- to 64/-.

Maize.—Nothing further to report this week.

Wheat.—Nothing further to report this week.

MONEY PLENTIFUL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Supply in Excess of Demand.

LARGER INTERNAL CONSUMPTION.

Money remains plentiful in the Union, and the supply available continues very much in excess of the demand.

For the first month for some time past the statement of the Reserve Bank in June, reflected a slight contraction in the combined holdings of gold and foreign bills. The contraction appeared to be in the neighbourhood of £1,000,000. Actually, however, it is less than that. If that figure, for the gold holdings were really increased by more than the £624,000 disclosed—the gold holdings being reflected at the standard price for gold and the premium included amongst "other assets" in the balance sheet of the Bank.

During the month of June, therefore, the potential money supply fell slightly. The cash, however, only be regarded as a temporary movement, for during the month in question exports were seasonably low and imports fairly high. The tendency for imports to increase indicates larger internal consumption, and would cause a narrowing of the favourable balance of external payments, thereby easing to some extent the inflow of money.

For South Africa's international accounts to balance, however, imports would have to increase materially, and as soon as exports expand due to seasonal causes it will most likely be found that the money supply will continue to grow.

A further indication of higher internal consumption and greater business activity is the increase reflected during the month of May in the "advances and discounts" of the commercial banks.

BURGLARY AT MAKUYU.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Makuyu, July 7.

Santamor Coffee Estate was the scene of a burglary early on Monday morning. The thief gained access to the office by breaking a pane of glass. His objective was the safe, and, in his attempts to open it he employed and broke several tools which were lying in the office. Finally he made off with a large piece of "American" same coloured metal, tin snips and a carbonundum stone.

On information received from the Santamor carb boys who were employed on the road at Kiria, the police arrested a Kisii.

This is the third occurrence of this kind in Makuyu district during the last few weeks. The office of Sisal Ltd. was broken into and a typewriter was stolen one night an attempt to break into the office of Messrs. Swift Rutherford and Co. was frustrated by the night watchman.

A new era in the fight against malaria
began with the discovery of
BAYER
QUINO-PLASMOQUINE
For the certain prevention and cure of malaria
Sole Agents:—HANSING & CO. (E.A.),
P.O. Box 222, MOMBASA,
Local Agents:—DENGVAN & CO., NAIROBI.

(Continued at foot of previous Column.)

Mr. A. Semini Succumbs to His Wounds.

SEQUEL TO THE KINANGOP OUTRAGE.

Death Due to Sepsis.

BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS FROM HIS BROTHER MADE IN VAIN.

The outrage which took place near Naivasha over a month ago had a fatal sequel on Wednesday.

Mr. Alexander Semini died from sepsis in Nairobi Hospital at 8-30 a.m. He had suffered severe cuts and bruises at the hands of his assailants, and some of these turned septic.

Despite the greatest efforts to save his life, and blood transfusions from his brother, Mr. Semini's condition was such that there was little or no response to treatment.

Following a service at the Church of the Holy Family, the late Mr. Semini was buried in the Nairobi cemetery on Wednesday evening. The coffin was carried to the grave by members of the Kenya Police.

Buried on Wednesday Afternoon.

The death took place at the European Hospital, Nairobi Wednesday morning at 8.30 of Mr. A. Semini, of Kinangop, who was the subject of an attack by a gang of native, at his farm on June 14.

Mr. Semini died from sepsis. Both bones of his right leg were chipped and the muscles cut right through, and there were comparatively small deep flesh wounds on both elbows. Across his forehead he had a deep gash, as if a panga had been heavily drawn across. All over his back were abrasions and bruises. Both arms turned septic, and the back also, and despite two blood transfusions from his brother John, Mr. Semini was in such a state of health that he could not respond to the treatment.

Story of the Attack.

It will be recalled that on the evening of June 14, Mr. and Mrs. Semini were on the verandah of their house at Kinangop, when two natives came running up from the lower. Both Europeans were on the eve of retiring to bed. Believing them to be boys in his employ, who wished to consult him about the stock, Mr. Semini stopped and waited for them. Without warning, they attacked him, and were joined by others, five in number it was afterwards found.

Some of the latter went to speak to his wife, he told a representative of the "East African Standard" who saw him in hospital. Meanwhile, Mr. Semini struck his two assailants with a petrol lamp which he was carrying, and a running fight began which covered a deal of distance around the house. Once he broke away to be overtaken however, by the natives, who dragged him to the ground and eventually beat him senseless unconsciousness. *Simis* and *rungas* were used, said Mr. Semini, to hit him with, but he was successful in tearing the lobe of one native's ear.

During this time, Mrs. Semini ran into the house to get a rifle. She did not know how to use it herself, and while she was taking it to her husband two of the natives wrenched it from her grasp. They also demanded money, and she got her keys and opened the drawer which contained money. This was taken, together with a number of valuable articles of jewellery. Mrs. Semini was also twice criminally assaulted.

The gang eventually decamped, after bestowing parting kicks and blows on the man as he lay on the ground.

Both man and wife managed to get to their feet, and they drove off to their brother's house about a mile away to give the alarm.

They were then driven to the house of Dr. M. C. Wetherell, some miles towards Naivasha, where they received medical attention. But for this, there is little doubt that Mr. Semini would have died the same night. Later, the police motor ambulance was sent out from Nairobi, and the man taken to the European Hospital, where he was a patient up to the time of his death yesterday. Mrs. Semini remained with Dr. and Mrs. Wetherell until she was able to come into Nairobi and stay with friends

Her husband was a mass of bruises, abrasions, and cuts over his entire body, the major injuries being to the right leg. Blood poisoning set in and gradually spread. Despite the two blood transfusions given in the past two weeks by his brother, he was unable to recover.

Mr. Semini has undergone five weeks' strain consequent upon the attack on her husband, and the criminal assault upon herself, and yesterday she was reported to be in a very poor state of health.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place at Nairobi on Wednesday afternoon of Mr. Semini. A Catholic, he was buried in the portion of the Forest Road cemetery reserved to members of his religion. He was aged 42 years, and had seen service during the Great War with the forces in East Africa. About 1920, he was a member of the Railway Football Club, and played a very good game at centre-half. Experts considered him one of the best exponents of the game in this position.

The pall bearers at the funeral were Assistant Inspectors Sialiot, Peverett, Brookes, Stevenson, Lamastre and Shelley, all of the Kenya Police. The service was taken by Father Murren of St. Austin's Mission, the first part being held in the Church of the Holy Family. The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. John Semini.

Wreaths were sent by the East Africa Women's League and the Nairobi branch, the British Legion, Naivasha Farmers' Association, The Elected Members, the Football Association of Kenya and the League of Mercy, and many private individuals.

A MOST ENJOYABLE CONCERT.

At the Theatre Royal on Sunday.

VARIED PROGRAMME.

The concert given at the Theatre Royal on Sunday evening on behalf of the League of Mercy, the Lady Northey Home and various other charities was an unqualified success, and the concert committee and the business manager, Mr. B. Ziegler have every reason to be satisfied with the result, artistic and financial, of a well organised effort, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, was present, and the house was filled in every part with a representative and appreciative audience.

The programme was a feast of good things. Tor's Hofal Orchestra, led by Mr. Syd Ziegler and augmented for the occasion, played at the opening, during the interval, and ended the concert with the National Anthem.

The Vocalist.

The vocalists were Mr. R. D. Douglas, Captain Barrow-Dowling and Mr. W. Diamant. Mr. Douglas had the difficult task of opening the programme and gained an encore for it very well. Captain Barrow-Dowling sang at the last moment, in place of Mr. J. C. Shaw, who to everyone's regret was unable to appear owing to a very bad cold.

Mr. Diamant's charming French song gained a roaring encore, to which, having regard to the length of the programme he did not respond.

Dancing.

Miss Myrtle Serriven's little pupils danced charmingly, and two rather older children showed great promise in the difficult art of dancing *sur les pointes*. Later Miss Serriven gave a solo dance, "Sea Tempest", which was marked by fine control, grace and spontaneity. Miss Grace Penny accompanied her admirably.

The Instrumentalists.

The instrumental soloists were Miss Penny, Miss Eileen Gillespie, and Mr. Lou Whiteson. Mr. Whiteson played the first movement of Lalo's exacting "Symphonie Espagnole", and gave a fine rendering of it. Another typical example of Spanish music followed, Malats' "Serenata de Granados, and an encore brought Dvila's "Serenade".

Later Miss Penny and Mr. Whiteson gave a very artistic and musicianly performance of Grieg's Sonata in F. for violin and piano. This, by the way, should have opened the programme. Miss Gillespie played Chopin's Ballade in A flat with genuine appreciation of the romantic and poetic quality of the work and gave as an encore a Tarentelle by Heller.

A Most Gifted Artist.

It is some years since I wrote my last sincere appreciation in Cape Town of Miss Gwen Alban as a many-sided and most gifted artist. It was delightful on Sunday evening to see Miss Alban once again on the stage and to enjoy her finished comedy. The hunting sketch was immitable and an American "coksluff" song in its own way, was equally engaging. Miss Alban brought the house down. Miss Penny and Miss Gillespie shared the accompanying and were perfectly efficient.

No big miscellaneous programme is complete in Nairobi without the help of Mr. A. J. Master. Mr. Master produced on this occasion a play in five scenes, "The Perfect Plot", by Aubrey Eisner which is really an exceedingly clever burlesque on the styles of five well-known playwrights, ranging from Jane James Barrie to the gayly cynical Noel Coward. The scenes were all well presented, and it was pleasant to see Mr. Jack Mallett again after his long leave in the South, and to appreciate the work of other tried and trusted amateurs.

A word must be given to Miss Nina Valma who played Bridget Mdonor in "Chassis". Not the least important and enjoyable were the introductory comments of Mr. A. C. Hands, who as it were, sponsored each succeeding episode. Mr. Hands spoke excellently, dismissing even the unrelieved gloom of the Russian scenes with the lightest and aliest touch. He in fact relieved a mere critic of all responsibility

It is enough to say that the humour of "A Perfect Plot" was well exploited by the players, and greatly enjoyed by the audience.

Altogether a most successful affair. M. B. D.

NATIVE EXECUTED.

For Murder Committed While Resisting Arrest.

Karioki s/o Njagga, who was executed at Nairobi prison, at 6 a.m. on Saturday, was sentenced to death on April 13, 1934, in Supreme Court Criminal Case No. 46 of 1934, for the murder of Mundia in the Kyambu District on October 15, 1933.

The accused had appled to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for leave to appeal against the conviction and sentence but the application was dismissed on June 6. The sentence of death was confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council on June 22.

This native, with two others was concerned in the murder of an Indian storekeeper at Thika. Karioka wa Njagga was acquitted, but was subsequently tried for the murder of an aged man named Mundia, whom he wounded in the course of arrest. The other two natives were convicted of the murder of the Indian, but when the case came before the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa one was acquitted, but the appeal of the death was unsuccessful.

STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVITY.

Gold Mining Shares Firm up to New High Levels.

During the earlier part of June considerable activity prevailed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and gold mining shares firmed up to new high levels. After the half yearly dividend declarations a slight reaction set in, presumably on account of some disappointment on the part of the public with the declarations.

The market has since remained fairly steady, with the exception of a few strong features—more particularly the mines of the Anglo-American group on the East Rand. The interest in gold shares, however, still continues unabated and the turnover on the Exchange is still very large. Gilt edgs are inclined weaker, but industrials remain steady at the high levels of recent weeks.

The shares of other mines have also continued moderately firm, but diamond stocks have tended to ease.

The Public Assistance Committee of the L.C.C. on a recent census of homeless persons took the census in London on the night of February 16 last. Of 2,000 people who had paid for their bed in common lodging houses the total was 3,071. There were 2,795 men, 266 women and 10 children, as compared with 2,609 men, 200 women, and 40 children, a total of 2,948 in 1933.

ASSOCIATION OF PAID HUNTERS.

New East African Body Formed.

PRESERVATION OF FAUNA AND FLORA.

To Keep Sport of Big Game Shooting Clean.

An East African Professional Hunters' Association has been formed with the object of securing the general adoption of a high and sportsmanlike conception of wild life and of the hunting of game.

Other of its objects are to promote and assist in the preservation of the fauna and flora of Eastern Africa, in accordance with the practice of the profession of hunting, and to keep the sport of big game shooting clean and wholesome.

Furthermore, it aims to collaborate with the officers of the game departments and administrative services in Eastern Africa and to assist them in the execution of their duties in regard to the preservation of fauna and flora and generally;

To prevent the illegal and unsportsmanlike disturbance, destruction, or molestation of fauna and flora by members of the Association or their clients and servants;

To promote and safeguard the interests and welfare of members of the Association, their clients and their servants; and

To supply information to persons wishing to shoot or photograph fauna or travel in Eastern Africa.

Office-Bearers.

The officers of the Association are:—Patrons, the Governor of Kenya (Sir Joseph Byrne), Capt. T. A. Ritchie (Game Warden of Kenya), Capt. C. S. Pitman (Game Warden of Uganda), and Mr. S. P. Teare (Game Warden of Tanganyika). Chairman, Mr. Philip H. Percival; vice-presidents, Mr. A. J. Klein and Major G. H. Anderson; committee, Messrs. A. S. Waller, A. F. Ayre, G. R. Runton, O. M. Rees, L. J. Tarlton, D. L. Ker, A. Fowle, J. P. Lucy, and Murray Smith; hon secretary and treasurer, Capt. Vivian Ward.

Membership.

Membership is divided into the following classes:

"Full members" are the foundation members of the Association (that is to say all those who joined the Association at or before its inaugural meeting on April 12, 1934), and all other professional hunters elected subsequently to full membership;

"Probationary members" are all European professional hunters elected to probationary membership pending election to full membership.

In addition to members, the Association will include associate members, of two classes, namely "Associates" will be persons, wherever situate, directly connected by business or other circumstances with the profession of hunting and photographing fauna;

"Honorary associates" will be persons, wherever situate, interested in the preservation of the fauna and flora of East Africa.

Applications for membership or associateship should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, E.A. Professional Hunters' Association, Box 881, Nairobi.

Unauthorised.

Kinyanjui Thairu, a Kikuyu, was on Friday fined Shs. 100/- by the Resident Magistrate, Nairobi, for unlawfully residing on Crown land at Kilalshwa, near Kilimani. He was charged with being an unauthorised squatter on the piece of land in question, where he had built two huts, while he had with him his wives, children and stock.

THE WEEK'S SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

Tate's Wonderful Bowling.

NORTHANTS DISMISSED FOR PALTRY 57 RUNS.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 13.

Amazing bowling by Maurice Tate paved the way for a fine victory by Sussex over Northants. Tate's analyses were little short of phenomenal. They read:—

O.	M.	R.	W.
10.4	7	7	6

Yorkshire won, as did also Lancashire, where Hopwood had a "bag" of 15 wickets at a total cost of 112 runs.

The following are the final details in the matches which, concluded to-day:

Gloucestershire vs. Nottinghamshire.

At Gloucester:

Notts—1st Innings.—181 (Sinfield 8/57).

Gloucester — 1st Innings.—415 (Hammond 217; Gunn 6/167).

Notts—2nd Innings.—202 (Sinfield 5/94).

Gloucestershire won by an innings and 32 runs.

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire.

At Hove:

Sussex—1st Innings—287 for 7 dec'd. (Langridge 109).

Northants — 1st Innings —182 (Tate 4/51).

Northants—2nd Innings —57.

Sussex—2nd Innings.—115 for 5 (dec'd.)

Sussex won by 163 runs.

Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire.

At Leicester:

Warwick—1st Innings.—422 (R. E. S. Wyatt 161 not out).

Leicester — 1st Innings. — 207 (Paine 5/68).

Leicester—2nd Innings.—191 for 6.

Warwickshire won on the first innings.

Yorkshire vs. Essex.

At Hull:

Yorks—1st Innings.—337 (Sutcliffe 166).

Essex—1st Innings.—209 (Verity 7/75).

Yorks—2nd Innings.—127 for 5. (dec'd.)

Essex—2nd Innings.—182 (Douglas 5/48).

Yorkshire won by 123 runs.

Lancashire vs. Worcestershire.

At Blackpool:

Lancs—1st Innings.—150 (Martin 5/25).

Worcester — 1st Innings.—258 (Hopwood 9/99).

Lancs—2nd Innings.—229.

Worcester — 2nd Innings. — 89 (Hopwood 6/43).

Lancashire won by 32 runs.

Kent vs. Middlesex.

At Folkstone:

Kent—1st Innings.—188 (Smith 5/68).

Middlesex — 1st Innings.—440 (Watt 5/116).

Kent—2nd Innings.—109 for 2.

Middlesex won on the first innings.

Derbyshire vs. Australians.

At Chesterfield:

Derby — 1st Innings. — 145 (Storer 46; Ebeling 5/28).

Australians — 1st Innings.—255 (Bradman 71; Woodfull 44; Barnett 48; Mitchell 7/105).

Derby—2nd Innings.—139 (Fleetwood-Smith 5/38).

Australians — 2nd Innings.—32 for 1.

Australians won by 9 wickets.

FINE WIN FOR ESSEX.

London, July 17.

Maurice Tate, the Sussex and ex-England bowler, is in wonderful form with the ball. Following upon his amazing feat against Northants, when he took six wickets for seven runs, he had five for 44 against Hampshire to-day, paving the way for another fine victory for his side. Sussex are now well established at the head of the County table, and nothing short of a collapse can rob them of their first success in the championship.

Yorkshire drew with the Australians, when Bowes took seven wickets for 100 runs. Yorkshire rather collapsed in their second venture, when they were all out for 157.

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

Somerset vs. Lancashire.

At Taunton:

Lancs.—1st Innings.—484 for 6 (dec'l.) (Watson 178; Iddon 174).

Somerset—1st Innings.—431 (J. Lee 101); Parkinson 6/131).

Lancs—2nd Innings.—161 for 3.

Lancashire won on the first Innings.

Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire.

At Worksop:

Warwick—1st Innings.—429 for 9 (dec'l.) (Wyatt 101; Bates 70; Buckingham 113).

Northants — 1st Innings.—164 (Paine 5/41).

Northants—2nd Innings.—291 (Bakewell 132).

Warwick—2nd Innings.—27 for 1.

Warwickshire won by 9 wickets.

Kent vs. Surrey.

At Blackheath:

Surrey — 1st Innings. — 240 (Squires 76; Harling 71; Ashdown 4/41).

Kent—1st Innings.—182.

Surrey — 2nd Innings. — 355 (Freeman 8/136).

Kent—2nd Innings.—416 for 6 (Woolley 132).

Kent won by 4 wickets.

Derbyshire vs. Middlesex.

At Derby:

Derby—1st Innings.—244 (Allenson 48).

Middlesex — 1st Innings. — 91 (Mitchell 6/56).

Derby—2nd Innings.—242 for 6 (dec'l.).

Middlesex—2nd Innings.—117 (Mitchell 7/57).

Derbyshire won by 278 runs.

Glamorgan vs. Essex.

At Neath.

Glamorgan — 1st Innings.—293 (Dyson 96; Turnbull 73).

Essex—1st Innings.—264.

Glamorgan—2nd Innings.—232 for 4 (dec'l.) (Dyson 104 not out).

Essex—2nd Innings.—182 for 4.

Glamorgan won on the first innings.

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire.

At Bristol:

Gloucester — 1st Innings.—464 for 9 (dec'l.) (Hammond 114; Dacre 106).

Leicester — 1st Innings. — 137 (Sinfield 8/40).

Leicester — 2nd Innings. — 106 (Goddard 6/37).

Gloucestershire won by an innings and 221 runs.

Notts vs. Worcestershire.

At Worksop:

Notts—1st Innings.—540 (Keeton 223).

Worcester—1st Innings.—285.

Notts won on the first innings

Hampshire vs. Sussex.

At Southampton:

Sussex—1st Innings.—493 for 6 (dec'l.) (Cook 160; J. Langridge 64; H. Parks 150 not out; Cox 68).

Hants—1st Innings.—91 (Cornford 4/26).

Hants — 2nd Innings.—283 (Tate 5/44).

5/49).

Sussex won by an innings and 119 runs.—(Copyright).

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Entries for Kenya Wimbledon.

HIGHER STANDARD OF PLAY ANTICIPATED.

Entries for the Kenya Lawn Tennis Championships are beginning to come in quite well, and it is expected that this year will see a bumper entry. From the point of view of tennis on view the year 1932 stands out as one of the best, and as most of the stars at that meeting will be playing this year all the portents for the forthcoming tournament are favourable.

Now that there are additional competitions for both Ladies' and Men's Doubles (The Gills and Wood Cups respectively) for couples knocked out in the first two rounds of these competitions there is an added interest for players who do not expect to get into the finals. There will be no entrance fees for playing in these competitions, any couples knocked out in the first two rounds of the events mentioned being included in the draw automatically.

Junior Events.

The junior events are likely to have a larger entry than in previous years, and some entries have already been received for these.

Season tickets available for the whole meeting at a cost of Shs. 7/50, which includes Entertainment Tax, can be obtained from Messrs. May and Co., Ltd., or from Messrs. Craig's Sports House Ltd., Nairobi.

Entries for the tournament close at noon on Wednesday, July 25, by which date the draw for the first two firms mentioned above.

Kenya Golfing Society on Tour.

VICTORY OVER ROYAL BLACKHEATH CLUB.

One Point Decides the Issue.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 10.

(By air mail)

The Kenya Golfing Society played its first match last week at Eltham against the Royal Blackheath Golf Club. The visitors won by 6½ matches to 2½. The scores were the Royal Blackheath Club being mentioned first in each instance:—

G. T. Hamilton and F. W. Warrington lost to Major A. L. Kent-Lemon and Claude Wright, 4/2.

R. H. Pannell and Col. W. D. Warrington-Morris lost to R. A. Vallings and G. R. Grimwood, 1 up.

Capt. H. D. Pridham-Wippell and F. D. Berryman beat P. Macfarlane and Major P. G. V. McMaster, 4/3.

J. F. Walton and M. K. Scott lost to M. E. Coombs and Capt. F. D. Hislop, 4/2.

Singles.

G. T. Eaglston beat Major A. L. Kent-Lemon 2/1.

R. H. Pannell lost to R. A. Vallings, 2/1.

F. W. Farrington lost to Claude Wright, 6/4.

Col. W. D. Warrington-Morris beat G. R. Grimwood, 5/3.

Capt. H. D. Pridham-Wippell beat P. Macfarlane, 1 up.

F. D. Berryman lost to Major P. G. V. McMaster, 3/1.

J. F. Walton halved with M. E. Coombs.

M. K. Scott beat Capt. F. D. Hislop, 5/3.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

England's Selections for Leeds.

Little Material Alteration.

Hopwood and Clark Dropped.

WYATT AGAIN TO LEAD HOME SIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 15.

The fourth trial of strength between England and Australia commences at Leeds on Friday, when the fourth Test match takes place.

Fourteen players have been invited to hold themselves in readiness for this game. Of these nine took part in the third test at Old Trafford, Manchester, a week ago, while seven of the men have taken part in all three games to date.

R. E. S. Wyatt, who captained the England side in the second and third Tests, has again been asked to lead his country on this occasion. The seven players who took no part in all three games thus far are C. F. Walters, who, when Wyatt was injured and had to stand down for the first game, led the side, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Hendren, Leyland, Ames and Verity.

Hopwood (Lancashire), and Clark (Northants), who played in the Old Trafford game, have been dropped for the fourth.

Mitchell, of Derbyshire, has returned to favour, while Keeton, the Notts opening batsman, who fielded for Leyland in the last Test, when the latter was injured, and Nichols, of Essex have also been brought back. James Langridge, the Sussex all rounder, who declined a place in the Manchester team, in view of the fact that he did not think he was fit enough to stand the strain of a Test match, has again been invited.

Much the Same.

The general composition of the team is much the same as for the previous match; again the backbone of the side is the tried and trusted.

England did not come out too well in the third game, which, but for bad fielding might have been won. Again, Wyatt's tactics in declaring at tea time, when his opening pair failed in any regard to force the scoring, was perhaps a contributory factor in the home country's non-success.

Australia's One Hope.

Much will depend on the winning of the toss, but whatever the result of this forthcoming encounter the last game at Kennington Oval will have to be played to a finish. A win for England will not ensure her retaining the "Ashes," as, even if Australia won the final game, the fact that England won two would mean the retention of the "Ashes."

Australia's only hope of regaining the coveted trophy, mythical for that matter, lies in her winning both the coming matches, or drawing the fourth, and winning the final game of all.

Hopwood Invited.

London, July 16.

Hopwood, the Lancashire all rounder, has been invited to attend at Leeds for the Fourth Test match with Australia. Hopwood played in the game at Old Trafford.

Chipperfield and Kippax, who have now left hospital, are stated to be fully recovered.

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Scott's Genuine Eau de Cologne Blue & Gold Label

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Standard Stationery Stores.

NARO MORU RACES.

Successful One Day Fixture.

Improvements to the Course.

Extended to 1½ Miles.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, July 15.

A very successful one day meeting was held on Major Geoffrey Baynes' private race course on Saturday, July 14.

There have been several heavy storms round the district lately, and badly wanted they were too, but the meeting escaped, only one small shower falling which hurt no one.

The course has been greatly improved since it was last raced on some months ago.

The flat course was originally only 7 furlongs, it is now 1½ miles. The attendance was good and so was the going.

In every case the winner received 08/- and second 40/- except where otherwise stated.

Dividend Somali Handicap. 3rd Division. 1 Mile.

Major G. Baynes' THE ACE, 9.10 (Mr. T. Fawcus) ... 1

Mrs. Creery and Mrs. Aggett's PEBBLE, 0.7 (Mr. Hamilton Gordon) 2

Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's JHALI, 12.0 (Major Baynes) ... 3

Also ran: Mega 12.0 (owner); Tom Tit Tot, 11.0 (Mr. Doig); That's Two, 9.13 (Mr. Bulteel).

Head, neck.

Handicap open to horses of progeny of Somali mares maiden at date of entry. 5 furlongs.

Miss G. Humphrey-Jones, MA MIE, 3 y.o. by Bon Ami, 11.0 (Mr. Basto) 1

R. A. G. Syndicate's MOROKU (late Mohoro), 4 y.o. by Bon Ami, 9.8 (Major Baynes) 2

The Hon. Mrs. Carnegies' ROYAL FORTUNE, 8 y.o. by Royal Rufus, 10.10 (Mr. J. Fawcus) 3

Also ran: Rambler, 11.8 (Mr. A. Aggett); Pinarosh, 11.0 (Mr. Lang); Flower, 10.10 (Mr. Townsend); Bonanas, 11.1 (Mr. Wright); Benita, 0.7 (owner); Commotion, 0.9 Mr. Doig).

2 length, ½ length.

Dividend Somali Handicap. 2nd Division. 1 mile.

Mrs. G. M. Bailey's NELLIE, 12.0 (Mr. Bulteel) 1

Mr. G. D. Hamilton Gordon's HORGOBLIN, 9.7 (owner) 2

Capt. R. L. Creery's WATERLOO, 11.7 (Mrs A. Aggett) 3

Also ran: Whale Bone III, 9.9 (Major Baynes).

5 lengths; 10.

The Naro Moru Somali Grand National Steeplechase Handicap open to all Somalis. Winner 08/-, 2nd 75/-, 3rd 50/-, 4th 25/-, 1½ miles.

Mrs. G. M. Bailey's SIJUI, 11.0 (Mr. Leny) 1

Mr. G. R. Lancaster's DIBBEN, 10.7 (Mr. H. Gordon) 2

Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's BONZA, 10.7 (Major Baynes) ... 3

Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's HASSAN II, 12.7 (Mr. Doig) 4

Also ran: Tight, 12.2 (Mr. Wynne Eyton); Happy Thought II, 10.1 (Mr. J. Fawcus); Honey Pot, 10.0 (Mr. Bulteel).

Tight disqualified for bumping, Bonza being placed third, and Hassan II, fourth.

Handicap open to all horses the progeny of Somali mares. 1 Mile.

Capt. W. A. Boyd's WATERBABY, 10.0 (Mr. Bulteel) 1

Mrs. Gascoigne and Major Bayne's KARATASH, 6.7 (Major Baynes) 2

Mr. C. W. Carle's AMISON 11.7 ..... (Owner) 3

Also Ran: La Bohemia 10.0, (Mr. Doig); Nibria 10.0, (Mr. H. Gordon); Perhaps 10.3, (Mr. Wynne Eyton).

Half a length; neck.

Distance Handicap, 6 Furlongs.

There were 8 runners for this race. The first horse past the post was Col. A. H. W. Sheldrick's Fumisan, 13.7 start 90 yards, and ridden by owner. The first country bred Karatasi, owned by Major Baynes and Mrs. Gascoigne, ridden by Mr. Doig, 11.0, and starting at scratch. The first Somali was Mr. Natt's Nyeri, 10.7, ridden by owner, and 150 yards start.

Divided Somali Handicap. 1st Division. 1 Mile.

Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's HASSAN II, 11.2 (Mr. Bulteel) 1

Dr. Esske and Mr. Hamilton Gordon's TATTOO, 11.7 (Mr. H. Gordon) 2

Mrs. J. M. Band's WINSTON, 12.10 (Mr. J. Fawcus) 3

Also Ran: Yasmin 10.4, (Major Baynes); Wardress 9.7, (Mr. Doig).

Short head, neck.

Handicap open to all horses that have never been placed under Rules. 1½ Miles.

Mrs. C. N. L. Fernandes' PARADE, 12.0 (Mr. Fernandes) 1

Mr. P. D. Townsend's GOLD RIM 9.7 ..... (Mr. Doig) 2

Mrs. G. Baynes' ROYAL RETURN, 12.7 (Major Baynes) 3

Also Ran: Babette 11.8, (Mr. J. Fawcus); Olcondo 10.10, (Mr. Hodgson).

Four lengths; 20.

Kwaheri Stakes. Handicap open to Somalis and C. B. Somalis handicapped in the 2nd and 3rd Division at Nanyuki that have run at this meeting and not won. 4 Furlongs.

Mr. G. R. Hamilton Gordon's HORGOBLIN, 11.0 (Owner) 1

Mrs. A. C. Sheldrick's BONZA, 9.8 ..... (Major Baynes) 2

Capt. C. Asplin's MEGA, 10.1 (Mr. Townsend) 3

Also Ran: Waterloo 13.0 (Mr. Carles); Dibben 11.7 (Mr. Rice); Jilali 10.12, (Mr. Doig); Pebble 9.11, (Mr. Fawcus); That's Two 10.4, (Mr. Leny).

Short head; head.

NANYUKI SPORTS CLUB.

"Weatherbe" Cup Tournament.

NANYUKI BEAT NYERI IN FINAL.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Nanyuki, July 15.

The Club held a tournament for the above Challenge Cup—which was presented some time ago by Major W. Weatherbe—on 12th, 13th and 15th July. The terms of the Cup are: 1. Played on handicap; open to any team of players whose total handicap does not exceed 4. 2. Three-eighth minute chukkers. 3. In addition to the Challenge Cup a small cup is presented to each member of the winning team.

The weather was kind to us on all three days of play. We have been sadly short of rain this year in Nanyuki and round about, and now—quite out of the normal season—we have had rain on six out of the last eight days.

The ground played very true, though it was a trifle heavier than we are accustomed for some of the slow games.

Six teams entered, which was good—Nyeri, two from North Kenya, two from Nanyuki and Ngobit. The final played on Sunday was fought out between Nanyuki "A" and Nyeri, the former winning.

First Day.

Nanyuki "B" (received ½) 11 goals, 1. F. M. Allen, 2. P. D. Townsend, 3. T. C. C. Lewin, bk. R. B. Boyd; vs. North Kenya "B" (received ½) 7 goals, 2. C. W. Carles, 3. L. G. E. Llewelyn, bk. W. A. Boyd.

For the winners W. A. Boyd and Llewelyn showed up best, and for the losers R. B. Boyd played a sound and steady game at back. Allen made the ball travel about, but it was a slow game.

Nanyuki "A" 8 goals. 1. A. E. Aggett, 2. C. C. Bastard, 3. R. Leny, bk. J. E. McDonogh; vs. Ngobit (received 1½) 2½ goals. 1. R. H. Shaw, 2. E. V. Dixon, 3. R. K. Allen, bk. W. V. Hodgson.

A slow game. It was mostly anybody's, but Nanyuki's longer experience probably won them the game. For the winners Aggett played well and Hodgson and Dixon were the most noticeable for the losers.

Second Day.

North Kenya "B" 1 goal, vs. Nyeri (received 1½) 3½ goals. 1. R. Vetch, 2. G. Temple, 3. J. Bandbk. R. Peel.

North Kenya appeared to have the better of the play generally but were very weak in front of goal, so they lost. For the winners Band played well at 3, well supported by Peel at back. For North Kenya, Boyd appeared off his game the first chukker but recovered later.

North Kenya "A" 2 goals. 1. J. Appleby, 2. W. Young, 3. C. Berryman, bk. T. F. Salmon; vs. Nanyuki "A" 3 goals.

Both sides having the maximum handicap of 4, play started level. The first two chukkers were fast, well up and down the ground. Aggett hit a good goal for Nanyuki, near side shot after a run down the field. In the last chukker North Kenya did not do well, and play was mostly in their ground.

Third Day.

Nanyuki "A" 4 goals vs. Nyeri (received 1½) 2½ goals. Umpires, Major H. H. Lyons and Capt. W. A. Boyd.

The first two chukkers were sticky, Band and Leny relieving the banging about by good runs up the ground on behalf of their respective sides. Bastard also showed up well on occasion. In these two chukkers Nanyuki scored 4 goals, but it wasn't a good game to watch. Late on in the last chukker Nyeri suddenly bucked up and hit 2 goals in quick succession, the ball really travelling. The effort, however, was just too late. With only half a minute to go they could not manage a third and thus Nanyuki won.

EUROPEAN PRIMARY SCHOOL SPORTS.

H.E. the Governor Present.

THE PRIZEWINNERS.

A very pleasant Saturday afternoon was spent by a large number of parents as well as the scholars at the annual sports of the European Primary School, Nairobi. The function was again honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne. He distributed the prizes at the close of the sports, after judging the final event, the inter-house tug-of-war. His Excellency was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Stewart Smith, and his A.D.C., Mr. C. C. O'Hagan. The Director of Education, Hon. H. S. Scott; the Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor G. Gwinnett Bompas and the Deputy Mayor, Councillor J. J. Mortimer, were also present.

The interest of the parents and friends of the School had also been evinced in a practical way, for this year the prize fund had subscribed to it £10 more than in 1933.

Co-operation among the staff had resulted in the ground being well laid out, and the whole programme was excellently organised and went off with strict adherence to the timetable. During the interval, a very excellent tea was enjoyed by the onlookers, who appreciated the cooking of the girls who are members of the domestic science classes.

Hawke house won the Cock-house Trophy for work, sports and games, with 60 points, Rhodes being placed second with 56, and Clive third with 32. The Victor Ludorum Cup for the year is held by D. Whitehead.

The Results.

Following are Saturday's results:—

Boys' 100 Yards.—12 and over, 1. Fox; 2, T. Chivers, Under 12, 1 P. West; 2, R. Harries, Open to Prince of Wales School, 1, G. Gaudhead; 2, J. S. Noakes.

Girls' 75 Yards.—10 and over, 1, M. Harries; 2, E. Secombe. Under 10, 1, D. Stocker; 2, P. Holness.

Boys' and Girls' Sub. A. and B. 50 Yards.—1, Boy H. Brinkworth, 2, Boy D. Green, 1st Girl M. Highton; 2, Girl V. Holmes.

Relay Race, 440 Yards, under 13½ Years.—1, Primary School; 2, Prince of Wales School.

Boys' Sack Race.—1, R. Holmes; 2, D. Green.

Girls' Sack Race.—10 and over, 1, T. Randall and E. Secombe, equal. Under 10, 1, P. Holness; 2, S. Douglas.

Boys' 440 Yards, Open.—1, D. Whitehead; 2, D. Fauleoner; 3, B. Jobley.

Girls' Blindfold Driving.—1, J. Barb and B. Chapman; 2, H. Paterson and M. Harries.

Boys' Sack Bumping, Inter-house.—1, R. Douglas.

Girls' Skipping Races.—10 and over, 1, T. Randall; 2, R. Moore. Under 10, 1, D. Stocker; 2, S. Douglas.

Boys' and Girls' Composite Relay Race, 440 Yards, Inter-house.—Hawke.

Visitors flat race, 30 yards, under 7.—1 Miss S. Whittingham, 2 Master P. Fauleoner, with a special prize given by the Mayor to Master B. Mortimer, who did a quarter-mile on his own account before the sports proper started!

Boys relay race, 440 yards, inter-house.—Rhodes.

Boys wheelbarrow race.—1 D. Whitehead and P. Harries, 2 Fauleoner and Harvey.

Girls three-legged sack race.—1 D. Randall and H. Peter scn, 2 T. Randall and J. Chillingworth.

Girls egg and spoon race.—1 S. Courage, 2 E. U. Mosey.

Obstacle races, Boys 12 and over.—1 P. Harries, 2 J. Harries, 3 J. Harries. Under 12, 1 P. Mortimer, 2 P. West. Girls, 1 (Mrs. Wilson), M. Harries, 2 P. Barker.

Boys tug-of-war, inter-house.—Hawke.

Events which had been decided prior to Saturday were:—

Boys—Throwing the Cricket Ball —open. 1 D. Whitehead, 2 L. Fox.

Girls—High Jump—10 and over. 1 D. Randall, 2 E. Chivers.

Girls—Net Ball Shooting—10 and over. 1, J. Randall, 2 M. Harries.

Girls—Net Ball Shooting—under 10. 1 D. Stocker, 2 P. Green.

Boys—High Jump—12 and over. 1 T. Chivers, 2 C. Collings.

Boys—Long Jump—12 and over. 1 H. Whitehead, 2 L. Fox.

Boys—Long Jump—under 12. 1 G. Penn, 2 F. Poppleton.

Mr. R. W. Wotton, Principal, and his staff are very grateful to donors of prizes.

HILL LADIES BEAT MUTHAIGA LADIES.

Sunday's Match on Nairobi Club's Course.

Nairobi Golf Club Ladies defeated Muthaiga ladies on Sunday afternoon on the Hill course. In the first eight the teams were level, 4 points each, but in the second the home club won by 7½ points to a ½.

The following are the scores. The Hill ladies being mentioned first in each instance:—

Miss Mary Leonard lost to Mrs. Sandford 4/3.

Miss Joan Leonard lost to Mrs. Molera 3/2.

Mrs. Harris lost to Mrs. Suffield 3/1.

Mrs. Tannahill beat Miss Gilbert 6/5.

Mrs. Neil Stewart halved with Mrs. Lowis.

Mrs. Ley halved with Mrs. Holmes.

Mrs. Frank beat Miss Fletcher 2/1.

Miss Duncan beat Mrs. Ramsay 4/3.

In the first eight, Nairobi 4 points, Muthaiga 4 points.

Mrs. Booth halved with Mrs. Higginson.

Miss J. Gilbert beat Miss Dalton 8/2.

Mrs. Davidson beat Mrs. Bedbrook 3/1.

Mrs. Kettles-Boy beat Mrs. Moss 6/5.

Mrs. Rolleston beat Mrs. Skelton 2/1.

Mrs. Gourlay beat Miss McVeagh 7/6.

Mrs. Dunn beat Mrs. Kinnear 4/3.

Mrs. Aronson beat Miss Palmer 4 up.

In the second eight, Nairobi 7½ points, Muthaiga ½ point.

In the Ladies Stroke played on Saturday over the Nairobi course with an entry of 14, Mrs. Dunn (27) returned a Net 71, followed by Mrs. Stewart (16), nett 75.

In the fourth round of the Men's Annual Foursomes, L. Gilbert and Martin beat Gourlay and A. B. Tannahill 5/3; Tonking and R. E. Anderson beat A. E. Keatinge and Stephens 1 up; Forrest and Knightley beat Sheppard and Bermudez 3/2; Blackburn and Russell beat C. O. Gilbert and Macdonald 2 up.

The semi-final round has to be completed by July 22.

Kenya Kongonis on Tour.

Kenya Kongonis are arranging for their annual coastal tour to take place at the end of August from the 25th until the 2nd September.

* * *

No fewer than five games will be played, an excellent arrangement of fixtures which will give those members who undertake the trip cricket on each of the nine days which the tour will last.

* * *

The first match is against the Coast Stragglers at Mombasa on August 25 and 26, and the last against Mombasa Sports Club, at Mombasa on September 1 and 2.

English Bisley Opens.

NAIROBI MARKSMEN IN PRIZE LIST.

Kenya's Representatives at the Range.

"SHOOTING ELBOWS" AFFECT THE SIDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

The English Bisley opened well for Kenya, when two of her representatives came into the prize list in the minor events which mark the opening.

M. J. Mackay won four prizes, while R. C. Wontner won two. Both men belong to Nairobi, and are well known in local rifle shooting circles.

Practice Form.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Bisley Camp, July 9.

(By air mail.)

The members of the Kenya team started to arrive at Bisley on Tuesday, July 2. M. J. Mackay, W. Sykes, and P. J. Foubister being the first to report. On Wednesday, Sergt-Major W. H. Kitching arrived from Derby. R. C. Wontner arrived on Thursday, and C. A. Christian came straight from the boat at Tilbury on Friday.

Practices on the ranges commenced last Wednesday July 11, and have been continued each day over all distances, Zeroing 200, 500, 500, 600 yards and try the longer distances of 900 and 1,000 yards.

At the short distances up to 600 yards the scores registered have been up to standard, but at 900 and 1,000, the wind has had most of the team guessing, it changes from 3 minutes to 11 minutes, then down to 5 and back to 12 or even 13 minutes, takes some getting used to.

At one shoot over 1,000 yards the variations in wind were such that a change of 9 or 4 minutes had to be made for every shot, while in some cases as much as 8 and 10 minutes' alteration was necessary.

These conditions have made it difficult for all but, nevertheless, some reasonable scores have been made. M. J. Mackay had a splendid 65 out of 75, while Foubister and Kitching returned 60 ten 9's, Wontner 58 and Sykes 55. At 900 yards the best scores were:—Foubister, 46 out of 50; Kitching, 45; Mackay, 42; Christian, 42.

Short Range.

	500	500	600	Total.
P. J. Foubister	32	33	32	=97
M. J. Mackay	32	33	31	=95
C. A. Christian	30	34	28	=92
W. H. Kitching	29	30	32	=91
R. C. Wontner	30	34	27	=91
W. Sykes	32	30	27	=89

	200 Yards	Total.
P. Foubister	31	=128
M. J. Mackay	29	32 =61
W. Sykes	29	30 =59
R. C. Wontner	29	28 =57

All members are now in possession of their own rifles, but Mackay has been unfortunate in having to shoot with a borrowed rifle as his had not arrived from the gunsmiths where the rifle had to be sent consequent on damage received shortly after arriving in England.

Team Captain.

Mr. P. J. Foubister has been elected team captain for the Summit and "Morning Post" team matches which are to be competed for on July 19 and 20. No arrangements have yet been made for a consult, but it is anticipated that the team will have the services of one of the best coaches on the range.

Barnett and Morning Post Match.

Teams from a number of Colonies are busy practising on the range. Rumour has it that Sierre Leone are certain to carry off both these events. The Kenya team have been taking matters very steadily and quietly, and while appreciating the strength of some of the teams, are nevertheless confident that given a reasonable chance we shall put up a good show.

All are in the best of health but "Bisley Elbows" are beginning to show. The firing points are extremely hard; concrete firing points" is an apt description. Sykes has been most unfortunate, and it is doubtful if his elbows will be healed in time for the first of the individual events, which commences on Friday 13th with the qualifier (Donegall) Connan Doyle and Clementi Smith.

Individual Events.

With a view to getting in as much practice as possible our members have entered for all the major competitions as follows:—

Friday 13th: Donegall or Qualifier 200 yards.

Connan Doyle 300 and 500 yards.

Clementi Smith aggregate of 200, 300 and 500 yards.

Saturday 14th: "Times," "Daily Mail," N.R.A. Journal, Duke of Cambridge, Stock Exchange, Wimbledon Cup. The shoots are spread over 200, 500, 600 and 900 yards.

Monday, July 16th: St. George's 1st stage, 300 and 600 yards.

Tuesday 17th: Alexandra, 200 and 600 yards.

Wednesday 18th: King's Prize 1st stage, 200, 500, and 600 yards.

Thursday 19th: Northland and Fletcher 300 and 600 yards.

Barnett (team competition).

Daily Telegraph, 300 yards.

Grand aggregate and Elkington aggregate competitions final day.

Friday 20th: King's Prize 2nd stage.

"Morning Post" (team competition).

Association cups, final day.

All comers aggregate final day.

Saturday 21st: St. George's 2nd stage.

King's Prize, 3rd and final stage.

DO YOU KNOW.

Mr. Arthur Bryant, the well known Kenya referee, captained the Welsh club Penarth, in 1913, and played one full season for Cardiff. He holds three county caps for Glamorgan, and has appeared for "The Rest" vs. Wales in the trials. His brother is Mr. C. H. Bryant, who played for Ireland against England and Scotland in 1921. Mr. A. Bryant was appointed a Welsh Rugby Union referee in 1931.

17-YEAR OLD SURREY GIRL'S SUCCESS.

Wins French Open Golf Title.

[BY WIRELESS.]

London, July 13.

Miss Pamela Barton, the young English golfer who yesterday won the Women's open golf championship of France by defeating Mademoiselle Lavigne by 11 and 9 in 36 holes, is only 17 years old, and is the youngest player ever to win a national championship.

Miss Barton, it will be remembered, was runner-up in the British Ladies' Open championship some two months ago, at Royal Porteawl, when she lost to Mrs. Holm 6 and 5.—British Official Wireless Service.

Uganda Tennis Tournament.

Preliminary Rounds Completed.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 16.

All the preliminary rounds of the Uganda Tennis Tournament have now been completed and the different section are now in the semi-final or final stages.

Ladies' Singles.

By beating Mrs. D. Draper on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Margaret Cook now meets Mrs. Hennessey in the final of this section on Tuesday next.

Mixed Doubles.

Mrs. Lee and Jesse (Entebbe) meet Dr. Margaret Cook and Fenton (Kampala) in the semi-final to-day. The winners of this event meeting Mrs. Hennessey and G. S. Bateman.

Men's Singles.

On Saturday the semi final was played. Wood beating Lewis Roberts and Ambalal beating Dias. Wood therefore meets Ambalal in the final on Wednesday next.

Men's Doubles.

In this section Russell and Wood meet Hira and Malik in the final on Wednesday.

Ladies' Doubles.

The final in this section is to be played on Friday next between Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Potts and Dr. Margaret Cook and Mrs. Margaret Cook and Mrs. Hennessey.

NAIROBI MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB.

W. R. Triebel Wins the Championship.

The first annual championship of the Nairobi Miniature Rifle Club for the "Beiles" Cup was decided last week. The shoot was held over four stages, and resulted in a win for W. R. Triebel with a score of 392, out of a possible 400. Bowers was the runner-up, and D. I. Ker third. K. O. Sands and A. A. Blowers tied for fourth place. Saturday prizes were issued for 2nd, 3rd and 4th places, and a shoot off for fourth place will take place at the Club Range to-morrow.

Club members and the public are reminded that, in connection with the Bisley, a Kenya Small Bore Championship shoot will take place on July 30 and 31, and August 1, 2 and 3. Members are urged to get in as much practice as possible, to qualify their event.

The closing date for entries for the small bore championship is July 25, and should be sent to Mr. A.H. Triebel, Box 587, Nairobi along with the entrance fee of Shs. 5/-.

The following are the scores in the club championship:—

W. R. Triebel	392
R. Bowers	387
D. I. Ker	384
A. A. Blowers	382
K. O. Sands	382
A. H. Triebel	381
H. E. Bateman	378
V. Browne	377
N. Sutherst	374
H. L. Bailes	372
A. H. Brown	371
J. B. Bisclaaus	368
J. P. Kidger	365
J. Finn	363
A. S. Ker	362
E. Sorabjee	355
R. Shaw	343
J. Brown	337

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Dated at Nairobi this Twelfth day of July, 1934.

SHAPLEY, SCHWARTZE & BARRET,
Solicitors and Agents,
for Maurice Rosenston.

GIROUARD CUP MATCH.

Callies Overcome Nyeri Side.

Last Few Minutes Decide Issue.

VISITORS LEAD AT THE INTERVAL.

Caledonians were at home to Nyeri on Saturday last, in the second round of the Girouard Cup competition, and won by the odd goal in five, after being a goal down at the interval.

The ball was set rolling by the home team, but Nyeri, defending the Tenth Avenue end, immediately secured and tested their opponents' defence, the finishing shot going behind. From the goal kick the Caledonians attacked, and Tate shot over when in a good position. The Nyeri left wing then got going but Thomson cleared. The visitors returned to the attack but two fouls in quick succession against Gordon for "hands", relieved the pressure. Barker was sent away but was charged by Allen, the ball going into touch. A period of long kicking ensued in which the two centre halves were prominent. A shot by Gordon was well saved by the keeper, and Goldsworthy misfielded near goal. A third "hands" against Nyeri gave the Callies defence a short respite, but Nyeri came back in determined manner.

So far, the visitors had done most of the attacking and the home team's supporters were having an anxious time. Gordon sent in a very fine ground shot which just missed the post, and a regular bombardment of the Callies goal followed. Weight saved time and again, and the upright was struck on one occasion. The siege was raised by the ball going behind and Caledonians broke away, Barker took the sphere down and centred to Hutton, who headed into the waiting hands of Allen. A second "header" shortly after met the same fate. Seton was playing a fine game and always appeared to be where he was most needed. Many promising movements by the Callies right wing were frustrated by his anticipation and speed. Hutton and Thomson charged each other, but realising their mistake, recovered in time to regain the ball, but "hands" against Hutton resulted in play being again transferred to the other end, where Robertson receiving a pass from the right took a bouncing ball at close range and lobbed it into the net to open the scoring for Nyeri.

Missed Opportunity.

This reverse spurred the home team to greater efforts, and a determined onslaught was made on the Nyeri goal. Tate sent in a header which was knocked away by the keeper, and Calder tried a long shot which Allen fisted out with both hands. Nyeri then took up the running, but Goldsworthy was too late in centring, and a goal kick resulted. A promising move by the Callies was negatived by Barker being offside. F. M. Allin robbed Tate and took the ball over the half line, but with a long put sent the ball behind. A foul against Calder for hands resulted in an unproductive free kick. The homesters then had a glorious opportunity of equalising—Thomson centred and the goalkeeper ran out but failed to intercept the pass; Tate, with an open goal shot over the bar. Half time arrived with Nyeri leading 1—0.

Callies One Short.

The second half opened with a Callies raid, but Thomson shot past. Then in a collision, Bate received a kick on the ankle, and had to retire for the remainder of the game.

This was a disaster for the Scots who, however, maintained a continuous offensive. The whistle blew for what appeared to be "hands" against a Nyeri defender in the penalty area, but the referee awarded a free kick to the defence. Several players appealed and the referee, who apparently had given his decision whilst momentarily under the impression that Nyeri was attacking, altered his award to a penalty. Tate took the kick and scored with a hard ground shot, which gave the keeper no chance whatever.

The incident was not without its effect on the players, and the referee appeared less confident for a time thereafter. Nyeri pressed and a well placed corner came to nothing. At the other end Thomson could not pass Seton, but a fruitless corner followed. Callies now appeared to take a hold on the game, and kept it in the Nyeri half, Thomson mskicking and sending behind in attempting to centre. A breakway by the Nyeri right wing led to a shot by Goldsworthy, which was well saved by Weight, who efficiently dealt with two hard shots immediately following, and then Smart shot over the bar. Calder and Tate were then prominent in a midfield run. Hutton receiving and testing the goalie with a shot which the latter did well to clear. Allen then had to punch out to save a hard shot from Chalmers, taking a free kick for "hands" against Seton. After some more midfield play, Chalmers secured and sent in a drive which beat Allen, thus giving the home team the lead.

All Square.

Callies pressed from the restart and a rush by the inside forwards looked dangerous. Hutton, who had attempted to rush the goal, was given offside as he stood almost under the bar when the ball was again played to him. After Allen had retrieved a miskick by one of his backs. Tate then gave a pretty exhibition of dribbling in the centre of the field and passed to Barker who was, however, beaten by Allen, who shortly after robbed Tate in his stride. Nyeri then had another try, and forced a corner which was placed behind from the corner kick. Weight again saved twice in succession from Robertson and Scott, and from a melee in the goalmouth Goldsworthy scored with a low shot.

The scores were now level with only ten minutes to go and excitement increased. Both sides did their utmost to secure what would, almost inevitably, prove to be the winning goal.

The Decider.

A good movement by the Callies was spoilt by offside, this time against Hutton. Robertson broke away and looked dangerous until he was tackled by Forrest, who kicked into touch. Gordon then made a splendid effort and, harassed by three opponents, contrived to get his shot in, only to see Weight bring off another fine save. Hutton took the ball to the other end and passed to Thomson who shot wide. Although Nyeri was straining every nerve to score, the Callies were keeping up a sustained attack and eventually Tate bored his way through and, drawing the defence, passed to Thompson who, standing unmarked in the goalmouth headed in, the ball striking an upright and then the crossbar before coming to rest in the net. Nyeri tried hard for the few minutes remaining and shots were essayed from all angles and distances, but without avail. The defence withstood the strain, and Caledonians ran out winners by 3 goals to 2.

DO YOU KNOW?

The first Rugby match between England and Scotland took place in March, 1871. England was led by F. Stokes, and Scotland by the Hon. F. I. Moncreiff. Twenty-a-side played—18 forwards, 3 half-backs, one three-quarter and three full-backs.

NAIROBI POLO CLUB'S GYMKHANA.

List of the Prize Winners.

K. MACKENZIE WINS "VICTOR LUDORUM" CUP.

In the 11 events at the recent polo gymkhana an average of 18 competitors per event faced the starter, there being practically 200 entries. One of the most popular wins of the afternoon was that of the Victor Ludorum Cup (presented by the Hon. H.M.-M. Moore) by Mr. K. McKenzie, with eight points. The runners-up were Miss Anne Joyce and Mr. C. Bumpus, each with six points.

The events for motor-cars and motor-cycles were well supported, but the Committee of the Club feels that for future gymkhanas, some improvements might be made in the nature of this class of event, and would be pleased to receive suggestions from people who are interested.

The following is a list of the events and prize winners:

Pony Scurry.—(Men.) 1. C. A.G. Lane. 2. A. D. Impey. 3. Edye; (Ladies) 1. Mrs. B. Allen. 2. Miss Joyce. 3. Mrs. C. Bompas.

Car Scurry.—1. Edye. 2. K. McKenzie.

Motor Cycle Scurry.—1 Davies, 2 K McKenzie.

Pigsticking.—1 Capt. B. Allen, 2 K. McKenzie.

Balloon Sticking.—1. Yates, 2 J. Nimmo.

Marketing Race.—1. Mr. and Mrs. C Bumpus, 2. Miss Joyce and M. Blundell.

Farmyard Race.—1. Mr. and Mrs. C. Bumpus, 2. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

Musical Chairs.—(Men) 1. A. D. Impey, 2. Asplin; (Ladies) 1. Mrs. D. Erskine, 2. Miss Burrell.

Musical Bumps.—(Cars) 1. Miss E. McDonnell and Swift, 2. Miss Joyce and Edye.

Childrens Riding.— (Boys) 1. Nicholas Allen, 2. Peter Johnson; (Girls) 1. Miss Wendy Allen, 2. Miss Jocelyn Moore.

Special Prize.— Miss Susan Kaplan.

Lucky Programmes.—1. No. 237; 2. No. 56.

GIROUARD CUP TIE AT NAKURU.

Kitale Lose by 4 Goals to 2.

Nakuru won their Girouard Cup match against Kitale at Nakuru on Saturday, by four goals to two.

Nervousness marked the play on both sides during the first half, when the home team notched a couple of goals. Nakuru forwards were much quicker on the ball, especially the centre-forward, J. Potgieter, who was always dangerous. For the most part the local side pressed, with an occasional breakaway on the part of Kitale.

Torrential rain fell throughout the second half, the pitch being rendered to nothing more or less than a quagmire. Kitale adapted themselves better under the new conditions, but both teams managed to register twice each.

Bennett was outstanding for Kitale, and J. Potgieter, F. Engelbrecht and Davis for Nakuru.

Mr. C. C. Carver, of Nairobi refereed the match.

TACTICS IN GOLF.

A Peculiar Point Raised.

The Spirit of the Game.

WHEN A STYMIE MAY BE AVOIDED.

I have been presented with a rather curious query with regard to the game of golf. My correspondent asks an answer to the following:

"A and B" are playing a match. At one brown A lays B a stymie, but by taking advantage of the rule that a ball lying within twelve inches of the edge may be moved a foot inwards, B's ball is then less than six inches from A's.

According to the rule "a ball lying on the brown within less than twelve inches from the edge of the brown *may* be lifted and placed twelve inches from the edge of the brown *forward or backward* without penalty."

B, therefore, is entitled to take either course permitted by the rule, in which case he is permitted to overcome the stymie. But it seems to me that here is a case wherein the spirit of the game enters into it. If he takes advantage of the fact that he may take the ball in a foot, then he is definitely improving the lie of his ball, in that he avoids a stymie. On the other hand if he takes it back a foot then the same applies, but in a much lesser degree.

By taking it back twelve inches, however, he does not avoid the stymie, although he has improved his lie to such an extent that the stymie is more easily negotiated.

Take it Back!

The majority of players, I rather fancy, if they would call themselves that, would not attempt to avoid the luck of the game, but adopt the second course, namely, that of taking the ball back. The chances are that the player may quite probably give his opponent a similar hurdle to negotiate.

At the same time, under the local rule, there is nothing to prevent him, in my opinion, from avoiding the stymie, but I feel that the player who would do so, would go far towards losing "caste" among his fellow golfers. It is all a question of the angle from which it is studied. If the spirit of the game is to remain then he would play the stymie. It might be hard luck, but better to be a good loser, than a bad winner.

A Unique Feat.

A great deal of ink has been spilt over the "Amateur," but one thing which remains strongly in my mind is the wonderful consistency of the winner, Mr. Hooper. For three successive years he has figured in the final, winning on two of these occasions. It is a unique feat, and one which I am proud to record. A fine golfer, he defeated another fine player in Mr. Gurney, even though by a record margin.

SPOON.

THE KING'S YACHT.

To Race in Foreign Waters.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 17.

For the first time for many years the King's yacht "Britannia" is going to race in foreign waters.

Towed by H.M.S. "Tiverton" she left Cowes this morning for Havre where the big yachts are gathered to race later this week. British Official Wireless Service.

LUCIFER GOLFING TOURNAMENT.

Australian Wins With 3 Up.

TWO KENYA MEN FINISH IN THE FIRST TEN.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 12.

The Lucifer Golfing Tournament was this year won by an Australian entry, Mr. Parker, who finished three up on bogey.

Kenya had two entrants in the first ten, B. L. Ballantyne (Muthaiga), who finished seventh, five down, and Claude Wright (Eldoret), who won in 1930, eighth, seven down. —(Copyright).

East African Entries.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 10.

(By Air Mail.)

Three courses were used for qualifying competitions in connexion with the Lucifer Golfing Society's annual Empire Overseas tournament, the final of which was played over Walton Heath. There was some remarkable scoring on the Stoke Poges course, where H. A. Parker, Australia, playing off 18, headed the list with a net return of 68. One competitor, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Spackman, India, accomplished the third hole (180 yards) in one stroke.

Among the competitors from East Africa who qualified were the following:—

Mr. T. E. D. Wilson (Kericho) (16).
Mr. B. L. Ballantyne (Muthaiga) (7).
Mr. C. P. Hirst (Muthaiga) (6).
Mr. C. Macfarlane (6).
Mr. M. E. Coombs (Nairobi) (10).
Mr. Claude Wright (Eldoret) (4.
Mr C. W. Arnold (Eldoret) (14).
Mr. W. H. Hoey (Kitale) (16).
Mr. A. N. Heygate (Thika) (8).
Mr. H. J. Gibbs (Muthaiga) (8).
Major G. H. Anderson, (Muthaiga) (9).
Mr. E. K. Figgis, (Nairobi) (11).
Mr. Owen Hughes (Kiambu) (7).
Mr. R. W. Burt, (Dar es Salaam) (2).
Mr. A. Anderson (Morogoro) (7).
Mr. G. F. Webster (Arusha) (3).
Mr. B. L. Hett (Uganda) (9).
Sir Bernard Bourdillon (Entebbe) (6).
Dr. F. Forrest (Lango) (11).
Mr. D. L. Gwynne Williams (Entebbe) (16).

SMALL BORE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Kenya Club versus Nyasaland Club.

A postal match was shot between the Zomba Ladies' Rifle Club, Nyasaland, and the Lukenia Ladies' Rifle Club, Kenya, which resulted in a win for the latter club by 21 points.

Conditions were, teams of 4; two S, M R C match cards, each at 25 yards; 10 shots at each card. Highest possible individual score 200 points. Miss Betty Irvine made top score of the match, only dropping 1 point.

Scores:—

Lukenia R.C.

			Total
Miss Betty Irvine	99	100	199
Mrs. A. M. Irvine	98	100	198
Miss Madeleine Irvine	97	98	195
Miss Sylvia Irvine	93	92	185
			777

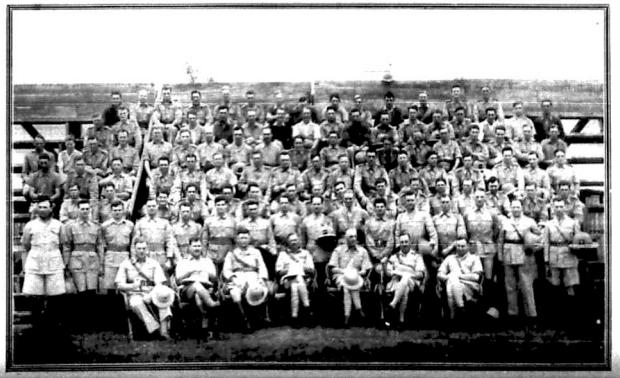
Zomba Ladies R.C.

Mrs. Bacon	93	96	191
Mrs. Green	96	95	191
Mrs. Archer	93	94	187
Mrs. Harris	93	94	187
			756

UGANDA GOLD.

Alluvial workings in Ankole. The excavations in the foreground have yielded £25,000

Native mining engineer in Ankole. Photos: L. A. Johnson



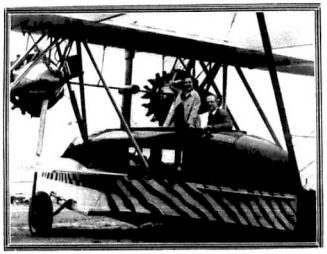
The Nairobi Rural District Section of the Kenya Defence Force at the Nairobi Race Ground when they were in camp from 16th to the 20th of June.

NAIROBI EUROPEAN PRIMARY SCHOOL SPORTS.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent on Saturday, July 14th when the Nairobi European Primary School held their sports. His Excellency Sir Joseph Byrne attended and presented the prizes. The photographs show: (*on the left*) a wheel-barrow race; (*on the right*) the girls' egg and spoon race.

AU REVOIR.

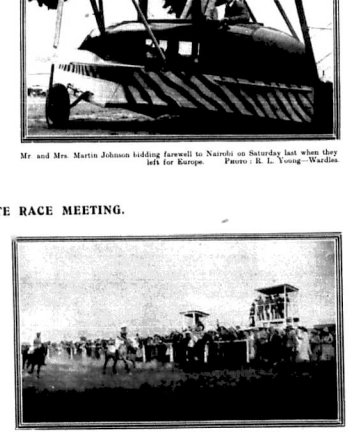
Some of the smaller entrants. Pnotos: H. O. Weller



Mr and Mrs. Martin Johnson bidding farewell to Nairobi on Saturday last when they left for Europe. Pnoto: R. L. Young—Wardles.

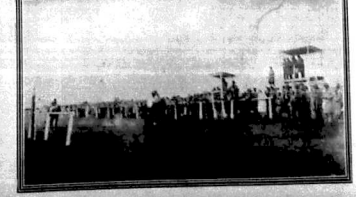
NARRO MORU SYNDICATE RACE MEETING.

Miss G. Humphrey Jones' Ma Mie winning the 2nd race



Mrs. G. M. Bailey's Nellie winning the 3rd race.

A TANGANYIKA SCHOOL.



Miss L. Abbay's La Bohème winning the 5th race. Pnotos: W. A. Winter.

The new European School at Arusha. Pnoto: W. G. R. Ulyate.

"ENTERPRISE CUP" RUGBY.

Ruiru Surprise the Nondescripts.

Parklands Team a Man Short.

Stout Hearted Defence.

LAST MINUTE THRILL TO GAME.

The "Enterprise" Cup game between Ruiru and Nondescripts was played at Ruiru on Saturday. Nondescripts were short of a number of regular players through injuries etc. Ruiru were also weakened by the absence of W. H. Ritchie, K. B. Hallowes and P. C. Chalmers.

The game started with Nondescripts fielding only 13 players, but with rushing tactics they soon gained a footing in the Ruiru "25," where they were awarded a penalty for offside. Wessels took the kick but sent wide. From the drop out Ruiru gained very little ground and Nondescripts were attacking again, Wood spoiling a scoring chance by giving a forward pass to Sweetman.

Ruiru could not settle down, and the quick breaking up by Nondescripts forwards worried them considerably. Lockwood now arrived, and strengthened the Nondescript side, but their number now was only 14, still they were getting a fair share of the ball from the tight scrums. Ruiru were now taking a hand in attacking, but their combination was weak, and they were evidently missing K. B. Hallowes. From a scrum close in Munro made a dash for the line, but was held up, and the ball being kicked back to Welford, he positioned himself and dropped a nice goal (4—0).

Nondescripts did not seem to be very much upset by this reverse and helped with a good touch-finder by Miles, were soon on the attack again. For a scrum infringement Ruiru were penalised, but the Nondescripts did not have a good kicker, and another opportunity went astray; still they kept Ruiru out, and try as they would the "Red and Blacks" could not add to the score in the first half the score being Ruiru one dropped goal, 4 points; Nondescripts nil.

Another Dropped Goal.

On the restart Ruiru went to the attack, and within two minutes had increased their lead. From a scrum near the Nondescript "25," Ruiru heeled quickly, the ball going to Munro, who broke clean away, and passing at the right moment to W. H. Hallowes, that player scored near the posts for Welford to convert. (9—0). Nondescripts were still game, and although only playing 14 men were giving Ruiru many anxious moments. Ruiru, however, with a forward rush got back again, and Munro receiving from a scrum dropped another goal for Ruiru. (13—0).

The game now changed completely, and Nondescripts seemed to have the measure of their opponents, they swarmed to the Ruiru line and hammered away for a couple of minutes, and only good defence and a penalty kick prevented them from scoring. However, they were not to be denied, and Toffe punting high caught Welford out of position and the ball bouncing awkwardly for him he failed to gather it, Sweetman, who had followed up, was also deceived by the bounce, but it fell into Jacob's hands who went over behind the posts without encountering any opposition. Miles goaled (13—5).

This reverse caused Ruiru a little anxiety, and they pulled themselves together, with the result that Welford fastened on to a loose kick, ran across the field with two players in attendance, and feinting to pass, went over with a really good try wide out; he, however failed with the goal kick (16—5).

Nondescripts Score.

Nondescripts were not finished with, in fact their seven forwards were now heeling better than the opposing eight. Sweetman was nearly over after a fine run, then Malan led Lockwood, who scored another try for Nondescripts, which was not converted (16—8).

The game now became very exciting and with only a couple of minutes to go Nondescripts looked like scoring again, but Ruiru cleared; then the unexpected happened, when Ruiga heeled from a scrum in midfield and Sweetman intercepting a pass ran straight for the line and, although tackled by Welford, fell over in the corner for a magnificent try, which was not converted. (16—11). This ended the scoring the whistle blowing for time immediately afterwards.

Result, Ruiru (2 dropped goals, 1 converted goal 1 try) 16 points.

Nondescripts (1 converted goal, 2 tries) 11 points.

A Commentary.

The first half of the game was not very interesting except for the dogged defence of the Nondescripts. However a complete change came during the last nine he was continually in the rough, and that over in in the second half, and every score was well deserved, some in fact were remarkable and not often seen, especially the tries scored by Welford and Sweetman.

Nondescripts, with their 14 players, have no cause to be downhearted at their defeat. When the final whistle went they looked more like winners than Ruiru.

Ruiru.—Welford; Udal, Lloyd, W. B. Hallowes and G. Shaw; Martin and Munro; Rodseth, R. Swift, A. Swift, Millar, Sharman, Wood, Wolseley-Lewis and Miller.

Nondescripts.— Toffe; Miles, Sweetman, Lockwood and Jacobs; Malan and Wood; Levy, Borrodaile, Wessels, Nel, Kirk, Hobbs and Duncan.

Referee: Mr. A. Bryant.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

Australia Beat Czechoslovakia in Final.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Prague, July 13.

The final of the European zone, between Australia and Czechoslovakia, commenced here to-day. Menzel beat the Australian player, McGrath, in the singles, 10—8, 6—2, 8—6. Crawford (Australia) won his singles against Hecht by 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

In the doubles Crawford and Quist beat Menzel and Hecht, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, and thus lead by two matches to one.

Deciding Games.

Prague, July 15.

Australia, by three matches to two, won the final of the European zone, Davis Cup tournament, when they beat Czechoslovakia. Menzel brought the score two all when he defeated Crawford in the singles, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. but McGrath decided the issue, when he beat Hecht 8—6, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5.

RACING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Durban, July 14.

The following is the result of the Beres Handicap:—

ECCENTRIC	1
NIGHT BOMBER	2
BODDINGTON	3

Merchants Handicap.

MOONSTONE	1
CLOVE HITCH	2
FREEBOOTER	3

(Copyright).

GOLF NEWS AND NOTES.

The Recent Amateur.

COMMENTS ON THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Niblick).

Owing to shortage of space it was found necessary to abbreviate "Niblick's" notes on Saturday. The following excerpts were held over.

The tit-bit of the whole championship was on Saturday morning, when last year's finalists Mr. Hooper and Mr. R. D. England, were drawn against each other. The position was reversed this time, but I consider all the luck that was going was with Mr. Hooper, and I think if 36 holes had been played the position would have again been reversed.

Sunday morning saw the best golf of the tournament, Forrest, Gurney and Holden were playing magnificently. The champion was very unsteady, and I thought at one time Mr. Hunter would beat him; he was playing his shots very undecidedly, and was one down at the 9th. However, as in many cases during the tournament, Mr. Hunter beat himself by leaving the straight path, went absolutely to pieces, going down to Mr. Hooper by a large margin. Mr. Holden made a very gallant fight against Mr. Gurney, but nothing would go right for him, and he was beaten 3/2. Unfortunately I was unable to see the semi-finals and the final, a sharp attack of Malaria preventing me from enjoying another Kenya Championship.

The final between Mr. Hoopet and Mr. Gurney started on Monday morning and at the 9th the players were all square. No one was prepared for the ensuing debacle. Mr. Gurney went right off his game, hardly one of his drives found the fairway, and he lost eight holes in succession. He did no better in the afternoon, and was finally defeated by 11/10 which is, I believe, a record for any championship in Kenya. Everything was running for Mr. Hooper, and he won because he kept straight down the pretty the whole time, and when he did get into trouble his recovery shots were the best in the tournament.

Spectacular Recovery Shots?

Commenting on the conditions prevailing for the championship, he says:—

There was no opportunity for anyone to exercise their skill by playing spectacular recovery shots, because it was simply impossible; the tall grass twined itself around the club, and the ball could not be hit. If the idea of the Nairobi Golf Club Committee was to say, this is the part of the course that is playable, and if you get outside of that you lose the hole, they admirably achieved their object but again I say it is not golf. If the fairways of the course are the only part of the course playable, then straightness is the only virtue of the game, and if we follow this to its logical conclusion my suggestion would be that the next championship played in Nairobi should be staged at the Nairobi Race Club. Any ball on the course between the rails would be in play, and any ball outside of that would lose the hole. It was not at every hole that these conditions prevailed, but principally on the first nine.

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SOCIAL and DOMESTIC

Mrs. Robert Veasey's court gown was of sunburn and gold lace over satin with a train of green satin lined with shot green and gold tissue. She carried a natural feather fan.—(left). *Miss Rosemary Veasey's gown was of pale pink chiffon with a train of forget-me-not satin. Her shoes matched the train and she carried a bouquet of carnations* (right).

Photos: Hay Wrightson, Bond St.

CHARMING
Miss JOAN BARRY
at present playing in "Proscenium," at the Globe Theatre, London, writes:—

"Immediately I started taking Phosferine I noticed a great improvement in my general health. I am now able to play nightly performances and all matinées without any feeling of strain. Considering the usual varied and strenuous nature of the rôles I play, it is wonderful to look and feel so fresh and fit, and I cannot praise Phosferine too highly, as it makes one feel brimming over with good health and good spirits."

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Presented at Court.

MRS. Robert Veasey, who presented her eldest daughter Rosemary at Court on June 13, has resided at Mau Summit for eight years. Her husband, Commander Veasey, has an estate there.

• • •

Mrs. H. F. Bargman.

MRS. H. F. Bargman is due to leave Durban this week on the s.s. "Tairea" on her return to Nairobi. Following her severe illness last April she went to South Africa, accompanied by her three children, early in May. She is now much better in health.

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NEWS has been received from England of the engagement of Edward William Stevens of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the King's African Rifles and Sylvia Pomona, only daughter of the late Major W. Lynn Allen, D.S.O. and Mrs. Lynn Allen.

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Mr. G. Vanderbilt.

MR. G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mr. Rehn, Mr. Green and Baron von Blixen, left Nairobi on Tuesday on a short ten days' safari to Magadi and the surrounding district. The party will then return to Nairobi to make preparations for their long safari which will occupy several months and in which they will travel through the greater part of Central Africa. Mr. Vanderbilt is well-known in this country, having made several safaris before. His home is in America.

Our Baby!

Anxious hours so often arise from simple causes. Watch for the first signs of Feverishness or Constipation and correct it with Steedman's—the gentle, safe powders made especially for children from teething time to fourteen years. Send for free copy of our famous "Hints to Mothers" booklet.

John Steedman & Co. 172a Walworth Rd. London. Eng.

Steedman's POWDERS

Presented at Court.

MRS. Robert Veasey, who presented her eldest daughter Rosemary at Court on June 13, has resided at Mau Summit for eight years. Her husband, Commander Veasey, has an estate there.

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Mr. Jack Heath.

MR. Jack Heath has resigned from his position as Manager of Torr's Hotel, and since Friday of last week this post has been filled by Mr. O. Stjernholm, who was formerly a member of the staff. Mr. Heath is at the moment at Gilgil. At present nothing definite has been arranged about the mannequin parade which it is rumoured will take place in the near future at Torr's.

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A Meeting of Meteorologists.

DURING the last few weeks five members of the East African Meteorological Service have meet in Nairobi to hold discussions. They were Mr. A. Walter (director of the Service), Mr. J. Omond from Kampala, Mr. W. A. Grinstod, Mr. Maurice Walter and Mr. F. Wilmot. Mr. Wilmot, who was stationed at Tabora, has left East Africa on long leave, and Mr. W. A. Grinstod who has been in Nairobi for the past four months left for Tabora on Tuesday.

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A Long Safari.

BRIGADIER I. U. Battye, C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brentley from India have during the last month made a two thousand mile safari into the Congo and Uganda. They travelled to the Murchison Falls and across the lake by steamer to the Congo, returning via the Chaniss Gorge volcano and Fort Portal. They have done no shooting but have taken many photographs. Next week they are leaving Nairobi for the Cape, which they hope to reach in October after travelling through Rhodesia, the Kruger National Park, and Durban. On their arrival in Cape Town Mr. and Mrs. Brentley will return either to England or India, and Brigadier Battye will come back to Kenya. Brigadier Battye has a cine camera which he is using whenever possible. They intend to camp out rather than put up at hotels en route, and their safari is being made in two 1934 box body Chevrolet.

Lord Howard de Walden's Heir

EAST Africans, who know Lord Howard de Walden so well, will be interested to know that his heir is to marry a countess who belongs to an old Austrian family. He is the Hon. John Scott-Ellis, only son of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden. She is Countess Irene Harrach, youngest daughter of Count Hans Albrecht and Countess Helene Harrach (formerly Countess Arco Zinneberg). Their engagement was announced last month.

Mr. Scott-Ellis has a twin sister, the Hon. Mrs. James Lindsay, wife of the second son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. When they came of age last December their parents entertained nearly 500 guests at a supper and ball at Kilmarnock, and there were similar rejoicings at Chirk Castle, Lord Howard de Walden's Welsh seat.

His father, a great patron of arts, has written two plays and composed several operas. Some six years ago he and his wife—one of the best known musical hostesses in London—formed their six children into a family orchestra. They even tackled Bach. Countess Harrach is 23, and is a niece of Princess Lichnowsky, wife of the German Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war. She is keenly interested in music.

PAVLOVA'S MOTHER.

Anna [illegible] mother is an old peasant [illegible] of over eighty, living in a Russian village. She is claiming a share in the estate of her famous daughter. Her claim is made by the statement that at the time of Pavlova's death (early in 1931) she was incapable of work, without means, and was dependent on her daughter for support. It was estimated that the dancer's estate was valued at £86,625.

Marriage in Kimberley.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. V. B. Cammell of the Civil Service, Zomba, Nyasaland, and Miss R. M. A. Farrer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. I. Farrer of Andover, will take place in Kimberley on July 26th.

An Air-Taxi Service

MISS SPICER AS A GROUND ENGINEER.

A FAIR young woman in the early twenties was seen one day wearing blue overalls and overhauling a three seater Moth aeroplane in a field near Hounslow town. She turned out to be Miss Dorothy Spicer, the first woman to win the Air Ministry's engineering certificate "B" for the inspection and overhaul of aircraft.

Miss Spicer and Miss Pauline Gower, daughter of Sir Robert Gower, M.P., run an air-taxi business. They have rented a field and live on their improvised aerodrome in a caravan. Miss Spicer acts as mechanic and Miss Gower is pilot, and they have a boy to do the rough work.

Miss Spicer says she is not sure whether she is the only woman in the world to qualify as a ground engineer, but she is certainly the first woman in England to hold a "B" certificate.

"It means," she said, "that I can hold a contractor's certificate. I can not only undertake repairs and pass aircraft as airworthy, but even get the rough materials and make them up." She had to do six months of workshop training in the Isle of Wight. Miss Spicer also holds an engineering "A" certificate and a pilot's certificate. She and Miss Gower are the first Englishwomen who have embarked on an air-taxi and joy-riding business.

COLOGNE

CITY OF SCIENTISTS AND SCENT.

JUST about the time that Roger Bacon lived and lectured in England, another light was shining brightly on the Continent. In all the superstitious fear and darkness of the middle ages, the eyes of Europe were turned towards the ancient City of Cologne, where the "Universal Mind," Albertus Magnus, was experimenting with new and strange phenomena. He was one of the few prophets in the wilderness whose arduous work and ardent teaching belong to the foundation stones of modern science.

It is said that Albertus built the first conservatory—and was nearly burnt at the stake for making roses bloom in midwinter.

Once the good citizens of Cologne experienced the shock of their lives when in laboratory, situated on the site of the present G. P. O. was shaken by a violent explosion and a very frightened Albertus emerged with blackened face and singed hair. Naturally, the rumour soon got abroad that he had narrowly missed having his neck wrung by the Evil One himself!

A Symphony in Stone.

A few decades after his death universal attention was again riveted upon Cologne, where one of the most magnificent Cathedrals was then being built, which the world has ever seen. Gerhard von Rile, "Master Gerhard" was the genius who planned and started the work, but he was not to witness the fulfilment of his dreams. The church towers remained unfinished for about 400 years, when another hand had to put the last touches to this marvellous poem in stone.

Then, of course, Cologne is the birth place of that famous scent, Eau de Cologne. The ever increasing popularity of this fragrant perfume has carried the name of Cologne far beyond the boundaries of Europe, and there is scarcely any country to-day where the familiar "4711" Eau de Cologne is not found.

FEATURES for WOMEN

IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS . .

HAND-BAGS AND SUCH.

IT'S the little things that count. We know that. The greater part of our lives is made up of trifles, just as the greater part of our appearance, its smartness or otherwise, is made up of accessories. Shoes, for instance, gloves (little worn though they are in Kenya); hats; hand-bags.

Hand-bags! Here we have something that is as close to a woman's heart as it is to her purse. For does she not carry her money, her make-up, and even at times her love letters in her hand-bag? Which all leads us along Government Road until we come to the Emporium, for there we find out all that a well-bred hand-bag should be. Of course there are hand-bags and hand-bags, some big enough to hold a week-end outfit, and others that gape in surprise at the sight of a fifty-cent piece. At the Emporium they are a sensible size, and most of them are white. Many of them are made of string, woven closely together and finished with chromium fastenings. Others are of white calf, lined throughout and complete with detachable mirrors.

It isn't much good having a smart bag if you have shabby things inside it. A powder puff, for instance, must be as immaculate as the bag which holds it. Here you see the wisdom of the Emporium, for they have flap-jacks, small and medium sized. One of them ornamented with *petit-point* embroidery in a green case is particularly attractive. Then there are coloured silk handkerchiefs, mauves, reds, blues, greens, what you will, and as they are Macclebosis they will be as coloured at the end of their lives as they are at the beginning.

Two other things are noticeable at the Emporium. They are artificial flowers, and inexpensive afternoon frocks. Camelias, it seems, are in; so are flowered frocks. One frock (it was only 49/50) is of royal blue striped Ottoman silk lit cut on tunic lines with long sleeves finished with buttons and it has a large taffeta bow of a lighter blue at the neck. And there are others, too many to be described in detail.

Cartwheels and Wind

Hats That "Also Ran"

Grey toppers; grey skies; cartwheel hats in whirling wind; finally, the defeat of Colombo. That was "glorious Ascot" this year. Outsiders at 25 to 1 and 100 to 6 walked, or rather ran, off with the honours in the Stakes and the Gold Vase. These astonishing results should have prepared backers for the defeat of Colombo in the race of the day, but racegoers are proverbially sheepish, and the Tote operators won £59,455 during the day.

The cartwheel hats provided almost as many races and as much excitement as the horses. Several women had to race in the wind after their hats. One girl waiting to see the arrival of the King and Queen had her Cartwheel blown among the boxes where the winning horses were paraded. Then there was the spectacle of a young gallant walking beside his girl friend and keeping his hand on top of her hat as a much-needed weight.

Structural alterations either to Ascot or to the hats must be contemplated because two Cartwheels into one passage way won't go; at least, not in opposite directions. The space between the paddocks and the Royal Enclosure proved this. Rain also ran—and so did the colours of some of the beautiful frocks. Ascot is glorious—really, but Nairobi is kinder in its weather.

Hints for Housewives

The Healthful Raisin.

RAISINS have the reputation of being healthful. They are full of iron and are far pleasanter to eat than an iron tonic is to drink.

Chicken Curry with Raisins:—Fry one tablespoon of curry powder with one tablespoon of sliced onion in a little dripping. When both are a light brown add one tablespoon of vinegar and gradually stir in two large cups of cold water, add salt and half a cup of stoned raisins cut in half, and the cut-up chicken. Simmer gently for two hours.

Raisin Salad:—2 cups stoned raisins, 1 cup of prunes, 1 cup of apple rings, 1 cup stoned dates, two tablespoons of sugar, juice of one lemon. Soak apple rings and prunes overnight, add raisins, sugar and lemon juice, boil till soft, just before removing from fire add dates.

Serve with cream or custard.

Paste for Sandwiches:—2 cups seeded raisins, half cup of orange juice, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice, 1 level teaspoon of salt, 1 cup chopped nuts. Wash, dry and seed raisins, and put through mincer. Add fruit juice, salt and nuts. Mix till all smooth and pack into glasses. This will keep well.

MILK—O!

There is scarcely any food of greater importance than milk and particularly in the case of children. During recent years a great deal of scientific study has been devoted to the problem of pure and clean milk and conditions in the dairy industry to-day are vastly improved in consequence. The Belvedere Dairy, Nairobi, now conducting an advertising campaign in the "Standard" is able to claim that it has the only herd in Kenya certified free from Tuberculin and Abortus Fever. Cleanliness, of course, is a first principle at the Belvedere and to that end power washers, milking machines and every modern aid to the production of clean milk are employed. The Belvedere herd, incidentally, was described in the agricultural section of the weekly edition on June 9.

Down to the Sea

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IF there is a definite holiday month in Kenya it is August, when Nairobi and the country go down to the sea, if not in ships, in the anticipation of a holiday among the coral strands, white beaches and palm trees of the coast. August is not so far away, and we would do well to look to our holiday clothes.

Bathing suits, sailing shorts, beach pyjamas, sun hats and tennis kit will all probably feature in a useful holiday suitcase. Recently fashion writers from Paris have linked the word "short" with the word "sport", and shorts have found their way on to tennis courts and even of golf courses. More popular though are the "shorts dresses" consisting of a simple bodice and a divided skirt cleverly cut with a certain amount of fullness to look like an shrewd skirt. With a good pattern (McCalls are always reliable) this shorts dress is easily made at home. It should be made of tricoline, heavy washing silk, or white or coloured pique.

Bathing suits are never anything but wool, and the more backless they are the better for sun-bathing. Only in this, do with the wearing of shorts, do be careful of your figure. There are few things more uncomplimentary to a large size than shorts and backless bathing costumes.

Odd Jackets.

An amusing phase of fashion at the moment is the little jacket or bolero which is included in your holiday outfit for no apparent reason. It is not such an oddity as it appears if chosen carefully with an eye to the general colour scheme of your clothes. It is quite unavoidable for that trench-coat or sunsuit hour when even the coast turns cold and winds arrive from nowhere.

The Craze for Cotton.

Unfortunately the craze for cotton evening gowns has died, but there is no reason why a hot weather semi-evening frock should not be of voile or organdie and still look fashionable. To be really up-to-date one must wear chiffon, crepe-de-chine or printed silk. In the accompanying illustration is the merest wisp of a frock made of fine ivory silk printed with cherry coloured blobs, with a funny little cape down the back and masses of frills round the hem.

It is never too early to plan your holiday outfit, and never too late to add to it.

The "Shorts dress" for tennis. Notice the useful pockets.

Tropical Pressure

An American magazine states that East African women are sometimes so weighed down with brass ornaments that they have to stop work and lie down under a palm tree. We know of some East Africans who can do this even though they have no brass!

For
COLDS and CHILLS
use
QUINACINE
2/- and 3/50 per bot.
East Africa's Popular and Reliable Remedy.

Howse & McGeorge Ltd.
CHEMISTS.
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

It made up so beautifully—
TOBRALCO
always does

And it not only makes up charmingly, but it wears amazingly, continuing to look charming after repeated washings and long wear.

Even African sunshine does not steal the colours from Tobralco. The new season's designs are lovelier than ever. See them at your Stores. See also those other famous Tootal Products: Tarantulle for dainty lingerie, white or coloured: Pyramid and Tissue handkerchiefs: Voile, a lovely chiffon-like voile in delightful colourings, plain and printed. All carry the wonderful Tootal guarantee of satisfaction.

TOOTAL
GUARANTEED FABRICS
Each carries its name on selvedge or label.
Of all leading retailers.
TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE COMPANY LIMITED, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Economical and how delicious
One large packet of Symington's Soup gives you an ample helping for six people. And what soup it is! Rich, thick, appetising. Full of the nourishment that's only obtainable from the choicest ingredients, skilfully prepared.

SYMINGTON'S SOUPS
SYMINGTON'S COUPS
14 TEMPTING VARIETIES
In Blue Packets.
At all Grocers.
W. SYMINGTON & CO. LTD., MARKET HARBOROUGH, ENGLAND

MANOR HOTEL
MOMBASA
Reduced Terms during cool season for excursion period.
—Children charged according to age.—
Excellent Cuisine — Fresh Fish a Speciality

Pencil Sharpening Machine
100 per cent. British
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STANDARD STATIONERS
STORES, —— NAIROBI.

NOTES FOR THE MOTORIST.

BRITISH FIRM'S CENTENARY.

Famous Accessory Manufacturers.

Factory With Floor Area of 1½ Million Square Feet.

Quite recently there was celebrated in Birmingham the centenary of the birth of the founder of what is to-day the greatest motor, motorcycle and cycle accessory manufacturing concern in Britain, and probably in the world.

Well over 50 years ago Joseph Lucas opened a small factory at Hockley, near Birmingham, for the production of ships' lamps, photographic lamps and lanterns of various kinds, the "Tom Bowling" ship lamp being a brand known all over the world. Later, when the great cycle boom began, he was quick to realise that there existed an enormous potential market for a reliable cycle lamp, and not long after the manufacture of ships' lamps and lanterns was abandoned in order to concentrate upon the production of all kinds of cycle accessories.

In 1897 Joseph Lucas, Ltd. came into being as a limited company, and five years later the manufacture of motor accessories was commenced. At trade boom crested the factory was extended and new works were erected in Great King Street, Birmingham, which have since been greatly enlarged. It is noteworthy that many thousands of sets of the Lucas dynamo lighting system were supplied to the British and allied Governments for use on lorries and other motor vehicles during the Great War, incidentally, every British tank on active service was so equipped.

Steady Progress.

Since the War the company has grown steadily year by year until to-day, with its associated companies, it supplies the electrical equipment for 98 per cent of British cars. The great Lucas factories have a floor area of 1½ million square feet, while the total number of employees, including the associated companies and service depots, is approaching 20,000.

A policy of high quality and constant improvement is the keynote of the entire organisation, and for this reason extensive laboratories are maintained, where skilled chemists, engineers and metallurgists are constantly at work testing, designing and improving. Here with the finest of modern instruments and the best materials, guesswork has been eliminated and an exact science introduced.

TO BE SOLD AT 2D. PER LB.

Racing Car's End.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 10.
(By Air Mail).

A motor-car, weighing about two tons, was on sale to-day outside a garage in Caledonian-road, N., at "21. a ft." It is an Isotta Fraschini, 1924, model, originally built for racing purposes, and now fitted with an aluminium saloon body. It is in perfect running order, and bears a plate testifying to a record run from Paris to Brussels in 1925.

A picture which gives an excellent impression of the wide vision by driver and passenger in the De Soto.

THE WONDERLAND OF EAST AFRICA.

Southern and Western Uganda Highlands.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF "GONDWHANA."

The "Pearl of Africa."

In the course of a recent letter to a brochure which has just been published, Mr. L. D. Gulbenkian writes:

The Lakes of the Southern and Western Uganda Highlands, and of Lake Kivu District are so little known, that I thought a small brochure, describing the interesting circular tour I recently completed through Uganda and the Eastern Belgian Congo, would be of interest to Members.

Livingstone described Uganda as the "Pearl of Africa." Has even this does not do justice to this lovely and rich country, with its wonderful lake and mountain scenery, and the gorgeous all-weather roads which are so good, and probably better, than those found in any British Colony or Dominion.

The brochure contains seventy-two photo-gravure pages, and twenty-eight photographs, which give you some idea of this "Wonderland of East Africa."

The brochure has been made possible through the kindness and assistance of Messrs. The Motor Mart and Exchange, Ltd. Agents for the well-known Vauxhall car, who are generously paying for the printing.

The Seychelles Cruise.

As already mentioned in the issue, on the 15th August, the S.S. Kampala sails from Kilindini on the opening cruise of the season to the Seychelles, specially arranged for our Members through the courtesy and kindness of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who have kindly agreed to make this trip, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam must pay the usual fees from their Port to Kilindini, from which place the excursion rates operate. Including the sea passage, the cruise will be just under a month and should prove the most fascinating holiday.

The Lost Continent.

In The Illustrated London News of the 5th May, there was a fascinating photograph of the Seychelles, and a description of these islands are the few remaining fragments of the lost continent of "Gondwhana." I hope that Members will be tempted to combine many months of exchange down to sea level.

Yours as follows:—

[illegible] Hotel.
[illegible] Hotel.
[illegible] Hotel.

Low Pressure Tyres.

[illegible] letter to you I mentioned I was testing five of the latest low pressure tyres, manufactured by The Dunlop Tyre Co. I have now completed the test, and the results are satisfactory in every respect. A report will be issued [illegible] of the 10,000 miles.

Nairobi and District.

In the last two years it has been endeavouring to compile a up-to-date map of Nairobi and District showing all roads during Spring the Entrapment Scheme, which is being carried out in the township of Nairobi. Unfortunately, some of these roads have not been surveyed, and it is a matter of great difficulty to make this map. Therefore, kindness, however of the District Commissioner, Survey Department, the P.W.D. and settlers, the map has been completed.

Home to be printed [illegible] time. It therefore [illegible] not too distant [illegible] a really good [illegible] and district.

The African Map.

[illegible] which I hope to [illegible] is one showing [illegible] roads in Kenya, [illegible] part of Lake [illegible] and the Northern part [illegible] It comprises an [illegible] Mombasa and Lake [illegible] South, and North-[illegible] Jubba and Moyale. [illegible] popular map of this [illegible] badly needed for [illegible] and I hope that Members [illegible] useful.

Motor Cycle Sports.

[illegible] Sunday season usually [illegible] beginning of August, [illegible] of the end of September. [illegible] to these depressed [illegible] Members [illegible] to take a well earned [illegible] their families at the [illegible] of expense. In [illegible] the R.E.A.A.A. [illegible] are granting [illegible] two months, a [illegible] discount on board and [illegible] stay. Please [illegible] I hope that [illegible] will be [illegible] combining many [illegible] exchange down to sea [illegible]

Yours as follows:—

[illegible] Hotel.
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Important Dates.

July.

[illegible] Polish T.T.
[illegible] to 28th: A.C.U. Six Days trial.

August.

[illegible] Leinster "200."
[illegible] French Grand Prix.
[illegible] Ulster Grand Prix.
[illegible] to Sept. 1st: Inter-[illegible] Days Trial (Ger[illegible]

AUSTRALIA WON THE THIRD TEST.

A Speedy Tennis Match.

DEFENDER ANSWERS TO THE TIMES.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 10.
(By Air Mail).

Australia won the third Test match which was "played" at Wimbledon last night before a crowd of 30,000 by three points, 54 to 51. Australia was one in the last heat by 31 points, and the Belle Was sister, who altogether scored 31 points.

Australia now leads in the series by two matches to one.

Australia was in great form, accident to the injured Mr. Huxley, who was playing his first reappearance for several months, in the second game. Though not severely hurt, received a ball stinging and did not play again.

Australia was actually backed by bookmakers, who scored 13 points to the Belle Wa[illegible] Langton (Belle Was' the English captain, was not well, and the other chief scorers for England were Lees (13 points) and Abbott (Belle Was' 12 points). Huxley's 7 points were the fourth best. He scored one the inside edge based and was run into by J. Abbott.

By the end of the match lead Australia led by 20 points to 18, but England recovered, and at half-time the scores were equal at 31.

England secured the lead for the first time in the match, and as the result of Abbott and Farmiloe gained 10 more points, England led by 41 to 31 at the third time in hand. But the lead did not last long, Australia scored an Farmiloe, scored and Abbott's 10 points, England led by 51 to 41 in the second game, and Farmiloe

NOTES FOR WIRELESS FANS

This page, devoted to the interests of Wireless, is conducted by "Aerial," a licensed experimenter with a wide knowledge of East African conditions.

Inductance . . . . . The Practical Unit

WHEN an electric current is passed through a conductor a magnetic effect is produced and a magnetic "field" created. This field exists only when current is flowing through the conductor and becomes stronger with increasing current or if the conductor is arranged in the form of a coil. In other words the same magnetising effect can be secured with a great many turns carrying a weak current as with fewer turns and a stronger current. The density of the surrounding field may be increased by winding the coil on a nickel or iron core and its direction or sense is reversed with reversal of the current.

If a coil is situated in a magnetic field which is varying in intensity and sense voltages are "induced" in it which vary in direction and magnitude in a straight relationship to the changes in the field, so that the convern of creating a magnetic field by a current flow holds good. The important point, however, to remember about this relationship is that in a case where varying currents flow in a coil thus creating a varying field about it the changes in the field in turn induce voltages which will be opposed to those creating the original flow of current. Thus we speak of the inductance or self inductance of a coil which property tends constantly to prevent any change in current flowing through it and hence to limit the amount of alternating current which it can pass. The mutual energy in the magnetic field is not lost it is alternately stored up and returned to the coil so that, in a sense the effect of inductance is that of a fly-wheel which irons out the energy impulses in an internal combustion engine. Bearing in mind the nature of alternating current, a current which decreases to zero and then increases to a maximum in the opposite sense with a given frequency per second it is clear that the higher the frequency the more a given inductance will impede its flow.

The practical unit of inductance is the Henry, thus a circuit in which one volt is induced by a current varying uniformly at the rate of one ampere per second is said to have an inductance of one Henry. The resistance or impedance to a flow of alternating current in a given circuit offered by an inductance (in the same way as a resistance in the case of direct current) is directly dependent on the product of the frequency and inductance. The combined effect of frequency and inductance in coils is therefore expressed conveniently in ohms of "reactance" or inductive reactance.

When one coil comes under the influence of the magnetic field produced by another a condition of mutual inductance exists and if two coils are arranged in series so that they may be rotated with respect to each other we have in effect a variable inductance. When the fields add the mutual inductance of the combination can be added to the self inductance of each of the coils, when the fields oppose the mutual inductance is subtracted from the self inductance of the two coils. When the coils are set at right angles there is no mutual inductance and the inductance of the combination is the sum of their inductances. As the frequencies in the H.F. portion of receivers are of an extremely high order the inductances of the coils there used is generally expressed in terms of microhenries i.e. millionths of a henry so as to give a whole number but in the L.F. portions where frequencies are so very much lower inductances are usually expressed in terms of the whole unit. This explains why we speak of coils of 10 microhenry inductance but of 15 or even 30 henry L.F. chokes the high inductance of which is obtained by winding the coils on iron cores.

Unfortunately no simple analogy to water flowing in a pipe presents itself to help explain the term inductance as it does with resistance and capacity or capacitance (which will be gone into later) but it should be emphasised that no such thing as pure inductance exists in practice. Wherever we have a coil of wire whether by itself or wound on an iron core it will always have some resistance and some capacity between the turns of wire and these must be taken into consideration when any attempt is made to work out its effect in a given circuit.

Notes of the Week.

DURING the major portion of the week conditions on nearly all wavelengths have been good. There appears to be a reversion to better conditions on the wavelengths above 25 metres and I have had very good reception from the Empire station on 31.5m., so good in fact that I have not troubled to make the coil change required to tune in the twin transmission on 19.8m. My listening has largely been confined to the evening so have temporarily lost track of developments on 16 metres and 19 metres in the afternoon but Boundbrook on 16.87 has occasionally been a good signal after dark.

* * *

IT is very difficult to say whether purely local conditions materially affect reception simultaneously on all wavelengths or whether at times there is a general weakening of signals received over a wide area, embracing all wavelengths. Personally I am inclined to the idea that in particular localities it very occasionally becomes almost impossible to receive anything over a short period of some hours or so. A case in point being Thursday last about 9 p.m. when it seemed impossible to receive any transmission with reasonable strength, in my part of the world. It seemed just as if the antenna had been disconnected but that this was not so and that nothing else was amiss was proved by leaving the receiver tuned to the station (GSB as a matter of fact) switching off and switching on again the next night when signals were perfectly good. I wonder if any readers experienced the same thing. On Friday there was an exceedingly enjoyable programme from the home station for which I transgressed an early to bed rule and on Monday July 9, I was very interested to here what Reichsminister Hesse had to say (in English) in a speech made the previous day at Konigsberg in support of the German Chancellors recent actions through the medium of the German Short wave station on 25 metres.

* * *

AMONG those who get good reception of our local transmissions there seems to be a fairly unanimous opinion as to the excellence of the programmes provided. There is no doubt due in part to a careful study of the tastes of the community and in part due to the smallness of the number of listeners. The B.B.C. and similar organisations are with their vast audiences, how ever decidedly up against it on the programme side, and it is perhaps not surprising that in cases they seem to have to take up a rather high handed attitude. If out of 100 listeners 50 write in to say they like so and so type of music and 50 beg for the exact opposite somebody is bound to be disappointed.

* * *

The Radio Society.

THROUGH the medium of the Society's monthly bulletin the results of Mombasa Cup Competition are available. Readers will remember that this was a receiving contest the winner to be the listener who received the largest number of broadcasting stations operating below 101 metres in any part of the world during the period 1st February to 31st March. The winner who scored 135 points was using a well known 4 valve set which he had modified so as to actually using three valves only, an untuned H.F. stage followed by a detector and one amplifying stage. This bears out the contention that it is not necessary to use elaborate equipment for S.W. work. The wavelengths on which stations, received during the contest, worked, ranged from 70.2 metres to 16.87 but the majority were working below 50 metres. Of course all the better known stations are included but amongst the more unusual are La Lap in Bolivia on 49.3 metres Kharborovsk in Russia, the longest wave station, received and two stations in Colombia, Bogota and Baranguella, working around 46 metres. The runner up in a close finish (125 points) was using a well known Superheterodyne and the third was using a four valve set similar in many respects to that of the winner.

* * *

THE Cup which is presented by Mr. E. T. Somerset goes into the keeping of the winner until next year when he will have to defend it but with the growing membership of the society I should say he will have his work cut out.

Queries from Listeners.

G. R., Nakuru, in the course of a letter dated July 23, which has been handed to me by the Editor complains of indifferent reception from 7LO, since the inception he has followed the development of broadcasting here with interest and owns a first class receiver which is kept in first class condition and on which including the licence fee he estimates his annual expenditure to be in the neighbourhood of £10 per annum. In his opinion the results obtained from the broadcast service in Nakuru are positively disgusting and for many months now with the exception of a couple of evenings per week the reception has only averaged some 15 minutes per night and it is rarely possible to get even the news without complete fading. He makes the point that where a Public Service is installed and paid for listeners are at least given something for their money which is not overplentiful these days, and suggests that if broadcasting from Nairobi is to continue in its present form it would be better to cut it out altogether and subscribe to the home service at 10/- a year.

The Nairobi service, when it first started, he says, gave uniformly good results and he does not believe that at 100 miles the present apparatus is incapable of satisfactory service. For the benefit of those who live upcountry and are just as keen to follow world events as others, he urges the parties concerned to look into the matter.

Answer: Though since the date of your letter I gather from reports that the S. W. transmissions from 7LO have improved somewhat. I understand that there is widespread dissatisfaction in up-country districts with the reception available from them, and I should like to hear from readers who have had similar experiences to yours in different parts of the country. Your letter raises a number of interesting points—firstly is the present scheme of broadcasting a Public Service? Secondly, who are the "parties concerned"? There is, I think, a strong feeling among upcountry listeners that in view of difficulties which 7LO have experienced in providing a permanent improved service for them that their licence fee should in fairness, be reduced to a nominal sum either with or without the closing down of the station. 7LO does provide an exceedingly good service to those situated within range of the long wave transmitter and a complete closing down would, I imagine, unfortunately involve the elimination of this transmitter as well.

Empire Broadcasting Service.

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1934.

G.M.T.
6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. The London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, Walter Widdop (tenor).
6.30—Over the Mountains by Beat, talk by C. Maiden.
6.45—A pianoforte recital by Helen Perkin.
6.55—A religious service: address by Reverend Glynn Cross, relayed from Canterbury Cathedral. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 7.00).
7.45—A summary of the week's news.
8.00—Time Signal from Greenwich. A topical talk.
8.05—Malvern Festival Concert, (by arrangement with Sir Henry Jack son): The City of Birmingham Orchestra, (leader, W. H. Reed), conducted by Leslie Heward; Harriet Cohen (pianoforte), relayed from the Cathedral, Malvern Gardens, Malvern.
9.00—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra (leader, Montague Brearley); conductor, Stanford Robinson.
9.30—9.40—Epilogue.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1934.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. Twelve Production Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.15—A topical talk.
6.30—Football v. Australia—Fourth Cricket Test Match; an eyewitness account of the day's play by Howard Marshall, relayed from Trent Bridge, Leeds.
7.50—Dance music.
8.00—News Bulletin.
10.30—10.35—A topical talk.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
6.15—A topical talk.
6.30—The Boyd Neel Orchestra, conductor, E. Godfrey Brown; A. V. Froggatt (twelving), on behalf of Boosey & Hawkes.
6.45—The Indian Rope Trick, a talk by Colonel Lionel James.
7.00—Time Signal from Greenwich. A concert party.
8.00—Time Signal from Greenwich. British ballads, a programme of gramophone records.
8.15—Siobhan Sings: The Wireless Male Voice Chorus, conductor, Edwin Benbow; Arthur Cranmer (baritone); at the pianoforte, Ernest Lush.
8.45—A recital of gramophone records by Christopher Stone.
9.15—A recital by Dorothea Helmrich (contralto), and William Primrose (viola).
9.30—Dance music.
10.15—News Bulletin.
10.30—10.35—A topical talk.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. Fruit Market Notes supplied by the Intelligence Branch of the Imperial Economic Committee.
6.15—A topical talk.
6.20—Announcements.
6.25—The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, (leader, Montague Brearley); conductor, Stanford Robinson.
7.40—A short story.
8.00—Time Signal from Greenwich. A concert party, relayed from the Cosy Nook Theatre, Newquay.
9.15—An interlude of gramophone records.
9.30—Dance music by Harry Roy and his Band, relayed from the May Fair Hotel, London.
10.15—News Bulletin.
10.30—A topical talk.
10.35—10.40—Announcements.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934.

6.00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
6.15—A topical talk.
6.20—The Cheltenham Silver Band, conducted by Leslie Cocking; Rowland Morfitt (baritone).
7.00—Time Signal from Big Ben. Debatable Council, an argument in words and music upon the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, conducted at the Guild Hall, Berwick-on-Tweed.
8.00—Time Signal from Greenwich. The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Edward Clark; Sheridan Russell (violoncello).
8.25—Variety programme.
9.35—An interlude of gramophone records.
9.30—The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10.15—News Bulletin.
10.30—10.35—A topical talk.

KENYA WIRELESS

PROGRAMMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the Nairobi broadcasting programmes for next week:—

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

6.30—6.50—Bells of the Cathedral of the Highlands, Nairobi.
6.30—7.30—Service relayed from the Cathedral.
7.30—8.00—Excerpts from "Faust" (Gounod).
8.00—Time Signal. Local news.
8.10—9.00—Choral and Vocal Concert.
9.00—9.30—Sonata No. 5 in F Minor for Violin and Piano (J. S. Bach) played by Alfred Debois (Violin) and Maud Mosé (Pianoforte).

MONDAY, JULY 23.

7.15—7.45—Lunch time programme.
7.30—7.35—Children's Corner.
7.00—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15—7.30—Selections.
7.30—7.50—Market Reports and Review by Mr. George A. Tyson.
7.50—8.35—Variety programme.
8.30—8.50—Light Orchestral and Vocal Concert.
8.50—9.00—Eye-witness Account of to-day's play in the Fourth Cricket Test Match by Howard Marshall. Relayed from the Empire Station (subject to conditions being favourable).
9.00—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30—Scenes De Ballet, (Glazounov) played by the New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Eugene Goossens.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

10.30—11.30—Demonstration programme.
6.30—7.00—Lunch time programme.
7.00—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15—8.15—Chamber Music, provided by Whitaway Laidlaw and Company Limited, Nairobi.
8.15—9.00—Variety Concert.
9.00—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30—Indian programme kindly provided by Messrs. Amramal and Sons, Nairobi.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

3.15—3.45—Lunch time programme.
6.30—7.00—Children's Corner.
7.00—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15—7.30—Dance music continued.
7.30—8.00—Miscellaneous Concert.
9.00—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30—Book Review by Mr. Burton Brierley.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

1.15—1.45—Lunch time programme.
6.30—7.00—Children's Corner.
7.00—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report, mail notice and road report.
7.15—8.00—Selections.
8.00—9.00—Concert, which will include —Le Rossignol Gentilhomme (Rodrigo Barzam), played by the Lamoureux Symphony Orchestra (of Paris).
9.00—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—9.30—Variety Concert.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

7.30—7.00—Selections.
7.00—Time Signal. British Official Wireless Press, local news, weather report and mail notice.
7.15—8.15—H.M.V. Gramophone Concert kindly provided by Messrs. Shaker Dass and Sons, Nairobi.
8.15—9.00—Selections.
9.00—Time Signal. Extracts from the news.
9.05—10.30—Dance Music.

FUNCTIONS OF KENYA ASSOCIATION

Efforts to Popularise the Colony.

RIGHT KIND OF PUBLICITY SOUGHT.

Prospects for Closer Settlement.

The Kenya Association (1932), part of the work of which has to do with securing the right kind of publicity for Kenya and closer settlement in the Colony, is at present concerned with the future of over 900 officers of the Indian Army, who, owing to the war block, will be retired on pension during the next few years.

If only a quarter of these officers decided to settle in Kenya, a sum of approximately £100,000 would be added to the internal spending power of the Colony. It is not suggested that they would be in a position to take up large areas of land, as their settlement would be mainly of a residential nature.

The Association has already welcomed several enquiries from the Indian Army who have been investigating the advantages of settlement in Kenya, and who have been favourably impressed with the prospects of residence here for retired Army men. Member of the Association have been most helpful in showing hospitality to these visitors and in placing their experience and local knowledge at their disposal.

Special Concessions.

An officer who wishes to spend his leave in East Africa can obtain a first class return ticket from Bombay to Mombasa available for three months, for Rs. 500.

If he has previously informed the Association he is met on the boat at Kilindini by the Association's representative, Mr. Steffen, of the East African Tourist Information Bureau, who will see him through the customs and on to the train at a special rate which provides for a 25 per cent. rebate on the ordinary terms.

He can obtain a first or second class ticket and stop at stations on the Kenya and Uganda Railways at half fare, under the concession granted to officers of the Army, Navy or Air Force, and their wives and families when accompanying them.

At Nairobi, if he wishes, he is met by a member of the Association, and at the office of the Association he is provided with all information as to settlement, travel, sport, and so on. During his leave he is assisted by the Association are always at his disposal and on its completion he is notified in the Kenya Press by its representative at the Coast.

The Kenya Association also acts for the East Indian Association.

Pupils and New Settlers.

The assistance rendered by the Association to visitors from India is, of course, rendered in equal measure to visitors from other parts of the world.

Another side of the Association's work is to place pupils on suitable farms in Kenya, to keep in touch with them and to visit them and to help them when they decide to strike out on their own.

Pupils are placed on farms selected who apply to the Kenya Government Agent in London are at once put in touch with the Kenya Association and are provided with, not only of the subsidy granted by the shipping companies, but also with inquiries regarding railway and Kenya's and Uganda Railways which the chairman of the Association has recently been able to obtain.

Many enquiries regarding employment, employment and holiday tours in Kenya are received. These come, not only from India, Britain, the Dominions, India, Europe and the United States, but from such places as the Falkland Islands, Madagascar, the Sudan, Hongkong and the Persian Gulf.

Publicity for Kenya.

Some 500 brochures are sent out monthly to private enquiries, as well as to the organisers of travelling agents of passenger lines, tourist offices, the Kenya Government Agent, and others. Films and photographs are also supplied. A set of pictures of game and scenery in Kenya is being prepared for the forthcoming travel exhibition at Sydney. The Kenya Government Agent utilises these films extensively for the Association material for his publicity purposes. The services of the Association are at the disposal of the Colony and not only of members of the Colony, and other institutions and bodies have recently approached the secretary of which the Association is local representative in British districts.

[illegible] have been [illegible] this year—seems likely to come into [illegible] three months before the end of the year, [illegible].

A doubt has been raised as to whether it will be found possible to keep the Association's [illegible] to our District Commissioners [illegible] he is on the spot and knows the roads thoroughly, there can be no doubt that the Association [illegible] than is the P.W.D. Engineer [illegible] Mombasa, who, after all, would have to refer the matter back to the advice of our Eastern Circuit Commissioner before he could issue an order.

[illegible] Impossible Owing to Rain.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Lamu, July 5.

It was stated at to-day's meeting of the Lamu District Committee that the rains have brought the roads in a standstill on both the main coast road to Mombasa and that to the Northern Frontier Province and that it is not certain as to when it would be found possible to repair them. A resumption did not appear to be likely within at least a month as both of these roads are very badly flooded at the moment where work is in hand.

The roads are entirely unmetalled roads made with embankments in view of the worst places, and the matter of damage done to any embankments by the passage of motor traffic during the heavy rain seasons provoked the passing by the Committee of a resolution requesting that our District Commissioner be empowered to close the roads at such times and for such periods as may be desirable.

Such authority is not merely necessary in order to protect the roads with our scarce road grants, but is also desired by the lorry owners themselves. These are almost invariably chop-lorries and at the present moment a half dozen of them from the N.F.P. are held up awaiting an opportunity to return to their stations. Some of them have already been delayed for two months and they would have attempted to come through had the road been officially closed. In that case they

(Continued at foot of previous column).

Will it last the week-end?

LOOK and SEE!

WHERE [illegible] shows its hand—[illegible] of the state of its "charge." [illegible] running down and [illegible] time. The new Exide "Indicator" tells you in time when the battery needs recharging, tells you when it's fully charged. It's simple and to-scrutinise. The Exide Batteries already equipped with the "D" type Indicator. Get one next time. It means another [illegible] every [illegible]

Exide

'INDICATOR' BATTERY

Tells you in time the time to recharge

Kenya Distributors: [illegible] Telephone 2381. Telegrams: [illegible] Telephone 2381. Telegrams: [illegible]

BATTERY & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

Carter Commission Report Sequel.

AN ACTION BROUGHT.

By E.A. Standard Against A Coast Newspaper.

The evidence of a witness who is shortly going on leave was taken on Tuesday in the Supreme Court, Nairobi, by Mr. Acting Justice Gamble in connection with an application by the *East African Standard* for an injunction restraining the *Coast Guardian* from infringing the copyright rights of "the former" by reproducing copies or colourable imitations" of the summary of the Carter Commission Report, from committing acts of journalistic or literary piracy or theft by copying compilations, reviews, or portions thereof from plaintiffs' newspaper without their consent and causing the same to be printed and published; damages in respect thereof, and costs of the suit.

An interlocutory injunction had previously been obtained, and after the hearing of this witness a date is to be fixed for the resumption after the Long Vacation.

It arose in respect of the *Coast Guardian* having, it is alleged, published extracts from an article containing extracts and being a summary of portions of the Carter Commission's report, the preparation of which had entailed very skilled work on the part of the plaintiffs' staff, as well as expense. By arrangement between plaintiffs and the *Mombasa Times*, in which the plaintiffs are financially interested, part of the summary of particular interest to the coast was published simultaneously in the *East African Standard* and the *Mombasa Times* on May 15, 1934. On May 16 defendants published in the *Coast Guardian* an article purporting to contain extracts from and to be a summary of the Commission's Report but which it is alleged was in fact, except for the alteration of a few words, a copy of the portion of the summary compiled by plaintiffs and published in their two newspapers. Defendants in their preface stated their intention of publishing further extracts from time to time.

The Defence.

The defence denied that what was published by the *Coast Guardian* was a copy of any portion of the Report or summary compiled by plaintiffs, and denies that it copied from anything published by them any portion of the article so copied. If they did copy anything, (the defence states) it was from an article in the *Mombasa Times* and not from the *East African Standard*.

Defendants therefore did not admit that Plaintiffs were the owner of the copyright, and contended that if they were it had been assigned to the *Mombasa Times* which had published the summary without any suggestion of copyright in any person. There was also a denial of any intention of copying any article from the *East African Standard* or of piracy or theft, or that Plaintiffs had sustained any damage, but should the latter be held to be the case Shs. 20/- were paid into court in full satisfaction thereof.

Further in their defence it was alleged that for a period of about six months under a verbal agreement between the Editors of the *Coast Guardian* and *Mombasa Times*, each had permitted the other to copy from each other's newspapers items of news and printed matters believed to be of interest to the public, that the *Mombasa Times* had frequently done so, "being inspired in form and literary style by the said articles so published in the said *Coast Guardian*." Defendants held that if as was alleged they copied or imitated any article from the *Mombasa Times*, they did so in good faith and in reliance on this agreement. Denying any infringement of copyright or acts of piracy or theft, defendants asked that the action be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Daly (Messrs. Daly and Figgis) appeared for the Plaintiffs and Mr. Kaplan (Messrs. Robson and Kaplan) for the Defendants.

Editor's Statement.

Mr. A. H. C. Dunkerley, in the witness box, said that he was Editor of the *Mombasa Times*. He was proceeding on leave to England in ten days time, and would be absent from the Colony for six months. On February 1, 1933, he became Editor of the *Mombasa Times*, and still held the position. He was Editor at the time the Morris Carter Commission Report was published, and on May 15, 1934, in the *Mombasa Times* was published a summary of a portion of the Report purporting to come from the *Mombasa Times* correspondent at Nairobi.

By Mr. Daly: Who was your Nairobi correspondent?—The *East African Standard*.

Did you own the copyright of any portion of the summary published in the *Mombasa Times*?—No, it belonged to the *East African Standard*.

Was there any assignment in writing of that copyright from the *East African Standard* or any other person to the *Mombasa Times*?—No.

Was there any licence or grant of any interest in writing the article?—No.

Was there any agreement of any kind whatsoever to assign the copyright by the *East African Standard* or anybody else to the *Mombasa Times*?—No.

Had you any authority to pass on or to agree to any other person or Corporation copying any portion of the summary?—No.

Are Coast Guardian, Ltd., the owners of a paper at Mombasa known as the *Coast Guardian*?—That is so.

On the day the summary of the Report appeared in your paper did any summary appear in the *Coast Guardian*?—No.

On the following day, the 16th, the article was published in the *Coast Guardian*?—I think it was May 16th.

What do you say with regard to that article?—Portions of it appeared to have been copied from the *Mombasa Times* or *East African Standard*.

The summary that was published in the *Mombasa Times* was in fact the portion of the summary which appeared the same day in the *East African Standard*?—That is so.

Was any payment made by the *Mombasa Times* to the *East African Standard* for the portions of the summary published in the *Mombasa Times*?—No.

By the Judge: If you sent a piece of news to the *East African Standard* and they passed it on to the *Kakamega Herald*, you would be very angry?—Yes.

Witness considered that if he passed a piece of news to the *East African Standard* he still retained the copyright as Editor of the *Mombasa Times*.

Mr. Daly: And vice versa.

Continuing his examination in chief, witness said that in subsequent issues of the *Mombasa Times* were published further portions of the summary received in the same manner from the *East African Standard*, on May 26 and 27. On the 22nd, in the *Coast Guardian*, a further portion of the summary was published which appeared to have been copied from the *East African Standard*.

The Interlocutory Injunction.

Mr. Daly interrupted to explain to the judge that an interlocutory injunction had been granted by his Honour but although great diligence was exercised in the matter at the Nairobi end, the injunction was not served on defendants at Mombasa until after the additional summary referred to by witness had appeared, so that defendants were not in contempt in so publishing the additional portion. They had not, however, published any more.

The Judge: They are still at liberty to publish criticisms of the Report? It is only the question of a colourable imitation?

A "Verbal Agreement."

Mr. Daly said he did not suggest there was any copyright in news as news. Continuing, he quoted from the defence a paragraph to the effect that for a period of about six months there had been a verbal agreement between the editors of the two papers at Mombasa to copy each other's items of news and printed matters believed to be of interest to the public.

In other words, said Mr. Daly to the witness, there was an arrangement made between you and the Editor of the *Coast Guardian* to copy articles from each other's papers?—That is quite untrue.

You are on oath. Do you deny any kind of arrangement whatsoever?—There was never any arrangement or suggestion of an arrangement in regard to copying news that had been published.

Or articles?—Or articles.

Defendants further say that the *Mombasa Times* has in fact very frequently published articles taken directly from the articles published in the *Coast Guardian* or have been inspired in form and literary style by the said articles published in the *Coast Guardian*; that is, that you copied articles or colourable imitations of articles from the *Coast Guardian*?—We have never done so.

Before the portions of the summary complained of were published in the *Coast Guardian*, did the latter or anybody on their behalf make any inquiry as to who your correspondent was?—No.

Needless to say, they did not ask your permission to publish it?—No.

Cross-Examined.

Cross-examined, witness repeated that there had been no agreement between the two papers in regard to the publication of matter that had appeared in either paper.

There exists no private arrangement between you and Mr. Robertson, Editor of the *Coast Guardian*, to that effect?—No arrangement whatever.

So that if I can produce 15 or 20 articles showing such complete similarity of style, and, under certain circumstances, actual words, you would call that coincidence in each case?

His Honour: You have never copied leading articles?—Never. I have written every one myself.

Mr. Kaplan produced copies of about twenty leading articles from the *Coast Guardian* and from the *Mombasa Times* published between July 1933 and May of this year. He called attention to the fact that in the majority of cases the *Coast Guardian* articles were published one or two days before those of the *Mombasa Times*, that the subjects with which the articles dealt were the same, he contended that they were similar in style and in ideas and in some cases actual wordings while the titles of the articles in some cases were much alike. He asked witness to explain how this coincidence arose and whether he admitted that those articles were (a) on the same subject and (b) that there was a similarity of style. In reply to the Judge Mr. Kaplan said the questions were directed to proving that there was a working agreement and he particularly emphasised the dates.

Witness explained in detail the circumstances under which the majority of the articles in the *Mombasa Times* had been written and explained that they dealt with questions then before the public and were either inspired by or based on reports of public meetings, appeals or public documents which were common to all newspapers. He explained further the difficulty of publishing immediately all reports of meetings or extracts from public documents and said that to the best of his belief the difference in dates was explained by the fact that he awaited the publication of the relative report in his paper before writing a leading article on the subject.

Is it not peculiar that your articles always appear after those of the *Coast Guardian*?—I don't agree with that.

All those I have produced do?—Yes, but others could probably be produced to show the opposite.

You observe that I am dealing with creative work only?—Quite.

In all the instances I have given your article always appears to be one, or two, days after Mr. Robertson's article?—Or even three days. I prefer, and frequently do, to wait one, two or three days to form an opinion rather than rush into things I might regret afterwards.

Some amusement was caused by questions concerning leading articles on the Carter Commission Report. On May 16 the *Coast Guardian* had a leading article entitled "Two Prime Points"—Mr. Daly thought Mr. Kaplan said "Two Prime Joints!"—and on the 18th the *Mombasa Times* wrote on "Regeneration of the Reserves."

His Honour considered it possible that Mr. Daly had in mind the question of a meat canning industry!

Witness emphatically denied that he was inspired by Mr. Robertson's writings.

Can you say you did not have Mr. Robertson's permission at any time to use similar articles and similar words?—No.

The Judge, however, was glad to see that in one leader Mr. Dunkerley had not attempted to copy the *Coast Guardian's* Swahili!

Is it a fact that you have at times, with permission again, copied news articles from the *Coast Guardian*?—No.

His Honour: With permission or otherwise?—I have never copied anything from them.

Congratulations.

When this report of the Carter Commission Report appeared in your paper, is it not a fact that Mr. Robertson congratulated you on getting it in first?—Yes, he did ring me up on the telephone and admitted that we had got ahead of him.

And you kindly said "As long as we are in first I don't mind what you do?"—I did not say that.

Those were Mr. Robertson's instructions to him, remarked Mr. Kaplan, as he pressed this point with witness, adding that the phrase used was "You are welcome to take a little help as long as we are in first." "It was never raised," said witness. There had, he went on, never been any agreement between the two papers regarding anything which had appeared in print, except when Reuter's cables or the British Official Wireless was received late of an afternoon or there was a late meeting and they had agreed to withhold publication until the following day.

His Honour: That does not mean you agreed to copy the reports of the late meeting?—No.

That agreement still existed, but it was never carried out without one telephoning first to the other. There was no general arrangement, he told the judge.

Witness said his relations with Mr. Robertson were quite friendly in a business way but he would not assist the *Coast Guardian* in any business way.

Why not?—We are in competition in the same town.

Witness also gave it as his opinion that the summary of the Commission's [illegible]eport was skilled work, not [illegible]ical.

Suppos[illegible] Judge later on, that [illegible]obi correspondent of the *Mombasa Times* had been a private person, the copyright would have been in the *Mombasa Times*? Witness replied in the negative; at least his impression was that it belonged to the correspondent.

Re-examined.

In re-examination, witness said that because he and the Editor of the *Coast Guardian* were on rival papers was no reason why they should necessarily hold different views. Sometimes they wrote articles expressing the same opinions on matters of local or other interest. There was no objection to that. He could probably bring extracts from the *Mombasa Times* to show that the *Coast Guardian* had followed later with similar articles to his. No opinion as expressed by him in his article was inspired by the views expressed in the *Coast Guardian*. He recalled no article published by him as a result of any agreement with Mr. Robertson.

A date for the further hearing of the case is to be fixed by the Registrar after the completion of the Long Vacation.

NEW UNION-CASTLE LINE SHIPS.

Four Motor Vessels on Order.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
Durban, July 5.
(By Air Mail.)

The development of South Africa's overseas export trade in fruit and meat states the "Cape Times," is resulting in more employment for the ship-building workers in Belfast.

Owing to the development of this trade the Union-Castle Co., has ordered two 8,000 ton motor ships for the refrigerated trade with South Africa.

The orders have been placed with Harland and Wolff, Belfast. The keels were laid a month ago, and, as a direct result, Messrs. Harland and Wolff have announced that they have been able to reopen their south shipbuilding yard, which has been lying idle for over three years.

New Mail Vessels.

The keel of the first of the two new motor mail vessels for the South African run has been laid in the north yard, and the second ship is to be begun immediately. Both these vessels are to be improved "Winchesters," and will embody the latest developments in ship construction and liner comfort.

As a result of South Africa's expanding trade, therefore, the Belfast shipbuilding trade will have about 60,000 tons of ship construction on the slips within the next few months.

This, when the building is in full swing, will provide work for fully 4,000 men of various trades.

SOIL EROSION.

Points to Note When Buying a Farm.

The Department of Agriculture is publishing a series of notes on the problem of Soil Erosion. The first of these notes reads as follows:

When buying a farm what are the criteria? The rainfall? Yes its quantity, its distribution and its relation to the soil. The vegetation? Yes the nature and quality indicate the effect of rainfall and the nature and quality of the soil. The view and general surroundings? Yes as secondary considerations. The soil? By all means.

Of the whole depth of soil the most important part is the surface soil. It alone is suitable for the development of young plants. From it comes the supply of nitrogen; in it is contained the greatest concentration of available nutrients; by it is water most readily absorbed. Yet, how many take care of their surface soil? Plantations and fields are laid out and cultivated in such a way as to allow of the soil being carried off by every rain storm. Instead of the land appreciating in quality it is depreciating rapidly.

Unless care is taken of the surface soil, unless protection is given against erosion, no farm will last the period of its leasehold.

KAKAMEGA SIDELIGHTS.

PEOPLE MORE INTERESTING THAN PROPOSITIONS.

Panning Human Nature.

A GREAT DEAL IS HEARD OF KAKAMEGA; a lot less is told about the people there. They are what really matters. They make the atmosphere. The following sketches deal mainly with people and not with propositions. People at Kakamega are just ordinary Kenya settlers and their wives, thrown together in strange, almost bizarre, surroundings, making the best of simple things, whether it is a broken down "motoring car" (as they call it) or the rare visit of a Nairobi dance band.

["E.A. STANDARD" SPECIAL.]

FIVE minutes past six on Nairobi aerodrome—and a cold, raw morning. A quarter to eight, tea, toast and eggs and bacon (with cold meat to follow if required) in a miner's not too insubstantial mud-walled, thatched house on the edge of de Ganahl's landing ground at Kakamega. One hour and forty minutes! Over half the width of the Kenya Highlands, floating over Limuru above clouds tumbled like a stormy sea suddenly petrified; out into the sunlight high over the Escarpment across the Rift Valley with Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuru and Elmenteita all in view at once and looking like pools in a lifeless world made on the principle of those repulsive relief maps that do duty at Exhibitions; over Molo, wonderful country after the Valley, vast forests, great green open spaces with cosy homesteads and cultivation like patchwork or postage stamps stuck on the face of the spreading earth; Lumbwa township hardly awake; the great, rutted Nandi Escarpment with Miwani a speck on the plain at the foot and in the distance Lake Victoria and a smudge which is Kisumu; from the barren edge of the scarp into fertile, populated Kavirondo so far below that no human being is visible; then a green world rising suddenly—trees, lush grass, bush, brown-roofed houses, huts, running Natives—all circling and spinning round at an absurd angle. Kakamega, the world's newest and most intriguing goldfield. Only one hour forty minutes from Nairobi—by Wilson Airways, of course, with Mostert in charge. The only way to travel if you are really in a hurry and in ordinary conditions the most comfortable, sitting still looking at the world passing slowly below like an unrolling myriorama—or so it seems.

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People say: "What is Kakamega like?" or, if they are Scots, "What like is Kakamega?" Kakamega is a beautiful countryside with the greenest of grass, untidy bush reaching nearly to the red road verges, scattered native huts, an infinite number of absurd notice-boards and pegs standing on small stone cairns, unsuspected and almost unnoticed ditches trenches, holes, adits, shafts and what not with maize, or it may be wimbi, growing right up to the edge and native thatched houses, goats and children undisturbed; endless roads (not too good) where cars old and new—but mainly old—hurry along ignoring any speed limits round corners and where Natives who not so long ago were naked (or nearly so) trudge in blankets, suits, shirts and coloured cottons unperturbed by or uninterested in the activity around them—or at least if they are they hide their feelings very cleverly. A cross roads with a central signpost and the place called "Piccadilly Circus;" a wide white bridge across the Yala, a landmark, or a vast collection of orderly huts and corrugated iron buildings, so orderly as to be quite out of keeping with the rest of just-happened Africa. It is de Ganahl's camp and the Natives call it "Kisumu Kidogo." That is the only comparison they can make to convey the number of white men congregated at that spot; whirling wheels of pit-head gear, buzzing sawmills; Natives with steel helmets, and acetylene mining lamps disappearing down dark shafts; all of it making very little surface impression on the rolling green ridges of the real Kakamega; on every horizon softly curving, grass cloaked hills; everywhere the placid, winding Yala or a gurgling muddy tributary. Innumerable pits with tidy notices "P.W.D. murram pit" just to prevent your pegging there or mistaking it for a mine. And gold!

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There is a township at Kakamega. It has two streets, running roughly at right angles and every building is wood and iron—new iron which still gleams. The main street is about a hundred feet wide, sunken in the middle with a raised "pavement" and a ditch on each side. Somebody with town planning instincts and faith in the goldfield made the street wide so that it would serve when Kakamega really grew. At the moment the town is like a brand new bazaar street that has not had time to get dirty. Many of the shops are Indian dukas, some are European-owned, and only the name and a slightly more orderly neatness tell the difference. They stock everything. Kakamega has no real wants in the way of food. Plenty of fresh vegetables, milk, meat (a bit tough), tea, sugar, coffee, eggs and bacon, and anything you like in a tin. The cost of living is going up. Eggs used to be fifty for a shilling; now they are only thirty! Chickens (Kakamega lives on them) are fifty cents each and an unfeeling Scot who flattened one out on the road the other day remarked "Bang goes saxpence." One enterprising Indian merchant has added pillars to the verandah of his shop. They are the only distinctive thing in the way of architecture in the whole of the shiny new cheek-by-jowl street. No, there is something else. At the far end of the road, where the hill dips and the street suddenly stops, there is a modest board stuck out on the pavement by itself. All it says is "Mabel"—or it may be "Laura". It guides you to a side door down the beginnings of a lane. Jumbled among the business signs of accountants, agents and the lesser fry of big business in the goldfield, there is a frock shop. Rue de la Paix (kidogo) Kakamega!

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Where there are frocks there are women. Not the least intriguing peculiarity of the Kenya gold mining area is the large number of young people. They believe in being happy. They don't get much money—most of them—but there are more things in life, than gold. The other week at the Eldorado Hotel, which in part is just like a large and very comfortable match-box, the management organised a dance—and brought a band from Nairobi. Over a hundred people attended and it is the boast of the bar that they took a hundred and twenty pounds in sixty minutes. Nobody was indecorous; they were all just cheery. Mine host Taylor sees to that. He sees to everything. Quietly, efficiently, courteously, unobtrusively he looks after his guests, pushes along an extra chair when somebody else joins the party, keeps an eye on the service, asks you how you enjoyed dinner or if you would like fish for lunch. The admirable host. Never sleeps—never gets the chance. At the Eldorado when there is a dance, the diners repair to a temporary dining room in the fresh air where privacy is ensured by Kavirondo matting walls and the roof. The tables are spotlessly appointed with white tablecloths and shining cutlery, the boys in white kanzus are well trained and silent, and there are menus on each table with the full story of a lunch (or dinner) that begins with hors d'oeuvres, goes through soup, fish, a variety of meats (hot and cold), an even greater variety of fresh vegetables to pudding, or it may be ices, cheese, biscuits and coffee. No stinting; nothing primitive; Nairobi catering in a mining camp. Simply furnished bedrooms in stout pise, with electric bedside lamps and a book, and in the morning a hot water bath. No good going to the Eldorado if you expect to rough it. Even the cats fit in. A fine, friendly black one spots the visitors and sits on the arm of the chair—just for luck, of course.

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If you are observant at Kakamega you can watch the big finance. The holder of claims who is looking either for development money or a buyer sits around on a Sunday afternoon in a hotel lounge in a cane chair at a table which is decorated with dahlias from the hotel front door—another womanly touch which makes Kakamega so refreshing. One big man after another—big in the bodily sense—joins the group, all of them in khaki slacks or shorts, open-necked shirts, big boots and wide-awake hats. Many of them you may know. They are Kenya settlers off the farms and coffee shambas looking for luck. They will spend the whole Sunday in the lounge, cracking jokes, drinking beers, smoking cigarettes, dodging nimbly round the outside edge of their business—and waiting. In the evening when the hour provides an excuse for a sundowner, they all rise suddenly to greet a couple of new arrivals. A change comes over the party. Conversation is on a lower note; there are longer silences. Presently the party straightens out with studied indifference and disappears—into a private room. A couple of hours later they emerge for a late dinner. Have the negotiations failed, or has somebody brought something off? If you are still observant you can easily tell when you look at them. Most Kakamega miners have wide open faces on mining matters, even though they may play poker now and again. They are too new to the greater game to be dissemblers.

• • •

Should you want the real atmosphere, meet the shift boss in High Street, Kakamega. Of course you knew him before. He was once employed in sober commerce by a business house in Mombasa. But why bring that up? Here he is now in roomy corduroy trousers (he wonders how the Indian can make them for twenty bob) a bright blue shirt and a ten gallon Stetson. He is loquacious. Quite obviously he knows more than he will tell. But he hints. Yes, Kakamega is all right. Great things in prospect. Why he heard the other day of a man who found a reef so rich that he could not dolly it. Simply lousy with gold. Twenty thousand pounds worth in ten feet of reef. But it might peter out. Nobody knew. But who won the Baer-Carnera fight, and why didn't the paper give more news of home boxing? All the best boxers were at Kakamega. And what about the Tests? He had a bet on with an Australian over at de Ganahl's place. Nairobi? Hadn't seen it for years. Wouldn't be any Nairobi but for Kakamega. Must be going. Had to start a lot of adjectival Natives, and they needed looking after. Watch Kakamega—Kimingini, Kuhu, Amohira, a marvellous ridge.

• • •

Two tall, straight young Kenyans standing in the hot sun outside the temporary thatched office of a mining show. Their claims, running downhill through the grass and the bush to the river bed at the bottom of the valley are among the most promising in the district. Laid out in front on the ground in a neat row are small bags with tags. Every one filled with a sample from a numbered shaft or test hole. All being very carefully checked and the results entered in report sheets. A place run on a system. Next door a small hot furnace is blowing for the fire tests. One young man is panning a sample, patiently, methodically, carefully, adding dirty water as the soil runs off. Then he slants the pan in the sun. The bottom is a-glitter with specks of gold. A cultured voice: "Good Heavens. Come and look at this. Incredible, isn't it. Forty ounces if it is a pennyweight." True, too. There have been some wonderful pannings at Kakamega. They say if you dug up the soil in the main road you would get a colour or a tail.

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Billy Legge and his Band went up there the other day and they were so popular that they nearly couldn't get away. They put some jazz into life at the Eldorado where all the young people when they foregather are standing on their toes just waiting for it. Fine young people, A. I. Kenya quality, hard working through the day and ready for a bit of fun at night, when they have the money. There was a sundowner dance, with dinner in between. Though some of them had been dancing until five that morning they came back again because opportunities for dancing to a good band are not too frequent. Some of them drifted away about nine but the brightest stayed, a dozen or so, all friends, with a few young married women who saw no reason why Kakamega should not be just as cheerful a place as anywhere else in Kenya. They danced their feet off and went in to dinner at midnight. Another late night for mine host Taylor. But did he mind? After dinner more dancing until Billy Legge sat down at the piano and until three in the morning just played—jazz, sober music, the old fadeless tunes, rousing choruses. Everybody was round the piano harmonising, beating time, solo dancing or doing their own particular stunts to the common delight of the rest. All happy, all stripped of reserve, all just full of the joy of life and a little emotionally affected by the music. And all with one common admiration for the great little lady with the fascinating contralto voice who was so full of vivacity that she could have danced again till dawn, and said so—though she preferred the piano. A great little soul, a born mimic with a wonderful sense of light-hearted fun. The very spirit of young life, an asset to any party anywhere, but especially at Kakamega. Somebody said she had been a film artist before she married the quiet young man and came to this new gold-field of Kenya. It may be so; her gifts had certainly been trained. But to her best friends she is just Molly. You will be proud to meet her—if you are so favoured.

"JOYOUS GARD" PURCHASED.

Another Filly Sold by Same Owner.

Mr. M. F. Hill has sold his filly, "Joyous Gard," to Mr. H. E. Watts and Captain S. Tryon, and a few days ago the filly left Mr. Drury's stable for Molo.

Mr. Hill has also sold the extremely well bred filly, "Masquerade", by "Gentleman of France" out of "Democracy", to Mr. J. Barrah. "Masquerade" remains in Mr. Drury's stable.

Backache!

Dreadful Hours of Pain

Do you watch the clock ticking away the minutes, the hours, of pain you endure? Don't you realise you cannot afford to be always ill, you cannot possibly endure the end-of-the day weakness, the down-dragging backache, the bad nights, the lack of strength and vitality that make you feel "too old"? Start on the road to building up new vitality, and end all your pain and health troubles by getting a supply of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to-day.

There are thousands of workers in farm, factory, office, commercial travellers, women engaged in homely duties, who have proved how quickly, how surely, this guaranteed remedy acts. In 24 hours you see results. This is a guarantee.

Do not remain hour by hour crippled with pain, when there is this guaranteed remedy, recommended, proved and tested by the public for over 40 years. Invaluable in all cases of bad back, rheumatism, kidney weakness, distressing bladder trouble. You will most surely end your suffering if you will start with De Witt's Pills now. Sold only in the white, blue and gold boxes.

DE WITT'S
Kidney & Bladder PILLS

KILIMANJARO.
HYRAX FURS
It has long since been out of date to buy.—
LOOSE FURS & KAROSSES.
Never-the-less such are still catered for by me.
JUST A SUGGESTION:—
Let me supply direct your Hyrax Fur Coat of quality (London cut) from self-measurement form and patterns on application, also all other Ready to Wear requirements.
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Ladies of Discriminating Taste will find their fur needs courteously satisfied. Full particulars and prices from:—
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NOVELS.
AT THE
Standard Stationery Stores.
— NAIROBI —

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EAST AFRICAN SHILLING — PENSIONS — MALARIA IN NAIROBI — FASCISM IN KENYA — FILM CENSORSHIP — TELEPHONES — WHITE SETTLEMENT — NEW USES FOR SISAL — WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

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 East African Shillings.

NEED FOR STABLE MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

Sir,—As Mr. Cotter admits in his reply to my previous letter—the position as regards the world's currencies in 1914 was that they were stable while commodities fluctuated in value according to supply and demand. After the war many countries found production costs had altered relatively to their neighbours and those in which costs had gone highest could not compete. They resorted to the expedient of devaluing their coinage and talking in commodity values. In plainer words, they are trying to keep commodities stable while currency fluctuates.

Currency is a straightforward means of exchanging commodities (provided of course that it is left alone and remains stable). The mind of ordinary mortals can think in twenty shillings to a pound, but there are millions of different commodities, and normal brains cannot grasp their relative values to one another. If the pre-war position is to be revived and commodities are to be stable while currency fluctuates, it seems to me that a mess is bound to be the result. We must have a stable medium of exchange whether it is gold, silver or red ink.

Countries constantly changing the value of their currencies so that they may compete ultimately institute a race. If we are to have our currency juggled with again by experts, all I ask is that we know before hand, then we can transfer abroad all the money we can collect, pass a devaluation bill and then bring back our money. It gives a high yield of Kenya shillings for the amount of labour involved. As Mr. Clay says, we don't want to be caught for mugs twice.

As regards Mr. "Syzygy." Arguments regarding America, Germany etc., are not the last word on the Kenya shilling as many people might suppose. Kenya produces comparatively few of her needs and buys most of her requirements abroad. How do we stand as regards the Colony's external debts, twenty-five millions I am told. Are we to have this increased by roughly three-quarters of the amount and be taxed for the interest?

"Syzygy" has answered none of my questions but he points out that the man who owes £400 abroad and relies on the collection of £400 in Kenya with which to pay it, has been bankrupt all along. May I point out that he is only bankrupt if "Syzygy" gets his way and currency is devalued? There are no "ifs" and "ands" about the dates of borrowing and lending the amounts as he supposes. Both amounts were borrowed and lent at the same time, and at exactly the same amount of interest. "Syzygy" says "Is it any more right in such a case that the farmer should go bankrupt than the moneylender? . . . . It is impossible to legislate for every case." His idea of finance is to rob Peter to pay Paul. In time, Peter may recover from the robbery, in time Paul will want paying again. According to "Syzygy" many European countries are adopting this policy and the position fills one first with amazement, and secondly with alarm, and one is driven to the reflection that "those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

If American, German, and Danish ideas are to be applied to Kenya let us investigate the position as it will affect the bulk of the population of Kenya. I refuse to accept "Syzygy's" statement that "something less than 10 per cent of our farmers are solvent. When and how did he arrive at that figure?

Yours etc.,
G. SANDBACH BAKER.

Mombasa,
July 7, 1934.

Sir,—Nothing about this monetary business is so terrible as the appalling ignorance of some of the people who write letters to the papers about it. Your correspondent from Naro Moru quite evidently has never studied or tried to understand currency problems. To assert that the world is trying to live above the standard it can provide is nonsense. The exact opposite is the case. Because of a now discredited monetary policy of deflation, mankind as a whole are being denied the fruits of their labour.

To quote the U.S.A. President again: "Our distresses come from no lack of substance. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply. Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence."

The problem is not one of production, but of distribution. The deficiencies of the monetary machine affect distribution at every point. From what your correspondent says, one would think we in Kenya were proposing to lead off a competition in devaluation. The actual position is that we are being ruined as producers because we are not allowed to reduce our costs, as our competitors have already done by devaluation. The "Writing on the Wall" is that the system that has been weighed and found wanting is not that of production but the monetary systems which stand between mankind and the abundant products of his hands and brain.

Your etc.,
A. DYKES.

Rumuruti,
July 6, 1934.

Sir,—The correspondence in your columns has enabled ordinary men like myself to understand much better what inflation in Kenya will mean.

Major Grogan and "Syzygy" are obviously familiar with and write very authoritatively on the subject, and the dictionary tells me that this is the meaning of the word "expert", so they are experts and local ones; but after reading Mr. Dykes reply to my enquiries I cannot think why *he* should object to the term. I hope, though, that I may not be causing further offence by saying that it is a pity that no expert (local or otherwise) has given us the other side of the question. Failling this, the ordinary man who has read the correspondence would, I think, summarise the *pros and cons* roughly as follows:—

Pros: Producers will get one third more for the produce they export and those in debt will be let off one third, and trade generally will benefit from this, and the "remittance man" will score.

Cons: All imported articles, interest on our foreign debts, trips home, and the Civil Service and its pensioners, will cost one third more. This last will probably mean an increase in our taxation.

The Land Bank will lose one third of such of its capital as is out on loan which Kenya, presumably, will have to make good.

All rentiers will lose one third of such of their capital as they are unable to export in time.

Just before the change there will be a temporary flight from the E. A. Shilling and more pressure will be brought to bear on borrowers by lenders, who, if they believe that the change will make farming more profitable, will be more inclined to foreclose.

Many salaried men, farmers who happen to be in credit, and farmer-rentiers will also suffer.

To a smaller extent the cost of native labour will rise and consequently the cost of local produce, as well as produce for export.

I may be wrong in some details but not in general I think, and what the ordinary man would now like to know is if it is quite certain that the increased income from our exported produce will more than compensate for all this. If so, as a farmer, I would say get on with inflation. The rentier class may have other views.

Yours etc.,
R. A. CLAY.

Donyo Sabuk,
July 9, 1934.

Sir,—In a letter above the signature of A. Dykes, in this morning's daily in regard to devaluation he asks on what grounds Mr. Clay, asserts that these Colonies are less self-supporting than Australia and further on in his letter, he says "Ninety-eight per cent. of our population are, or can be, self-supporting and even the balance need import nothing, that Australia, does not import.

In my opinion the first is an absolutely absurd question to ask and the second an equally absurd statement to make. I ask Mr. Clay to pardon me, for answering the question for him. Australia is not only a producing but also a manufacturing country. She produces and manufactures all her own woollen goods, rugs and blankets of every description, and of high quality, clothing of every description, boots and all leather goods, gloves, ladies stockings, men's socks and golf hose, from the highest quality to medium and cheap (there are three very large and up-to-date factories at this job); hats, men's and ladies, of the very best quality, shot cartridges and a thousand other things from material produced in the country. Kenya is compelled to import all these. The quality of one of Australia's most important products cannot be equalled in any other part of the world and the world is compelled to take its capital to Australia to obtain it *i.e.* fine Merino wool.

I admit, and am proud to say, Kenya soil can produce almost everything that Australian soil can. But the shoe pinches badly when one asks: does Kenya manufacture the products from the soil?

Over the wireless and in letters to the Press, New Zealand and Australia have been compared with Kenya in regard to the currency question. What I have written above applies equally to New Zealand and I consider, it is absolutely absurd to compare the conditions in those two countries with conditions in Kenya.

Yours etc.,
Wm. HUTSON.

Nairobi, July 7, 1934.

Sir, — Your correspondent "X.Y.Z." after wandering through a hazy mass of wrong data, wrong dates and wrong deductions from his data, comes out into clarity at the end (like the Book of Revelation) where he writes: "Let us leave the rupee where it is, and stick to our present coinage, which is working admirably. If values are to be altered, the Australian method of exchange should be adopted."

I heartily agree. I never want to see rupee coins in East Africa again, or any coins or notes, other than those in circulation now. In speaking of reverting to rupees (as one of the methods of devaluation) I meant a return to the old fixed rupee exchange rate of two of our shillings for 1/4d. sterling. I also agree that the Australian method of exchange is a very good one. If we applied it here, we would have to make the E.A. Currency Board discharge the functions of the Commonwealth Bank, but it is unlikely the Colonial Office would permit our local Governments to take on the functions of the Federal Parliament—that is, the fixing from time to time of the rate of exchange. And I hold we should never agree to the Colonial Office taking on that function, except over our dead bodies. They have shown themselves in the past utterly incapable of considering anybody's point of view but the rentier's. That is why I advocate the Australian method of exchange, but with the rate fixed neither by ourselves nor by the Colonial Office, but by the average price of our exports—which cannot be juggled with, and which, by working to the 1928 price level as datum, gives us a price level which will hold the balance even between our producers and rentiers.

Yours etc.,
"SYZYGY."

Nairobi,
July 9, 1934.

Sir,—In reply to "Settler": it would only side-track the present issue to publish the case against the E. A. Currency Board now. If "settler" cares to get my address from you, I will show him the facts privately. There is nothing to conceal. The whole story of the Board's mismanagement of our currency is contained in their own published reports and balance-sheets, but it takes some digging out. What is past is past. The immediate business in hand is not to reform the [illegible] Office but to save th[illegible] [illegible]rs of East Africa fr[illegible] by the one and only remedy adequate to the present emergency—monetary devaluation.

In reply to Mr. Hutson: it makes no difference whether a country is self-supporting or not. If a country has a favourable balance of trade—that is, if the sum total of all payments entering the country is greater than the sum total of all payments leaving, there is no need to devaluate the currency of that country. If it has a free exchange its money will command a premium in the exchange market.

If, on the other hand, it has an unfavourable balance of trade and has a free exchange, its money will go to a discount (temporary devaluation). That has a favourable effect. It stimulates exports and keeps out imports, and the ship rights itself.

If a country is so unfortunate as to have an unfavourable balance of trade and a fixed exchange it is helpless except by putting duties on imports and subsidising exports. If it works these to their limits, and there is still an unfavourable balance of trade, it is in the soup. It must either devaluate or all its producers must go bankrupt. Without mincing matters, that is the position Kenya is in to-day. Whether a country does or does not manufacture its own goods only affects the position by postponing the day when the decision to devaluate or go bankrupt must be made.

Yours etc.,
"SYZYGY."

Nairobi,
July 12, 1934.

Sir,—Mr. Sandbach Baker does not accept the statement "something less than 10 per cent. of our farmers are solvent." Neither do I. What I said in the letter he quotes is "Something less than 10 per cent. are in that happy position" (of having a well-equipped farm and no borrowed money). If you liquidated the affairs of the farmers of this Colony I am certain more than 10 per cent. of them would come out on the right side of the balance sheet. But I am equally certain that after you had sold the ploughs, harrows, ngombes and the sticks of furniture and entered them on the assets side of the balance sheet, you would find less than 10 per cent. of them with "nil" on the liabilities side. That was all my words implied, and I think the position could be defended.

The word "solvent" as applied to farmers here has been used in two different senses. I may have used it ambiguously myself in this correspondence. The primary meaning of "solvent" is solvent in a winding up of business; that is, the assets more than the liabilities. Undoubtedly more than 10 per cent. of our farmers are solvent in that sense."

It is also (carelessly) used of current busines—that a business is solvent when it is making steady profits, and insolvent when it is making steady losses. I have estimated that less than 10 per cent. of our farmers are earning profits to-day, and it is of this estimate Mr. Baker asks when and how it was arrived at.

The estimate is my own, and I am perfectly willing to alter it if anybody can show me a better. I know the affairs of five farm mortgages better than anyone else (except the unfortunate mortgagors), and the *best* of these is two years behind with its interest. A bigger cross-section (30 individuals and firms) across the general community shows one in fifteen earning a profit. These two items are not founded on drawing-room conversation. I admit the basis is small; but I know nothing, and have seen nothing, to indicate that it is seriously in error.

Mr. Baker says his hypothetical moneylender would only become bankrupt if the currency was adjusted. Since he only became solvent (under the conditions I stipulated) by the last adjustment of currency, I don't see the moneylender has much to complain of.

In the days when the yard measure was evolving in Northern Europe, it was a "gird" and was the waist-measurement of the chief. It varied from place to place and from time to time, according as chiefs were fat or lean. Such a yard would obviously be out of place in modern times. Yet under the management of our bankers, the Pound Sterling, the measure of exchange-value, is much more erratic. A chief's girth

(Continued on page 35.)

SECRET OF GIRL'S WHITE TEETH.

Dentist's Tribute.

Very rarely does a professional dentist pronounce even the best set of teeth "almost perfect," yet when Miss Billie Skidmore visited a London Dentist recently, he gave her this great compliment, and asked her to what she attributed the wonderful whiteness and extremely good condition of her teeth. In her letter to us, Miss Skidmore tells her secret: "I have been a regular user of Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste for some time now," she says. This is but one of many letters from men and women who attribute their white teeth to this toothpaste. Many whose teeth were discoloured and stained with obstinate nicotine stains *that no other toothpaste would remove* have whitened their teeth this safe way. Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste contains special solvents which very gently and surely dissolve stain-coating and leave teeth white. Get it from your chemist, or if he is temporarily out of stock, please write to: Howse and McGeorge, Ltd., P.O. Box 28, Nairobi.—Advt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 34).

could be depended on [illegible] much less than one of [illegible] day yards, or much [illegible] two. The bankers [illegible] exchange-value of the pound [illegible] three between 1919 and [illegible] out a blush. They have [illegible] the E.A. pound by [illegible] Since these alterations [illegible] tiplied wealth into the [illegible] lenders (of which the Banks [illegible] chief) of course [illegible] a sound way of conducting [illegible] ness. They even point [illegible] own profits as proof of it. [illegible] are some people who [illegible] value of the pound [illegible] number of shillings [illegible] tains—but the majority [illegible] are not at large.

Mr. Baker says [illegible] amount to robbing Peter [illegible] Paul. I presume Peter [illegible] of money and Paul a borrower [illegible] so, Peter has been [illegible] weight of the Government [illegible] Law, and the Banking System [illegible] extort from Paul double [illegible] borrowed. My proposals [illegible] not rob Peter, or put him [illegible] or even make him disgorge [illegible] wrongful extortions [illegible] They would not alter the [illegible] between Paul and Peter [illegible] But they would [illegible] measure of value which [illegible] rency Board provides [illegible] our Law and Government [illegible] would be and remain [illegible] sure of value, and [illegible] stop lenders robbing [illegible] and upsetting the [illegible] Colony.

Yours etc.,
[illegible]

Nairobi,
July 14, 1934.

PENSIONS.

Sir,—I wish to draw [illegible] tion to a question of [illegible] expenditure which may [illegible] dangerous in the future [illegible] counteracted in the present.

The Hon. [illegible] O.B.E. is now Chief [illegible] Northern Rhodesia. In [illegible] held the position of [illegible] Native Affairs in Tanganyika [illegible] had completed twenty [illegible] vice in that year. He [illegible] made Chief Secretary [illegible] Bahamas, but [illegible] his pension was paid [illegible] nyika amounting to [illegible]

This seemed a strange [illegible] the Members of the [illegible] Council in [illegible] that a person should [illegible] pension while still in [illegible] and they protested [illegible]

According to the [illegible] Blue Book this pension [illegible] being paid and it would [illegible] interesting to find out [illegible] gentleman's account [illegible] credited by Kenya [illegible] a pension likewise. [illegible] should certainly [illegible] against by the Members of [illegible] Legislative Council. [illegible] service in Kenya [illegible] vice in Tanganyika.

If Tanganyika [illegible] Kenya, why the [illegible] main fact remains [illegible] here is a clear case of [illegible] in the Colonial Service [illegible] pension from the [illegible] still in it, and this [illegible] issue which should be [illegible] fully gone into.

Yours etc.,
[illegible]

Moshi, Tanganyika,
July 1, 1934.

[Payment of pension [illegible] service to a serving officer [illegible] unusual. The officer [illegible] ed a pension from [illegible] can enjoy the [illegible] he leaves the [illegible] Mr. Dundas from [illegible] been paid an annual pension [illegible] £44.11.3 by the Kenya Government [illegible] in respect of [illegible] able service in the Colony. [illegible] interesting point is that [illegible] tiring time [illegible] should be given [illegible] ment at the expense of [illegible] men in the service [illegible]

MALARIA IN NAIROBI.

Sir,—Lately there has been re[illegible] in the "East African [illegible]" to the prevalence of [illegible] amount of malaria. [illegible] recently published extracts [illegible] made by the acting [illegible] who is of the opinion [illegible] disease is likely to in[illegible] In a personal conversa[illegible] he mentioned that the num[illegible] people down with this [illegible] this year has already ex[illegible] the same in 1926, a year [illegible] for the prevalence [illegible] disease.

For some years past, special measures have been undertaken [illegible] control of malaria. The [illegible] has been made notifiable [illegible] the Medical Laboratory [illegible] blood slides for malarial [illegible] free of charge. A gang [illegible] has been employed to oil [illegible] of stagnant water. [illegible] the disease has not diminish[illegible] much less been controlled. I [illegible] hundreds of cases of [illegible] have occurred this year, [illegible] is very likely that all [illegible] not been reported. To give [illegible] some idea as to the [illegible] of the disease, I may [illegible] that I have reported over [illegible] hundred cases during these [illegible] months and a half.

Having adopted the above [illegible] the Nairobi Municipal [illegible] feels satisfied that it has [illegible] its duty by the public in the [illegible] of malaria control; and yet [illegible] has been described as the [illegible] of the disease has been [illegible] Surely the Council [illegible] a keen sense of respons[illegible]

[illegible] Sir, that so long as [illegible] swamp remains what it is, [illegible] shall continue, and all [illegible] in other directions will [illegible] a waste.

[illegible] that if the authorities [illegible] they take immediate [illegible] to acquire the area and re[illegible] it. If necessary a loan [illegible] be floated with the sanc[illegible] of the Government for the [illegible] Surely the Municipal [illegible] and proposed Municipal [illegible] are less needed than the [illegible] of disease?

Yours etc.,
K. V. ADALJA.

[illegible]
July 7, 1934.

FASCISM IN KENYA?

Sir,—Mention, I notice, is made [illegible] of 11th instant of [illegible] disturbing element, about [illegible] introduced into this restless Colony of ours: I refer to the [illegible] movement, otherwise [illegible] in Great Britain as Mosley's Blackshirts.

The Earl of Erroll, it is reported, has been commissioned to [illegible] this Colony to the Blackshirt policy.

The policy, the slogan of which [illegible] "Britain first, Dominions [illegible] Foreigners nowhere", is [illegible] ground among a certain [illegible] of young people at Home, [illegible] already responsible for some [illegible]

Sir Oswald Mosley, the originator of this movement in Great Britain, [illegible] the Parliamentary system [illegible] antiquated and out of date, "consisting, as he says, of the same old parties, the same old [illegible] and the same old spirits who have again and again betrayed us." He has not yet gone the length of saying that this system of Government must be swept out of the [illegible] Hitler and Dollfuss, although this is indirectly implied.

Trade Unions, and Co-operative Societies are not, in the meantime, to be destroyed, but these [illegible] must not be used to ad[illegible] the careers of political ad[illegible] forgetting that Sir Oswald himself is one of the most [illegible] political adventurers of [illegible] times.

Now the point of this letter is: [illegible] Government permit this apple of discord to be planted in this territory?

Yours etc.,
DUNCAN BEATON.

Nairobi,
July 7, 1934.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

Sir,—Like a good American "seeing Paris", I took in the cinema on a recent trip. I am ashamed to be seen there in my own town. I found it rotten to the core: a succession of scenes of women smoking, drinking, painting themselves, and doing worse: scenes of fast life and criminal life; eye-blinding light flicker, deafening noises, hectic excitement; men and women dashing madly about, and yelling their heads off; loud, coarse, slangy, vulgar language with double meanings; gross materialism unrelieved by any touch of spirituality or refinement.

And I saw what grieved me to the heart: children unchaperoned, laughing at nasty words and scenes.

Yours etc.,
CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene,
Idaho, U.S.A.,
May 21, 1934.

TELEPHONES.

Sir,—The Post Office Balance Sheet for 1933 which the P.M.G. states is compiled on "Commercial" lines seems to fail miserably as regards telephones.

From your issue of 9th July the following phrases seem worthy of recital.

(1) "So far as Kenya is concerned there was an excess of revenue over expenditure of £43,224."

(2) "While Telegraphic and Postal traffic decreased, as did other revenue producing classes of business, Telephone exchange revenue went up."

(3) In your excellent leading article on the Post Office you wrote:

"Another problem is telephone extension. The telephone is becoming increasingly necessary both in town and country but the charges which the Post Office make now are not calculated to increase the business. The British Post Office has realised the revenue value of the telephone and the time has arrived when the East African Post and Telegraph Department might well follow suit by lower installation and rental charges and a less mercenary policy in regard to rural telephones. Such a policy would be beneficial both to the public and the departmental revenue. The report indicates that a considerable number of farmers have given up the use of the rural telephone (primitive though it is) because they cannot afford to continue it yet there is ample evidence that ordered life in the country districts depends more now than before on improved communications."

The corollary seems to be:

(a) The Postal Department makes too high a profit at the expense of the public. (Native, Asiatic and European) and *all* Government Departments which are semi-paralysed by a totally inadequate and futile telephone system throughout this country.

(b) If more telephones are not established in a really *generous* spirit the community will become too impoverished to pay the revenue.

The benefits of telephones increase in arithmetical progression with the number of subscribers and I hope next year's estimates will make reasonable provision to encourage telephones throughout the country and thus put an end to the selfish and mercenary policy at present prevailing in the Postal Department.

If, perchance, the P.M.G. has a plum up his capacious sleeve in the shape of a wireless telephone system for Kenya or more modern instruments, there may be an excuse for delay—but not otherwise.

May I add that this propaganda of their wares is not subsidised by the Post Office Department. Of course it ought to be!

Yours etc.,
HENRY HEMSTED.

Mombasa,
July 14, 1934.

WHITE SETTLEMENT—LORD RAGLAN'S VIEW.

Sir,—Here is another instance of hatred, or is it ignorance, of Kenya—this time by a nobleman who never visited the country.

Lord Raglan in his book entitled: "If I were a Dictator," published by Methuen and Co. at 2/6d. has a chapter on the Colonies, and this is what he says about Kenya. "The encouragement of Europeans to settle in Kenya is one of the worst blunders the Colonial Office ever made." He would forbid any future settlement by non-natives, and arrange gradually to buy out non-native interests. He is also intensely hostile to "indirect rule in Africa, and to the Colonial Office ambition to prevent any African from learning English, etc. etc."

Judging by the title of the book, and his views on Government in Britain, and in her Colonies, I gather he is a strong supporter of the Blackshirts. Kenya obviously must work out her own salvation without the assistance or advice of Lord Raglan.

Yours etc.,
"SETTLER."

Nairobi,
July 14, 1934.

NEW USES FOR SISAL—THE BAG FACTORY.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a reference in your columns suggesting that the proposed sisal bag factory has been dropped.

Whilst it is quite true that the original proposal was dropped, I would like to point out that a Company has been formed, one of whose objects it is to manufacture sisal sacks in Kenya, and the machinery for this manufacture is ordered and the majority of it has actually been shipped.

It is, therefore, anticipated that the manufacture of sacks locally will commence in the near future.

Yours etc.,
For Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.
G. S. HUNTER,
Secretary.

Nairobi,
July 7, 1934.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the *East African Standard* I note that there is mention of a proposed Workmen's Compensation Act applicable to both Natives and Europeans in connection with mining.

It would appear unusual for legislation of this description to be considered for the risks of mining only. Have not employees in other branches of work just as much right to compensation as those engaged in mining?

Yours etc.,
"PUZZLED."

Nairobi,
July 16, 1934.

A blind convict—believed to be the only blind convict in the country—has asked the National Institute for the Blind to supply him with a Braille copy of Spurgeon's sermons which, he says he wishes to read while in gaol. The request has been forwarded to the institute by the governor of the prison.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TOUR.

Kenya Association Making Arrangements.

It will not now be long before the contingent of public school boys from England arrives in the country. The party consists of about 25 public school boys from various schools in England, which country they are leaving by the s.s. "Malda" on the 24th of next month. They are expected to visit Zanzibar first, and after that they will land at Dar es Salaam for a tour of Tanganyika Territory. They will then come up to Kenya from Arusha by car, and according to the present arrangements, they will be taken into the game reserve and then on to Lake Magadi. On returning to Nairobi, where they are to remain a few days, during which the party is to visit various coffee farms in the Kiambu and Limuru areas, they will go up to Nyeri and Nanyuki, and will also pay hurried visits to Meru, Isiolo and Archer's Post.

The farmers in the Nanyuki area have kindly offered to put the boys up for two or three days, in order that they may see something of farming life and conditions in the country. From there they are expected to go to Thomson's Falls and on to Naivasha where they will again spend a few days on farms before boarding the train for Eldoret. On reaching the up-country centre an opportunity will be given them of seeing something of farming, conditions on the Plateau. They will then go up to Uganda where it expected they will perform a similar tour before returning to Mombasa to re-embark for England.

This is the second public school boys tour to East Africa, the last one being almost exactly four years ago, and the present proposed arrangements follow very much the programme as on the previous occasion.

The arrangements for the whole tour, as far as Kenya is concerned, are in the hands of the Kenya Association, while the motoring portions of the tour will be conducted by Messrs. Gethin and Hullett.

Mr. N. G. Wykes, an Eton Master, will be in charge of the tour. Mr. Wykes is a Cambridge cricket blue and has played for Essex. The advance agent for the tour is expected in Kenya shortly.

MINING MACHINERY FOR TANGANYIKA.

Big Order Placed in Britain.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 3.
(By Air Mail)

British machinery to the value of £20,000 has been purchased this month for gold field development in East Africa. It is the forerunner of many contracts for works which will convert virgin jungle into it is hoped, a rich industrial country.

The order, destined for the Lupa Territory, Tanganyika, consists of boiler plant and air-compressors to water pipes and tractor engines. The preliminary development programme provides for the spending of £120,000.

It is expected that the first productive operation of the goldfield will be 180,000 tons of ore treated from a small part of the ninety-two square miles which have been conceded for the purpose by the Tanganyika Government.

Reports in the hands of the Colonial Office indicate that roughly 60,000 ounces of gold annually will be derived from this output alone. Reefs have been traced aggregating 50,000 feet in length.

THE STUDY OF RACE IMPROVEMENT.

Causes of Native Backwardness.

DR. GORDON'S ADDRESS.

The Case for Scientific Research.

Dr. H. L. Gordon, at a meeting last week of the Kenya Society for the Study of Race Improvement, gave an address entitled "The intentional improvement of backward tribes." By intentate, he said in his introductory remarks, "I hope to wipe away misunderstanding and prejudice from this momentous question, and to gain the co-operation of the few unbelievers left; for I am fully convinced that honest understanding of the subject must give to Kenya an unprecedented opportunity to cause the future to tell her wisdom and show forth her praise; the opportunity to lead Africa into a new era of social justice and progress based for the first time in history on scientific knowledge.

He had previously explained that his address bore on the proposal for a great scientific research into the causes of native backwardness, a proposal which last year received unanimous support in England from the most eminent in science. This year, again unanimously, it had gained scientific support all the way from Rhodesia to Cape Town. "It has been my privilege," said Dr. Gordon, "to submit the proposal to Government in London and here, and nothing has impressed me more than the sagacious caution of high officials in a matter so new and so far reaching, and their repeated tributes to the impartiality of the scientific spirit. I have good reason to expect an early conversion of the hopes of eight years into fact. To-night I have chosen a plain into the wording of words on the subject because it has been urged upon me that the psychological moment is here for a plain statement of the case. In this my first address to your Society I have the honour and pleasure to offer a brief outline of the scientific issue. I shall add a little something that is quite new, and shall end with a somewhat emphatic summary so as to leave no doubt as to what it is all about."

A Challenge.

Dr. Gordon's paper was in the nature of a challenge, as well as an emphatic statement, to certain schools of thought in asking that any survey should be collaborate search for fundamental facts in the form of an inquiry into the essential differences between biological, environmental, and social heritages of tribes and those of their rulers, be trustees and educators. Point to this claim was given by his two questions: One, to what extent is it biologically and socially safe to urge on one race the behaviour and institutions of another race if the two races differ biologically and socially? In other words, are the ideals of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness developed and cherished by an advanced people through the long drip of human tears remembered, transmitted the ideals for a backward people old also but in tragedy forgotten? Two, to what extent may the ideal of trusteeship truly regard the East African as a clean slate and give us leave to scribble on it as we choose in some Gamo-controlled way? Dr. Gordon had argued that the advancement of the East African had been based on an assumption without knowledge, and he recalled Mary Kingsley's plea for the aid of science, pointing out at the same time how modern knowledge could be called upon to help. In further remarks, Dr. Gordon held that the sum of modern knowledge in relation of the backward tribes must be preliminary and concerned with fundamentals—the necessary knowledge could be obtained by investigation of the three great heritages of man; one, the biological; two, the social; and three, the social heritage.

"The great fact for us in East Africa is the reality of the education of the backward tribes, and present limitations."

A Common Future.

Dr. Gordon concluded with the following summary—

"Every direction our ignorance of the East African lies cannot fail to be a very foundation of the future in East African affairs, and by Europeans, Asian and himself. In such a State the necessary cohesion and stability must depend altogether on a planned common future and adherence to a common object.

"The share of the East African in such a State will be decided not by what is put into him from without by education or otherwise but by what is already in him, that is, by the yet unknown biological capacities of his new brain before all be imagination, foresight, ingenuity, and great leadership.

Nurture and Nature.

The present active movement for a great research is hampered by survival of the almost defunct nineteenth century assumption that East African backwardness is due wholly to nurture not at all to nature. To be sure the survival is outside scientific circles but it produces a feeling of belief that research into the *social heritage* only, will be enough. Nevertheless the belief—unwittingly, no doubt—offers problems of great moment for solution that only biological inquiry may solve.

Speaking figuratively this limitation of research would confine inquiry to the flower and fruit, scientific inquiry would extend also to the soil and roots. Commonsense should remove this difficulty.

"A avoidance of inquiry into the *biological* and *environment* heritages would be a grave injustice to the East African. In this weighty matter we owe him truths not half-truths. In Africa a little learning has long ago proved itself an infinitely dangerous thing. Fear to face revision of our learning would be to forget that "by unlearning we shall grow."

"I have emphasized purposely the theory that East African backwardness is due mainly to sub-evolution of the *new brain* assisted by considerable environmental influence, perhaps by some social influences. I have added a tentative new hypothesis based on the biological teaching that in general way the life-history of a race is recapitulated in the steps of life development in the individuals of the race.

Causation of Backwardness.

Realization of the magnitude of the issue to Africa must not be allowed to drive sick in this round-about of words. For the first time I assert plainly, not without high authority in agreement, that the theory, attributing the sub-evolution of the *new brain* the chief part in the causation of East African backwardness, holds no field to-day.

"The theory must be either proved or disproved. A great comparative scientific research into the three heritages of the East African from which bias, prejudice, and preconception are rigorously excluded, is an obligatory and urgent imperial requirement.

Disinterested Work.

Wednesday evening a meeting was presided over by Mr. H. E. Meyer, chairman of the Kenya Society for the Study of Race Improvement, and the audience included Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Administration of Kenya, the medical profession, judiciary, Church, and laity, among them being a number of ladies.

Dr. J. H. Sequeira, proposing a vote of thanks, said that Dr. Gordon was always provocative and never less than on the present occasion. He congratulated the lecturer on the reception his paper had received in England and on the fact that scientists from the Sudan to the Cape were pressing for an extension of his investigations. It was not so easy to get administrators to support the scientist, though it was the accumulation of the disinterested work of such investigators as Dr. Gordon that made for progress.

An Example from Uganda.

Dr. Trowell was the seconder of the vote, and Dr. Gordon, in his reply, quoted from the recent report of a Uganda committee on film recording to illustrate the need for science between "knowing and thinking we know." The extract read: "Educational pictures intended for the education of primitive people must be specially produced. They must be constructed by persons who are intimately acquainted with the mentality of natives and their limits of comprehension. That, said Dr. Gordon, contained three unjustifiable assumptions: One, it thought it knew that the Uganda native is deficient in imagination, forgetting it thought it knew there were people who could possibly be intimately acquainted in the present stage of knowledge of the Uganda native degree of intellectual capacity, which was what mentality meant, although it might not be the mean ing in which it was used in the report; and it assumed that the mentality of the limits of comprehension of cinema pictures would be lower than those of the Europeans. It considered that last assumption a definite error, if not an insult, to the Uganda natives—(laughter and hear hear)—because I happen to know that producers of cinema pictures would rather burn a million dolar film than assume it was a waste of time to show European intelligence, and they actually symbolise for themselves the low

FILM PRODUCTION IN KENYA

Mr. Martin Johnson's Views.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

Wild Animal Pictures Fully Exploited.

"We like Africa, and we have had the best times of our lives here," Mr. Martin Johnson, world-famed producer of wild game films, informed a representative of the "East African Standard" when approached for his impressions of the country. He and his wife left by air on Saturday to release their new African-life picture in America.

They arrived in Kenya 14 years ago, and, except for trips to America to release game pictures, have resided here ever since. Their home is at Muthaiga, but a great deal of their time has been spent on safari and in the production of films in different parts of East Africa.

"I have two ways of looking at this country," he added. "One is a selfish view and the other is from the standpoint of the new up-and-coming country. What brought me out here in the first place was that I hate convention and tape, and was determined to get away from them. So we came out to Kenya, where we were sort of remarks of all we surveyed—provided, of course that we obeyed the laws.

"It was freedom, and that is where we settled and made in for with the country growing and becoming more settled a great deal of that freedom is actually passing, and it is not so I sort of regret. When we first came out here we could go and come as we pleased, but now we have to get permits and licence in order to do the things we want to do.

Game Not Disappearing.

"It has been said that game in Kenya is disappearing: that is all foolishness. It is not. I think that a great many of the people who make such statements are persons who are not accustomed to making safaris and base their assertions on the fact that game once in the settled areas is naturally not as plentiful as it was in the old days.

"On my last trip I saw and photographed just as much game as I have ever done before. This is one of the things on which I should like to see assistance from the Game Department. They have done remarkably well to preserve the game as they have done. It is the devil of a job to spare the hunter, the settler and every body else. They have also done wonders in the matter of stocking lake Elmenteita with game fish. To my mind fish are just as much an asset to the country as game."

Questioned as to the reason why he and his wife were leaving the country, Mr. Johnson stated that they had come to the conclusion that wild animal pictures of the type in which they were interested had, for the present, been fully exploited here. He added, however, that he would return to Kenya in about three years time to produce a new African film of a different type.

"We feel that the wild animal things have been overdone," he stated, "and when we get our present film on the market we are going to leave it rest for a while. We have just about used up the possibilities in Kenya for the big, feature type of animal picture that we produce. By this, however, I do not mean that it will not be possible to make any more animal pictures. Somebody else might come along and tackle the question of game photography from a new angle. What I mean is that the possibilities for picture production along the lines that we have been doing it, are for the present, exhausted.

A Prophecy.

"As a matter of fact, I prophecy that some of the big film companies will establish permanent units out here. The possibilities for such companies to make dramas against the African background, and to use the real native life for their pictures, are unlimited. Producers are demanding more and more that their pictures should have authentic backgrounds."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have fallen in love with the beautiful country around the slopes of Mount Kenya. "When we return to Kenya in three years time," Mr. Johnson mentioned, I think we shall make a permanent camp at Nanyuki, where the atmosphere and the scenery are ideal for photographic purposes.

Once they have marketed their new film in America, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will buy a good-sized schooner in which they will proceed from San Francisco to Australia prior to pleasure-cruising for a year and a half through the South Sea Islands, where they hope to have "a whale of a time," and where, before coming to East Africa they spent eight and a half years.

While still in his teens Mr. Johnson made a trip round the world with the famous author, Jack London, now deceased, in a 45 ft. ketch. On that trip he made his first moving pictures.

ATE CHILDREN AND WIFE ?

Story of Cannibal in Cape Province.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT]

Durban, July 8.

By Air Mail.

A remarkable story of cannibalism is current in Worcester, states the correspondent of "Sunday Times" and the police have been hot on the trail trying to link up the reported threats of rumour.

The story concerns a non-European man—whether coloured or native is not stated—his wife and their three children. They had tramped for miles in search of work but as the wine and fruit season is now over their search was unavailing.

Ate his Child.

For several weeks, it is said, they have eked out a precarious living on Bain's River by snaring hares and rock rabbits; but the hares and baboons, driven out of the mountain fastnesses by the drought, took even this means of existence from them.

Eventually, it is said, the man killed and ate one of his children; then the second child, and finally the eldest. Still no work was to be found, so he killed his wife, it is said, and ate her.

COUN'T EAT ANYTHING WITHOUT AWFUL PAINS.

One Bottle of Tablets Ends All Pain.

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THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Weekly Edition.

Agricultural Section

EDITED BY M. F. HILL.

NOTES OF THE WEEK

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, held recently in Nairobi, it was unanimously decided to convene a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Society, at the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, on Tuesday, August 7, to decide whether it is possible to avoid closing down the Society.

THE response to the appeal for new members has been satisfactory, for more than 130 new members have joined the Society in 1934. This splendid increase of membership has been somewhat discounted by the unfortunate fact that a number of old members have not yet paid their annual subscriptions. It is hoped that by August 7 not only will the outstanding subscriptions be paid, but a further large number of new members will join the Society, and thus prevent it being forced to close down, to abandon its activities, and to dispose of its Show Grounds.

I

IT is generally admitted that it would be a tragedy if the Royal Agricultural Society was forced to close down in an Agricultural Colony. It certainly would not be a good advertisement for Kenya, apart from the loss of the Society's work for the advancement of agriculture. Unfortunately there are many who, while expressing the above opinions, do not implement their opinions by the writing of a cheque for the amount of a membership subscription.

II

PROVIDED the Society is able to maintain its existence, the provident Board of Agriculture Committee of the Society are still in support of the suggestion, it is proposed to hold an Agricultural Show at Nakuru in December.

A GREAT deal of interest is being taken in the Coffee Conference and in the Coffee Planters' Act which takes place in Nairobi next week. There will probably be a certain amount of discussion over the Coffee Pool Section in investing £1,525 in the Tablet Coffee enterprise. Whether we agrees or not with the policy of the Coffee Board, it is certainly not guilty of inaction, and that is a great asset in these desperate days.

THE following paragraph appeared in the London Daily Express not so long ago, and indicates that, at any rate, a section of public opinion has not forgotten the interests of Kenya Colony:—"Our imports of coffee from British countries are down by £320,000 in the first three months of this year as compared with the same period last year. But our imports from foreign countries rose by £56,000. We take British-grown coffee from Kenya, and foreign coffee from Costa Rica. Kenya buys from us more than we buy from Costa Rica. Kenya buys from us a negligible amount. Buy your coffee from the British countries which spend their money here."

PROBLEMS OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

SUGGESTED CESS ON MILK.

COMPULSORY POOL FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

In times such as the present, when so few farmers can produce at a profit, it is very natural and very desirable that every avenue which may lead to an increase of a profit should be explored. There should be explored. There is now sitting an Economic Re-construction Committee, whose report is awaited with considerable interest and no little anxiety. We fear a re-statement of the old platitudes of cheaper production and better marketing. We hope for an honest condemnation of our present topsy-turvey economic policy, and will and constructive recommendations designed to re-start production at a profit. It cannot be repeated too often, emphasised too much, that the one essential factor in the fight for prosperity is production at a profit. Prices of produce can only be secured when the farmer obtains a greater return of money in exchange for his products.

I

IT is well known that the representatives of the several sections of the agricultural industry are continually discussing divers schemes which they hope will prove of benefit to producers. These discussions are usually carried on in an atmosphere of secrecy. It is seldom that any report of the proceedings is issued to the Press for the information of the public. These "Star Chamber" methods reign supreme, and the value of mass intelligence and general discussion is not appreciated. In consequence, distorted reports are frequently circulated, which do no good, and on occasion, a deal of harm. There are many bodies in Kenya which would find it far easier to carry the public with them if their discussions, their decisions, and their actions were more widely known.

II

The Butter Cess.

It is common knowledge that certain representatives of the dairy industry are advocating a compulsory pool for all dairy products. The reason is not far to seek. The dairy farmer situated near to a town has a market for whole milk, which is a far more profitable business than selling butter-fat to the creamery. It is argued that the mere incidence of geographical situation should approve the controlling factor in profitable dairy farming. In other words, the dairy industry as a whole should suffer from the cream of the market, which is the local sale of whole milk. This is an argument and it is entitled to try and visualise the present situation as clearly as possible. In order to assist the creation of an export trade, a cess of 20 cents per pound was placed upon butter sold in the local market. The result which resulted from this cess into being were (a) the export market was unprofitable in comparison with the local market. (b) Unless an export trade was created the increasing amount of butter, surplus to local requirements, would inevitably flood the local market which would also become unprofitable. Hence there came into being a scheme whereby the export trade is subsidised by lifting the price of butter sold on the local market.

This was no bad scheme, in as much as it undoubtedly helped the dairy industry through very hard times. But it is a scheme which floats several economic facts. It is an integral part of Kenya's awful economic policy to inflate the interior price of commodities in order to combat a depressed export market, and it is a policy as effective as long as the interior purchasing power is maintained. But so soon as it is appreciably lowered, the policy of economy and frugality, retrenchments and lower salaries, the reduced spending power renders the interior market less and less able to bolster up low export prices. Again, as the dairy industry develops, and the export trade expands, the cess and the local high price inevitably have a decreasing effect in raising the nett return to the industry.

III

Costs of Distribution.

Recently a strong consensus of opinion has given that the local market has not been exploited to the best advantage. A large section of the dairy industry is casting curious eyes on those dairy farmers who are in a position to sell whole milk in the towns of the Colony. It is argued that the cost of distributing milk is far too high. For instance, there are approximately 37 distributing centres in Nairobi alone, and a considerable proportion of the milk sold realises a price of 2/- a gallon. Despite the fact that only a few dairy farmers receive as much as 1/- a gallon for their milk. This means that the cost of distribution is at least 1/- a gallon, which is undoubtedly excessive, and should be considerably reduced, if the distribution of milk was left in the hands of a single distributing agency. It is further argued—with some justice—that as every pound of butter which is sold locally pays a cess to subsidise the export trade, so should every gallon of milk. There can be no denial that a case can be made out for imposing a cess on every gallon of milk as well as every pound of butter. It can also be maintained that the present situation, particularly in Nairobi, leaves a great deal to be desired both in regard to the efficient and to the cleanly distribution of milk. It is to be feared that the bacteria content of the milk market marketed in Nairobi pays a greater compliment to the hardy constitution of the consumers, than to the cleanliness of the milk.

IV

If it were not for the inconsistent and contradictory economic policy necessarily referred to in this article, there would appear to be a *prima facie* case for instituting a cess on every gallon of milk sold in Kenya. But the reasons which suggest that the butter cess is economically unsound apply equally to a cess on milk. There remains the alternative suggestion of instituting one marketing organisation, for the sale of all dairy products. In theory the idea may be excellent, but closer examination suggests innumerable difficulties. The dairy farmer enjoying a market for whole milk will very naturally fear that he will receive a lower price for his milk. He will need a great deal of convincing that increased efficiency in distribution will result in such savings as will bridge the gap between the price of whole milk and the price of butter-fat. Unless the dairy farmer who is selling whole milk can be convinced that the institution of a compulsory "pool" will result in a saving in financial loss, nay, destructive cattle, are responsible for accelerated erosion over vast areas of East Africa.

One of the most serious aspects [illegible] is the rapidity with which the soil is being washed away from the hillsides. The heads of the dead vegetable matter remains to become incorporated in the soil. The hillsides get thinner and thinner, and the soil which remains is of little value. A great proportion of the moisture falls on the hills is in most comparatively hilly country which renders the prevention of erosion more difficult and more essential. It will be found that on soils where erosion is allowed to take its toll of fertility unchecked, subsequent attempts to prevent the soil by manuring will prove an almost hopeless task.

MARKET REPORT.

Depressing Effect of German Embargo.

The following market report dated July 16, has been kindly supplied by Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd.—

Sisal: We regret the improvement referred to in our last report was not long maintained, and the influence from the Hamburg sale week have resulted in a further setback; No. 1 being quoted at £14-10-0, No. 2 at £14, and W. B. Tow at £9-5-0. The market is practically idle, due largely to a continuance of the German embargo and the possibility of distressed parcels afloat having a further depressing influence. The immediate outlook is not encouraging and future prospects difficult to indicate at this stage.

Coffee: The demand continues to be restricted and for the present auctions in London will be held once a week only. Catalogues totalled 270 bags, 132 bags being sold at an average price of £55-10-0 per ton. A realised to £82-10-0 and averaged £72, while B. and Peaberry averaged respectively £54-10-0, £48 and £68-10-0. The results appear favourable, but the prospects of sales to the total unsold stocks of Kenya is negligible owing to the prevailing depression. Plantation Bukoba Native is worth £36 and Plantation £43-10-0. Uganda Robusta and Arabica and Tanganyika are not quoted.

Butter: The market is quiet, with prices showing practically no change. New Zealand 1st Grade realised £3-12-0 to £3-18-0, whilst Australian g. s. q. sold at £3-3-0 to £3-5-0 per cwt.

Mare: The cereals market remains unchanged at 20/- per 480 lbs. c.i.f. for No. 2 Flat White.

Hides: A great deal of slight improvement. Plantation Sundried is quoted at £9, fair merchantable sundried at £8, and ordinary air merchantable £7-12-6 per ton c.i.f.

Ground Nuts: The market is rather firmer at £8-10-0 per ton c.i.f.

Simsim: Nominally unchanged at £9-15-0 per ton c.i.f. for white and £9-10-0 for basis parity, with mixed worth £9.

Wool Sales: The Fourth Series of the London Wool Sales opened on the 3rd Instant. Catalogues were restricted, owing to heavy withdrawals, due to growers being unwilling to accept the lower prices that were expected as the result of the continued German Embargo. Competition was good and as anticipated, prices showed a sharp decline. Compared with May sales Fine Merinos 15 per cent to 20 per cent lower, with scourals fully 20 per cent down. Crossbreds also show a decline of 10 per cent. The present series were to have closed on 18th instant but in view of weakness in the market, they were hardly expected in the pocket.

Soil Erosion

AWAKE TO THE DANGER.

It is very gratifying to note that in common with the majority of agricultural countries, Kenya is rapidly awaking to the dangers of soil erosion. Farmers' Associations all over the Colony are discussing this important subject. The Department of Agriculture has taken the matter up, but, as so frequently happens when the Department is confronted with a pressing vital problem, it is most seriously handicapped by lack of available staff and available money. In the meantime, the Division of Animal Husbandry is so doubt devoting a great part of its energies to checking the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, and lions of native cattle. These useless, nay, destructive cattle, are

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THE FEEDING OF BACON PIGS.

Advantage of Giving Salt.

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN EXPERIMENTS.

It is generally admitted that the popularity of Danish bacon on the British market is largely due to the fact that in Denmark pigs are "finished" in approximately six months. These early finished pigs are light in the shoulder, and short in rib. They also carry the correct mingling of fat and lean which is the essential feature of the production of high quality bacon.

The Canadian Government Experiment Station at Lacombe has spent a great deal of time and money in studying the factors which lead to the early finishing of bacon pigs, and the production of high class "bacomers" of from 200 lbs. to 220 lbs. weight. As a result of these experiments it has been conclusively proved at Lacombe that the feeding of a proper ration of salt is a most important factor in the rapid production of the most desirable type of pig.

Astonishing Results.

Experiments conducted over a period of years with 1,500 pigs, yielded some astonishing results. It was found that when salt was given to pigs at the rate of 2½ lbs. to each 100 lbs. of meal, the gain in weight averaged 1.7 lbs. per day. The pigs which were not given the salt ration gained only .7 lbs. a day. As a result it was possible to finish the pigs on the salt ration in about 125 days, whilst the pigs which did not get salt required 190 days before they were ready for the bacon factory. In many parts of the world it is believed that salt should not be fed to bacon pigs. This belief is curious to explain, inasmuch as salt is an essential part of the diet of almost every other animal.

Method of Giving Salt.

Trouble caused in the past by giving salt to pigs has been largely due to faulty methods of administration. Pigs which have never received salt will eat large quantities if an unlimited supply is suddenly made available. In consequence, derangement of the pigs' "interior economy" will result. On the other hand if a daily ration is given in the right proportions, and in the right way, the result will be decidedly beneficial. In the feeding of salt to pigs, proper mixing and distribution is just as important as giving the correct quantity. Salt must not be fed in the form of brine, nor must there be lumps of salt in the food.

The Lacombe station recommend that 3½ lbs. of salt be mixed with every 100 lbs. of dry feed. The salt must be broken up thoroughly, and evenly distributed throughout the feed. If a wet feed is required, the salt should be mixed with the grain or meal when it is dry. The grain or meal should then be placed in the feeding trough in a dry state, and the liquid added thereto. The pigs will mix the meal or grain with the liquid as they feed, and in this way there is no concentration of salt in any part of the food.

No Ill Effects.

When a ration of salt was fed to pigs at Lacombe in the above manner, no ill effects were noted throughout the period of the experiment. From the data collected it was very evident that if given a salt ration pigs made more rapid gains at a lower cost per pound. Moreover, the pigs became more thrifty, and the sudden change from iodised salt blocks in the pasture, to a salt ration in the feed, had no harmful effects.

The six years' experiment at Lacombe definitely and conclusively proved that salt fed to pigs at the rate and according to the method advised is beneficial, safe, and necessary, if rapid gains in weight are to be achieved. No difficulty should be experienced in mixing the salt thoroughly, and this proper mixing removes the only reason for believing that salt is harmful to pigs.

It was also established at Lacombe that by giving a salt ration a considerable reduction in the economic grain ration can be effected. In fact, the salt ration made it possible to produce cheaper and better bacon pigs in a shorter time.

Australian Experiments.

At the Animal Health Station, Yeerongpilly, Australia, feeding tests are being carried out on 55 pigs from two months old upwards. These pigs are being fed on rations which comprise cereal meal, protein meal, minerals and protein supplements. In view of the prevailing low price of maize and wheat, these tests are of great interest. In fact, the price of cereals and their meal derivatives is sufficiently low to warrant particular consideration of their value as pig foods.

A prominent American authority has recently stated that under existing conditions in Ohio, pigs can be fed efficiently and cheaply on corn, supplemented by protein concentrates derived from animal and plant sources, and a limited mineral ration. In fact, the corn belt States of America have amply proved the practical economy of marketing grain "on the hoof", particularly in the guise of bacon pigs.

The Value of Concentrates.

The main conclusions which have emanated from the Yeerongpilly experiments are embodied in the following summary:—

It must not be forgotten that the pig by nature is a consumer of concentrates. The digestive organ of a pig cannot utilise the same proportion of roughage or fibre in the ration as would be suitable for dairy cows. In fact, pigs cannot profitably consume more than nine or 10 per cent. of fibre in their rations. They will certainly eat a greater proportion if allowed to do so, but the additional quantity will be largely wasted in the process of digestion. Brood sows and mature stock can be fed more roughage and fibre than pigs which are destined for the bacon factory.

In feeding cereals and cereal meals to pigs, it is essential to give protein concentrates. Proteins derived from animal sources are more efficient than those derived from plant sources. The most valuable are milk, milk by-products, and meat meal. One per cent. of the ration can be allocated for mineral matters, such as steri-

"SANDUSKY."

A Great Race Mare.

BREEDING AND PERFORMANCE

(By "Auriga.")

There are very few race-goers who can fail to appreciate the great merit of "Sandusky's" performance in carrying 11 st. 10 lbs. and only failing by half a length to defeat her stable companion "Prince Charming" (8 st.) in the Summer Handicap at the Nairobi July Meeting. "Sandusky" has now run in 12 races, of which she has won 8, and on the remaining four occasions she has finished second. "Sandusky" was foaled on March 31 1930, and got by that great stayer the Ascot Gold Cup victor "Santorb" out of "Dusky Queen", a daughter of the Derby hero "Sunstar". With such a pedigree there could be little doubt of "Sandusky's" stamina, but it is remarkable that she has also inherited the speed and dash which can only be derived from "Sunstar", and his sire the brilliant "Sundridge". "Sandusky" has gone over distances varying from five furlongs to two miles.

"Sandusky" made her debut on the racecourse before she was actually two years old at the Nairobi March Meeting of 1932, and then showed surprising speed in running second to the brilliant "Cellarwise" in the All Aged Plate. In July "Sandusky" carted top weight to an easy victory in the Ali Bin Salim Cup, and five months later readily won the Kenya Gold Cup (2 miles). On her next outing she won the February Handicap, and a month later cantered away with the Kenya Cambridgeshire. On the following day "Sandusky" gave 7lbs. and a beating to "Cellarwise" over seven furlongs. In July "Sandusky" only just failed to concede 9 lbs. to "Beaucaire" in the summer Handicap, and next was the August Plate over five furlongs. At the New Year Meeting "Sandusky" got into all sorts of trouble in the Stewards Cup (6 furlongs) and failed by two lengths to defeat her stable companion "Offertory" to whom she was conceding 30 lbs., and two days later again won the Kenya Gold Cup (2 miles). At the Nakuru June Meeting "Sandusky" (11st. 1lb.) experienced little difficulty in securing the Ladies Plate (7 furlongs), and in July she ran second to "Prince Charming" in the Summer Handicap, to which race reference has already been made.

For some time past "Sandusky" has been troubled with a slightly jarred fetlock, no doubt caused by the hard going, and the tremendous weights which she is invariably called upon to carry. There are many who think that this great mare should be given a chance of proving her merit in South Africa or India.

In conclusion, reference must be made to "Sandusky's" perfect temperament. Nothing ever bothers her, and she is plagued by none of the nerve storms which afflict so many of her sex. In fact, "Sandusky" is a very gallant, a very brilliant, and a very sensible mare, than which there can be no higher praise.

SOIL BACTERIA.

Need for Phosphates.

The following article contributed by Mr. E. E. Buttner, to the "Johannesburg "Sunday Times" Farmer's Supplement will be of considerable interest to all farmers who recognise the imperative necessity of maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The wonderful researches of Professor Dr. Stoklasa, the celebrated European authority, have given us some idea of the huge quantities of carbon dioxide and organic acids found in those portions of the soil where the roots of plants exist. These large amounts of gases and acids are manufactured by various soil bacteria, and without them no soil can reach maximum production.

In order to fulfil their task, however, these soil organisms must have a plentiful supply of phosphorus at hand. For it has been found that all the valuable soil bacteria contain from 2 to 8 per cent. phosphorus of the dry substance when analysed.

Unfortunately, the view is prevalent that it is only the plants which require such elements as nitrogen, phosphorus, lime, potash, etc. But Professor Stoklasa has found that these substances play as important a part in the nutrition of soil bacteria. These organisms increase at an enormous rate, and it needs no great stretch of the imagination to visualise the large quantities of phosphorus and other elements needed for this important activity of the soil bacteria.

Plant Food.

But phosphorus is not the only nor the most important constituent of the mineral portion of these tiny creatures. Nitrogen in organic and inorganic form, phosphorus in the form of phosphates, potassium in the form of potash salts, iron in the form of ferro and ferri compounds, are all essential to the welfare of these microscopic forms of life, which are an integral part of the plants they assist to grow. Naturally the soil must contain sufficient and suitable organic matter as well as minerals.

The work of these soil bacteria is to transform the soil constituents (fertilisers and potential plant-food) into forms suitable for direct assimilation and absorption by the roots. That is why it takes time before fertilisers are able to tell on the crops. Even the most available and soluble mineral has first to be prepared by the soil bacteria, before the roots can absorb it. And if the soil offers little or no scope for these creatures, the fertilisers themselves cannot be assimilated to best advantage.

Merit of Compost.

We can now understand why artificial fertilisers give better results when reinforced by animal manures. As a matter of fact, decomposing, or, better still, fully decomposed animal matter brings a host of useful bacteria with it every time it is applied to the soil. The exact kind of bacteria depends upon the stage of decomposition, for every stage has its specific set of bacteria.

The most useful ones are found in fully rotted manure, especially if plenty of earth is mixed with it while fresh, as in the case of compost, which is really ideal as a fertiliser, particularly from the point of view of soil bacteria. Compost may be used to inoculate a piece of "dead" land with useful soil bacteria, especially if artificial fertilisers have been added to the heap.

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THE "CARRIER" PROBLEM.

Definition and Diagnosis.

A MENACE TO STOCK OWNERS.

The following article by W. H. Hindmarsh, B.V.Sc., D.V.S.M., the Senior Veterinary Officer of New South Wales, appeared in a recent issue of the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales:—

By a "carrier" is meant an animal which harbours the germs of infectious disease, but appears to be in good health, and which may affect certain conditions, transmit the disease to healthy stock. It will note that I say "appears to be in good health." The carrier animal in most cases has recovered from the disease (the germs of organism of which it still survives in its system) and has made an apparent recovery. The animal, however, is only apparently and not real. The germs of disease are still lying somewhere in the animal, their location depending on the site usually chosen by the organisms as their favourable place of attack. There they wait opportunity that will be to their liking, when they will again multiply, virulence, and cause another outbreak of the disease. Some "carrier" animals, though have the disease in a mild or latent form, others have seemingly completely recovered from the original attack. Both, however, may be subject to a further outbreak of infestation, if the infection. Without this description will apply to many diseases, with some it is not necessary for the "carrier" to be in the throes of an acute attack before the infection can be picked up by other stock.

"Carriers" in Mammals.

If, then, animals may be infected with disease and be a potential danger to other stock, and not a little or no evidence of the infection, it will be realised that we present a very serious problem in the matter of making our herds healthy in a healthy condition. It is not so easy a matter to acquire an apparently sound animal, in spite of its appearance, to be constitute a carrier to the herd.

The diseases of this nature in the dairy farmer is likely to be interested in are contagious pleuro-pneumonia (pleurisy) of cattle, the cattle owner as pleuro-contagious mammitis of cattle, contagious pneumonia of pigs, the fever of pigs, and pullorum disease or bacillary white diarrhoea of chicks.

Let us take some of the diseases and see how the carrier problem affects their control.

Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia is a disease of the lungs. The disease attacks these organs and causes intense inflammation, so that the lung is rendered useless for the cattle to take in air, and, as in most animals because very ill, those animals, seemingly, have many die, but will show the symptoms of ill-health, and the flesh lost during the illness is regained, and eventually the animal the appearance of a healthy beasts.

If galloped or startled the animal a cough or cough, and if the lungs are affected, a definite lung condition holding for the respiratory disturbance. Internally, however, there is still an area of diseased lung, the animal body tries to protect the building a lump of fibrous tissue around the area, so as to shut it off from the remainder of the lung. In some cases it appears that the animal has at repeated intervals, in the herd, it does not, and when the animal is subjected to unusual exertion and privation, as when it is on long journeys, the area of lung in the surrounding lung, the

Contagious Mammitis.

Contagious mammitis is a disease of the udder, and in the first place, a farmer should buy a cow which has been in a healthy herd for at least three week quarters, should be looked for before purchased. Animals with any abnormal condition of the udder should be regarded suspect and not be purchased. Cows should be kept by themselves with the "bad" of udder tissue by contact with the udders of others. In this way they will learn to distinguish suspicious changes which otherwise escape

Finally, where possible the herd should be under veterinary supervision. Milk examination by a qualified veterinarian will indicate if infection is present, and is a method which should not be neglected in the case of the introduction of new stock to pedigree

Pneumonia of Swine.

This pig disease, frequently called cholera, is very subtle, and in the case of pigs, it is a contagious pneumonia of swine. Here again we have the matter of a disease in many cases of recovery and, in, may make what appears to be a complete recovery.

Post-mortem examination of pigs, however, reveals that though the animals appear to be in good health, it is not the case. A fair or greater area of lung is diseased, but, while conditions are ripe for the disease to flare up, and the body defences are unable to prevent the spread of the disease, the presence of the disease in pigs could readily be mistaken for a good health, and if the animal is under such conditions and well fed, might never show any ill-health. But subjected to adverse conditions, such as a change of ownership, or heavy feeding, the disease would recur. Other pigs in contact

(Continued on page 40.)

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APPLEBYS GARAGE, Nanyuki.

The "Carrier" Problem.

(Continued from page 30.)

may become infected, and in this way severe loss be sustained.

The danger of introducing diseases by the purchase of store pigs for fattening, without first ascertaining the origin and history of the proposed purchase, is, therefore, a real one. No farmer would knowingly buy pigs which he knew were carriers of disease, yet frequently many pig-raisers buy stock regarding whose previous history they know nothing, and in this way introduce infection into their piggeries.

Bacillary White Diarrhoea of Chicks.

Again, even the poultry farmer will find that this problem of the apparently healthy "carrier" affects him. A very good example is found in the disease known as pullorum disease, or bacillary white diarrhoea, of chicks. This disease, which is highly infectious, causes a heavy annual loss to the poultry-breeder, at times killing off young chicks by the hundred in infected premises.

All affected chicks do not die; some recover, grow to adult life, and become producers of eggs. They are apparently normal, healthy birds. But, unfortunately, by they retain the infection, and, more unfortunately still, they harbour the infection in the ovary (the organ which is responsible for producing the eggs). As a result the eggs laid frequently carry the infection. When such eggs are used for incubation the chick either dies in the shell, or it develops diarrhoea soon after hatching. This a few infected eggs may be the means of causing considerable mortality in chicks in an incubator or brooder. From this it is obvious that it would be to the advantage of the poultry-farmer to hatch only eggs obtained from healthy birds, i.e., birds which have never been infected with pullorum disease.

Tests to Detect "Carriers."

It is, of course, very disquieting to the men engaged in our primary industries to be informed that stock apparently healthy in appearance may be "carriers" of disease. It is not hard to guard against disease when its effects are marked, but it is a more difficult task to cope with a hidden source of infection.

Fortunately, there are certain tests which serve very accurately whether animals or birds are infected with certain diseases. Thus a blood test will select the cows carrying the germs of abortion disease, or the hens infected with the microbes of pullorum disease. Examination of the milk enables mammitis to be diagnosed, while the tuberculin test will indicate the animals affected with tuberculosis. Recent work by Australian veterinarians gives promise of a satisfactory blood test for "carriers" of pleuro pneumonia.

From the foregoing you will realise that while the "carrier" animal or bird may be a potential cause of considerable loss to the farmer, this loss may be minimised by care in the selection of stock proposed to be introduced, and by the arrangement for the application of certain tests which indicate the infected animals.

A SERIOUS accident was avoided in a remarkable manner at the recent Leicestershire show. A Mr. Roger Toye had cleared the pole jump in the Open Jumping Competition when he lost control of his mount, which bolted straight for the barrier surrounding the public enclosure. Inside the barrier were children seated three deep, and behind stood a crowd of spectators, stated to be about eight deep. A very bad accident seemed inevitable, but Mr. Toye, regaining control of his mount, took a long chance and put his horse at the obstacle. Amid screams, the chestnut cleared the heads of the spectators and landed safely in a clear space.

The East African Kennel Club Gazette.

Editor: The Lady Sidney Farrar, P.O. Mau Summit.

Natives and Animals.

I am sure that all who read of Mrs. Spier's rescue of the dog which had been so cruelly ill-treated by natives must have felt grateful to her for the trouble she took not only with the dog itself but also to identify and apprehend the perpetrator of the hideous treatment the dog had received. It is surprising the number of dog lovers who will take endless pains over their own pets and yet will turn a blind eye to the cruelty that is being meted out by boys on their own farms to dogs and other animals in their possession. The statistics and reports of the R.S.P.C.A. on the cases of brutal cruelty with which they deal during the year should be enough to prevent anyone who breeds even a half bred litter from allowing any boy on their farm to acquire them, without being very sure indeed that they are going to be really well looked after. I only wish that the Society in question would publish more widely some of the cases that come before them as an object lesson to Europeans of the care needed in this respect, and also the attention they should give personally to their own pets.

You will occasionally find a native who will not only pay a good price for a pup from a half bred litter, but will really look after it well, but I think that having paid a good price for it in the first place has had a good deal to do with it!! Not only in his own village, but in your house unless you watch against it a boy will think nothing of leaving a dog who happens to be with him or chained up for some reason or another, without the chance of getting to a bowl of water for days, even though, as it is the routine, he may remember to feed it. Chains and ropes that are fastened as a slip knot and may easily strangle the dog, insufficient food, insufficient exercise are all daily occurrences even in European houses where dogs are left to the "care" of a boy, and unless they are prepared to look after the dog I think it will interest a number of themselves owners of the various breeds are being unintentionally the first dog show in England was cruel, or risking being so, if they not held until 1859 although dogs leave their dogs in the care of a native when they go on leave or on long holidays.

This specialised dog breeding is a curious thing, and it is curious to note the interest which it arouses amongst the African. In Uganda where certain native chiefs are very "advanced" there is real interest taken, and I have had a number of enquiries in the past few years from Buganda for dogs of definite breeds for which the enquirers were prepared to pay, high prices. The larger hounds are undoubtedly the breeds in which they are most interested, and at present they are required mostly as guards to property and a certain number for game hunting. Great Danes and Mastiffs are probably the most sought after and they are treated with considerable care by their owners. It is a step in the right direction as the native is a slave to fashion and if he sees his chief giving a big price for a dog and then taking a great deal more widely some of the cases that come before them as an object lesson to Europeans of the care needed in this respect, and also the attention they should give personally to their own pets.

Dogs of all Nations.

The following article on the rise in interest in dog breeding has been sent to me as a "Fail Wagger" by the courtesy of Messrs. Spratts. I think it will interest a number of readers who may not realise that the first dog show in England was held in 1859 although dogs

Uphill Battle for Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Crops Promising.

RECORD CITRUS EXPORTS EXPECTED.

From the point of view of agriculture, conditions in South Africa, although very much better than for some years past, are still some what difficult. The Government has done a good deal to rehabilitate the farmer, but the severity of the depression has left him in many instances financially impaired. Moreover, prices in some directions are still too low to afford him adequate returns.

Crops are very promising, and the latest estimate of the maize output is 19,452,000 bags. The export quota for this year has been fixed at 20 per cent. and prices during Juns have remained fairly steady, although at the lower levels to which they had fallen in the previous months.

The Land Bank agreed to increase the advance on maize from 60 per cent. to 78 per cent. of the determined value and the Government the subsidy from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per bag. Without these aids it is feared that quotations would have fallen to lower levels.

Wool Prices.

The prices for wool have remained steady, but at the lower levels of recent weeks. The condition of flocks in certain areas has not been good and the mortality among sheep heavy.

The deciduous fruit export season is now over, and exports have totalled 68,565 tons as against 55,271 tons the season before and 40,905 tons for the season 1931-32. Citrus exports have started and they are expected to establish record proportions, it being estimated that 2,500,000 boxes will be reached, which is 200,000 in excess of last year's total.

In the Western Province of the Cape the winter rains were delayed and the wheat sown under dry conditions. Recently, however, rains have fallen. In Natal sugar milling is now in full swing and shipments overseas started.

Correspondence.

SOIL EROSION.

To The Agricultural Editor, "East African Standard."

Sir,—I was very much interested in the letter by R. Ward, which appeared in your issue of June 16, on the question of soil erosion. I do not consider that this question is receiving the attention which its importance merits. I must leave it to those with more experience to suggest the best means of combating soil erosion in Kenya. I would mention, however, that I am given to understand that in certain parts of India terracing has proved effective method of preventing soil erosion on the mountain slopes.

Personally, I am particularly concerned about the wholesale destruction of shrub and trees which is taking place on the banks of streams in many parts of Kenya. This destruction is attributable to natives, mainly Indians, and is means that the shade guarding the river disappears, and the earth on the banks is far more readily washed away and carried downstream, eventually leaving nothing but bare rock. The river is laid open to increased evaporation, the flow of flow is accelerated, and it rapidly becomes of less and less value to the surrounding countryside. When I first came to the Kinangop some years ago, both banks of the Kinja River were covered with bush and trees. To-day, some parts are bare rock, and each year the protecting bush and trees get thinner. Apart from the question of erosion, this destruction must surely affect the fishing. I am told that some species of trout will not live in water above a certain temperature. The destruction of the shade along the river banks will increase the temperature of the water, and the fish will either seek cooler water, or die out altogether. The portion of the Kinja River to which I am particularly referring is where the trout come to spawn, and this is by all important for the supply of fish to the lower reaches suitable for fishing.

Farmers who have streams running through their land should take all possible steps to stop this wholesale destruction of shrubs and tree on the banks of streams. This can be achieved by limiting the number of squatters, by providing them with firewood, and by forbidding them to cut firewood on the banks of streams. A better solution still is to do without any squatters.

I know that there are wider aspects of the problem of soil erosion, but the aspect to which I have drawn attention is not without importance to those who believe in maintaining and fostering the beauty and attractions of the Colony, of which fishing is by no means the least.

Yours etc.,
ANTI SQUATTER.

Naivasha,
July 6, 1934.

German's Milk Policy.

It is reported that the German Government has ordered that only milk which has come from an approved pasteurizing plant may be sold for human consumption. In future, dairy farmers must deliver their milk to the pasteurizing plants which have been established all over the country. The dairy farmer receives for his milk a guaranteed price which is fixed by the Government from time to time. The pasteurizing plants sell the milk to approved milk distributors, also at a fixed price, and these distributors sell to the general public again at a price arbitrarily laid down by the Government.

Deplorable Incident on Asia Minor Coast.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER SHOT BY TURKISH OFFICIAL.

Another Wounded in Shoulder.

MISTAKEN FOR SMUGGLERS WHEN LANDING ON THE BEACH.

A Turkish Customs official on the coast of Asia Minor opened fire with his rifle on three men whom he saw landing from a boat.

The men were British naval officers from a cruiser visiting Samos, one, a Surgeon Lieutenant was killed and a second was wounded.

An official statement has been issued by the Turkish Government, but it is believed that the authorities adopt the attitude that the official in question acted within his rights. A statement issued by the British Admiralty gives a different account of the incident.

Two Contradictory Reports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 16.

The Admiralty report that, on July 14, a sailing boat belonging to H.M.S. "Devonshire" and containing three of the ship's officers underwent heavy fire from Turkish sentries posted on the mainland opposite the Greek Island of Samos which island the "Devonshire" is at present visiting.

Surgeon Lieutenant J. W. Robinson was hit and lost overboard, his body has not been recovered. Lieutenant T. A. K. Maunsell was wounded in the shoulder.

The matter is being urgently investigated through the usual diplomatic channels.

Istanbul, July 16.

The official Turkish version of the shooting incident states that a Turkish Customs official saw three naked men land on the beach from the boat. When called whom to halt the men are alleged to have taken no notice whereupon the official fired over their heads as a warning. When this was also unheeded he fired on the men whom he believed to be smugglers.

The Turkish Government has instructed their Ambassador in London to present his regrets to the British Government but it is understood that the Turkish Government considers that the Customs official acted perfectly legally.

Questions in the House.

London, July 17.

Questioned in the House of Commons as regards the firing at Samos the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, said that he had no information beyond what the Admiralty had issued yesterday.

He emphasised that the Turkish soldiers had waved the boat away, the boat had turned but the soldiers opened fire.

On learning of the incident Sir John Simon sent for the Turkish Ambassador and after detailing the circumstances stressed the gravity of the incident. The Ambassador promised to report to his Government.

The British Ambassador in Turkey has been instructed to approach the Turkish Government.

Sir John Simon said he was sure that the House would join the Government in regretting this unhappy incident and in expressing their deep sympathy for the relatives.

Search for Body.

Istanbul, July 18.

The Captain of H.M.S. "Devonshire" accompanied by the British Vice-Consul yesterday applied to the Turkish authorities for permission to search for the body of Surgeon-Lieut. Robinson. Permission was granted and a destroyer flotilla and a seaplane started searching this morning but up to now they have been unsuccessful.

Twelve British Warships are now anchored at Port Tigani at Samos where Admiral Sir William Fisher, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet has arrived on board H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth." two days ahead of programme, having curtailed the fleet's visit to Cyprus in consequence of the incident.

Meanwhile the British Ambassador, Sir P. Loraine has arrived in Ankara while the Turkish Minister for Defence has left for Smyrna in connection with the incident.

NEW BRITISH STEEL

Strong Non-corrosive Metal.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 12.

Important interests in the British iron and steel industry have made arrangements to manufacture jointly a new non-corrosive steel in which strength, endurance and very attractive appearance are combined. The metal is known as "Staybrite", and its first production in Sheffield was regarded as one of the most important steel developments of modern times.

A new company called the Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Limited, is being formed by Messrs. Thomas Firth and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. John Brown and Sons, Ltd., and the English Steel Corporation to produce "Staybrite" and stainless steel.—British Official Wireless Service.

WORLD WHEAT SUPPLIES.

Argentina Exceeds Her Quota.

Prices Menaced.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, July 17.

The next meeting of the Wheat Advisory Committee which represents the chief wheat exporting and importing countries of the world will be held at the Board of Trade, London, on August 14.

The American Ambassador in London, Mr. R. W. Bingham, in a letter to the Secretary points out that by this date more definite information will be available as to the 1934/35 crops in the northern hemisphere and the acreage seeded to wheat in the southern hemisphere as well as of the anticipated world demand. He expresses the hope that, having regard to the great importance to recovery, and to world wheat farmers, of an increase in wheat prices it will prove possible to reach a complete understanding as to the future functioning of the International Wheat Agreement.

Mr. Bingham says the Governments of Australia, Canada and the United States have throughout recognized that the exceptionally large crop harvested in Argentina in 1933/34 necessitates an increase in the quota allotted to Argentina and have made various proposals to meet the case while preserving the principles upon which the International Wheat Agreement is based. It has not as yet proved possible to reach agreement and meantime the Argentine's wheat exports have exceeded the quota agreed upon last August for the crop year 1933-34.

International Co-operation.

The three governments are reinforced in their determination to seek every possible method of international co-operation to improve the position of wheat growers throughout the world by the fact that, despite drought in certain countries, the 1934/35 crop is certain to be substantially in excess of normal surplus stocks of a size to continue to menace world wheat prices.

The Government of Argentina on its part has emphasized its desire for the world wheat agreement to be effectively maintained and has stated it had already made efforts to restrict wheat and anticipated a marked reduction in the area planted this year.—British Official Wireless Service.

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NOTICE.

APPLICATION FOR WATER PERMIT.

An application for a Water Permit under Crown Lands (water permit) Rules 1919 to divert for the purpose(s) of Goldmining 9.3 cusecs for power to be returned to the stream and 200,000 gallons per day from the Gori River, on Mining Locations Nos. 902, 966, 161, 558, 207 and 227 has been submitted to the Director of Public Works by the registered holder of Mining Locations above quoted riparian to the Gori Gori River.

A site plan of the proposed works may be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kisumu.

Any registered holder of land riparian to this river, downstream of the proposed intake, who objects to the issue of the permit now applied for, should lodge his objection, in writing, with the Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Kisumu, within 30 days from the date of this notice.

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The East African Standard

NATIVE PRODUCE.

The Marketing Bill.

Following the example of Tanganyika and Uganda, the Government of Kenya has introduced legislation to control and regulate the marketing of native produce. The Bill was published in the *Official Gazette* last week and follows generally the lines of similar legislation applied elsewhere in East Africa. Legislation of this kind has become both a familiar and popular means of imposing upon changing African conditions a method of compulsory control which provides a short cut to elimination of the less desirable features of a trading system originally applied in days when any form of commercial activity foreign to Native custom had to be primitive and closely related to methods familiar to the African. Conditions have changed and it is now necessary to apply measures of control which will enforce improvement by the process of modernisation. Such a need has become the more necessary through the importance now attached to the State policy of encouraging greater production in the African Reserves for export. It has become clear through experience that measures of compulsory encouragement must be employed to raise the general standard of Native produce if the commodities are to be acceptable in world markets. It has become equally obvious that one of the best arguments in the effective application of that encouragement is the price factor. The Native has to be brought to realise by practical experience the close relationship between price and quality and it therefore follows that, if necessary, steps must be taken to see that Africans who give attention to quality are also ensured of obtaining the producer's fair share of the ultimate value. In the present times of depression of agricultural commodity prices, the success of any policy aimed at greater Native production in Kenya depends very largely on the ability of the Government of the country to protect the African in his present stage from the weaknesses of an unregulated marketing system. There has grown up in young countries such as the East African Dependencies a system of barter familiar enough to the Native and to the small Asian trader who has done duty, so far, as the advance agent of commercial methods, but the time has come when steps can and ought to be taken to advance the whole system of marketing nearer to modern practice. The small trader in the Reserves combines the functions of a produce buyer and a retailer of trade goods, and at a time when it is difficult to secure and when the African's purchasing power is seriously limited by unemployment and the general weakness of the economic position, there has been brought into being a system in which the trader exchanges his trade goods for agricultural produce on the basis of barter. The trader, if he is a considerable shrewd, tends to gain a double profit—once on the speculation in produce and once on the sale of the goods he stocks. The system operates to the ultimate disadvantage of the African, takes insufficient account of the superior claims of quality of produce and embarrasses the Government and the country as a whole by the restriction of cash circulation. The new Bill empowers the Governor of the Colony, by order, to declare any district or part of a district to be an area within which the purchase and sale of native-grown produce (to be specified) shall be controlled and regulated. Without a special licence purchase specified produce, no person will then be legally allowed to deal in agricultural commodities in the declared areas. But when the Governor in Council is satisfied that any particular product new to an area (such as coffee, vetiver, or groundnuts for example) can be stimulated by special control, or needs special preparation for market, an exclusive trading licence may be granted. The Governor in Council will consider all applications and make a selection. In any event no trading monopoly may be granted for longer than seven years initially, with renewals of five years. Such an exclusive licence can be suspended or revoked if there is any breach of the conditions. In the issue of any licence to deal in produce, whether exclusive or general, the Bill empowers Government to insist on cash transactions. The power to make rules is vested in the Governor in Council and may be applied to any declared area. These rules include power to establish recognised market centres and regulate their use and prohibit the sale of any specified produce except at those centres. After the Ordinance has come into being, no person without authority may establish a new market, close an existing one or allow any market to be established on his own land except for the convenience of his own employees. Both Tanganyika and Uganda have had considerable experience of this legislation and it is presumed that the Government of Kenya has taken note of their experience. In a less general form the control or marketing has been applied with beneficial effect in the cotton industry of Uganda and has since been extended to other products. Nothing in the Bill, it should be noted, provides for the control or supervision by Government of the price paid to the producer even by the holder of an exclusive licence. It is true that in the case of general licence-holders, competition would tend to encourage payment of the best possible price to the Native—unless the produce-buyers combine in any particular market formal a ring, a proceeding on which the Bill has nothing to say. This safeguard would not operate in the case of say an exclusive groundnut, wattle bark or coffee purchasing licence and when this legislation is brought forward for consideration it seems most desirable that Government should indicate whether there is any method open to it of protecting the community from the evil effects of the exploitation of monopoly or from the equally dangerous possibilities of price agreements. In Uganda the cotton price prevailing each week is announced publicly by Government; there are very few commodities grown by Natives in Kenya, in respect of which a similar check is possible but there is the considerable added difficulty that with a crop such as maize (much of which is consumed locally) there is a much higher internal value than the price level for export. The whole operation of legislation of this kind will require the most careful consideration, though the principle is sound enough, and no section of the community is engaged in native trade for purely speculative purposes can very well evil at proposals intended to encourage greater and better production and the improvement of Native purchasing power with consequent benefits to commerce.

A Distorted Picture.

For some time Saturday morning has been regarded as a legitimate occasion and excuse for a departure from the solemnity and sobriety normally associated with the editorial columns of a responsible newspaper and many people who, even in days of depression, desire occasional encouragement to a light-hearted outlook, have appreciated the change. It has not been possible, however, to resist for ever the temptation to abandon that agreeable exercise in order to deal with the particularly sardonic and cynical humour (or so it seems to us) of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies who has painted for the admiration of the House of Commons what the cabled summary of his speech described as a "glowing picture" of the improving financial condition of a group of Colonial Dependencies including Kenya. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister assured the House that these happy members of the great British Empire had ceased to delve into their resources and were now able to balance their Budgets. True, it had meant some sacrifice and new taxation but the fact remained that in a world plunged in gloom, the young brood of the old Mother Hen had something about which they might legitimately chirp and, apparently, plenty to justify their parent cackling. Perhaps there may be something humorous in the scene in which a responsible Minister of the Crown, just returned from a tour of Eastern Africa, gives to the British Parliament a lamentable and so astonishing an illustration of his complete ignorance of the facts. But if there is any humour in the picture at all, it is of the type which is too closely akin to bitterness to be palatable to men and women who have had so many hardships to face that they will say he earned for failing to see the point of the joke. There are no grounds whatever for painting a glowing picture of improving conditions in Kenya or, for that part of the matter, in many parts of the British Empire. The speech which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister delivered, judging from the summary which has reached us, justifies the statement that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no more accurate an appreciation of the real conditions after a recent a visit to this country than his ill-timed and distorted optimism suggests. It would have been far better for him, and certainly for the people of Kenya, if he had stayed away. What are the facts? A few weeks ago a bewildered Paramount Chief from the Gold Coast went to London to ask Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister why it was that the people of that Dependency were unable to obtain better prices for their cocoa. The people of Fiji reduced to desperate straits to save the copra industry from disaster, appointed a Commission of enquiry and the Colonial Office answer was a futile offer of assistance to the extent of twelve shillings a ton. The Government of Zanzibar, fearful for its own ability to survive the effects of the virtual bankruptcy of the agricultural industry on which the whole Protectorate rests, obtained the same Secretary of State's agreement to the introduction of emergency legislation of the most drastic character to keep the indigenous producers on the land. At the same moment that Sir Philip was poring like a poutter pigeon in front of the House telling them what he had done and reminding them no doubt of the supernatural qualities of "the Chancellor and I", the Government of Kenya issued the text of legislation which practically amounts to a moratorium for twelve months on agricultural indebtedness. Only a few weeks ago, in an endeavour to protect the mill-owners of Lancashire from the results of their own inability to reorganise their industry to meet changed world conditions, the Secretary of State for the Colonies invited the whole Colonial Empire to agree to restrict the importation of cheap goods and from their reduced earnings pay higher prices for British imports as a demonstration of loyalty. Most of them bitterly resented the implications of a one-sided proposal, which they believed reflected on policy which would ultimately strike at the very roots of the unity of the Empire. As recently as yesterday the British Government announced the unwillingness of the Dominions and Argentina to agree to a simple and selfish scheme whereby they would pay from the proceeds of their exports of meat to Britain what practically amounted to a subsidy to give further help and protection to the Home stock-breeder. Kenya this year balanced its budget by a substantial increase in the form of new taxation which seriously strained an already overweighted economic and financial structure. There was some hope that the burden would be eased but owing to the failure of the Imperial Government's efforts to raise the price of agricultural produce which this Colony exports, and owing also to the failure of the Home Government to give the Empire as a whole any real preference over the foreign nations with whom British has made trade agreements in her own interests, the expected prosperity has not begun to return. The revenue of this Colony is still sagging, the Government is faced with the greatest difficulties in its attempts to balance the Budget again without further drastic economies, even public service is endangered by the measure of the sacrifice demanded of the community. It is not too much to say that the expectation of taxation relief at the end of this year is a grave delusion. In the complex circumstances and conditions in which the Minister of the Crown, whose responsibility it is to help the Colonial Empire, paints a "glowing picture" of improvement It is an offence to men and women who are facing unprecedented hardships, an offence which will be very properly resented. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister (who is a student of Rhodes) may have heard of the sneer which Rhodes cast at British policy when he talked of it as a "philanthropy plus five per cent." There are many good Britons in this Colonial Dependency who, being reluctantly to think that Rhodes, despite the sense of frustration which gave birth to the phrase, was right in the long run, after all, Saturday is still an appropriate day for flippancy; it all depends on the sense of humour and the meaning of the word. It may, therefore, be permissible in this venue to suggest that, during the present Secretary of State, the old fable of Aesop, "The Ox and the Frog." Two little frogs were playing about on the edge of a pool when an Ox came down to the water to drink, and the younger frog ran to one of them and crushed the life out of him. When the old Frog missed him, she asked her surviving son, he was "He is dead, mother," said the little Frog; "an enormous big creature with four legs came to the pool and stamped and trampled him down in the mud. "Enormous, was he? Was he as big as I am? Is he as big as this?" She puffed out to look as big as possible. "Oh! yes, much bigger," was the answer. The Frog puffed herself out still more. "Was he as big as this?" said she. "Oh! yes, yes, mother, much bigger," said the little frog. The old frog puffed and puffed herself until she was almost as round as a ball. "As big as this?" she began—but the little frog

A Popular Appointment.

Every community in Kenya and a wide circle outside the Colony, and indeed beyond Eastern Africa, will join in warmly congratulating the Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. M-M. Moore, upon his appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone in succession to Sir Arnold Hodson. It is the misfortune of young countries in the Colonial Empire that within a comparatively short time they are inevitably less the top-most layers of their leading and most valued officers and the only consolation for the loss sustained is a system which thus encourages such frequent changes lies in the recognition of the fact that the experience of these officers is not lost to the Colonial Empire and, in fact, tends to consolidate and bring more closely together the various units of the whole. It is impossible for any senior officer of a Colonial Government to move from one Dependency to another without bringing to each the fruits of knowledge gained in conditions which are not identical but which are governed by principles essentially the same in aim and tradition. Although Mr. Moore's period of service in Kenya has been marked by that measure of general prosperity and progress which make easier of discharge the duties of the high office he has occupied, he would himself be the first to admit that perhaps in his whole career no five years have been more interesting, more provocative of constructive thought or more valuable to one who has been translated to the highest post in another African Dependency. In such years a great deal has been said and written on the differences in outlook and in policy between the East and West Coasts of Africa but the experience of the period covered by the Colonial Secretary here has indicated very clearly that in fact these differences are less real than many supposed and that, in the Colonial Empire, Territories faced by common problems are essentially the same. Sierra Leone is the more fortunate on the appointment of a new Governor who has all the qualities of a successful Administrator—a capacity for orderly work and thought, the quality of decision, the ability to marshal facts, knowledge of men and affairs. The record of Mr. Moore's career in the Colonial Service covers several of the more important parts of the Empire and has happily embraced during the last five years the one Colonial unit where the fundamental problems of the African Continent are being worked out on a large scale by a body of opinion which is instinct with a sense of justice and responsibility in the affairs of the African himself. But there is one other consideration, in other sense. Mr. Moore who will continue to share her husband's responsibilities in Sierra Leone, has led the life of Kenya's place which is not easy to fill. She did so by the natural charm, understanding, sympathy and tact which was right for the place and for service which together made in her the ideal link between the official and the unofficial sections of the community in this country. Her achievements and interests in the affairs of Kenya are so bound up in the Colony that it is difficult to imagine those who have served with She has been a source of strength and inspiration in many good causes and in many ways. Her work which she set her hands by the infinite charm of manner with which she set about it encouraged every section of the public to co-operate with her in the great variety of social undertakings to which, with a knowledge of her duty, she gave her understanding aid.

The Liquor Licensing Law.

The Committee appointed by Government in December last to "examine the provisions of the Liquor Ordinance and to make such amendments as to what amendments are necessary thereto, due regard being had to the necessity of safeguarding the revenue," has issued its report. It is a fair, balanced and unanimous report. The Committee, recognising that the liquor traffic has been established part of the social and commercial life of the community—but one that requires strict regulation—had the good sense to avoid the temptation of turning reformer and the Report admits at the beginning that those who seek for "quick" "days" will be disappointed. Happily for Kenya all the controversial issues raised by enquiry of this kind must inevitably raise anywhere were disposed of very recently by a Select Committee and the findings of that Committee, which were largely relied upon by the Kenya Committee in their difficult task, have stood the test of the ordeal of an enquiry into a local law which has not been overhauled for twenty-five years. There is no real reason why, if the major recommendations are adopted (and there is no real reason why not) the major portion of the Liquor Ordinance should be slightly to reduce the facilities which exist for the supply of intoxicating liquor. The Report is simply outline the conditions of intelligent observation of the conditions in Kenya when it concludes that "the Kenyan drinking is very much on the decline and that public opinion in the Colony has grown very much in favour of its suppression." Nevertheless there are still many thousands of various kinds in the Colony for the protection of the population, of which one hundred and twenty and over fifty of the Coast, and a Commission will sit on the Licensing Courts to see that applications for new licences are judged on the basis of public necessity and public demand. The Commission's work will very likely depend to the very hard by, but it keeps that a distinction should be drawn between a hotel and an off-licence (Continued on page 43.)

Mining Law.

To meet the urgent need of the mining industry for adequate protection against the unfair competition of Kenya has introduced temporary legislation providing for the amendment of the Mining and Native Regulations.

Too long a period would elapse before the Ordinance to give effect to the Trade Ordinance passed by the Barter Convention Tribunal in the last session could be passed. It has been well worth waiting and taking steps to ensure a well-considered, well-balanced Ordinance which will be the result of the combined knowledge of men and affairs. The record of Mr. Moore's career in the Colonial Service covers several of the more important parts of the Empire and has happily embraced during the last five years the one Colonial unit where the fundamental problems of the African Continent are being worked out on a large scale by a body of opinion which is instinct with a sense of justice and responsibility in the affairs of the African himself. But there is one other consideration, in other sense. Mr. Moore who will continue to share her husband's responsibilities in Sierra Leone, has led the life of Kenya's place which is not easy to fill. She did so by the natural charm, understanding, sympathy and tact which was right for the place and for service which together made in her the ideal link between the official and the unofficial sections of the community in this country. Her achievements and interests in the affairs of Kenya are so bound up in the Colony that it is difficult to imagine those who have served with She has been a source of strength and inspiration in many good causes and in many ways. Her work which she set her hands by the infinite charm of manner with which she set about it encouraged every section of the public to co-operate with her in the great variety of social undertakings to which, with a knowledge of her duty, she gave her understanding aid.

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The Question of Rents.

From point of view of supporters of the policy of compulsory rents, it is difficult to a code of community in the non-Native Reserves which can cope with the will of man, but it is a matter for regret that it has proved impossible to establish an organisation which would be capable of sporting traditional authority. There are very few people who have the ability to do the whole for public purposes, to translate, and having translated, to carry out the will of the community at all to disturb the peace of native ownership, the Commission feels that the Government should be the district problem. Commissioners, they proposed in their final Report, that the Government should, therefore, the authority, and merely be "act agent" of the Government and control by Native Authorities. But the Commission feels that native ownership in Kenya is disturbed in principle. It is a matter for the Government to make a decision, and it is a matter for the Government to make a decision, and it is a matter for the Government to make a decision, and it

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

TRAIN SERVICE ALTERATION.

Commencing on Tuesday, July 24th, 1934, the passenger train from Eldoret to Kitale on Tuesdays will run to the following revised timings:—

		h.m.
Eldoret	depart	6.30
Leseru	,,	6.52
Soy	,,	8
Hoey's Bridge	,,	8.25
Kitale	arrive	9.25

S — stops when required.

A. E. HAMP,
Ag. General Manager.

NAIROBI.
17/7/34.

BRITISH ISRAEL NOTES.

A. B.—I. Rendezvous for Nairobi.

The Kenya Branch of the British-Israel-World Federation is opening on Monday next, July 23, a Reading and Rest Room over Mr. Fred Raper's shop in Hardinge Street, opposite Corner House, North and Sons. From Monday next this room will be open to all members of the Branch, and to anybody and everybody who is interested in the British Race, and in his or her own origin and heritage.

Until further notice the room will be open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily except Sundays. On the first Friday in each month it will be open also in the afternoon. During these hours a member of the Group will be in charge.

A full and free invitation is given to all Britishers and kindred people to make use of the B.I. Reading and Rest Room. A small circulating library will be open from the start, and soon it is expected to have a complete range of our books on sale.

All enquiries by post should be addressed: "The B. I. Group Secretary, P.O. Box 76, Nairobi," and they will be dealt with promptly. A personal talk with the Group member in charge of the Room would be better, and he would give information and leaflets.

World Affairs.

The situation in Europe is shaping according to prophetic outlines as given to us in the Bible. The armistice is rapidly drawing to a close, and the final settlement is not far off. Militarism, the "Beast" which was seen to receive "A deadly blow with a sword," is making a sensational recovery. "The war to end war" is not quite finished. Readers of the "Book of Revelation will find in chapter 13 a very useful warning as to the danger of militarism in its present nearly perfected form. "All the world was astonished at the Beast, saying 'Who is like the Beast? Who able to cope with him?'".

Inserted by a group of settlers.—Advt.

NOVELS
AT THE
Standard Stationery Stores.
— NAIROBI —

British-Israel World Federation
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Tension Between Italy and Abyssinia.

RELATIONS NEARING THE BREAKING POINT.

War-Like Preparations.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONCESSIONS IN DISPUTE.

According to the Rome Correspondent of a London newspaper relations between Italy and Abyssinia are strained almost to breaking point. Reports to this effect are current in Rome but have been withheld from the Press. The fact that Abyssinia has refused to carry out the terms of an agreement with Italy dealing with economic and commercial concessions is the primary cause of the tension that now exists.

Hopes of a Settlement.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
London, July 10.
(By air mail.)

From a reliable source I learn, writes the Rome correspondent of the "News Chronicle", that the tension is due to Abyssinia's refusal to abide by the terms of a convention with Italy implying the granting of economic and commercial concessions which have been accorded to other nations, principally to Japan.

The situation has been further complicated by Abyssinia insisting that Italy should grant the promised trading facilities through the port of Assab in the Italian possession of Eritrea.

Tribesmen Arming.

Although there is still hope of an amicable arrangement, Abyssinia's uncompromising attitude is considered serious in view of her war-like preparations, including the importation of armaments from European and other countries.

Meanwhile the notorious warrior tribesmen of Abyssinia are being trained and equipped with imported arms and defensive and offensive measures are in preparation. Italy is said to be ready for any emergency.

Business men from Abyssinia at present in Rome affirm that the situation is tense, but they declare that negotiations are being feverishly pursued to avoid any dangerous clashes.

Abyssinian trading concessions to Japan have led Signor Mussolini to declare frequently that the "Japanese menace to Italian trade in Abyssinia will be fiercely resisted.

Japan recently acquired a vast cotton-growing concession in Abyssinia and dispatched a trade mission to Addis Ababa equipped with thousands of samples of Japanese products.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS IN GERMANY.

"Poisoning of Public Opinion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, July 18.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. G. C. M. Mander (L. Wolverhampton East) asked Sir John Simon to make representations to the German Government against the statement of Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, that British journalists in Germany had been guilty of deliberate and systematic poisoning of public opinion.

The Foreign Secretary in reply said "I consider that the reputation of British journalists stands sufficiently high to make representations superfluous."

Sir Louis Bernhard Baron, of Park-street, chairman and managing director of Carreras Ltd., tobacco and cigarette manufacturers, who died in May at the age of 57, left estate "so far as at present can be ascertained" worth £652,101 with net personalty £546,054 on which £175,934 has been paid in Estate Duty.

DUKA ROBBERY AT SUBUKIA.

Three Natives Sentenced to Hard Labour.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].
Nakuru, July 17.

A further case of robbery with violence has just been tried in the Court of the Resident Magistrate. Four men were arrested, but, at the request of the Police, one was discharged for lack of sufficient evidence. The three men brought before the Court were Ndeito wa Kagwa, Kimani wa Nguruma, and Kahena s/o Naimodo.

An Indian, Dhanji Nirshi, who said he was in charge of a duka on the farm of Mr. Walker of Subukia, gave evidence that on May 11 he locked the door of his shop and went to bed. He was alone. About 9 p.m. he was awakened by the noise of stones being thrown against the building, one of which came through his window smashing the frame-work, while another broke his lamp. The burglars then thrust their spears through the hole made, and so intimidated him that he threw out some Shs. 40/-, which he had with him, hoping they would go away. Instead, they made their way into the little shop adjoining the bedroom, and made off with bibakhas and other articles of about Shs. 350/- in value. He was able to identify certain exhibits produced in Court as having been part of the stolen property.

When questioned, the three accused said:—"We are guilty. What can we say?"

The Resident Magistrate (Mr. Oldfield), in giving judgment, found them all guilty on their own pleas. He considered, that a very heavy sentence was called for, and ordered each prisoner to undergo four years' hard labour, subject to confirmation by the Supreme Court.

MERSEY TUNNEL OPENED.

King Performs Ceremony.

Big Engineering Achievement.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, July 18.

The Mersey Tunnel, one of the most striking works of engineering, and one of the largest enterprises ever undertaken by a single municipality in Britain, was opened by the King to-day.

The tunnel, which will henceforth be known as Queensway, cost nearly eight million pounds to build and equip with its elaborate ventilating plant. Since work began nearly nine years ago, when the Princess Royal started the pneumatic drills on the bed of the old and disused George's Dock, thousands of men have been continuously employed on it.

Four Lines of Traffic.

The main tunnel is 44 feet in diameter, carrying four lanes of traffic and is over two miles in length. The calculations of the engineers were so exact that when the being parties working from the opposite banks of the Mersey made the final breach and met beneath the river, there was a divergence of only a fraction of an inch. Six ventilating stations, which hold the thirty great fans, are able to deliver into the tunnel five million cubic feet of fresh air a minute.

After to-day's opening ceremony, Their Majesties entered the Royal car and drove through the tunnel—British Official Wireless Service.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]
London, July 19.
(By air mail.)

The fogless, nightless, glass-lined road tunnel under the Mersey is the world's wonder tunnel. Its total length, with dock-side branches is 2.62 miles.

The story of the Mersey Tunnel is the drama of men battling against and beating nature nearly 200 feet down, with the river threatening to tear into the workings like a tiger, and fill the hard-won clearing with water and mud. When the job was thoroughly under way, there were 1,700 men on the payroll.

The Mersey Tunnel Act was passed in 1925. On December 16 of that year, Princess Mary started the great work by turning on the compressed air for the drills at the first shaft at George's Dock, Liverpool. A 20 ft. shaft was sunk there and another a mile away, across the river.

Headings Connected.

The great moment of the vast scheme came on April 3, 1928, when the late Sir Archibald Salvidge, chairman of the Tunnel Committee, broke through the thin wall of rock between the headings from either bank. Civic dignitaries from each side shook hands through the break that was to widen to a gigantic motor road.

During the progress of the work there came when the men were burrowing through the soft ground under Dale Street, Liverpool, with its heavy buildings, traffic, trams and complicated system of drains and main. The human moles suddenly emerged from the rock and were using a shield which was semi-circular, with a diameter of nearly 47 ft. It weighed 200 tons and was advanced on steel rollers. When space had been excavated 24 hydraulic rams thrust it forward. The rams were withdrawn and a new ring erected.

A 30in. water main leaked into the soft filling of an unsuspected trench dug on orders of the German Prince Rupert nearly 300 years ago. One night, the wet loose earth burst through the timber face. The water main burst, gas mains blew up, electric mains broke plunging everybody into darkness and tramlines were sticking up in the air. The street had to be closed for three months while the engineers cleared up and made good the damage.

Apparatus to "Count" Vehicles.

The pumps can handle 2[illegible] gallons of water a minute. Light sensitive apparatus will "count" every vehicle entering the tunnel. Each vehicle, on approaching the toll booths, will pass under a beam of light. If the top of the vehicle is too high for the tunnel, the light will be broken and a bell will ring. A toll attendant will then turn the vehicle back.

There are telephones and fire-fighting equipment at frequent intervals, and the tunnel will be under endless patrol. It will take 1,320 cars an hour, spaced 100ft. apart and travelling at 30 miles an hour. At this speed the journey occupies six and a half minutes. Engineers from all over the world are coming to see the tunnel.

"Built in our time for all time" is the inscription of proud Mersey-side to-day.

AN UNUSUAL STRIKE.

By Crew of Racing Yacht.

The "Endeavour."

BOAT TO BE SAILED BY AMATEURS.

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

Owing to a strike of the paid crews on Mr. Sopwith's yacht, "Endeavour", the boat will sailed almost entirely by amateurs in the races for the America Cup.

It is learned that the crew sent an ultimatum to Mr. Sopwith on Saturday, demanding practically double the average wages. Mr. Sopwith considered the demands exorbitant and declined to accede to them. Consequently 14 of the crew of 22 left the yacht.

The captain, the mate and the officers remain loyal to Mr. Sopwith.

Vacancies Filled.

London, July 17.

Mr. Sopwith has filled the vacancies among the crew of his yacht "Endeavour" from members of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club.

He told Reuter's representative that he had enough applications from amateur yachtsmen to man every big class yacht now afloat.

The "Endeavour" will leave for New York next week according to schedule.

The "Endeavour", the world's biggest yacht, was built for Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith at a cost of £50,000 with the object of regaining the America Cup for England.

A CATASTROPHE AT BLACKPOOL.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, July 18.

Thunder has occurred in parts of the country and a particularly violent storm was experienced on the Lancashire coast last night during which fire broke out on Blackpool's pleasure beach, destroying the huge scenic railway.—British Official Wireless Service.

England Experiencing Another Heat Wave.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO CONTROL WATER SUPPLIES.

The Thames to be Rationed.

STRAWBERRY CROP FAILS BUT OTHER FRUIT HOPES ON THE TREES.

The heat wave has returned in England and some idea of the results of the prolonged drought may be gained by reading the air mail letter from the London Correspondent of the "East African Standard," extracts from which are given below.

The Thames Conservancy Board has rationed supplies from the river and the Metropolitan Water Board are imposing restrictions upon hosepipes. There have been serious fires, especially in the south of England, due to many causes to carelessness on the part of the numerous trippers who have been invading the countryside.

Although the drought has caused the strawberry crop to be practically a failure, there have been bumper crops of apples, gooseberries and plums, so much so that the latter has completely dropped out of the market and fruit is being left to rot on the trees.

Damage by Fires.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, July 16.

England is experiencing a recurrence of the hot weather. Temperatures approximating were about three degrees higher than at the corresponding time yesterday. Thunderstorms are expected in parts of it.—British Official Wireless Service.

[BY WIRELESS.]
Rugby, July 17.

The city [illegible] water [illegible] The Thames [illegible] 200,000,000 [illegible] gallons. The [illegible] make books appear [illegible] several [illegible] Lady [illegible] Lady [illegible] Lady

NO MORE SLUMS.

A New Housing Policy.

On Gigantic Scale.

Overcrowding to be Illegal

RESULTS TO BE EFFECTED IN FIVE YEARS.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Bagley, July 19.

Government proposals, which he said, will involve rehousing and replanning on a scale which it has never yet been possible to contemplate and of a kind that neither this nor any other country has previously undertaken, were outlined by Lord Halifax, the Minister for Education in the House of Lords last night.

This attack on bad housing, he said, would begin in the autumn when the Government's new housing legislation will be introduced. A leading feature of this will be the setting up of a standard of accommodation with the purpose of making overcrowding illegal, when this standard has been defined, assistance will be given to enable Local Authorities to bring their own housing accommodation up to the required level.

Provision will also be made for housing at low rents of those who will no longer be permitted to live in overcrowded conditions.

A Housing Survey.

In order that this attack on bad areas may have a carefully planned start, legislative provision will be made for a housing survey of the Country. Lord Halifax said already Local Authorities had submitted plans for the demolition of all houses in their areas found to be unfit for habitation and plans for the provision of accommodation to replace them.

During the next five years 200,000 houses would be swept away and 200,000 houses would be built for those who were now forced to live in intolerable conditions. Therefore at the end of five years there would be, except for a few towns where a longer period was necessary, no more slums.—British Official Wireless Service.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES AT NAKURU.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Kericho, July 17.

Mr. H. C. Oldfield, who has been suffering severely from fever of late, is going on leave. All his friends hope that the change will completely restore him to health. His successor, Mr. G. G. Robinson, will arrive to take over the duties of Resident Magistrate, to whom, with Mrs. Robinson, Nakuru offers a hearty welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL, NAIROBI.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
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. Preacher: The Rev. A. L. Pitt-Pitts.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher: The Dean.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.
7.30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
W. J. Wright.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, PARKLANDS.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
8.00 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.—Children's Service and Sunday School.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong.
Preacher: Canon Wingfield Digby.

KIAMBU CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
(8th Sunday after Trinity).
10.30 a.m.—All Saints, Limuru, Matins and Holy Communion.
3.00 p.m.—St. Cuthberts, Limuru, Evensong.
SUNDAY, JULY 29.
10.30 a.m.—St. Cuthbert's, Limuru, Matins and Holy Communion.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.
4.00 p.m.—Kiambu, Children's Service.
S. H. Wingfield Digby,
Chaplain.

CATHOLIC CHURCH SERVICES.

Holy Family Church—Fourth Avenue.
SUNDAY, JULY 22.
(9th Sunday after Pentecost).
Masses at 7.15 a.m. and 8.30 a.m.
Masses on Week-days at 6.45 a.m.
J. O'Flynn, C.S. Sp.

NYOIA PROVINCE CHAPLAINCY

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
7.30 a.m.—St. Matthew's, Eldoret.
9.30 a.m.—St. Matthew's, Eldoret. (Children).
11.00 a.m.—At Turbo Country Club.
3.00 p.m.—At Capt. Harvey's Molben.
6.30 p.m.—At St. Matthew's Eldoret.
SUNDAY, JULY 29.
10.30 a.m.—At Kaimosi (for Archdeacon Low).
6.30 p.m.—At St. Matthew's, Eldoret.
F. Tyler,
Chaplain.

ST. GUTHERT'S LIMURU.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
3.00 p.m.—Evensong.
Canon Wingfield Digby.
SUNDAY, JULY 29.
10.30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion
Canon Wingfield Digby.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
Assembly Hall, Govt. Road.
10.15 a.m.—Sunday School.
3.00 p.m.—Adjutant Stephens will conduct the Service.

MOUNT KENYA CHAPLAINCY.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
11.00 a.m.—Thika, Memorial Church. Preacher the Very Rev. Dean Wright.
SUNDAY, JULY 29.
11.00 a.m.—Ngobit Coast House.
A. B. Gordon,
Chaplain.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.
9.00 a.m.—Children's Services in Church, in Parklands School and in Kilimani School.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Subject: "Sport in relation to Temperance."
Rev. J. P. G. Orr, M.A., B.D.

Kikuyu Church of Scotland.

9.00 a.m.—European Service.
Rev. J. H. Duncan, B.D.

There will be an Evangelistic Service in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Tuesday, 24th July, at 6.30 p.m.

(Continued at foot of previous Column).

LAND BANK LIMITS ON LOAN DEALS.

Handicap to Agricultural Enterprise.

ABOLITION PROPOSED.

Planters Meeting at Ruiru.

Over 40 planters attended the meeting of the Ruiru Farmers' Association at the Ruiru Sports Club yesterday afternoon. Major J. H. Gailey presided. Mr. R. S. Wollen, chairman of the Coffee Board, was present.

The meeting was called for the purpose of electing delegates to the forthcoming Coffee Conference, and to nominate two planters to represent the eastern area on the Coffee Board. The honorary secretary read a list of the nominations from other districts. This disclosed the fact that no nominations from Ruiru had been proposed.

Mr. W. J. Webb stated that while he did not wish to criticise the past work of the Board in any way, he considered that too many nominations had been received from the Kiambu area as that district, in his opinion, already enjoyed adequate representation on the Board. His views were endorsed by several other speakers.

Nominations Valid

Mr. Wollen stated that if Ruiru desired to make further nominations the Coffee Conference could not refuse to accept them. The Board had only suggested June 10 as the latest date for nominations in order to facilitate the work of the conference.

There was a unanimous request from the meeting that Major Gailey should accept nomination, but he was unable to do so. The names of Mr. G. J. Glassford and Mr. J. Nordlinger were then proposed and carried.

After further discussion as to the number of delegates that the district was allowed to send to the conference, it was decided that the district should send five delegates as representing one hundred planters. The following were proposed and elected: Major Gailey, Messrs. Nordlinger, Glassford, C. K. Archer and D. Malcolm-Smith.

Loan Transactions.

The meeting then discussed the financial problems confronting the industry, and the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Nordlinger, was unanimously adopted:

"This Association hopes that the 1934 Coffee Conference will re-iterate the resolution taken by last year's Coffee Conference, namely: 'This conference, while satisfied with the margin of security imposed by the Land Bank Ordinance, stresses that the limits placed on loan transactions by the Land Bank under the present Ordinance, are a distinct handicap to agricultural enterprise, and, in particular, to the coffee industry, under existing conditions; and urges Government to introduce legislation to abolish such limits at the earliest possible moment'."

In response to a request, Mr. Wollen gave a resume of the work done by the Coffee Board with regard to the marketing of Kenya coffee. A vote of thanks to Mr. Wollen for his attendance terminated the proceedings.

Decree Made Absolute.

The decree nisi granted to Mr. Frank Adrian Taylor, petitioner, on January 17, 1934, in a divorce suit against his wife, Mrs. Winfred Hope Taylor (nee Riley), respondent, was yesterday made absolute by Mr. Acting Justice Gamble, sitting in the Divorce Court, Nairobi. Mr. Malcolm Robertson Grieg was cited as co-respondent. An order was made for the petitioner to have the custody of the two children the issue of the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. All three parties are residents of Nairobi.

THE CEREAL MARKET.

Maize and Wheat Markets Slow.

The following weekly cereal market report, dated July 19, has been issued by the Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.:—

Maize.

Demand this been quiet, and there have been no pressing sellers either from the Argentine or South Africa. Plate maize to London has been sold at 18/3 August and 19/9 October. A few sales of No. 2 White Flat from South Africa have been made at about 19/-.

Market extremely quiet, but the undertone is fairly steady. Weather conditions in Canada continue favourable, but throughout Northern Europe rain is still badly needed. To-day's values are:—Manitoba No. 1, 28/9; Western Australian, 24/3; Argentine, 20/6; French Wheat, 19/6.

Other Commodities,

Oats: East African type 17/-; Plates 17/6.

Buckwheat: Unchanged at 20.10.

Peas: Japanese afloat £17.10. Dutch Marrowfats £20.

Butter Beans: £11.

Cottonseed: Market quiet at £3.15.

Linseed: There has been pressure to sell from India, and the price has been reduced from £11.7.6 to £11.

Barley: There has been a better demand for brewing qualities, and prices range from 16/- to 17/6.

Pyrethrum: Price is unchanged.

Local Market.

Marrowfat Peas, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Madagascar Butter Beans, 20/- per 200 lbs.

Cheikwheat, 12/- per 200 lbs.

Sunn Hemp, 30/- per 200 lbs.

Lupin Seed, 10/- per 200 lbs.

Buckwheat, 9/- per 180 lbs.

Barley Meal, 9/50 per 180 lbs.

Oats 8/- per 150 lbs.

New Zealand Grass Peas -/25 per 1 lb.

Wedge Peas, -/25 per 1 lb.

"Kenya" Oatmeal, 2/- per 8 lb. pkt.

Black Wattle Seed 1/- per 1 lb.

Teff Grass Seed, -/30 per 1 lb.

Pyrethrum Seed, 20/- per 1 lb.

Pyrethrum Powder, 5 oz. tins 2/-; 10 lbs. 2/-; per lb.; 50 lbs., 1/80 per lb.; 100 lbs., 1/70 per lb.; Ton lots, 1/60 per lb.

AT NANYUKI.

General Notes from the District.

[" STANDARD " CORRESPONDENT].

Nanyuki, July 16.

At long last some really useful showers of rain have fallen on Nanyuki Township which for many months past has been so unusually unlucky in this respect.

Trout fishing has never been worse and even the most expert fishermen have been unable to creel more than half a dozen or so. But after a few spasms down our Mountain streams sport should improve as, in spite of the opinions of pessimists the streams are full of fish.

Game seems to have moved down from the North and a motorist was recently delayed one midday by a herd of 1[illegible] crossing the main road [illegible] escarpment.

Cream yields will now increase with the growing grass and the general outlook in the district will definitely improve.

KENYA GOLFING SOCIETY'S TROPHY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 18.

Colonel E. B. Hawkins, of Gilgil, won the Kenya Golfing Society's home trophy at Brancaster, to-day, by 4 and 3. Colonel Hawkins won a year ago.

ROAD AND WEATHER REPORT.

Mr. Galton-Fenzie writes as follows:

What rain has fallen during this week in East Africa has been very local, and appears to have been confined mainly to the northern part of the Coast area, the Abardares, and the Usin Gishu and Trans Nzoia. The rest of East Africa, especially Tanganyika, is dry. The only exception to this is the country between Kitgum and Juba, where there have been several very heavy storms. Certain parts of the road there are flooded and impassable.

In Kenya, the wettest place this week was Eldoret with 2½ inches of rain, followed by Njoro and Molindi with 2 inches; Kilifi and Moiben with 1½ inches; Mackinnon Road and Soy with 1½ inches; and Nanyuki, Rumuruti and Kericho with nearly 1½ inches. The Nyeri-Thomson's Falls and Nanyuki-Thomson's Falls roads are bad, but the rest of the roads in this sector are fair to good. The road round Mount Kenya is in fair to good condition, as is the main trunk road from Nairobi to Mbeya and Johannesburg, and Nairobi to Kampala. Care must be taken on the Lumbwa-Kericho-Sotik road; on the Kibigori-Kisumu road; from Ravine to Mokatana; and on the Timboroa-Lessos-Kapsabet road, all of which have bad patches.

In Tanganyika very little rain has fallen during the week. The Coast roads between Tanga and Dar es Salaam, and between Dar es Salaam and Morogoro are still closed to traffic. The rest of the roads are in good to fair condition.

In Uganda practically the whole of the country is dry and roads are excellent. Slight showers that have recently fallen in certain districts have refreshed everything and the whole of the country is now beautifully green.

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

Nairobi-Voi (direct)—Impassable.
Nairobi-Kajiado.—Good.
Kajiado-Namanga—Good.
Namanga-Arusha—Rough.
Namanga-Voi—Fair.
Voi-Mombasa.—Good.
Mombasa-Malindi.—Good.
Mombasa-Tanga.—Passable.
Tanga-Dar es Salaam — Impassable.
Nairobi-Thika—Good.
Fort Hall-Nyeri—Good.
Nyeri-Rumuruti.—Passable.
Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (East Road)—Good.
Thomsons Falls-Gilgil (West Road)—Good.
Thomsons Falls-Nakuru.—Fair.
Nyeri-Nanyuki.—Fair.
Nanyuki-Meru.—Fair.
Meru-Embu—Fair.
Nairobi-Nakuru—Good.
Nakuru-Kisumu.—Fair.
Limbwa-Kericho.—Passable.
Kisumu- Kakamega-Eldoret. — Fair.
Nakuru - Londiani - Eldoret.—Fair.
Nakuru-Ravine-Eldoret—Good.
Eldoret-Tororo.—Good except for 10 miles.
Timboroa-Kakamega.—Bad.
Tororo-Jinja—Good.
Jinja-Kampala—Good.
Kampala-Masaka—Good.
Masaka-Bukoba.—Good.
Kabale-Lake Kivu—Good.

William Treen dropped a broom while sweeping out a lorry at Moreton-hampstead, Devon. He jumped out to get it, stepped on a tin-tack and killed him. The handle rose and pierced his side.

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OVERSEAS MAILS

Steamers—INWARD.

From			Mombasa.	Nairobi.
India	s.s. Karanja	...	July 21	July 22 9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Tanganjika	...	July 22	July 23 9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. B. de St. Pierre ...	...	July 22	July 23 9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Liverpool Maru ...	...	July 22	July 23 9.15 a.m.
Far East	s.s. Africa Maru	...	July 25	July 26 9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Taires	...	Aug. 1	Aug. 2 9.15 a.m.
India	s.s. Takliwa	...	Aug. 3	Aug. 4 9.15 a.m.
South	s.s. Arabia Maru	...	Aug. 4	Aug. 5 9.15 a.m.
Europe	s.s. Chantilly	...	Aug. 5	Aug. 6 9.15 a.m.

s.s. Tanganjika carries 757 letter and 448 parcel bags.

Steamers—OUTWARD.

For			Mombasa.	Nairobi.
South	s.s. Karanja	...	July 21 3.15 p.m.	July 22
Europe	s.s. Ad. Woermann ...	...	July 23 3.15 p.m.	July 25
South	s.s. Africa Maru	...	July 24 3.15 p.m.	July 26
Europe	s.s. Madura	...	July 27 3.15 p.m.	July 28
Europe	s.s. M. Joffre	...	July 30 3.15 p.m.	July 31
Europe	s.s. P. Crispi	...	July 31 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 1
India	s.s. Taires	...	Aug. 1 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 2
Europe	†s.s. Llanstephan Castle ...	...	Aug. 3 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 4
South	s.s. Takliwa	...	Aug. 3 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 4
Far East	s.s. Arabia Maru	...	Aug. 6 3.15 p.m.	Aug. 7

†Will carry letter and parcel mails.

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	Due at Nairobi	Close at Nairobi
Europe and India	Monday 7 p.m.	*Thursday 7 p.m.
S. Africa & Inter. Countries	Thursday 7 p.m.	*Monday 7 p.m.
Mombasa, Tanga, S'lar & Dra.	Thursday 5 p.m.	*Monday 7 p.m.

* Parcels 5 p.m.

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HAMS - - - 1, 2 & 4 lb. tins.
SAUSAGES - - - 1, & 2 lb. tins.
BRAWN - - - 1, & 2 lb. tins.
LARD - - - 1, & 2 lb. tins.
SLICED HAM - - 1 lb. tins.
CAMP PIE - - - 1 lb. tins.

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No. 21 153/-

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12½in. 32/- 1½in. 28/- 12/50 and 10/-	12½in. 35/- 1½in. 30/-	12½in. 30/- 1½in. 28/-	12½in. 40/- 1½in. 31/-	50/-	60/-	Frame 14/-

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STANDARD STATIONERY STORES

Organised Marketing of Empire Coffee.

KENYA BOARD'S PLAN FOR A LONDON EXCHANGE.

Embracing All Interests.

LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION TO FINANCE ESTATES AND REGULATE SHIPMENTS.

Important plans for the better organisation of the marketing of Kenya Coffee have been prepared by the Coffee Board in association with their London Representative, Mr. H. C. H. Bull.

The central feature of the scheme is an Empire Coffee Exchange in London on a co-operative basis with a panel of brokers, buyers, wholesalers, etc.

A study of the London market caused the Board to reach the conclusion that Mincing Lane was the best centre for quality coffee and that in view of the nature of the existing marketing facilities, no scheme of direct marketing of the crop was desirable.

It is hoped, however, that by means of the Exchange not only will the supply of coffee to the markets be regulated according to requirements but small parcels of lower qualities will be eliminated and reserved for bulking for special demand.

An essential feature of the scheme is a Planters' Co-operative Organisation in Kenya which, in time, will handle the greater part of the crop, raise money on it and carry out short term estate finance.

The whole scheme will be discussed at the Conference to be held in Nairobi on 26th instant.

At the moment Mr. Bull is in consultation with the trade interests in London whose support is confidently expected.

A Nairobi Coffee Exchange on the same principles for the needs of buyers engaged in direct marketing from Nairobi is also visualised.

No Direct Marketing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, July 18.

An important debate took place to-day at a meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce when Mr. H. C. H. Bull, London Representative of the Kenya Coffee Board explained a proposal to reorganise the coffee industry on co-operative lines and intimated that the scheme would be submitted to the Coffee Conference to be held in Nairobi on July 26.

In reply to questions Mr. Bull emphasised that any restriction of coffee output would be fatal. He mentioned, for example, that a good market for Kenya coffee in Sweden was in no way touched as yet.

His reply arose from a statement made during the discussion that the tobacco interests had recently discussed a similar co-operative movement when it was found that limitation of export would be necessary in the early stages.

In subsequent debate Mr. Bull agreed to submit to the Board a suggestion that the Board be prepared to co-operate with the Sisal Sub-section of the Chamber as regards representations on freight questions to the Conference Shipping Lines, also a proposal that such representations should be made on behalf of the whole of coffee interests in East Eastern Africa, thereby carrying greater weight with the Conference Lines.

The Scheme.

Details of the proposed Coffee Exchange are given in the Report of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the period October 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. The report, signed by Mr. R. S. Wollen, the Chairman, was issued for publication yesterday with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne.

It is a long document but in view of the importance of the subject in the light of the coming Coffee Conference, the following extracts related to the new marketing scheme are now made for the better information of the industry and its delegates:

One of the chief terms of reference of the Board's London Representative was to investigate the possibilities of increasing the return to the Planter by eliminating certain overhead and distribution charges and by ensuring closer contact between the Producer and the Consumer. It was suggested that some form of sales organisation supplying retailers direct might effect the desired result.

After careful exploration into the possibilities of direct selling as a means of improving the return to the Planter, it was very definitely decided that the only safe way in which to better the position of the producer was by increasing the demand for his produce through the existing channels of sale. The establishment of a direct sales organisation was considered to be entirely out of the question for a variety of reasons.

The Board deprecates the suggestion that the interests of the producer and of the essential trader must of necessity be diametrically opposed and believes that there are many instances where joint consideration can produce results favourable to both parties.

Two Demands.

Having then accepted that improved marketing conditions must be reached through the existing organisation, attention was turned to the actual marketing of our crop with the permission of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne.

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Two Demands.

Having then accepted that improved marketing conditions must be reached through the existing organisation, attention was turned to the actual marketing of our crop with the permission of His coffee and in this connection it must be taken as a first principle that there are two demands on the London market two distinct types of demand for coffee. On the one hand, there is the demand for a high quality coffee, which is bought in small lots under individual marks and against individual samples from each out-turn. On the other hand, there is the demand for the average to low grade coffees that are wanted in large quantities bulk irrespective of marks provided that the coffee comes up to specification.

A study of the sales of fine coffees on Mincing Lane has convinced the Board that this market must remain the market for all "quality" Kenya coffee and it is thought that there are very few Planters who will not agree that Mincing Lane has proved by the service it has rendered our Industry in the past, and by its great assistance in establishing Kenya coffee on the world's markets during the last ten years, that it is the best "quality" market for coffee that exists.

The Lower Types.

There is in existence a very definite demand for the lower and average quality for supply in large parcels and under existing conditions buyers of this kind of coffee are experience real difficulty in filling their requirements from Kenya and have to obtain supplies from other countries that can offer better facilities for bulk supply. . . . It is an obvious essential to the re-organisation of our marketing that we should satisfy these large bulk buyers who are at present unable to obtain sufficient satisfaction from Kenya and, therefore, buy their coffee from other countries.

The Exchange.

It is, however, apparent that these two markets—the "quality" market and the "average" market—must not be entirely divorced from one another. The markets can co-operate and interest to their mutual advantage and the Board, therefore, believes that these two channels of sale can best be served by the co-ordination of demand under some Central Coffee Exchange. The Board is thus working towards establishment in London of a central organisation that will include in its fold all the trade interests and essential channels of sale, together with any promising new outlets that may be found. It is believed that such an organisation can be successfully formed with a selling panel to handle the crop and an advisory committee, composed of trade and producer representatives, to control to the best advantage the distribution of supplies, in accordance with market requirements, to advise on the types and qualities best suited to various markets and to decide which coffees are to be classed as "quality" coffees and which are to be sold through other channels.

For the Empire.

Whilst the greater part of British coffee sold in London is of Kenya origin it is the definite opinion of the Board that the Central Coffee Exchange should include in its dealings all Empire coffees, thereby increasing the scope of the Exchange, co-ordinating Empire sales, eliminating wasteful competition between British growers, and presenting a united and united coffee front on behalf of the producer.

A Panel was established with the British Empire Producers' Organisation, under whose aegis a meeting of representatives of Empire producers was convened to discuss the possibility of forming a Coffee Section within this organisation. It was decided that a Coffee Section could do valuable work for the British producer and that, subject to the subscription of the necessary funds, a Panel should be formed under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies. It is the expressed aim of the Coffee Section to act as a Central Committee to co-ordinate the policy of growers of coffee within the Empire, to carry out Enquiries between producers and other interests connected with the coffee industry, to facilitate and to negotiate market anomalies that now exist to the detriment of the producer and that have little hope of satisfactory adjustment without the presentation of united planter opinion.

Scope of the Exchange.

As envisaged by the Board, the Coffee Exchange would be founded on the following lines. The Exchange outlined below covers only coffee sold on the London market but it is hoped that, with the help of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya, a similar system may be installed in Nairobi to handle local sales.

It is the intention that the Central Exchange will eventually include in its dealings all Empire coffee sold in London but, for first consideration, it is thought, be regarded as a British East African Coffee Exchange and, in even further sub-division, as a Kenya Coffee Exchange. It is obvious that the Exchange could function more efficiently if it included all Empire coffee and it is thought that it is of any case highly desirable to secure at the start the inclusion of coffee from Tanganyika and Uganda. However, in considering this position, regard will be given only to Kenya coffee and a Kenya Exchange handling Empire coffee will be outlined. This model will be seen to be easily adaptable to include all other British coffee and the adjustments required will be merely those of expansion and adjustments to suit local conditions in the various producing countries. But the basis of the scheme will remain the same whether it includes one or all Empire Producers.

Model of the Exchange.

The Exchange stands or falls by the principles of co-operation, not only amongst producers but also amongst buyers and sellers. It is the intention to include in the Exchange all the important channels of sale and distribution that now exist on Mincing Lane Buying and Selling Brokers, Large Wholesalers, Co-operative Wholesalers, Retail Co-operatives, Chain Stores, and it is constantly borne in mind that the producer must not only be allowed to dispense with these existing channels. It is not for the moment proposed to set up an Exchange in opposition to the existing Sales Organisations, but merely to seek greater and more economical co-ordination and combination of the present arrangements.

In London, it is proposed to have a Central Exchange consisting of a Selling Panel, incorporating all the chief channels of sale (as detailed above), such Panel to be selected in consultation with the London Coffee Trade Association. The Exchange will have its own wharfinger, who will receive all shipments on behalf of the Exchange and the whole organisation will be under the administrative control of a General Manager, who will be responsible for carrying and codifying the requirements of the Selling Panel and arranging shipments accordingly from Kenya. The General Manager will serve as an advisory sales agent and will be able to put in notes to assist the Selling Panel in the best avenues for obtaining their requirements. It will thus be possible to assist large bulk buyers who at present are unable to obtain service or satisfaction and accordingly buy coffee from other countries.

Marketing.

There are two main sides of the Exchange to be considered:—

1. Marketing.
2. Finance.

In Kenya the Planter will ship his crop through some central Planters' Co-operative Organisation. As soon as crop is picked and sent to the mills for curing, the P.C.O. will take charge of it, see it through the mills and ship to London in accordance with the requirements of the Exchange. All coffees will be shipped under their individual marks and shipments will go forward in exactly the same way as at present, except that, instead of being shipped in a haphazard fashion, they will be shipped as market requirements dictate and a steady stream of supply will be maintained, care being taken that the London market is not overloaded with surplus stocks, which, under present conditions, have an adverse effect on prices.

On arrival in London, the better quality coffee will be taken out and sold under individual marks, while the poorer quality will be bulked by London experts and sold against bulk demands. The Exchange will thus be able to ensure that the market is not troubled with a lot of small parcels of lower quality coffee offered when wanted as individual parcels but for bulk. There is a very definite demand as for this.

The Exchange will also eventually provide facilities for sampling and liquoring coffees in central surroundings, where samples of all coffees offered will be available and where British coffee will be shown to the best advantage, and not, as at present, lying with Costa Rica and other foreign produce, scattered throughout a number of brokers' offices. After coffee has arrived in London and been sorted as necessary, it will be sold through the various Members of the Selling Panel in accordance with their requirements. It will be the policy of the P. C. O. to sell in the best market wherever that be London, Nairobi or elsewhere.

Finance.

It will be possible to secure advantageous financial terms by offering as security the entire crop handled by the P. C. O. The financing organisation will not then be a lending against the speculative security of the individual planter, but against the gilt-edged joint security offered by the P. C. O. on behalf of all its members.

Rates of interest against a co-operative security should be lower than those obtainable against an individual security and, besides the possibility of a reduction of interest rate to the borrower, this will permit of sound reserve funds being created by the P. C. O.

A planter requiring anticipatory advances against crop not picked will apply to the P. C. O. which will place the application before the Advances Board. This Board must be so composed as to be very representative of planter interests and advances will therefore, be controlled by men who are in direct touch with the plantations, who know what they want and what and who have to offer. Other interests to consider, advances will be made solely on sound business grounds and where personal contact and knowledge is required, the Board will be in the best position to supply it. Advances will be made only that there will be little possibility of an advance being sanctioned when it is not warranted. This will make for sound business and there will not be the same danger of creating a false position as there has been in the past when advances have often been made without any real investigation of the soundness of estates. In a word under this system the Planters will control their own destiny.

Coffee Dinner.

As very few requests for tickets for a Coffee Dinner have been received by Coffee Board, it has been decided not to hold the dinner this year.

Demand for Relief of Taxation.

UNTIL COMMODITY PRICES AND INCOMES ARE RESTORED.

Uganda Planters' Meeting.

CONFERENCE PRESIDENT CRITICISES THE TREND OF NATIVE POLICY.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT.]

Kampala, July 19.

The annual conference of Uganda planters was opened here this morning by His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. E. L. Scott. Among those present were heads of various departments and planters from all over the Protectorate.

The President of the Conference, Mr. D. M. Stafford, presented the annual report of the Uganda Planters Association. In the course of his address he said that coffee had experienced a most difficult year with regard to prices, as stocks of medium grade were higher than ever in London, and this situation had not been improved by the Brazilian coffee bonus scheme. The present position was obscure "but the true agriculturists, we live in hope. and I have not heard of a single plantation closing down during the year. On the other hand no membership has increased."

New Coffee Organisation.

Mr. Stafford referred to the formation of an organisation called Uganda Coffee Sales Ltd. formed to handle a new scheme for the sale of Robusta. Contact had been made with various countries in the hope of building up an organisation of the greatest help to growers, merchants and buyers. It was not a profit-making, but a co-operative sales bureau, which could be used by Natives as well as by non-Natives.

Continuing, the President said that the experimental coffee committee of officials and unofficials was now functioning, and he hoped that it would be a long and useful one.

In a reference to the Planters' Policy and Conference shortly being held in Nairobi, Mr. Stafford expressed the hope that a good contingent of Uganda planters would attend, and that the fixture would be both permanent and successful. He also trusted that as many specialists as possible from the Uganda Department of Agriculture would attend, and that in the future these Coffee Planters' Days would become a really big thing.

Rubber Prices.

In a reference to rubber, he said this commodity was a difficult horse to ride at the moment. Prices had improved, but he was not yet sure whether the horse would be a "good" or just a "walker." There was some talk that the restriction scheme would bring the price up from 8d to a shilling, but no fortunes would be made from that figure.

Dealing with the forests of Uganda, Mr. Stafford appealed to the Government to take action to preserve the forest belts at the roadside. He said he had seen Native-owned forests ruthlessly destroyed, and only half the fuel removed, and the huge timber was left rotting and no reforestation was taking place, and he expressed the hope that the Government would take up the matter as soon as possible.

Indirect Rule.

Turning to political questions the President expressed the view that indirect rule was probably the most efficient form of rule in Africa. The system adopted had existed before European governments came to the country, but it had been necessary to modify it. In the old days the district officer had handled complaints personally, but since then the policy had been changed, and the peasant had now no direct access to a British officer until he had been through the Native courts.

The theory was good but it often failed in practice as the Natives could not afford either the time or the money which had to be spent on appeals and on travelling far from their homes. He suggested that careful supervision should in future be exercised by District Officers over the Native courts and that it was absolutely essential that every Native should have access to a British official. He was not in any way attacking individual officers but was criticising the policy.

Excessive Taxation.

In so far as taxation was concerned the speaker expressed the view that if further taxation was desirable relief should be given elsewhere and he instanced the petrol tax and the postal charges. "I contend," said Mr. Stafford, "that the volume of taxation in this country is far in excess of what the country can afford or should be asked to pay, and therefore I say again that it is the duty of this Government to review the incidence of taxation until such time as commodity prices rise and our income increases."

A reply to the speech was made by His Excellency the Acting Governor. Eighty-five people sat down to a very cheery lunch, after which the usual toasts were drunk, the delegates were taken on the steps of the Imperial Hotel.

NYASALAND RAILWAYS.

Through Communication from Lake to Sea.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

London, July 19.

(By Air Mail).

The scheme for providing Nyasaland with through rail communication from the lake to the sea appears now quite imminent, as rails of the northern extension having been laid to Salima.

In conjunction with Government the Nyasaland Railways are making arrangements to improve the transport facilities of Lake Nyasa so that there may be adequate means for bringing produce from the lake shores to the terminus of the northern extension.

Excellent progress has also been made by the contractors, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, with the construction of the Zambesi Bridge, which is expected to be carrying traffic early next year, thus completing the through rail route.

THE WEATHER.

Rainfall Returns for the Week.

The following is the B.E.A. Meteorological Service weather report for the week ending July 17, 1934, at certain stations in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and other B. African territories.

	Over a period of 7 days July 11	Total period of 30 days July 17
Eldoret, D.C.	1.54	23.02
Eldoret Eldalat Est	2.45	27.87
Fort Hall	6.07	23.33
Kabete	0.19	17.14
Kericho	1.18	30.95
Kianbu, D.C.	0.13	16.68
Kianbu, Kigwa	0.57	18.59
Kilifi	1.64	35.03
Kipkarren River, Kipkarren Ests.	0.81	18.20
Kisumu	0.34	16.42
Kitale	1.12	23.50
Kori, Ngirimori Est.	0.95	21.44
Lamu	1.82	42.44
Laikipia, Mahrouke Est	0.06	22.02
Limuru, Togi	0.18	22.77
Lumbwa, Mitarogon	0.82	17.83
Machakos	0.02	16.26
Machakos Road	1.41	27.38
Makuyu, Sisal Ltd.	0.03	13.32
Malindi	2.02	47.39
Maragua, Njogu	0.02	17.60
Molo	0.29	23.08
Molben, Spring Valley Est.	1.65	21.52
Nairobi	0.09	26.66
Naivasha, Sterndale	0.31	9.58
Nandi Escarpment, Kimuten	0.45	24.63
Nanyuki Silverbeck	1.23	8.22
Narok	0.00	11.55
Ndung'u	0.40	
Njoro, Plant Breeder	2.53	12.43
Nyeri	0.43	15.55
Rumuruti	1.16	10.12
Ruiru, Karanjaini	0.04	8.56
Ruiru, Sukari Ltd	0.00	11.10
Simba	0.00	5.40
Songhor, Mbogo Vale	1.03	25.78
Soy, Soy Est.	1.44	24.55
Thika, Aventour	0.00	12.70
Thika	0.66	12.70
Tigoni	0.00	0.87
Butiaba	0.10	
Kampala	0.40	24.98

Kabete.—The above figures are records taken at certain raingauges throughout the Colony and received by telegram. When a monthly report is received from the recorder 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 weekly report, upon application being made to the Commissioner, East African Office, 14 Cockspur Street, Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square London.

ATTORNEY TURNS FARMER.

Leaves Lucrative Practice for Land.

["STANDARD" CORRESPONDENT].

Durban, July 8.

(By Air Mail).

Much comment has been caused, states the Pearl correspondent of the Johannesburg Sunday Times," by the decision of one of the town's leading attorneys to turn farmer. His decision to exchange the law for the plough was the more unexpected, more so as he possessed a large and lucrative practice.

Four hundred people gathered at a farewell function, when one of the speakers appealed to parents not to send their sons into the professional ranks.

Fathers, he said, usually raised heavy loans to enable their boys to become doctors, advocates, engineers, architects and he like only to see them faced with the gloomiest prospects on qualifying.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

The following extracts are taken from the "East African Standard" (founded 1904), for the week ending July 18, 1914.

While Their Majesties were driving to the Cathedral in Edinburgh a suffragette threw a rubber ball, with the usual protest against forced feeding. The ball fell in the lap of the Queen who laughingly brushed it aside. . . The total of suffrage damage committed by raiders since the beginning of 1913 amounts to £384,000, including pictures, etc., which cannot be replaced.

It is stated in Paris that the Suez Canal Company have decided that from January next, the maximum draft of ships passing through the Canal shall be thirty feet.

As a result of the Japanese naval scandals, and allegations of bribery, Herman Sommans (former agent of a German firm in Tokio), has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and Schubert Pooley (Reuter's correspondent), to two years'.

Great renewed anxiety has been created regarding the Ulster Problem. The Ulster Unionists are actively preparing for July 31st, forming a corps of mounted police in Belfast, who will be armed with ball cartridges.

The test mobilisation of the Third Fleet at Portsmouth showed remarkable preparedness on the part of the ships. Not a man was missing. The test mobilisation of the Navy, for the first place of the annual manoeuvres, began this week. As a result of the Admiralty's invitation to Reservists to volunteer for training, warships of all classes were to be fully manned.

We learn with regret that Mr. The French Senate is discussing a Bill authorising grants for national defence. A member pointed out that the report of the Army Committee declared there was insufficient ammunition for the guns and a shortage of rifles, the place of pairs of boots. Their artillery was inferior to the Germans' and their forts had not been improved since 1874. The Minister of War, M. Messimy, admitted that most of these statements were correct, but admission made a sensation and uproar. M. Clemenceau said he had not attended such a heartrending sitting since 1870. The debate was adjourned.

A message from Rome states that the Prince of Albania has asked Romania to send troops to restore order in his country.

Austria and Italy support the request.

There is much talk of formal Austrian representations at Belgrade, concerning the activity of the pan-Serb movement, and the instigation of the murders at Sarajevo from Belgrade. Hitherto, however, this step appears not to have been taken. It is stated that the Triple Alliance would support Austrian representations as would also the Triple Entente, though perhaps less formally.

It is reported in Vienna that a panic occurred at Belgrade on Saturday night in consequence of rumours that the population intended to avenge the excesses against Serbs at Sarajevo. Many people fled to Semlin, and others took shelter in the legation and consulate. No disturbance took place, however.

The Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," in an apparently inspired article, says if the responsibility for the murder at Sarajevo is brought home to the Servians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world and especially Germany, in demanding Justice at Belgrade. The Berlin Correspondent of the Paris "Temps" says Austrian troops are concentrating on the Frontier.

The air race from London to Paris and back was won by the Frenchman Bleriot, the time being 7 hours, 8 minutes, and 40 seconds and his average speed 71 miles an hour. Leon Corberry, who was competing in the race, fell in the Channel, midway across. He was picked up by a steamer and transferred to H.M.S. "St. Vincent."

We learn with regret that Mr. Mammond Nairobi, has been seriously injured in a motor-cycling accident in London. . . Mr Hammond was for a time in the service of the Uganda Railway Co., and later acted as operator of the Gaiety Bioscope.

As late as the P.W.D. is keeping faith with the Mombasa public by making an effort to repair the trolley lines and improve the sanitary arrangements, it is a matter of time more than ever king of the road, and an ever threatening danger to the unfortunate pedestrians. After a thundering crash happens and life is lost the authorities may stoop up to the proprietors of trolley-ways and road hogging to and from Kilindini Harbour.

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Squatters Forms ... per 100 5-00
Registers, each ... 6-00
Stock Registers, each 2-50

PINS.
½-lb. boxes, mixed, per box ... 1-00
½-lb. boxes, one inch, per box 1-00
2-oz. boxes, Lills (½-inch), per box 1-25

ERASERS.
Best Soft White, ea. Cts. 0-40 & 0-75
Typewriter erasers, each, ... 0-30
Combined, each 0-35

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Foolscap size, cloth bound, Cash or Day, each 4-25
Do. Ledgers, each 4-50

FILES. Shs.
Eastlight Flat Files, foolscap size
Kenya Files, do. 0-75
Arch Files, book type, f/cap size 3-50

PERFORATORS.
To punch both 7 cm. and 8 cm. 3-25
Do. 8-50

CONTAINERS.
For Jam, Cream, etc., 1-lb. size, Shs. 2-50 doz.; ½-lb. Shs. 1-50; ¼-lb. Shs. 2-00; 2-lb., per doz. 3-50

SECCOTINE.
Per tube 1-00

BLOTTING PAPER.
Per sheet, Cts. 0-25; per quire 4-50

MARKING INK.
Melanyl, small, Shs. 1-00; large 1-75

GLOY.
5-oz., Shs. 1-50; 10-oz., Shs. 2-50
30-oz. 6-00

MANILLA TAGS.
No. 4 size, 100 Cts. 0-75; 1,000 6-50

TOILET PAPER.
"Iva" Medicated, pkt. 500 sheets 2-00

DRAWING INK.
Higgins, all colours, per bottle 2-00

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¼ and 1/10 per sheet Cts. 0-25 and 0-45

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Grade No. 2 6-00
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100 in Duplicate 2-50

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