WEEKLY EDITION.

GUARANTEED THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NEWSPAPER IN KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA AND ZANZIBAR.

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE

WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.—(See Advertisement on page 2).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. THE EAST Price 50 Cents.

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & 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. 2015 REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927. Price 20c. per annum, Posted locally, 30c. Posted Overseas 50c.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited.

Announce

Reduced Prices—Greater Value

Ford SALES AND SERVICE

EFFECTIVE APRIL 25th 1927.

Ford

EFFECTIVE APRIL 25th 1927.

Fitted with all steel bodies, coloured Beige Green or Grey. Upholstered in Black or Spanish Grey Leather with four 29 x 4.40 Balloon or 30 x 3½ Cord Tyres Optional Equipment.

Artillery wheels with demountable rims. Dual ignition. Electric Starter, dashboard Light. Windshield Wiper. Rear View Mirror. Planetary Transmission. Spare rim carrier and rim.

Ford Improved Model Tourer.

Price Mombasa **£154** Nairobi & Nakuru **£167**

The Service Company Limited.

Prepare for the Rains!

Buy a Reliable

RAINCOAT

AT

S. JACOBS

LIMITED

NAIROBI.

BURBERRY

THE WORLD'S MOST PERFECT WEATHERPROOF.

Light in weight and impervious to wind and rain. The best rain coat for Ladies or Gentlemen

Ladies or Gents Walking Burberry Shgs. 135 -

Ladies or Gents Proofed Burberry Shgs. 175 -

Gents Trench Burberry Shgs. 195 -

DIAMOND OILSKIN COATS

Black Diamond oilskin coat made in double breasted style, with serge Prussian collar, half lined oil cambric. A good length and full shape for walking. Shgs. 39/50 each.

BLACK OILSKIN MOTOR LEGGINGS.

Opening up to knee with inside flap and gaiter extension over foot. Shgs. 15/- per pair.

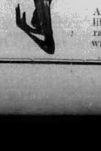
THE "CARLTON" TRENCH COAT.

Shgs. 69/50 each.

The "Wendover" Trench Coat.

Made from Drab or Khaki Egyptian cotton gabardine, triple proofed by the "Forene" process, triple proofed check lining and interlined oil cambric. This coat will stand the maximum of exposure. The shape is double breasted with convertible collar and Belt. Shgs. 97/50 ea.

We allow 5 per cent cash discount



BOYS TAN LEATHERETTE COATS.

Double breasted and belted. Length 27 to 42 ins.

Shgs. 18/50 to 32/50

DRAB PARAMATTA WATERPROOF.

Double texture paramatta waterproof cloth, cut in a very smart style with Rag lan sleeves and belt with leather buckle. Length 24 Shgs. 25/-, 27 27/50, 30 30/-, 33 32/50, 36 35/-, 39 37/50, 42 42/-, and 45 45/- each.

WENDOVER TRENCH COAT.

A smart raincoat made from superior quality Fawn Gabardine, lined check wool rainproof cloth. Raglan sleeves and belt with leather buckle. Length 30, 33, 36, 39 Shgs. 47/50, 50/-, 52/50, 55/- each.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

The Quickest Route to London by Rail from Marseilles in 21/22 hours.

SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES

Via ADEN, DJIBOUTI and PORT SAID

	on or about		on or about
S.S. A. R. Garros" (M.S."B")	June 2	S.S. "General Voyron (M.S."B")	August 7
S.S. "Lamoricière" (M.S."A")	June 12	S.S. "Tourville (Bordeaux" (M.S."A")	August 21
S.S. "Amiral Pierre" (1.S.)	June 7	S.S. A. R. Garros" (M.S."B")	September 7
S.S. "General Duchesne" (M.S."B")	July 10	S.S. "Duchesne" (M.S."B")	September 16
S.S. "Amiral Pierre" (1.S.)	July 24	S.S. "Amiral Pierre" (1.S.)	October 16

Passage Money to Marseilles.		1st Class.	Bed Class.	2nd Class.
	Mail Steamers "A" Class (M.S. "A")	£79/15/-	£47/15/-	£39/15/-
	Mail Steamers "B" Class (M.S. "B")	£67/10/-	£43/10/-	£33/15/-
	Intermediate Steamers (I.S.)	£56/10/-	£33/10/-	

25% Reduction for return within one year. 15% Reduction for return within two years. Special concessions to families.

The S.S. "Amiral Pierre" from Marseilles and bound to Zanzibar, Tamatave, Madagascar, Mauritius and Reunion is expected to arrive at Kilindini on or about the 17th May.

No visitors allowed on board M.M. steamers without a permit obtainable from the M.M. Agency.

For particulars of sailings, passage money and freight apply to:—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Kilindini.

Phone 67. *Telegraphic Address:* "*MESSAGERIE*" P. O. Box 16, Mombasa.

E. JARDIN, P.O. Box 26, Nairobi. H. M. SYNDICATE, P.O. Box 77, Kampala.—

The Clan Line, Limited. The Ellerman Lines, Limited. The Harrison Line,

Joint Service of Steamers.

Cayzer Irvine & Co., Ltd., The Clan Line Ltd., and Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., Joint Agents.

HOMEWARDS TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

S.S. "City of Christiania"	due to load at Kilindini	15th May
s.s. "Kenya"	due to load at Kilindini	5th June
s.s. "Rhodesia" (M.S."B")	due to load at Kilindini	21st June

OUTWARDS FROM LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

s.s. "Halesius"	due to arrive at Kilindini	16th May
s.s. "Counsellor"	due to arrive at Kilindini	31st May
s.s. "Kildonan"	due to arrive at Kilindini	21st June

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

For particulars of sailings and current rates of freight, apply to the Agents:—

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

P.O. Box 135, MOMBASA. P.O. Box 34, TANGA. P.O. Box 1, ZANZIBAR.

RELIABLE AGENTS IN LONDON

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

Expert Buyers with capital Staff Manager Separate Department for buying every class of goods, carrying Customs, the advantage of wide experience, the accurate execution of Orders and new prices. A special Department for buying machinery.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

Fibres, Cotton, Grain, Grain Seeds, Hides, and Skins, Timber, Rubber, Drugs, Wool, Ghee, Mica, Gums, Tea, Cloves, Coffee, Copra, Sugar, etc., are being regularly dealt in, KEYMER, SON & CO., being the selling Agents for Estates, Mills and Exporters.

Samples Valued. Best Perts for Shipment Indicated.

The Management of Estates Undertaken.

KEYMER SON & CO.,

IMPERIAL HOUSE
LINGHAM ST.
LONDON W.C.1.

Cables:
KEYMER, LONDON.

Established 1864.

THE "E. A. Standard,"

Weekly Edition
FREE COUPON INSURANCE TICKET.
(Not to be detached).
The African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
MARKET AND KHUTA 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 in any passenger train, passenger steamer, public omnibus, taxi-cab, or car (which is being driven by a licensed driver plying for public hire) in which the holder is travelling as a ticket-bearing or fare-paying passenger; or

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

£500 — to the holder should such non-fatal accident cause the loss or total and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye or the loss or separation of one limb only.

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

(a) That such death or loss result within thirty days after the accident; (b) that the policy holder shall, prior to the accident, have written his (or her) usual signature in the space provided underneath and shall have a complete copy of the current issue of the "East African Standard" containing the signed Coupon Insurance Ticket on his (or her) person at the time of the accident; (c) that notice in case of injury be given to the African Guarantee & Indemnity Co., Ltd., at its principal office, corner of Market and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg, or at H. D. Kampf, Chief Agent, Court Chambers, P.O. Box 434, Nairobi, within seven days after the accident, and in case of death within seven days after the accident; and (d) that the Insurance applies only to persons over seven and under seventy years of age, is limited to one Coupon Insurance of injury for any one issue and without publication to any one hundred and fifty good for seven days from 6 a.m. of the day of issue.

The insurance entitles the holder to the benefits of and is subject to the conditions of the Accident Policy of the African Guarantee and Indemnity Co., Ltd., as at present in force, or as the same are altered by the terms and conditions above stated.

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

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

Subscribers of Sshillings
Dated of issue: 14th May, 1927.

The holder of a pass or privilege ticket travelling as a passenger is not a fare-paying passenger within the meaning of the Coupon Insurance Ticket.

SUBSCRIBERS NEED NOT SIGN COUPON NOR CARRY PAPER.

Deutsche-Ost-Afrika-Linie

(GERMAN AFRICAN SERVICE.)

Fast Service of Turbine Steamers from Hamburg—Southampton round Africa, taking First, Second and Third Class Passengers. Excellent Service, Cuisine and Wines. Attention is specially drawn to the exceptionally good Third Class accommodation.

SAILINGS FROM MOMBASA TO HAMBURG.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Malaga, Lisbon, Southampton, and Rotterdam.

s.s. WANGONI ...	5th June
s.s. USAMBARA ...	13th July
s.s. ADOLPH WOERMANN	10th Aug
s.s. "NJASSA" ...	31st Aug.
s.s. "WANGONI" ...	9th Sept
s.s. "USAMBARA" ...	26th Oct.
s.s. "ADOLPT WOERMANN"	23rd Nov.

VIA CAPE.

Calling at Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Union Ports, Luderitz, Walvis Bay, Canary Islands, Lisbon, Southampton, and Antwerp.

s.s. USSUKUMA ...	24th May.
s.s. TANGANJIKA ...	28th June.
s.s. USARAMO ...	26th July.
s.s. SULTAN ...	13th Aug.
s.s. "USSUKUMA" ...	10th Sept.
s.s. "TANGANJIKA" ...	8th Oct.
s.s. "USARAMO" ...	5th Nov.

"S. S. Sultan intermediate steamer. Taking only a limited number of cabin passengers (at 2nd class "E" rate).

16 Days to Genoa. 18 days to Marseilles. 28 days to Southampton.

Up-country cheques cannot be accepted unless suitably endorsed by Local Bank.

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

BOUSTEAD & CLARKE, Ltd.,

Tel Address: "Progress"

MOMBASA, NAIROBI, KISUMU, JINJA, and KAMPALA.

W. C. Hunter & Co., Eldoret.

DEUTCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, GENERAL AGENCY, MOMBASA. Cables: "Ostlinie." P. O. Box 210

FOR SALE.

Blankets Imitation Army 6-lbs per Score ... 72/00
Entrenching Tools per doz. 10/00
Cardigan Woolen per doz. 84/00
Farmwear Socks per doz. 10/00
Pullovers Woolen per doz. 66/00
Military Boots Sizes 8, 10, 11, 12 per pair 6/00
Socks Cotton American per doz. 4/50
Jembias Giraffe Brand 2½ lb. per doz. 20/00
Pickaxes 5 lbs. per doz. 20/00
Bayonets Steel complete each 150/00
Quinine 25/5, 50/5, 100/5 per doz. 8/5, 16/00, 28/00, 50/00 respectively.
Aspirin 25/5, 50/5, 100/5 per doz. 8/5, 8/00, 15/00, 30/00 respectively.
Military Serge Overcoats Khaki ... each 18/00
Military Tunics per doz. 66/00
Boots & Shoes, black high class ... per pair 15/00

Special Quotations of Quantities.

DANKYSH & CO.,
Govt. Road P.O. Box 652
NAIROBI.

AFRICA HOTEL,

MAIN ROAD, ZANZIBAR.

THE PREMIER, LARGEST AND ONLY UP-TO-DATE HOTEL ON THE ISLAND.

Fine Airy Bed-rooms,
Best Sanitary Arrangements,
Excellent Cuisine,
Hot and Cold Baths,
Airy Roof Dining-room,
Electric Light Throughout,
Court Yard Fountain,
Billiards.

P.O. Box 75.
Telegraphic Address:
"Sandis," Zanzibar.
Terms: Moderate.
All Boats Met.

ZIEGLER'S DRY CLEANING AND DYE WORKS.

Town Receiving Office:
No. 8, Theatre Royal Arcade.

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica

NEW EAST AFRICAN PASSENGERS SERVICE.
with new fast oil burner turbine steamers de luxe.

The most elegant and comfortable steamers in the East Africa run
17 days to NAPLES 19 days to GENOA.

SAILINGS from Kilindini:

S.S. F. CRISPI ..... 6th June. S.S. G. MAZZINI ..... 6th July.
S.S. F. CRISPI ..... 6th August.

All outside, roomy and well appointed cabins, fresh running water in all cabins and baths. Thermotanks cooling system throughout the steamers. RADIO loud speakers and perfect high-class CINEMATOGRAPH in all classes every evening. Deck Games

Plenty Two berthed Cabins size 10'6" x 11'10" on starboard side with two port-holes.

MEALS.—Tea, Coffee, etc., 6 a.m. Breakfast 8-30 to 9-30, Luncheon 12-30. Tea 4 p.m. Dinner 7 p.m. Nightcap 9 p.m.

HEAVY BAGGAGE. Labelled and booked on board and despatched promptly by sea from Port-Said to London.

10% Reduction to Government's Officials and their Dependants.
Return within one year 20% Reduction.
Return within Two Years 15% Reduction.

GENOA TO LONDON BY RAIL 36 HOURS.

MOMBASA AGENTS: Societa Coloniale Italiana. Box 170. Telegrams "CITRA" P.O. Box 652.

NAIROBI SUB-AGENT: Malvin D. Kampf. Box 206 Telegrams "KAMPF"

£1,000 FREE INSURANCE

WITH THE AFRICAN GUARANTEE AND INDEMNITY Co., Ltd.—(See Advertisement on page 3).

KENYA'S NEWSPAPER. THE EAST Price 50 Cents.

African Standard

MOMBASA TIMES & 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. 2015. REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER. NAIROBI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927. Price 25c. per copy, Postal Insly. 35c. Postal Overseas 30c.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD WEEKLY EDITION.

P.O. Box 380, NAIROBI.
London Representation:—
MOUNSTEPHEN SPEED & Co.,
69, Queen Victoria St.
LONDON, E.C.4.

Small Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted only on the following terms:

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

MISCELLANEOUS PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Replies to Voucher numbers must be called for unless other arrangements are made. Up-country clients must add 2s. 1d. for posting replies.

THE SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

	WEEKLY	
Posted to any address in Kenya ...	Shs. 26	
Posted to any other East African Territory where weekly issues are posted ...	Shs. 34	
Posted to any other East African Territory where bi-weekly issues are posted ...	Shs. 36	
	DAILY	
Posted for a Quarter ...	Shs. 72	50
Half Yearly ...	Shs. 36	25
Yearly ...	Shs. 12	25

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Domestic Announcements.

THE charge for advertisements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., is 1s. per line of six words with a minimum of 10s.

BIRTHS.

GENOVER.—On 5th May, at Rowan Nursing Home, Nairobi to the family of D. H. Genover a son.

HOPKINS.—At Miss McNulty's nursing home on May 9th to Doris, wife of Capt. W. J. Hopkins, Kisumbi, Magadi Junction, a son.

DEATHS.

NUGENT.—In England, on May 7, Gilbert Nugent late of Kyambu.

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.

APPLES now ready Shs. 1/- per lb.; also trays of apples at Shs. 6/- each. Cash with order. Miss Park Orchards, P.O. Athi River.

FORD Car, Touring Body, 1925 model, good running order. £60 or near offer. Inspection by appointment. Apply Voucher No. 5073, "Standard," Nairobi.

FOR SALE —(Contd.).

FOR sale twenty steel drums, sixty gallon each without taps shillings forty with taps shillings fifty F.O.R. Nairobi. Apply Crystal Springs, Telegraphic address Sparkling. P.O. 272. Telephone 355.

GOOD corner building plot south Westlands. Also B.S.A. motor bike and two seater Ford car in running condition, for particulars apply Box 156.

HUDSON Super-Six Tourer, mileage 19,000, early new tyres, recently overhauled. Price £150. Can be seen at Nakuru. Apply Voucher No. 5062, "Standard," Nairobi.

KAVIRONDO Mats Shs. 12/- per pair. Bows, arrows, baskets Shs. 6/- per doz. Native chairs Shs. 20/- per doz. F.O.R. Kisumu Station. Apply Box 624, Duval Pupat and Co., Kisumu. Cash with order.

KAVIRONDO Mats Shs. 12/- per pair. Bows, arrows, baskets, chairs, Shs. 20/- per doz. Coffee, per lb. 1/- and Rice, per cwt. Kibigori Kibigori. Cash with order. Apply Chhanguli Karamshi and Co., Kisumu.

LOVELY birthday and wedding presents. Kanzes of Tanganyika Hyrax skins beautifully matched and cured suitable for Ladies coats, rugs, etc. Also stores separate skins cured and uncured, parcels specially packed for export, seen flat floor. Ibea Buildings, or write Mrs. Jack Luey, P.O. Box 605, Nairobi. Do not forget to take them Home with you this year.

MAZDA and POSHO the best two cylinder grown white flat cut, cotton seed. Mazda now always on hand for immediate delivery. The Kenya Farmers Association Ltd., P.O. Box 30, Nakuru.

MOTOR Cycle, Norton Colonial Model. Good running order £26. Can be seen Motor Mart and Exchange.

NOTICE.—York Garages Ltd. have reduced the prices of their Tyres and Tubes by 10 per cent.—Various sizes of Tyres and Tubes always in stock.—(31 x 4.40), (32 x 4), (29 x 3½), (33 x 4), (30 x 3.5), (30 x 5.77), (32 x 6.20), (29 x 4.75), (31 x 5.25), (32 x 5.77), etc., etc.

ONE double lined tropical tent, beautifully finished, perfect condition. Complete with bath room and porch etc., size exclusive bath room 8 x 10 feet. £35 or near offer. Apply Voucher No. 5042 "Standard," Nairobi.

PIANO in excellent condition, recently tuned. Apply Voucher No. 5066, "Standard," Nairobi.

POLO Pony "Kim", 14.2, nine years old, been played regular, by a Nairobi player. Owner leaving country. Price £70. Apply Major H. A. Baker c/o. W. C. Hunter and Co., Nairobi.

FOR SALE.—(Contd.).

S. B. 12 bore Shot Gun Sh. 60/-. D. B. 10 Hammer 12 bore a real hard hitter Sh. 120/-. D. B. Hammerless Shot Gun Sh. 150/-. All Nitro proved. The best Value ever offered. Chas. A. Hayer and Co., Gunmakers, Nairobi.

SITTINGS R.I.R. and White Leghorn 12/- for 15 no replacements. Also sittings American Bronze Turkey 20/- dozen. Day old R.I.R. and White Leghorn 20/-. Turkey day old 30/- dozen. Terms cash. Gilgil Poultry Farm.

SECOND-HAND B. McKinnon pulper complete with rotary sieve. Apply Voucher No. 5093 "Standard," Nairobi.

STRONG roots of Hedychium Gerdnerianum (Gardenia Poppy) Shs. 10/- per doz. Hedychium Coronarium Shs. 5/- per doz. Apply Box 624, Nairobi. Cash with order.

SOAP: 28 big bars, fancy soap, about 3 lbs. each and 12 pieces toilet soap different colours, all together Shs. 20/-. F.O.R. cash with order. Direct from factory W. Pollmann, P.O. Box 744, Nairobi.

SCOTCH Carts from £23 waggons from £30. Also motor bodies and trailers. Apply Hawley and Co. P.O. Box 607, Nairobi.

TIMBER in short lengths, F.O.R. Elburgon Station. Cedar Floorings T. and G. 4" wide, Shs. 100/- per ton. Cedar Floorings T. and G. 6" wide, Shs. 120/- per ton. Cedar Linings T. and G. 4" wide, Shs. 140/- per ton. Cedar Linings T. and G. 6" wide, Shs. 150/- per ton. Posho Seconds, mixed sizes Shs. 70/- per ton. Cash to accompany order. Apply Marshallsea, Timber Co. Ltd.

TWELVE months old superb coffee plants selected mission seed. Don't miss season and 12 months old. Apply Allington Estate, Kahawa Station. Apply Hilton, Kahawa.

THE Times of India Illustrated Weekly Paper. Town delivery. Sole Agents for Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate. Mr. Abdul Wahid, P.O. Box 362, Nairobi. Office Swamp Road.

TIMBER, Musharagi, cut to any dimensions cents /24 per board foot F.O.R. Turi, William Lever.

300 ACRES coffee farm Chuka, mapani £4 per acre Permanent River, 6,000 feet, 12 miles Kisii. Apply Voucher No. 5092 "Standard," Nairobi.

1 NEW semi-military saddle £170/-, new x Patent Camp Bed 100/-, .256 Mannlicher Schonauer Rifle with 40 rounds 300/-. Write particulars King, Chipkoni, Lumbwa.

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.

ARTHUR A. White Ltd., Chemists, Nairobi require a 1 plate camera complete Photographic apparatus bought, sold, or exchanged, sale or commission.

BREEZY NANYUKI, under the Aberdares and Forests of Mt. Kenya. Unrivalled climate. Fifty miles of trout fishing. Big game. Cars meet trains. Nyeri Station. Silverback Hotel.

FENCING by experts, any length or area. Terms. Apply Voucher No. 5006 "Standard," Nairobi.

LABOUR supplied and Labour wanted. Apply J. Maxwell and Co., P.O. Box 9, Kisumu.

PARTNERSHIP or Position required by Dental surgeon (L.D.S.) R.C.S. East African Colony—good income. Cash payment for bona fide concern. Advertiser runs large first class practice England. School Dentist and Hon. Dent. Surgeon to General Hospital. Give all particulars in confidence to Voucher No. 5095 "Standard," Nairobi.

YOUR eyes. Wardle's optical department is the most up-to-date and reliable in Kenya. Lenses a specialty.

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.

SIX full grown Cheetahs. Apply Kenya Game Department Box 290, telegraphic address Pinsing.

TO purchase Rhino horns for export licence. Chas. A Hayer and Co.

WANTED. Lions, Cheetahs, Zebras. Elephant Rhino, Monkeys, etc., etc., or any other kind of animals. Abdul Wahid, P.O. Box 362, Nairobi.

WANTED:—Contractor to undertake all forest work and logging into mills, about 15 tons daily, apply for particulars to The Marshallsea Timber Co. Ltd., Elburgon.

WANTED Transport or Ploughing Contracts from July. Charges very reasonable. Apply Voucher No. 4962 "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED Coffee plants about 30,000 for July. Give full particulars as to variety, age price, etc., Lavington, Kisumu.

The Week's News.

LEADING ARTICLES.

The British American Debt Commission ... 1
A Coffee Conference ... 1
The Legislative Council ... 1
The Port Dominion ... 2
The Shop Hours Act ... 2
The Defence Force Debate ... 2

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

A Letter from Paris ... 3
The Mahgreb-el-Aksa ... 3
Wa-Hesu Press London ... 4

HOME, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

The Fascists in China ... 5
Debts and Dunkirk of Yore ... 5
Council of Human Mission ... 5
Why Dunes Move ... 5
Tariff Bill ... 5
A Tragic Romance ... 5
Mr. W. Hay to go to Rhodesia ... 5
H. Rassam Manslaughter ... 5
Hitler's Social Duty ... 5
New Geography ... 5
Marine Outlook Profits ... 5
A Radium Capsule ... 5
Heavy Storm at Aden ... 5
Decline of Industry in Britain ... 5
Chinese Situation ... 5

EAST AFRICA

Kenya in Parliament ... 6
Stone Age Skeleton Found ... 6
Coffee Conference ... 6
Cotonaid Trader ... 12
Wages in Legislature ... 6
Nairobi Hotel Scheme ... 13
Assault Case Appeal ... 13
Expedition to Kenya Roads ... 13
Debate at Nairobi Hotel ... 14
Somali Armed Residents ... 17, 19
Sports of Mombasa ... 19
Shop Hours Act ... 19
Fruits in Fiji ... 20
Government Share of Town Taxes ... 20
Zeppelin War Memorial ... 20
Work of the Kenya Cattle ... 20
The Year of Africa ... 20
Nakuru Bicycle Case ... 43
Controlling Wages in China ... 43
Advice ... 44
April Showers ... 44
Market Reports ... 44
Rt Hons Prospects ... 45
Passenger List ... 47
How Laws Invaded Talora ... 48

CORRESPONDENCE.

Protection ... 27
Capt. Schwarzer's Defamation ... 45
Defence Force ... 46, 53
Proposed Employer ... 46
Lukipia Land Dispute ... 46
German Settlement in Tanganyika ... 52
Mau-Mau Kenya Names ... 52

DISTRICT NOTES:

Mombasa ... 53
Nakuru ... 53
Seychelles ... 53
Uganda ... 53
Asian Representation on Public Bodies ... 54
Port Bacilation ... 55
Church Notices ... 55
Weather Report ... 55
Twenty Years Ago ... 56

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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.

AN experienced man with knowledge of manufacturing cement roofing tiles, good prospects. Apply Nairobi Cement Blocks and Tile Works, Box 290, Phone 459.

NURSE required to take charge of three children on voyage home early July. Apply Voucher No. 4980 "Standard," Nairobi.

REQUIRED competent European accountant for a leading Nairobi firm. Apply with references and particulars of experience to Voucher No. 5000 "Standard," Nairobi.

THE Victoria Nyanza Sugar Company Limited, Miwani, invite applications from first class European (or Goan) cutters to take over, reorganize and run three existing Messes comprising about thirty Europeans. Applicants should give full details of proposed schemes, sum per head required, etc. Twelve months contract given to successful applicant. The best of fare must be provided.

WANTED Manager and Manageress for the Mombasa Club. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Boustead and Clarke, Ltd., Box 90, Mombasa.

WANTED. Fully qualified mechanical engineer experienced with tractors and agricultural machinery. Apply E. Powys Cobb, Mau Narok, Elmenteita.

WANTED European builder with Kenya experience able control Indian and native labour; take complete charge building being erected up-country. Due to November. Must be highly skilled experienced every branch building. Give previous Kenya experience, references, and terms required; mention salary expected. Interview Nairobi essential. Apply Voucher No. 5071, "Standard," Nairobi.

WANTED Farmer experienced dairying, crops, etc., married preferred. Good five-roomed brick house provided to a suitable man, good prospects will be offered. State past experience, qualifications, wages required to Bugu Coffee Estate, Lushoto, Usambara.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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.

ALL-ROUND and hardworking man seeks position on farm, low commencing salary. Apply Voucher No. 5072, "Standard," Nairobi.

ADVERTISER, requires position as Manager or Assistant on farm or estate, or Quarter Master Sergeant, aged 28, 4 years Kenya, good with labour, at liberty June 1st. Apply Manager, Stain Estate, Nairobi.

MRS. Cunningham, Soy, recommends Miss Atkinson as governess or mistress in school. Arriving early in June at above address.

QUALIFIED Mechanical Engineer, at present manager coffee farm 300 acres bearing, wants change. Capable of planning, estimating for and personally erecting complete factories, coffee sisal etc., repairs to all types of machinery. Thorough knowledge shamba work. Salary Shs. 800/- and house. Apply Voucher No. 5041 "Standard," Nairobi.

DOGS WANTED.

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.

DOGS FOR SALE.

THE charge for advertisements in these columns is 1c. for a line of Six Words, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Lost and Found, or a fraction of a line, with a minimum of 10c.

DOGS and Puppies always for sale. Manager, Kabete Estate, Nakuru.

PEDIGREE Cocker Spaniel Puppies. 2 Dogs, 2 Bitches. Gosland, Keiricho.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ACREAGES undeveloped, up to five hundred will be subdivided from splendid retired healthy Cherangani District to suit purchasers. Apply Voucher No. 4997, "Standard," Nairobi.

BEARING Coffee farm as a going concern. 20 miles from Nairobi. 120 acres bearing, another 120 acres available, cheap if sold immediately. Apply Box 525, Long river frontage, good situation. Apply Box 525, Nairobi. No. 5004 "Standard," Nairobi.

AT STUD.

THE Alsatian Wolf Dog "Derry" of the Hollies, sire "Leo Cove" dam "Lyn Cove." Fees 100/- (seven guineas) for approved Bitches only. R. F. Mayer, Box 380, Nairobi.

MUTER & OSWALD

AUCTIONEERS,

VALUERS,

ESTATE AGENTS,

PROPERTY and MANAGING AGENTS

SURVEYORS TO LLOYDS AGENTS

FIRE LOSS ASSESSORS.

P.O. Box 257. NAIROBI.

THE NYANZA AUCTIONEERS NAKURU

Stock Sales Nakuru.

Saturday, May 28th 1927

at 10-30 a.m.

180 Cattle

Including

Complete Dairy Herd of 60 High Grade Shorthorn Cows. These are an exceptionally fine selection, all old and inferior animals having been culled out for years past. They are sired by some of the best Dairy Shorthorn bulls ever imported to Kenya and many of the cows are giving over two gallons per day. They may be inspected at any time prior to the sale within 6 miles of Nakuru. The cattle are under regular three dry dip and tick greasing.

Also 30 A.M. Lt. Oxen, big and young.

Two spans AM branded immune Machakos oxen, guaranteed by the owners Messrs. Weatherhead and Judge as immune against E. C. Fever and for sale only owing to the sale of the farm, in Solai.

30 Young Lumbwa Oxen, untrained.

12 Head Good Slaughter Cattle.

Also two good Somali ponies. 8 ready and fast harness mules, with harness and waggons, etc., etc., etc.

LUMBWA JUNE.

70 Head native and Grade cows. 60 immune oxen

RONGAI JUNE.

30 Head native cows, 40 immune oxen.

Sands & Co.

AT OUR SALEYARDS.

Naivasha.

Monday 16th May

A GOOD SALE TO ATTEND.

200 High Grade Cows.
40 Good High Grade Heifers.
70 Grade Steers.
50 Native Ewes in Lamb.
150 Native Wethers.
5 Berkshire Sows in Pig.
1 Berkshire Boar.
15 Store Pigs.
100 High Grade Ewes in Lamb to Romney March Rams.

Acting on instructions, we will offer for sale after the cattle, the site occupied by the old Rift Valley with all the buildings thereon. These include good wood and iron buildings and large quantity of building stone.

Further entries being received.

SANDS & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

Cattle Sale Lower Molo.

Duly instructed by the Executors in the Estate of the late A. Gray, we shall sell at

Fairfield Lower Molo

(3 miles below the Rongai Police Post), on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th May at 10-30 a.m.

250 OXEN. These are all A.M., trained, and mostly Cusin Gishu Masai. Having worked in the Rongai area for many months they should be immune to E.C.F. The above will, as far as possible, be offered in Teams and sold.

Absolutely Without Reserve.

HAROLD THACKRAH,
in conjunction with
W. J. BEESTON,
Auctioneers, NAKURU.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya

Tender

NAIROBI SHOW

Auction Sales of Live Stock

Tenders are invited for the right to act as sole Auctioneer to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya at the Nairobi Show on August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd 1927.

It is proposed to hold sales of Horses and cattle on the 2nd morning of the Show and of Sheep, Pigs Poultry and Dogs on the 3rd morning.

Tenders should be forwarded to the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, Box 671, Nairobi, to reach him on or before May 31st, 1927. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THE POSITION IN CHINA.

Fall of the Hankow Government.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

[TELEGRAM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Peking, May 6.

Serious fighting is proceeding near Chengtsiehsien in Honan Province, 125 miles north-west of Hankow, between the forces of Chang Tsolin and of the Hankow Nationalist Government. Heavy casualties are reported on both sides.

Gen. Tangsenshi Tuman of Hunan, is at the front, directing the operations of the Nationalist army. The so-called Christian general Feng Yuh Siang planned to enter the war and threatened Chang Tso Lin, but his plan appears to have failed owing to the Northerners intercepting a large quantity of munitions that were being transported by the Han River to Feng Yuh Siang. The latter consequently has not moved.

GUNBOAT IN ACTION

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, May 6.

According to official reports from China there were no casualties on board the British warship "Kiawo" were wounded by rifle fire on Monday. All have been accounted for. The wounds are not serious.

A Communist force is reported to be advancing on Swatow with the intention of setting fire to warehouses in the city. The city force is at present seventeen miles away.

The British cruiser "Danae" (4,650 tons, is guarding British interests there. She has an armament of six 6inch guns and a complement of 462 officers and men.

AWARDS FOR BRAVERY

Rugby, May 7.

Official announcement is made of awards conferred for the use of men of the navy and mercantile marine in recognition of services rendered at Wanhsien, on the Yangtze river in China on September 5 last. The services recognised are in connection with the rescue of six British officers of the mercantile marine held captive on board two British steamers by three hundred Chinese soldiery.

The rescue was made in face of a murderous fire from the shore and with some twenty thousand hostile troops grouped round the area.

Seven British officers and men were killed and wounded and men wounded. The awards are as follows:

Officers of the British Empire: Captain Williamson and Chief Engineer Ringwood, of converted merchant steamer Kiawo; Captain Bates of the steamer Wantung, and Lt.-Commander Lalor of the steamer Wanhsien.

Distinguished Service Cross: Lieutenant Jack Peterson, of the Kiawo, and Lieutenant Bell of the steamer Wanhsien.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal: Petty Officer Cooper of the Kiawo and Able Seaman Reese, of the Kiawo.

Distinguished Service Medal: Petty Officer Dennis of the gunboat Cockchafer, Able Seamen Kell and Isaacs, of the Kiawo, and Ordinary Seaman Baldock of the Kiawo.

Their individual deeds of gallantry are recorded in the announcement. — British Official Wireless Service.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Rugby, May 9.

Sir Austen Chamberlain the Foreign Secretary, made a statement in the House of Commons on the present state of affairs regarding the Nanking outrages. He said that the replies of Eugen Chen, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, to the Identic Notes of Britain, the United States, Japan, France, and Italy, which demanded the punishment of the offenders, an apology, and compensation, were unsatisfactory in substance and detail.

"Serious and immediate issues were shelved, and irrelevant matters and the usual Nationalist propaganda were introduced. Five concrete cases were quoted, showing the further action to be taken in every unsatisfactory nature of Chen's reply when events took place at Yangtze region, which have so truly changed the position.

"When the outrages occurred, and even when the Powers' Notes were presented Chen south of the Yangtze was apparently united under a Nationalist Government whose seat was in the Western cities commonly known as Hankow. There was no such Government which was responsible for the outrages and which could be made responsible for reparation. Within four days after the date of Chen's reply that united Government in South China no longer existed and Chen and his notes relied little more than the paper and his personal opinions.

"He no longer spoke for Nationalist China or for the Kuomintang party. The Nanking affair had precipitated a long impending split within the Nationalist ranks.

"The looting of foreign property at Nanking and the shooting of foreigners, were the culmination of a continued policy of agitation, rapine, terrorism, and murder. The tools of this policy were the unpaid soldiery of the Nationalist armies and the mobs of the great cities, but its conception and driving force were borrowed directly or indirectly from the Third International.

"It is publicly had failed to create an anti-British feeling and is now in January. It had been on, able to seize Hankow and take the protective presence of the defence force. By March it was becoming directed against the Nationalist Generalissimo, Chiang Kaishek, of whose power the Communists were jealous.

"The organised side of the Nanking outrages appears to have been an attempt to embroil Chiang Kaishek with foreign powers. The outrages at Nanking have already reacted, in China in a dramatic and, to their achieve unwelcome manner.

"Not two months ago it seemed as if the Southern Party and the Nationalist armies would sweep China from South to North. Nanking has already checked it somewhat.

"It has split the Communist wing from the Kuomintang party, and, most important of all, it has leeple discredited the Communists and their foreign advisers in the eyes of all China.

"In view of this momentous development the question of punishment for the Nanking outrages has assumed an entirely new aspect. The Hankow Government which was responsible for the outrages, no longer controls Nanking. The real offenders—Communist agitators—have been punished by the Chinese Nationalists themselves with a severity and effectiveness of which no Foreign Power was capable.

"In Shanghai, Canton and other towns extremist organisations, have been broken up and their leaders shot. The Nanking Nationalist Government at Hankow has lost its dominating position, and is at present no more than the shadow of a name.

"When Chen's Notes have received their answer in the practical disappearance of the power which he affected to represent. He has been left out of by the side of events and remains, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of a Government which exists only in name.

"So far as punishment is concerned those in high places responsible for the Nanking outrages have been punished with a promptitude and completeness unusual in human affairs.

"Questions of responsibility and reparation are on a different footing. Whatever Government emerges from the present confusion north and south of the Yangtse will be held responsible for the outrages on British subjects resulting from the civil war, and compensation and reparation will be demanded.

"His Majesty's Government see desire to that such a Government should arise and that it should renounce the policy of anti-foreign agitation and misrepresentation which brought its predecessor to ruin. It should shoulder its responsibilities fairly and equally, liquidating the past and building up a better future on the ruins. The Powers have offered their assistance in such a task, and have expressed their willingness to accept and for which His Majesty's Government have already suggested a practical programme.

"A new Nationalist Government is to be formed at Nanking. It is not only to predict either the strength or its policy. Yet but I feel justification in saying at once that the moderation of the Powers as expressed in their identic notes is largely inspired by a desire not to embarrass this new Government in its task of introducing order in the territory under its control.

"The question of the occupation of the former British concession of Hankow has been most carefully considered by the Government. Confirm that the loyalty and politeness of such a decision has spreaded to me. The seizing of the Hankow concession had been an unquestionable sign of the friendly attitude of this country towards the National aspirations of China. It had been deliberately designed as such. We decided in its favour instead of refusing to negotiate and waiting till it was convenient to us to make the effort required to reoccupy the concession which was ours by treaty right.

"Had we wished now to reoccupy the concession we have ample justification. The National Government at Hankow has not kept its specific promise made at the time of signing the agreement. They stated they would not use force to eject changes in the status of all or any concessions and international settlements. This undertaking has been broken at Chinkiang.

"As regards any attempt to reoccupy our friendly attitude I need only refer to Nanking and to the fact that all British subjects have had to be evacuated from country districts and from many towns of the Yangtse and that our consulates at Chenchi, Changkiang, Ichang, and Changsha have had to be closed. We had therefore ample justification for reoccupying the concession and for regarding the agreement as cancelled by the Nationalist Government's own acts, and we have means at hand to do so.

"But on full consideration His Majesty's Government have decided not to take this step now and they hope it may not be forced upon them.

"As I have explained, the Hankow agreement was signed, subject to the exigencies of the moment, with a view to our whole future policy in China. It was an expression of our sincerity in placing before the Northern and Southern Governments our readiness to revise the treaties in a broad and liberal spirit as soon as Chinese conditions which are outside our control make the execution of this liberal policy possible. The Hankow agreement offered tangible proof of our sincerity and has been so judged by the Chinese people. Yet all those Chinese who have been in a position to appreciate its significance and generosity."—British Official Wireless Service.

CONSUL TO-HANKOW.

[TELEGRAM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 8.

Much interest has been aroused by the appointment of Mr. Harold Porter, Consul-General at Hankow to Hankow where in 1925 he forcibly resisting a mob attack he is considered to have saved the British Concession and economise.

NANKING GOVERNMENT.

Shanghai, May 5.

C. C. Wu has gone to Nanking to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Nationalist Government. He is the son of the late Wu Ting Fang ex-Premier and ex-Minister to London and Washington.

• The Nanking National Government was set up by General Kaisek Chiang after his dismissal from the post of Commander-in-Chief in the Canton Nationalist Forces who captured Shanghai.

BORNEO CHINESE.

Batavia, May 5

The activities of the Chinese in Samarinda, East Borneo, which are believed to be due to the influence of the Kuomintang have led the police to carry out domiciliary searches in the Chinese quarter. Many they seized documents and arrested two leaders whom the police tried to release. The police freed little more than a dozen, including natives were wounded.

SIR FRANCIS AGLEN.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, May 3.

The King at Buckingham Palace to-day invested Sir Francis Aglen with insignia of the Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George.—British Official Wireless Service.

•Sir Francis Aglen was Inspector-General Maritime Customs, China from 1911 until a few months ago when, owing to his refusal to carry out the orders of the Peking Government with regard to the imposition of new import duties, he was relieved of his office.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Parliament Opened at Canberra.

MISSILE FLUNG AT THE ROYAL TRAIN.

[TELEGRAM REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Albury, New South Wales May 5.

A startling incident occurred during the passage of the Royal train from Sydney to the Duke and Duchess of York to Canberra. One of the windows of a compartment occupied by the Duchess was broken and the carriage was shattered by a missile.

This might have been caused by a stone or a bullet, but the opinion is generally held that the missile was a stone and was thrown by the crank of some Bolshevik.

Canberra, May 6.

The Duke and Duchess of York opened the Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra, the Federal Capital. The Senate and Chamber were crowded.

The Duke of York in his inaugural speech recalled His Majesty's opening of the First Parliament of the Commonwealth twenty years ago. He expressed his heartiest thanks at Australia's welcome and dwelt on the advance of the British Empire in the past quarter of a century to a new conception of autonomy and freedom.

He said it was the King's earnest prayer, in which he fervently joined, that under Divine Providence future years might see the same advance in the Commonwealth and prosperity of the Empire in all its parts, the same spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy, the same determination to support one another to the uttermost should the occasion arise.

The Duke concluded: "May this day's ceremony mark the dedication of a new period in the history of great ideals, liberty, fair dealing, justice, and devotion to the cause of peace for which the Empire and all its members stand. We turn to-day a new page of history; may it be a page glorious for Australia and the whole Empire."

MR. BRUCE'S ADDRESS

Mr. Bruce in an address to the Duke of York, emphasised Australia's loyalty to the throne. Australia was now a nation and remembered with gratitude the fostering power of the Mother Country and the protection she enjoyed under the British flag.

"Great though our progress has been Australia is but on the threshold of achievement. In the future millions of the British race will people this island, in which we are passing the Mediterranean and standing residents for those complex problems which have arisen during the Empire's brief history. Wise in judgment, firm in purpose, we pray for strength to carry out the task."

The Duke replied. He expressed his regret that he was unable to be present at Melbourne.

Canberra, May 10.

The Duke and Duchess of York have departed to open the Bendigo Bridge.

IRISH FREE STATE AS SUITOR.

New York, May 11

The State Supreme Court has dismissed a suit by the Irish Free State, which claimed to be the successor to the Irish Republic and entitled to 2,500,000 dollars worth of bonds subscribed in the United States for the Irish Republican cause.

The court also dismissed a claim by Devalera and his co-trustee to the bonds and ruled that they should be sold and the proceeds should revert to the original subscribers.

WAR DEBTS CONTROVERSY.

British Protest against American Inaccuracies.

HOME TAXPAYER'S BURDEN.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 1.

In a Note to the United States Government presented on Monday and released for publication in the morning papers, the British Government point out that the recently published letter on the subject of war debt addressed by Mr. Mellon Secretary of the United States Treasury to the president of Princetown University "contains specific references to the position of Great Britain and that on points of cardinal importance these statements do not correspond with the facts as known to His Majesty's Government."

Dealing *seriatim* with these statements the Note describes as incorrect Mr. Mellon's allegations that all America's debtors "are already receiving from Germany more than enough to pay their debts to the United States," and that British war debt payments to America "impose no burden on the British tax payers."

Brest Britain's receipts during the last financial year from Germany on account of reparations represented approximately one-quarter of the payments made by the British Government to the United States Government and Britain's prospective reparation receipts during the present financial year, assuming they are transferred in full will fall substantially below one-half of the British payments due to the United States.

Even if the receipts from Germany on account of Army costs which represent the partial reimbursement of British expenditure on the maintenance of this forces and on account of the Rhine war debt are included, the total British receipts from Germany in either of these years will not exceed one-half of the British payments to the United States. There can be no dispute as to these facts which are published by the Agent General for Reparation Payments and are fully available to the United States Treasury.

INACCURACIES.

The Note describes as "inaccurate both as regards the past and future," Mr. Mellon's figures regarding Britain's receipts from Reparations and Inter-Allied debts. It states that from April 1, 1919, to December 31, 1926, the gross Britain has paid 62½ million dollars in respect of debt to the United States Government; whereas the sums received by Great Britain on account of reparations the Belgian war debt and Allied war debts up to the same date amount to 200,000,000 dollars leaving a deficit of 62½ million dollars or 12½ millions sterling.

During the first two years operation of the Dawes Plan, 1924 to 1926 Britain's receipts from reparations including Belgian war debt and Allied war debts combined falls short of British Payments to the United States by 243 million dollars. Regarding last financial year the United Kingdom's share in the third Dawes annuity was twelve millions sterling and her receipts from Inter-Allied war debts eight and a half millions as against payment to the United States of 83 millions. During the current year her receipts from the third Dawes annuity should amount to fourteen and half millions sterling and from Inter-Allied war debts ten and half millions as against payment of thirty-three millions to United States. "The share of the United Kingdom in the fifth and subsequent Dawes annuities should amount to £22,400,000 and this, together with the payments from Inter-Allied war debts—assuming the French war debt agreement to have been ratified, and neglecting past deficits in British receipts as compared with payment—would be sufficient to cover current payments due to the United States Government. Whether payments from the Dawes annuities included in these calculations, will in fact be received, depends upon whether it is found possible to transfer the sums of any payments she receives in respect either of reparations or of moratoriums, or of Allied debts, to the United States Government in payment of her liabilities to the United States. Any payments she receives in respect of reparations or moratoriums, she will be able to transfer to the United States Government only to the extent to which she has at her disposal the means to make the transfer in question.

MR. MELLON EXPLAINS

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

Washington, May 4.

Mr. Mellon has sought to make it clear that he is not seeking to create a controversy with Britain, but desires an understanding with Britain on debts and is only in view of the British protest that he has gone into details and explain the difference.

There follows a statement by Mr. Mellon stating that he has communicated to the British Government a memorandum as referred to in the general debate. He adds that figures in the British note are based on payments and receipts in the past and future payments and receipts to be discounted at the same rate.

BRITISH POLICY

The Note proceeds: "It is quite true that British Government have frequently declared that their policy is to recover such a sum in respect of their war loans to Allies as with their reparation receipts, will suffice to cover the annual payment, which they have to make to the United States but this situation has not yet been reached and up to the present the British taxpayer has had to find the greater part of payments to the United States from his own resources even after applying all the receipts from reparations and Inter-Allied debts to this purpose and using none of these receipts as a set off against payments which has to be paid on loans raised in Great Britain out of funds advances were made to the Allies.

In no circumstances will Great Britain receive from reparations and Inter-Allied war debts taken together more than she pays to America. The policy of the British Government on this subject has been repeatedly declared. It is not their desire to retain for Britain anything out of receipts from reparations and Inter-Allied war debts. In event of their receipt exceeding their war debt payments and reparations exceeding payments made by them to the United States Government, they have undertaken to reduce proportionately the payments due to be made to Britain in respect of Inter-Allied war indebtedness and provision to this effect appears in various war debt binding agreements which the British Government have signed."

THE TAXPAYER'S BURDEN.

Dealing with other points, the Note reveals that the British taxpayer, apart from payments made to the United States Government, has had to meet larger market debts incurred by the war and that since 1919 £140,000,000 have been paid on this head. Moreover in addition to paying their own debts to the United States, the British people are sustaining full charge for advances made by the British Government to Allied Governments for the purchase of necessary commodities during the war, not only in Britain but in Britain's neutral countries. Sums thus lent amounted to a net total of £1,850,000,000 which, with interest accrued during the war period, amounted on July 7, 1919 to over £1,450,000,000 or nearly double the debt the British Government had themselves contracted at that date with the United States. This amount the British Government borrowed from their own nationals and the British taxpayer has had to pay interest upon it at over five per cent. each year since, this making a total annual sum of £72,500,000 which will continue until the debt is paid off by further and additional contributions from the British taxpayers. No relief from this burden can be looked for from receipts from reparations and Allied war debts.

WHERE IT IS S. A. WINS.

The Note continues: "Whereas the United States Government is receiving from Germany a share of Army annuities estimated to cover its reparation claims in full, and at the same time receives from Great Britain repayment with interest at three per cent. of the full amount of war loans it advanced to this country, Great Britain will retain for herself nothing

THE TRADES UNION BILL.

Criticisms by Mr. Snowden and Mr. Lloyd George.

LOCKOUTS NOW INCLUDED.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 1.

The debate on the Trades Union Bill was continued in the House of Commons today. In the absence, the ill Lord Chancellor, With regard to the clause declaring a general strike to be illegal, Mr. Snowden said a general strike was already illegal under the existing Trade Union Law. It was also agreed that the purpose of the Bill was to prevent exercise of Government but that the right to strike was not to be interfered with. He contended that the Bill without clauses rendered a sympathetic strike illegal.

The essence and purpose of a strike was to coerce. It was utterly impossible to confine a trade dispute to one trade or industry and if it was made impossible to increase coercion by a sympathetic strike then the strike would be same useless.

Mr. Snowden admitted that a general strike would always be ineffective as an industrial weapon and pointed out that in all his public life he had advocated machinery by which industrial difficulties might be settled without dislocating trade. That was why he deplored this Bill the introducing of which made the position of men like himself extremely difficult if not impossible. How could they so on public platforms now and appeal for a better spirit in industry? There was also one way of preventing a general strike by the Bill providing up machinery whereby industrial disputes could be settled by reason and not by force.

"I know it is of no use to appeal" concluded Mr. Snowden "the Bill will go through and it becomes an Act of Parliament, but it will cost the country far more than the general strike."

LIBERAL PARTY VIEW.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, said that undoubtedly trade union law needed amendment and clarification but his complaint was that the Bill did not clarify old ambiguities, and created new ones. But he declared:

"I am not opposing this Bill on the grounds merely of its drafting or that some clauses are unfair and unjust. I am doing it on the ground that at this moment when we are struggling hard to recover our trade and when full recovery depends on goodwill and co-operation between employers and workmen, it is exceedingly unjust to bring in a challenging and provocative Bill of this kind."

The Premier had laid down four general aims of the Bill. There should be, firstly, no general strike, secondly no lockout, thirdly no peaceful coercion to subscribe to any political party or worthy party politics in the civil service were improper. He did not know anybody who would challenge any of these propositions, but the Bill went far beyond that and it made the crime of imperfections of trade union law in order to create injustice.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the Bill, besides prohibiting a general strike, could be used to make any sympathetic strike and but strikes in individual industries. He instanced the coal stoppage of last year regarding which it might reasonably have been argued that it stopped not merely business in the coal industry but also railways, iron and steel works, and factories, in order to bring pressure on the Government to intervene. If that view were taken individual work could be stopped.

So far from the general strike of last year having weakened the Premier's position it had strengthened it for the general strike was a distinct and humiliating failure, and he could not conceive trade unions ever dreaming of repeating it. It had been conceded by acknowledged to be illegal, yet it had not been found necessary by Government to put into operation the powers which they had. Mr. Lloyd George concluded:

"You may impound all the funds of the unions, imprison their leaders, cripple their political funds, and you do more harm than good, you cannot force workmen to work better and more efficiently by any Act of Parliament that you may pass. That depends on one thing and that is goodwill."—British Official Wireless Service.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

The debate on the Opposition motion to reject the Bill by Mr. Thomas (Labour, Derby) whose vigorous attack on the Bill passed the Labour Party. He pointed out the Government of using its majority to try and cripple the workers only bargaining power. The Labour Party would fight the Bill because it showed class bias and if the Ministerialists believed that the Bill would deter a man from striking they were living in a fool's paradise. The Labour Party stood four-square against the Bill and legislation would continue if the Bill was passed.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor General replying on behalf of Government said that the single question was whether the balance which the interests of the Trade Unions or the interests of the community was, in the opinion of the House, could long survive which suffered most. He was not afraid to abide within its borders. He emphasized that the Bill was drawn up on the lines that he no doubt should the legality of an ordinary industrial action.

The closure was carried by 326 to 168 votes after which Mr. Clynes motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 326 to 171 votes.

The Bill then passed its second reading.

The Liberal vote was split, seven Liberals voting with the Government. The Conservatives and Liberal Members voted strictly on party lines.

The final stages were quite formal.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 6.

Two important Government amendments to the Trade Union Bill were issued to day, both dealing with clauses, which define an illegal strike. The clause originally declared a strike illegal if it is designed or calculated "to coerce the Government or inhabitants of the community or any substantial portion of the community."

The clause now declares a strike illegal if it is designed or calculated "to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

The effect of the alteration is that hardship upon the community, and intimidation in the governing factor, and, as it is pointed out it would cripple hardship may be inflicted without necessarily intimidating the community. The clause is regarded as having been strengthened.

The second amendment makes a lockout illegal, on the same ground and prohibits the application of money to support such a lockout.—British Official Wireless Service.

Hiram Maxim Dead.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

NEW YORK, May 6.

The death is announced of Hiram Maxim, the well-known inventor and explosives expert.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT MYSTERY.

Scenes of Anxiety in the Capitals.

SEARCHING THE COASTS FOR LOST AIRMAN.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

Paris, May 8.

The airman Nungesser started his flight for America at 5/20 this morning.

Six planes Newfoundland, May 9.

Cape Race reports at midnight Greenwich time that nothing has been heard of Nungesser. The wind a northeast and there have been showers. Visibility is about two miles.

New York, May 9.

M. Nungesser has been telegraphed over New Brunswick and later over Portland, Maine.

American imagination has been stirred by the daring Airman over the inhospitable North Atlantic, which has been unencouraged since Sir J. Alcock and Brown in 1919. Wireless stations all over the country operated continuously, hoping that passing ships might report that Nungesser was sighted.

The newspapers are concentrating their front pages to the flight and featuring weather reports which showed that for weeks past the prevailing winds favoured the flight first 500 miles, after which heavy contrary winds and winds set in, accentuated by bad visibility.

Plans to extend a national welcome to the Frenchmen included an escort of five army aeroplanes from Boston, patrolling the area between Boston and Cape Anna to escort Nungesser. Eastern Massachusetts had as least thirty aeroplanes prepared to greet the visitors.

New York city ultimately abandoned its plans owing to adverse publicity, which could endanger a collision with the arriving plane. A number of prominent citizens, a distinguished delegation of French men and of municipal authorities proceeded down the bay at 2-30 in the afternoon but their anxious faces showed that hopefulness at that time was at a low ebb.

The Bill then passed its second reading.

The Liberal vote was split, seven Liberals voting with the Government. The Conservatives and Liberal Members voted strictly on party lines.

The final stages were quite formal.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 6.

Two important Government amendments to the Trade Union Bill were issued to day, both dealing with clauses, which define an illegal strike. The clause originally declared a strike illegal if it is designed or calculated "to coerce the Government or inhabitants of the community or any substantial portion of the community."

The clause now declares a strike illegal if it is designed or calculated "to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

The effect of the alteration is that hardship upon the community, and intimidation in the governing factor, and, as it is pointed out it would cripple hardship may be inflicted without necessarily intimidating the community. The clause is regarded as having been strengthened.

The second amendment makes a lockout illegal, on the same ground and prohibits the application of money to support such a lockout.—British Official Wireless Service.

FRENCH FIRED BY NEWS.

Paris, May 9.

At 14.35, local time, Nungesser passed over Portland Maine, flying toward New York at a hundred miles an hour. The foregoing official announcement made in New York brought smiles to the faces and frantic cheers to the streets of thousands of people who had suspended their normal activities all day long and crowded into the Boulevards and besieged the newspaper offices which were displaying maps of the Atlantic and recording the weather conditions to seek for news of the national hero. They had sufficient reason for elation and depletion, due to conflicting reports of the airman's progress and had subsided into despert gloom when an earlier announcement of his flight had been from Caperace was unconfirmed. For several hours last night there only abandoned hope, when the announcement from Portland magically revived the spirits.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

New York, Later.

Mystery still surrounds the whereabouts of Nungesser and his companion. No definite news was received by 22.30 local time. It is reported from Washington that after receiving official reports Nungesser's plane was sighted over the New England coast the Navy Department later was advised by the Boston navy yard that the machine's identity was not established.

The machine sighted might have been a contiguous plane en route for Gloucester, Massachusetts, while the authorities of the national observatory at St. Johns, Newfoundland, are of opinion that Nungesser may have descended among the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks.

As none of the fishing vessels carry wireless possibly no news may be received for two or three weeks.

Lessons. May 10.

All day searches of the English Channel and the Norwegian coast failed to yield news of the French airman Nungesser.

Paris, May 10.

The fate of Nungesser is the subject in the lobbies of the Chamber which has remained after a month's vacation. The matter was immediately overtaken in the House.

A number of deputies blamed the Government for yesterday's misleading announcements and asked who was responsible for unscrupulous dropping red rockets to signify Nungesser's success.

The Governmental spokesman M. Bokanowski, counselled patience in the hope that the airman will yet turn up. He declared that rockets were sent up by a private person.

M. Painleve declared that a telegram of congratulations which he sent when he heard M. Nungesser was nearing New York was deciphered so that the airman should receive the message immediately on landed.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

London, May 6.

Mystery surrounds the fate of the French airman Nungesser. Pan Saint Roman who left St. Louis near Dakar at 9 this morning of 5 May on a non-stop flight to Brazil discarding his flesh despite the French Ministry of Marine forbidding him to do so.

It is reported that he may have landed at an isolated spot on the Brazilian coast and his wireless is out of order.

NO NEWS

London, May 11

Three air pilots are now missing. Nothing has yet been heard of Nungesser or M. St. Roman last heard of on May 7.

Porto Maseere is reported that a Spanish balloon with two passenger, released on April 30 to test the properties for long flight has disappeared. A reward is offered for news of it.

New York, May 11.

A flight from New York to Paris on which Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Hoskins intended to start on May 15 is postponed in view of a report from the Aviation Archaeologist in Paris expressing the opinion that such an attempt is now made impossible. Mr. Hoskins, who is the Prince of Wales's aide-de-camp, is expected to arrive in New York on May 15 to resume the flight.

FLIGHT RESUMED

New York, May 8.

The Marquis Pedro Pinchi has resumed his flight in the machine sent him out from Italy to replace the plane that was burned.

Japan's Financial Crisis.

AVOIDING A SLUMP IN JAVA SUGAR.

Tokio, May 7.

A tentative agreement has been reached under which two banks and two companies will take over the Suzuki Company's obligations to the Java Sugar Trust for payment of sums approximately 150,000,000 yen, thereby helping to maintain present price of sugar and prevent a slump.

It is expected that the Government will consent to the arrangement.

Tokyo, May 8.

Both Houses of the Diet passed the Financial Relief Bill, with an amendment that aid be afforded not only to banks which have already recognized but to all whose prospects of recovery are reasonably good.

TERRIBLE AMERICAN TORNADO.

Hundred & Fifty Killed and 1,000 Injured.

RAINS & BLIZZARDS

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

New York, May 9.

Terrential rains and blizzards have struck several western States, when scores were killed and many left homeless.

The storm was heralded by a funnel-shaped cloud that swept Central Kansas, killing eleven people.

A tornado struck Central Missouri and killed several women and children. Several also perished in a windstorm at Garland, Texas.

Rocky Mountain States are blanketted by heavy snow which is extremely rare so late in the season.

Later.

The death roll of the storms is now calculated at 35.

Poplar Bluff, Missouri May 10.

A hundred people were killed and 250 injured by a tornado which swept the business quarter of the town, destroying almost every building in an area of 200 yards wide and 800 long.

No business premises are undamaged, property losses are estimated at over a million dollars. The city was in darkness last night and the dead of the injured could be heard on all sides.

New York, later.

Including the casualties mentioned in the tornado at Poplar Bluff, 150 are ascertained to be killed and a thousand injured in Illinois and the middle west and south west.

The death-dealing blast shot over a hundred miles in the air in a gun. Large buildings crumpled up like paper, trees were uprooted and hurled into the air.

Red Cross detachments are arranging relief.

New York, May 11

The people killed by the tornadoes in the Middle West at the week end now total 225, while a thousand have been singed.

Hundreds are homeless. Eight cities are stated to have been affected by the tornadoes.

THE AMERICAN FLOODS EXTENDING.

King's Message to President.

New Orleans, May 5.

Heavy rainfall adding to the misery of the 250,000 people who have been rendered homeless by a result of the floods. While 45,000 inhabitants of the Northern and Central parishes of Louisiana are threatened with eviction from their homes by the formation of a great lake there owing to breaches in the levees.

Nearly half a million acres of cotton and sugar land has been flooded and three million acres have been flooded in Louisiana alone.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 8.

The King has sent the following message to President Coolidge:

"I have heard with profound sorrow of the terrible floods and loss and damage to property caused by the floods in the Mississippi valley and I hasten to offer my heartfelt sympathy both to yourself and to all those who are suffering from the results of this sudden disaster."

The British Government have also addressed to the Secretary of State through their Ambassador in Washington an expression of their deep sympathy.—British Official Wireless Service.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

555

Made by hand One at a time of the unique 555 leaf

LONDON

ANDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD. LONDON

SERGEANT'S TERRIBLE POISONED SORES

Perfectly Healed By Zam-Buk

THE claims made for Zam-Buk are strongly supported by the testimony of Sergt. W. C. Potts. Read how it cured him of a severe attack of poisoned sores which followed a bathing mishap in the Red Sea.

"When stationed at Aden with R.G.A.," says Sergt. Potts, of Sandyford Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., "I fell off a diving board and landed on some sharp rocks. Pieces of skin were torn out of my leg and shoulder. Poisoned sores broke out and I was soon in an awful condition. Clothes used to stick all against boiling and I got worse.

"A comrade of mine was to try Zam-Buk and I was amazed at the relief it brought from pain and soreness. I persevered with Zam-Buk and soon the splendid healer had drawn out all poison, removed the scab and replaced the sores with firm healthy skin."

SERGT. POTTS (Regd. Number 2070)

Zam-Buk is the soothing, speedy and reliable cure for eczema, itch, ulcers, sores, boils, abscesses, ringworm, piles, poisoned wounds, sore feet, sore legs, chilblains, cuts, and all skin ailments.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk in boxes, 1/6 and 3/6.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

Here are shown some rings now being worn, you are invited to inspect the actual articles, for the illustrations can do but scanty justice to the excellent craftmanship and beauty of the gems.

Tourmaline & diamond, 400/-
Sapphire & diamond, 530/-
Diamond half hoop 700/- & 950
Diamond, 480/-
Diamond, 385/-
Diamond, 250/-
Diamond cluster, 300/-
Diamond cluster fancy, 275/-
Set 9 diamonds 680/-
Diamond cluster, 750/-
Fine single stone diamond, 700/-
Diamonds, 170/-

Dobbies Ltd.

Manufacturing Jewellers, Watchmakers & Opticians

NAIROBI.

NOTICE.

About 120 tins of Masai Ghee will be sold by Auction at Narok at noon on Saturday, May 21st.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE IN INDIA.

Riot at Famous Temple.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

[REUTER'S REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Lahore, May 8.

Two Mahomedans were killed and four seriously injured in a Mahomedan-Sikh brawl following an insult offered to a Sikh woman.

Serious rioting followed on the death of three Muslims in a brawl near Dabi Bazaar. A Muslim crowd paraded the principal street of Anarkali, shouting "Allah-o-Akbar," provoking counterpoints to observe barbs. Subsequently thousands accompanied the funeral procession and on returning there from a disturbance broke out. Up to the present 19 dead and 30 injured have been brought in.

Drastic measures have been taken by the District Magistrate, including the proclamation of an assembly of over four persons, and strictly prohibiting the carrying of lathis, to be in operation for a month. Magistrates have been quartered with troops who have been instructed after due warning to order firing in the event of life being endangered or a risk of the outbreak of fires.

Bombay, May 5.

Evening News of India reports a bloody affrays in the famous Kesavinath Temple at Bikhsides, Udaipur, between two sects of Jains regarding the right to perform the flag-hoisting ceremony in Bombay. Five Jains were killed and 100 injured.

Lahore, later.

The casualties in the fighting mentioned last night are 14 dead and 100 wounded. Half of the latter are Hindus; the others are Sikhs and Moslems.

The funeral parties of the men killed are limited to a hundred each and are accompanied by armed escorts. There is no further rioting, but armoured cars are stationed at the police station to meet any emergency and armed military pickets are posted at the city gates.

Business is at a standstill.

Delhi, May 5.

The authorities, fearing a repetition have taken precautions; mounted police are posted at the various danger points; meanwhile all is quiet.

Lahore, May 6.

The fierceness of the riots mentioned yesterday is shown by the toll of eighteen people killed, nearly two-hundred wounded, and 150 arrests. In response to appeals from of the Mahomedans, the opened their shops but the Hindus are still reluctant.

Normal activities, however, are slowly expected to resume, meanwhile order and intensive police patrolling having restored quiet.

Simla, May 7.

As a precautionary measure in view of the communal riots in Lahore and the general tension of feeling the departure for the hills of British infantry from the neighbouring cantonments of Jullundur and Lahore is indefinitely postponed.

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

SEQUEL TO PRINCE OF WALES' S. A. TOUR.

Zulu Chief's Action for Libel.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Maritzburg, May 6.

Solomon the Zulu Chief, has commenced an action in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg against the *Natal Mercury* claiming £6,000 damages for alleged defamation in connection with reports appearing in that paper on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Eshowe where a great Indaba was held.

WAR IN NICARAGUA ENDED.

Result of Intervention by America.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tipitapa, Nicaragua, May 5.

The conference between Mr. Stimson American ex-Secretary for War and General Moncada has ended in a deadlock, the parties failing to reach an agreement in regard to the continuance of the Diaz Presidency.

Managua, May 6.

Despite the failure to reach an agreement with Mr. Stimson Gen. Moncada has announced he is prepared to order the Liberal troops to lay down their arms which will be handed over to the United States troops.

It seems certain that the United States is prepared to take the field against us if fighting continues" declared Gen. Moncada, and added "Since the continuation of the Diaz Presidency is essential to the United States programme we are unable to resist but we are not signing any peace agreement bearing such a provision. We are forced by a greater power to cease to fight but since peace will be the result we shall devote our efforts to helping to restore order so that Liberals may gain an honest control in the elections, which will be supervised by the United States."

WASHINGTON STATEMENT

Washington, May 5.

The State Department announces that a truce is concluded between Liberal and Conservative factions in Nicaragua in order to permit Moncada to persuade his troops to lay down arms. No mention is made of any threat to employ United States marines to disarm the Liberals if they refuse to surrender their weapons.

Later

The civil war in Nicaragua is now ended and it will be possible to undertake planting in June, according to a communication from Mr. Stimson to the State Department. The settlement proposed contemplates a general amnesty and a presidential election, supervised by United States officers, pending which both factions will be represented by the Diaz Cabinet.

Native constabulary will be organised under United States officers. In the meantime President Diaz wishes a sufficient force of American marines to maintain order.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FLAG QUESTION.

New Submitted Design Repudiated.

Cape Town, May 5.

The flag question is again a burning issue. Flag committees in the leading English-speaking centres repudiated the design submitted to the flag conference between the Government and the flag commission, and the representatives of various flag vigilance committees, consisting of the St. George's Cross on a green field quartered.

On the contrary the committees refuse to accept a flag which excludes the Union Jack and consequently it is generally felt it would be futile to hold an adjourned conference.

The Conference however will reassemble May 10 and the Orange Free State authoritatively that the Government will reintroduce the Flag Bill to Parliament next week.

Cape Town, May 9.

Owing to the unanimous dedision of the flag vigilance committee not to allow their delegates to the flag conference to negotiate any flag which excludes the Union Jack the Government has decided that the conference shall not reassemble on Saturday as intended.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Amery Welcomes the Delegates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 5.

The Colonial Office Conference on May 10 will be attended by representatives from the majority of British colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. The meetings will be confidential but communiques will be issued where they are practicable.

It is hoped to conclude the business of the Conference on May 31. There will be two meetings daily for four days a week.

London, May 10.

Eight British dominions, Administration, three Chief Secretaries, five Colonial Secretaries and seven other senior officials, presided over by Mr Amery, composed the representatives of the dominions Imperial Conference which opened at the Colonial Office Monday. Lord Grey and Sir Samuel Wilson were also present.

Mr. Amery welcoming the representatives, referred to the diversity of the problems and the absence of national or administrative unity. Much might be done by more frequent consultation, closer co-operation, and the exchange of knowledge and experience especially in scientific and technical work.

Most of the delegates participated in a general discussion and expressed appreciation of the efforts by this Conference and by other conferences to make the colonies more efficient in administration and development.

London, May 10

The evolution of the Colonial Empire as a separate entity apart from the Dominions and India was foreshadowed by Mr. Amery at the Colonial Conference. He emphasised the first act of which was to send a message of loyal devotion to their Majesties.

Mr. Amery, mentioned that they originally contemplated holding an unofficial element in certain colonies to participate but, at least for the moment it was decided to confine its deliberations to those colonies prefect to speak in an official capacity.

He hoped the Conference would be held regularly in the future probably triennially.

The afternoon's discussion revealed approval of the suggestion that senior officers of the Colonial Office should visit the colonies periodically that members of the Colonial Office staff should tour the colonies early in their careers and that men of the colonial services during furlough should be attached to the Colonial Office.

COLONIAL FILMS.

London, May 10.

On the occasion of the Colonial Office Conference Sir Hesketh Bell has sent a letter to The *Times* referring to the harm done in Asia and Africa by sensational and demoralising films. He says there is still time to prevent disruptive influences affecting Africa and suggests the grading of films in three categories, highly educational assembly amusing and harmless, thirdly those appealing to the lower passions and depicting scenes of night life and cabaret, and trading customs duties to make them lowest for first, moderate for the second and prohibitive for the third, so that the only people who could afford to patronise the last would be Europeans, and natives of the superior class with a knowledge of the world.

PRESS VIEWS.

The *Morning Post* commenting on the opening of the Colonial Conference says, the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories present examples of Civil Government should be when it is conducted by rulers who are personally responsible for administration, while under them young men are often in sole charge of vast savage territories where they administer justice, maintain peace, and bring healing sustenance to the people with whose welfare they are entrusted. The British colonial service is a thing unique in the world."

DOMINION GOVERNORS AND HOME.

Channel of Communications Changed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 6.

Reuter learns that as a result of correspondence between London and the Dominions the date of July 1 is fixed for the proposed change in the channel of communications between the British Government and Governors of the Dominions. It is pointed out that a Governor-General in the Dominions is His Majesty's personal representative, as opposed to the situation at an earlier stage, when the Governors appointed by the London Government acted also as the latter's representatives. It is now recognised that this position should be regarded as no longer which is accordance with the constitutional position of the Governor General and after July 1 communications between Dominions and Government will be direct in the case of the Dominions dealing direct with the Colonial Ministry. Hence the Governor-General will no longer represent His Majesty's Government in Britain.

The question of carrying into the resolution of the Imperial Conference regarding the development of closer personal touch between Britain and the Dominions, and among the Dominions themselves, is at present under consideration.

£2,500,000 CLAIM BY EX-KHEDIVE.

Property Sequestrated in Egypt.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Constantinople, May 11.

The hearing has begun of a £2,500,000 claim by the ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi Pasha against Britain for property sequestrated during the War.

The case is being heard by an English and Turkish mixed arbitral tribunal, created by the treaty of Lausanne. Britain contests the competence of the tribunal and the ex-Khedive's Turkish nationality. It argues that Egypt is excluded from the operation of the Treaty of Lausanne.

BRITISH & GERMAN DYE COMBINE.

London, May 11.

The *Manchester Guardian* says it is authoritatively reported that the Imperial Chemical Industries are negotiating an agreement with the German Dye-stuffs Corporation. It is expected they will pool their technical resources and eliminate competition.

The combine will involve about £120,000,000.

Referring to Mr. Amery's plea for closer co-operation in scientific work at the opening of the Colonial Conference The *Times* expresses the opinion that it should be difficult to establish a service for scientific workers similar to that existing for administrative officers. The total volume of scientific work in progress under Dominion and Crown Colony Government's is so vast and shows such signs of increasing that no man should be allowed to feel he is jeopardising his chances of promotion by staying even the most temporary work in the poorest of the colonies.

Even the wealthiest colonies would gain much by the creation of a corps of scientific workers whose pooled knowledge would be available to any Crown Colony as a financial cost far below anything conceivable in any other way.

If the Conference successfully takes this question in hand it will abundantly justify its birth, even though it makes little headway with other parts of the agenda.

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

TEN MURDERS AND THEN SUICIDE.

Terrible Tragedy on a Natal Farm.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Maritzburg, May 7.

A terrible tragedy took place on Friday near Charlestown, which is a small town on the border of the Transvaal and Natal.

A farmer, named Swart while resisting arrest killed with rifle shots.

Five European policemen.

Two lady relatives.

His wife.

He then committed suicide.

Two More Doubtful

Later.

Two other persons wounded by Swart, have also died, making the total number of deaths eleven.

Colonial Probates Bill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 5.

The House of Lords passed the Colonial Probates Bill which has not yet passed through the House of Commons.

Further Cables on Page 49

Pepsodent
The New-Day Quality Dentifrice
Endorsed by World's Dental Authorities

NEVER NEGLECT A COLD!
Take PEPS and Avert Chest and Lung Perils.
Don't ignore that sudden cold or chill, or that throat disconfort, or that teasing cough. Regard your earliest symptoms as the signal for a dose of those swiftly acting but highly agreeable Peps' tablets.
Comforting medicinal fumes are given off directly a Peps tablet dissolves on the tongue. These fumes are inhaled direct into the throat and chest. Thus by the Peps breakbaside method a potent, volatile germ-killing medicine is introduced into the whole of the respiratory tract, even into the furthest recesses of the lungs where liquid medicine cannot penetrate.
Peps soothe and heal the inflamed air-ways. They hold at bay the dangerous germs that cause trouble in unheeded chills and neglected colds. They impart strength to the chest at an opportune moment and aid escape from threatening complications.
Peps are unrivalled as a remedy and safeguard against coughs, colds, chills sore throat, laryngitis, influenza, bronchial catarrh, tonsilitis, asthma, etc. All traders and stores sell Peps in sealed glass bottles. Every tablet is silver wrapped. Full directions for use and handy little co-lowver are closed in each Peps carton. Sole proprietors, The Peps Co., Leeds, England.

Tenders for Foodstuffs.

The attention of Merchants and Contractors is invited to a Notice appearing in the Official Gazette of the 27th April, 1927, and of the 4th and 11th May, 1927, calling for tenders for the supply of foodstuffs commodities for the six months from 1st of July to the 31st December, 1927.

R. C. M. WOOD,
Secretary,
Central Tender Board.

The Treasury,
P.O. Box No. 591,
Nairobi.
26th April, 1927.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1927.

The British-American Debt Controversy.

Those who continue to hope and believe that in the partnership of the British Empire and America lies the ultimate salvation of civilisation through the preservation of Anglo-Saxon ideals and the presentation of a united front to the industrial and clamouring elements of disintegration and destruction, socially, nationally, industrially and politically, have reason to despair when they read the reports of the controversy over the payment of war debts reported this morning, which they read the hesitation shown by America in upholding Western prestige against the results of violence in China and remember the self-imposed policy of isolation which the United States has always followed in its post-war relations with Europe and the League of Nations. The controversy on this subject of debts which is only an incident is typical of the absence of understanding or of the will to mutuals understanding between the two peoples. Hence the Government will no longer represent His Majesty's Government in Britain.

The question of carrying into the resolution of the Imperial Conference regarding the development of closer personal touch between Britain and the Dominions, and among the Dominions themselves, is at present under consideration.

Important discoveries in connection with the stone deposits in Kenya have been made at Elmenteita where indications point to recovered remains have a connection with a race which is even more primitive than that to which the Nakuru skull belonged.

Although little has been heard for some months of the work of the Joint African Archaeological Expedition Mr. Leakey has been very busy examining further sites. He has now obtained in all portions of 36 different skeletons, 10 at Nakuru and 26 at Elmenteita.

He has declared to the *Standard* that it seems to be probable, having in view the type of skull that the Elmenteita skeletons are those of a somewhat more primitive people than the stone age remains which he recovered earlier at Nakuru.

AT ELMENTEITA.

At Elmenteita the skeletons were found in association with stone age tools and pottery which included a practically complete specimen which he is safe in saying that all the specimens belong to very markedly different pulging by well by type from any of the negroid race inhabiting Kenya and Uganda. It is preferred to say nothing more definite at present.

A characteristic feature of the stone age people of Nakuru and Elmenteita is their extreme muscularity as evidenced by the muscle scars remaining on the bones of the limbs, collar bones, etc. In addition they were apparently an extremely tall race, averaging well above 6 ft.

NON NEGROID TYPES.

From Elmenteita there have been recovered remains of man, women and children of a different young babies and all the deposits had apparently been disturbed at some time.

In support of his belief that the stone age people were non-negroid Mr. Leakey states that a remarkable fact is the narrow, tapering, blade formation of the bones of the Elmenteita skulls, which are even narrower than those of the Nakuru side—some individuals having an index as low as 44.

Illustrations of the work of the expedition accompanied by numerous photographs have already been forwarded to the Royal College of Surgeons and the British Association. The expedition is being financed partially by the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund and partly by the Royal Society. Associated with Mr. Leakey in the work in Kenya is Mr. B. H. Newsom.

Kenya in Parliament.

LABOUR MEMBER AND SIR E. GRIGG'S VISIT.

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Cecil Wilson (Labour Attercliffe), asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he has had any discussion with Sir Edward Grigg relating to Kenya Colony or East Africa whether any conclusions have been arrived at with a view to the forthcoming Colonial governors' conference, and, if so, what is the nature of such conclusions?

Mr. Amery; I have had some discussions with Sir Edward Grigg regarding matters within his purview, but not specially with a view to the Colonial Office Conference.

A Pauper Baronet.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 14

A Baronet who for years had lived in a bedroom house in Lewes Street, Brighton, fighting against a tragic reversal of fortune, has just died in Brighton Union Lake Infirmary. He was Sir James Herbert Renals, Bt., eldest son of the late Sir Joseph Renals, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1864-65. But the neighbours in Lewes Street had no inkling of his real identity. He and his wife lived among them as Mr. and Mrs. Renals, and as everyone in the street knew what a hard struggle they had to provide food and clothing for the two young children. Sir James was regarded as a sober, hard-working man. His fight against odds eventually undermined Sir James's health, and he died leaving his family practically destitute. To add to the misery of all the fall in the barometer, Herbert, aged 7, under treatment at the Brighton Sanatorium.

Arrived in England.

The Post Office notifies that mails despatched for England on April 17 by the s.s. "B. de St. Pierre" arrived on May 6.

THIRTY-SIX STONE AGE SKELETONS FOUND.

New Discoveries at Elmenteita.

ALL ELMENTEITA SKELETONS WERE FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH STONE AGE TOOLS AND POTTERY WHICH INCLUDED A PRACTICALLY COMPLETE SPECIMEN.

MR. LEAKEY'S WORK.

The expedition has been very busily examining further sites. He has now obtained in all portions of 36 different skeletons, 10 at Nakuru and 26 at Elmenteita.

He has declared to the *Standard* that it seems to be probable, having in view the type of skull that the Elmenteita skeletons are those of a somewhat more primitive people than the stone age remains which he recovered earlier at Nakuru.

AT ELMENTEITA.

At Elmenteita the skeletons were found in association with stone age tools and pottery which included a practically complete specimen which he is safe in saying that all the specimens belong to very markedly different pulging by well by type from any of the negroid race inhabiting Kenya and Uganda. It is preferred to say nothing more definite at present.

A characteristic feature of the stone age people of Nakuru and Elmenteita is their extreme muscularity as evidenced by the muscle scars remaining on the bones of the limbs, collar bones, etc. In addition they were apparently an extremely tall race, averaging well above 6 ft.

NON NEGROID TYPES.

From Elmenteita there have been recovered remains of men, women and children of a different young babies and all the deposits had apparently been disturbed at some time.

In support of his belief that the stone age people were non-negroid Mr. Leakey states that a remarkable fact is the narrow, tapering, blade formation of the bones of the Elmenteita skulls, which are even narrower than those of the Nakuru side—some individuals having an index as low as 44.

Illustrations of the work of the expedition accompanied by numerous photographs have already been forwarded to the Royal College of Surgeons and the British Association. The expedition is being financed partially by the Percy Sladen Memorial Fund and partly by the Royal Society. Associated with Mr. Leakey in the work in Kenya is Mr. B. H. Newsom.

E.A. Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal for East Africa sits at the Kenya Courts. There are three criminal appeals and 24 civil appeals from Kenya Courts to be considered.

Deal for the Railway

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., have submitted tenders for the supply of 35,000 tons of coal to the Kenya and Uganda Railway for the ensuing twelve months.

The "Pelican."

Telegraphic information has been received by the *Standard* that Captain Gladstone at Mombasa that owing to a delay which has taken place there in the repairs to the "Pelican," the Kisumu Lake Steamer Service will not be recommenced for another two months.

An Insolent Native.

Mr. John W. Mitchell, transferred from the Native Affairs Department in Pondoland to be Magistrate at Johannesburg encountered a native burglar in his bedroom recently and knocked him down. The native set up and said he would charge the magistrate with assault. "I wonder if he will," said Mr. Mitchell, who considers that the native in Johannesburg is the most insolent type he has ever met.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Wherever you see this statuette, they sell "WHITE HORSE"—real old Scotch. Millions and millions of gallons maturing. Age, Strength and Quality Guaranteed.

Messrs. The African Mercantile Co., Ltd., Mombasa, Nairobi, Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam.

SYMINGTON'S PEA FLOUR

ADD PEA FLOUR TO MEAT PIES
—make your meat pies more nutritious and more appetising by adding the world-famous SYMINGTON'S PEA FLOUR
scientifically prepared by the high pressure steam process which removes all fixed air.
Symington's Pea Flour imbibes the food value of stews, meat pies, hashes and gravies. Send 2d. stamp for sample package.
Symington's Pea Flour is now sold by the best merchants everywhere.
Symington's Soups
W. Symington & Co. Ltd., Market Harborough, England.
Agents: Hutchinson, Nicholson & Co. Ltd., Nairobi and Mombasa.

LABOUR SAVING
FEDERAL 1¼ H.P. TRACTORS.
For Farm, Garden, Orchard, Nursery. Will work all the year round and never get tired. One gallon of petrol per 8 hour day. Many years' reputation and one year guarantee.
Price with implements £65 c.i.f. Mombasa.
Elliott & Co., Dovercourt, Essex, England
Cables: Elliott," Harwich.

The GOSSARD Line of Beauty
Front Lacing Corsets, Classique Corsets, Combinations, Step-ins, Brassieres,
Scientifically designed to give the wearer figure beauty, figure health, figure fashion, and support.
Mrs. A. L. Hudson.
Agent for Kenya and Uganda.
Box 559. NAIROBI.
Model 2640

Cooper's Fluid

Invaluable on the Farm

A FIRST RATE CATTLE WASH

DESTROYS FLEAS AND LICE

ANTISEPTIC AND HEALS WOUNDS AND SORES

An economical and powerful Disinfectant with a multitude of merits and no faults. Stockmen throughout the world have proved the all-round excellence of Cooper's Fluid.

EFFECTIVE LIQUID SHEEP DIP

CLEANSES AND INVIGORATES THE SKIN

DISINFECTS STOCK YARDS

COOPER'S FLUID

in the Homestead may be put to a number of uses:—flushing drains; cleansing sanitary conveniences; washing clothes, floors and furniture; deodorising and purifying the air; destroying infection.

For every purpose for which a Farm and Household Disinfectant is in demand, COOPER'S FLUID is absolutely without rival.

PRICES:—1 Quart Shs. 3/00; 1 Gallon Shs. 9/00; 5 gallon Shs. 42/00

Sole Distributing Agents for Kenya and Uganda:—

BULLOWS & ROY, Ltd., P.O. Box 2, NAIROBI.

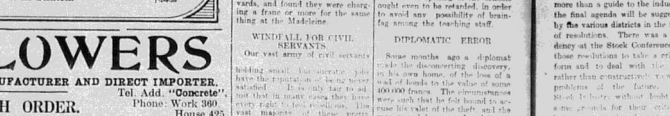
Stocks held in all Districts.

Geo. BLOWERS

BUILDING CONTRACTOR, MANUFACTURER AND DIRECT IMPORTER.

P.O. Box 259. Sadler Street, NAIROBI. Tel. Add. "Concrete". Phone: Work 360, House 425.

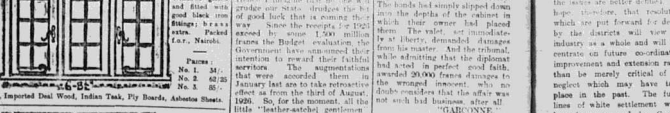
CASH WITH ORDER.



Made in Cedar or Pine. Windows glazed and fitted with good black iron fittings; brass extra. Packed f.o.r., Nairobi.

PRICES:	
No. 1	34/-
No. 2	62/25
No. 3	86/-

Flooring Boards, Ceiling Boards, Cedar Scantlings & Boards, Imported Deal Wood, Indian Teak, Fly Boards, Asbestos Sheets.



NOTE.—All doors, double stock moulded. Without moulding deduct 2/- per door.

IN STOCK: Asphalte, Lime, Cement, Atlas White Cement, Keen's Cement, Plaster of Paris, Sheet Lead, Mantpieces: Curtains, Architraves, Picture Rails, Dado, Skirtings, Panelling.

ANY SIZE TO ORDER—WOOD BLOCK FLOORS.

Owing to the recent reduction of Railway Freights on Cement and Sand, the following will be the prices of my Cement Blocks from date:

Ferrocrete Blocks. 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 6 in. ... 1/50 each
Ferrocrete Blocks. 2 ft. x 1 ft. x 4 in. ... 1/- each
Special sizes of Concrete Blocks to order.

Any kind of JOINERY, both hard and soft woods. SHOP, OFFICE, and BANK FITTINGS made to order.

Estimates free. Painting and Decorating by European Expert.

Works: Sadler Street.

HENNESSY'S ··· BRANDY

FURTHER STRIKE RUMOURS IN FRANCE.

General Tendency to Reduce Wages.

EARLIER HOLIDAYS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT]

Paris, April 14.

There was great excitement in Paris during the last Sunday, when Paris witnessed the unusual sight of hawkers, had actually organized themselves to sell their papers in a brisk sale on the open streets instead of shouting or crying out their wares. Those taking the place of the Hawkers were mostly women. It is apparently predicted, general, though of short duration, the clients were caught at the psychological moment on their way to Mass, when their spring or hats will be displayed. The week-end prices of merchants seek to extend a position outside the rank of the faithful. There was a crescendo chorus, pitched in a modest key. Whether this is a passing fad, only time will prove. If it turns boisterous (Chut! no pun). It is already blessed! It brings good luck. And, impelled by, tradition or superstition—the sceptics smile with the saved to avail the prayers of the pavement merchants. A propos, the price of good luck varies considerably according to the neighbourhood in which one buys the magic spray. Last Sunday I bought a branch for five sous on one of the outer boulevards, and found they were charging a franc or more for the same thing at the Madeleine.

WINDFALL FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Our vast army of civil servants holding small, but comfortable jobs have the opportunity to be well satisfied. It is only fair to add, not that in many cases they have every right. Last Sunday, in the vast majority of these posts, bureaucrats actually caught sight of turn the ancestral temperament and, in a flying visit, enjoyed Home Thoughts from Abroad. Grudge our Senate, grudge the boon of good luck that is coming their way. Since the receipts for 1926 exceed by some 1,500 million francs the Budget evaluation, the Government have announced their intention to reward their faithful servitors. The augmentations that were accorded them in January last are to take retroactive effect as from the third of August, 1926. So, for the moment, all this little "leather-stitch" gentlemen are wearing a holiday aside.

MORE STRIKE RUMOURS.

In the industrial world, however, things are not going anything like so smoothly. Rumours are no doubt by the divide attitude of the miners, engineers in other industries seem disposed to follow the coal owners' example. Here, there, and everywhere there is a feeling the ground, so to speak, while in the Roanne region the heads of the textile trade have gone even farther. They have already notified to their work people a drop of fifteen per cent of their present wages. Needless to say, the move has not been accepted without energetic protest. Twenty thousand workers are affected, and the large majority of them appear to be contemplating a strike as the only means of resistance within their power.

EASTER ACTIVITIES.

Paris, meanwhile, is preparing to receive its Easter guests, and an exceptional season is anticipated. The "avant-garde" of English and American has already arrived. It is curious to note that the season coincides with the adaptation for the French stage of such typical Anglo-Saxon musical comedies as Mercenary Mary—or the Bouffes—Parisiens—and Rose-Marie at the Theatre Mogador, which to most English folks never merely be stale fare, but it seems have had the first-hand, if not a typical production of Rose-Marie, which is deliberately approved that is more sensuous and Latin-minded, and admit, that it will probably enjoy a long run, as the adapters have done their work with consummate skill. But they have nothing but praise and gibes for poor "Rose-Marie." The book is weak to the point of utter vacuity, and stuffed with inane sentiments that were in fashion some time about half a century ago. The music, though attaining on the whole to the usual level of musical comedy, descends on occasions to the sentimental numbers—to quote Bandbox, Arthur's apologist. It is indeed a pity that the Bouffes-Parisiens should have taken a chance on such a piece that Lord Lonsdale will with enthusiasm.

SUMMER HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Hotel proprietors tourist associations, agents—and newsboys to remind—are busily members of Parliament—are conducting an active campaign with a view to inducing the Assembly the "grandes vacances" from the end of July, in order to make Deputies of the Chamber which opens to come earlier than in former years. Parliament and professors alike are rejoicing over the prospect, and praying for the success of their efforts, particularly as there has so far been no talk of going back proportionately sooner to school, college, or University. I heard one schoolboy wag remark that the re-opening of the schools ought even to be retarded, in order to avoid any possibility of heading among the teaching staff.

DIPLOMATIC ERRORS

Some months ago a diplomat made a disconcerting discovery, in his own home, of the loss of a number of bonds to the value of some 400,000 francs. The suspicions were cast that he felt bound to accuse, in the first place, the man who was duly arrested and imprisoned. He had served three months when one fine day Monsieur le Diplomat made another discovery. The bonds had simply slipped down into the depths of the cabinet in which their owner had placed them. The valet, set immediately at liberty, demanded damages from his master. And the tribunal, while admitting that the diplomat had acted in perfect good faith, awarded 20,000 francs damages to the wronged innocent, who no doubt considers that the affair was not such bad business after all.

"GABONNE."

New Taxicab Fares.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 14.

The new taxicab fares—a space of two-thirds of a mile and threepence for each additional third of a mile—were announced in the House of Commons yesterday by the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks. Sir William added that a per hour would be the waiting time. Until alterations had been made in the taximeters, an interim scale of charges, which he hoped to bring in as from May 1, approximately three-quarters of the present charge would be in force. The fee for an extra passenger would be sixpence, and for accompanying dogs and bicycles, which he was told did a lot of damage, sixpence. So far as two-seater cabs were concerned, the order issued two months ago would be revoked, and any two-seaters that desired to ply for hire would come under the present order. If at the end of a year or two years the new fares were found to work harshly to the trade he would reconsider them.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1927

A Coffee Conference.

In a recommendatory fashion the coffee industry and the Department of Agriculture has at length arrived at the decision to call a Coffee Conference on the lines so successful in relation to maize and stock. It is a very considerable time since we reached the same conclusion. Although a longer period has been spent in discovering the disinclination within the industry in relation to the responsibility for the future development of technical services, and although Government has done nothing except to indicate that it would indeed be glad if the coffee industry would do something for itself, the introspective period has perhaps not been wasted. The meetings held at Nairobi and Nakuru under the auspices of the Coffee Planters Union, both recently and over two years ago, have disclosed the general attitude of the Barons on the subject of a cess and control and with that knowledge the coming Conference, which goes from its imperial creation and the higher status, will know the situation it has to meet. The agenda for the coming Conference, which we publish this morning, is necessarily of a very general character. It is not the intention or the duty of the Director of Agriculture to provide anything more than a guide to the industry, the final agenda will be suggested by the various districts in the form of resolutions. There was a tendency at the Stock Conference for those resolutions to take a critical form and to deal with, not, rather than constructively, now the problems of the future. The Stock Industry without doubt had some grounds for their complaint but recent meetings have to some extent cleared the air on the subject of the Coffee Industry. The bonds had simply slipped down into the depths of the cabinet in which their owner had placed them. The valet, set immediately at liberty, demanded damages from his master. And the tribunal, while admitting that the diplomat had acted in perfect good faith, awarded 20,000 francs damages to the wronged innocent, who no doubt considers that the affair was not such bad business after all.

"GABONNE."

COFFEE CONFERENCE. ON JUNE 23.

Agenda and List of District Delegates.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of District Associations, the Director of Agriculture refers to the following series of the coming Coffee Conference:

"In accordance with a request conveyed by the meeting held at Nakuru, on 19th March, 1927, I have pleasure in inviting you to send delegates to attend a Coffee Conference to be held at the Offices of this Department on Thursday, June 23rd, 1927, at 10 a.m.

"I understand that the main object of the Conference is to discuss the needs of the industry chiefly in connection with scientific and technical services, and I have to express regret that in the inevitable absence of the undersigned and that of the Senior Coffee Officer this Department is not in a position fully to cover the whole of the matters affecting the industry, but it is hoped that at a later date another Conference may be held which would deal with the requirements more extensively.

"Attached is an agenda and I should be glad if you would submit resolutions thereunder for the Conference, if so desired.

"I would add that the Coffee Planters' Union proposes to organise visits to Coffee plantations in the Nairobi area during the Conference, and that the same body will also endeavour to arrange for the accommodation privately of delegates attending from up-country districts."

The Agenda.

To discuss the requirements of the industry particularly in connection with:

(1) Cultural and Experimental work.
(2) Maintenance of soil fertility.
(3) Institutional work on pests and diseases and their treatment.
(4) Breeding and selection to secure greater vigour and wider range.
(5) Plantation inspection, regularity and frequency.
(6) Organisation of extension services, i.e., attendance of Departmental Officers for advisory services in districts.
(7) Financial provision.

District Delegates.

The invitation has been addressed to the following District Associations and the number of delegates invited from each is shown in brackets:

Kikuyu	(3)
Naivasha	(1)
Limoru	(1)
Ruiru	(3)
Thika	(2)
Makuyu	(1)
Donyo Sabuk	(1)
Mount Kenya	(2)
Trans Nzoia	(3)
Kipkarren	(1)
Soy	(1)
Kaimosi	(1)
Songhor	(1)
Koru	(1)
Fort Tenan	(1)
Lumbwa	(1)
Keriho	(1)
Molo	(1)
Solai	(1)
Subukia	(1)
Total number of Delegates	28

The Chairman of the Coffee Planters Union, a delegation from the Elected Members Organisation and two delegates from the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce have also been invited, although they will not have voting powers.

The Kenya and Uganda Railway has probably some representation.

C.F.U. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Coffee Planters Union was held in the Secretary's office last week.

It was decided that the Union should try and arrange a field demonstration in the neighbourhood of Nairobi at the close of the Coffee Conference; also that Members of the Union living near Nairobi be asked to accommodate Delegates attending from a distance.

TRADE MARKS

The Secretary reported that the firm in London who had wished to register the trade mark of Kenacof had agreed to withdraw their application, in response to representations by the C. P. U.

COFFEE ADULTERATION.

The Secretary produced a sample of past and present coffee, supported of being adulterated. He was instructed to consult with the Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. J. Nedlinger, Ruiru, was elected a full member Angustland Estates Ltd., and Mr. A. C. Palmer, both of Nelson, Nyasaland, were elected honorary members.

Unlicenced Traders.

The Nairobi Municipal Licensing Officer occupied the attention of the Magistrate for some time on Friday.

Altogether nearly forty Indians were summoned. Only two of them made anything like a defence. The rest accepted the imposition of the Sh. 20/- fine with either a smile or a sowl according to temperament.

Cup for Cut Flowers.

In connection with the special Cup to be competed for by Civil Servants at the next Horticultural Show, it should be explained that this will be awarded for the highest number of points obtained in Class 47 which is the "cut flowers" section.

31 PARIS COLORS

and 5 Distinct Features in this Fine Hosiery

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY is unique ways guards against the flaws that are common in ordinary hose. Select the sheerest chiffons, even, and you do it with the utmost safety. This fine hosiery has won the favor of two million women, because no other kind is so perfect in every detail. Note carefully each one of the 5 following Holeproof features:

[1]
Ex-Toe Reinforcement. Now by the first time women's exquisite hosiery is made with Holeproof's exclusive "Ex-Toe" reinforcement at toes and heels. Invisible, wear-resisting threads insure long wear.

[2]
Correct Paris Shades. Paris authorities create the newest fashionable colors for Holeproof. A unique scientific process keeps them clear and bright. No discolorations or fading.

[3]
Perfect Fit. No wrinkles in the smooth fit that idealizes the ankle and follows every curve and contour. Holeproof is knit, not stretched, to stay.

[4]
Exquisite Clearness. Uniformly even threads do away with unsightly shadows in the sheerest chiffons.

[5]
No Imperfections. Nine separate inspections prevent imperfections. No deterioration under any climatic conditions, because of Holeproof's special dyeing methods.

All Holeproof Hosiery has these five safeguards for style correctness and greater wear. Yet the cost is no more than for ordinary hose. Wear Holeproof Hosiery for their loveliness and their economy.

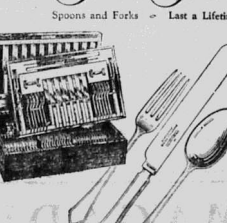
KETTLES ROY, LTD., P.O. Box 190, NAIROBI

Holeproof Hosiery

Holeproof Hosiery is made for Men and Children, for every styles and colors
Holeproof Hosiery Co., Ltd. London, Toronto, Montreal

Prince's Plate

Spoons and Forks — Last a Lifetime



NO DELAY.
Catalogue of all Department sent on request. Illustrated Impossible from

Prince Rogers, Ltd.,
Manufacturers of Electro Plate and Cutlery
Every Article Bearing Their Trade Mark Guaranteed Electro Plate of Quality Unrivalled
Obtainable from all Ironmongers and Stores.

THIS Polished Oak Cabinet is conveniently fitted with Prince's Plate Spoons and Forks, Cutlery (rogers pattern, and Stainless Steel Cutlery with Prince's Plate handles.

Contents	
12 Table Spoons.	12 Table Forks.
12 Dessert Spoons.	12 Dessert Forks.
12 Tea Spoons.	1 Pair Carving Knives.
12 Dessert Knives.	1 Pair Carving Forks.
12 Dessert Forks.	1 Steel Sharpener.
6 Sauce Ladles.	1 Pair Butter Knives.

£21 17 6

If fitted with "Rogers" (Regd.) Silver Cutlery with Stainless Steel Blades £21 17 6

MAPPIN & WEBB

158-162, Oxford St., W. 1.; 172, Regent St., W. 1.; 2, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4
LONDON, ENGLAND

A T last the Public is awaking to the fact that grit in a dentifrice is not only unsatisfactory but positively injurious. The swing of the pendulum is towards a scientifically prepared dentifrice containing NO grit.

THERE IS NO GRIT OF ANY KIND IN

KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM

TRADE MARK.

Try
GOODLASS, WALL & CO.'S
"Triumph" Brand Paints.
Ready for immediate use.
Genuine White Lead.
Varnishes, etc.

Obtainable from the Sole Agents for Kenya Colony and Uganda:—
BULLOWS & ROY, LTD.,
NAIROBI & KAMPALA,
Or your Local Stores.

Crawford's
SPECIAL RESERVE
SCOTCH WHISKY
The consistency of Crawford's "Special Reserve" is a virtue which never fails to win the appreciation of all men who require a Whisky of unvarying high Quality.
ESTABLISHED SINCE 1860
The Whisky of Scots at Home and Abroad!

MAGADI
(Raw Lump Soda.)
In lots of under 1 ton ... Shgs. 160/- per ton
1 ton and under 5 tons ... Shgs. 140/- per ton
5 tons and under 10 tons . Shgs. 120/- per ton
10 tons and over ... ... Shgs. 100/- per ton
Free on rail Lake Magadi.
Bags free. Cash with order.
THE MAGADI SODA Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in England.)
LAKE MAGADI.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN LEGISLATURE.

Regularising Indian Position.

Certain Additional Instructions with reference to the Constitution of the Legislative Council appear in the *Official Gazette* of the 4th inst.

These instructions are prefaced with a view to overcoming the peculiar situation that arose with regard to Indian representation at the last election. It will be remembered that only one Indian member was nominated and declared elected, with the result that the Indian community was fully represented by this lone legislator at the opening session of the Council, and the Acting Governor announced that the necessary steps would be taken to regularise the position.

The new Instructions provide for "Indian Elected Members not exceeding five," and if at any time the number falls to less than five, the vacancy can be filled by nomination. Nominated Indian members can hold office for a year but after that period they are to be nominated by the "persons whose names are entered on the register in force for the time being of voters for the election of Indian Unofficial Members."

THE AFRICAN NOMINEE.

The Instructions also provide that the post of "Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African Community" shall be discontinued when the appointment is deemed unnecessary. There is also provision as to the appointment of a representative for the Arab community.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The proclamation after reciting previous Instructions reads as follows:—

I. The Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of the Governor as President, eleven *ex officio* Members, Nominated Official Members not exceeding nine in number, eleven European Elected Members, Indian Elected Members not exceeding five in number, one Arab Elected Member, and one Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community:

Provided that if after a dissolution of the Council less than five persons are elected to be Indian Elected Members, or if at any time the number of Indian Elected Members is less than five, the vacancy or vacancies so arising may be filled by the appointment in the manner hereinbefore provided of Nominated Indian Unofficial Members:

Provided further that the appointment of a Nominated Unofficial Member to represent the interests of the African community shall be discontinued in pursuance of instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State when it shall appear to us that such appointment is unnecessary:

Provided further that if one of the Nominated Official Members is not specially appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, there shall be a Nominated Unofficial Member to represent such interests.

INDIANS AND ARABS.

II. The Indian and Arab Elected Members of the Legislative Council shall be such persons as may be elected in accordance with the provisions of any law enacted for the purpose by the Legislative Council of the Colony. The Nominated Unofficial Member series in Kenya, and shall be appointed by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. The Nominated Unofficial Member (if any) of the Council of any Protectorate of the Arab community shall be such person as shall be appointed by the Governor for the purpose by an Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. The Nominated Official Members of the Council shall be such persons holding office in the Public Service of the Colony or of the Protectorate of Kenya as the Governor shall from time to time appoint by Instrument under the Public Seal. Such Nominated Indian Unofficial Members shall hold their places in the Council during Our pleasure and shall in any case vacate their seats at the termination of one year from the date of their Our Additional Instructions, or if such less period as may, in accordance with any instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be provided in the Instrument by which they are appointed, or at the next dissolution of the Council after their appointment, whichever is the earlier. After the termination of one year as aforesaid the Nominated Indian Unofficial Members (if any) shall be nominated from among those persons whose names are entered on the register in force for the time being of voters for the election of Indian Elected Members prepared in accordance with the provisions of any law enacted for the purpose by the Legislative Council of the Colony, and shall be appointed by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal in pursuance of instructions from Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Such Nominated Indian Unofficial Members appointed after the termination of one year as aforesaid shall hold their places in the Council during Our pleasure and shall in any case vacate their seats at the next dissolution of the Council after their appointment or at the termination of such period as may, in accordance with any instructions from Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, be provided in the Instrument by which they are appointed, whichever is the earlier.

PRECEDENCE.

III. The Members of the Legislative Council shall take precedence as We may prescribe, and, in default thereof, first the *ex officio* Members in the order in which their respective offices are mentioned in the Sixteenth Clause of Our Instructions of the eleventh day of September, 1920, as amended by Our Additional Instructions of the twenty-eighth day of December, 1925; secondly, the Nominated Official Members, according to the priority of their respective appointments, or if appointed by the same Instrument, according to the order in which they are named therein; thirdly, the European Elected Members in order of date of election, or if elected at the same general election according to the alphabetical order of their names; fourthly, the Indian Elected Member and the Nominated Indian Unofficial Members (if any) in order of date of election or appointment, or if elected or appointed on the same date, according to the alphabetical order of their names; fifthly, the Arab Elected Member; sixthly, the Nominated Unofficial Member representing the interests of the African community and the Nominated Unofficial Member (if any) representing the interests of the Arab community according to the priority of their respective appointments.

SIR WILLIAM HOY TO GO TO RHODESIA.

Chairman of New Railway Commission.

It now is to be reasonably certain that Sir William Hoy, the well-known General Manager of the S. A. Railway and Harbours will take up the position of first chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission on retiring from his present post. He will however take a rest for the greater part of a year.

Mr. J. G. McDonald, president of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines speaking at the annual meeting of the Chamber in Bulawayo, referred to the Railways Act of 1926, which provides for an independent Railway Commission representative of the territories concerned, and presided over by a chairman of practical experience of railway working.

He added: The country is to be congratulated on the success of Ministers, who, we believe, have long ago, in mind in securing the services as chairman of the Commission of Sir William Hoy, who holds a great reputation as one of the most efficient general managers of railways in the world.

This appointment, I am sure, will do much towards removing certain misgivings, directed at the Government during the passage of the Railway Bill through the Legislative Assembly, and will create a general feeling of confidence that all railway matters, will be thoroughly well handled in Rhodesia.

ANOTHER NAIROBI HOTEL SCHEME.

At Hardinger Street Corner.

The plot of land at the corner of Hardinger Street opposite the Standard Bank has been purchased by a well-known East African, for the purpose of erecting a four storey hotel on it.

It is now proposed to erect an up-to-date hotel with ten rooms, restaurant, lounge, bar and the usual appurtenances of a good-class residential hotel.

The building is to be fireproof and constructed of stone brick and cement. It will contain about sixty bedrooms and a feature of the scheme will be the modern sanitary conveniences, electric lift, bakery, etc. Small shops are to be incorporated for the use of a hairdresser, milliner, chocolate shop and a tobacconist.

The plans are being prepared by Messrs Harold E. Henderson & Partners and an early start on the erection is expected.

Assault Case Sequel.

ROSS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL TO HIGH COURT.

The private prosecution in which Charles George Gordon of Kabete is charging Alfred Granville Ross of Nairobi with committing assault with Mrs. Gordon or alternatively with enticing her away from her husband advanced another stage in the Resident Magistrate's Court on Saturday.

It will be recalled that at the last hearing a week ago Mr. Figgis K.C. (who with Mr. Kapten represents the accused) raised the contention that there was no evidence before the Court of any misconduct punishable under the Indian Penal Code and Mr. Cornelley adjourned the case to consider the evidence and give a ruling.

His Worship on Saturday said he was unable to uphold Mr. Figgis' contention. He was of opinion that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused of an offence under Section 497 I.P.C. and Ross would therefore be committed for trial.

Mr. Cornelley: Does the accused wish to make a statement?

Mr. Figgis K.C.: The accused cannot make a statement, sir, after he is committed.

Ross was re-admitted to bail.

The Legislative Council.

The Order of the Day for the session of the Kenya Legislative Council which will be opened in Nairobi this morning indicates the extent, variety and importance of the business which will be discussed this month. One of the Nairobi Members will move on a motion the question of the serious menace to the coffee and maize industries contained in the spread of two specific diseases. The preamble of the coffee industry provides for Government an opportunity, if it desires to avail itself thereof, for a detailed statement on the policy it is desirous of adopting towards the provision of technical services for that industry in relation to the needs and to the general financial situation, having regard to the expressed opposition to the principle of a coffee cess. We believe that some such statement is from all points of view desirable if the delegates to the June Coffee Conference are to be enabled to attend prepared to discuss the position with Government and to consider in the proper spirit the question of financial co-operation and any division of responsibility. Without some indication of the Government policy we cannot see how the delegates will be able to obtain that mandate from their districts which will complete the most important task of the Conference. The questions cover a wide range. The Member for Nairobi South will ask Government when it is intended to apply the Shop Hours Act to the Capital. In the face of considerable difficulty and opposition a compromise was eventually reached by the local authority and it has been supported by the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce on the ground that it is a step, however halting, in better than no step at all. The Act in force Act is applied experimentally and in the proper spirit, notice its advantages and defects with a view to applying it to other towns not under a municipal administration for a detailed discussion of such points as the advisability of uniformity on such matters as the weekly half holiday from the point of view of proper official control of the working of the measure but a definite policy by Government is desirable. The Member for the Lake will ask for information regarding a proposed land exchange proposal and Government must be prepared in the public interest to meet that request as a contribution to the health of the community that all land dealings should be beyond of any suspicion which may be fostered by unnecessary secrecy. A special question will be raised by the Indian Elected Member on Asiatic land settlement and agriculture and to other aspects of the Indian problem of importance. If memory serves aright, we believe that questions regarding Indian areas were previously answered by the Commissioner of Lands along the lines that schemes had been suggested by Government and that no indication had been given of Indian willingness to consider or make practical use of those offers. The most important item on the Order of the Day is the communication from the Chair. The absence of His Excellency the Governor in England on the business of the Colony has been unrelieved by any important indications of the progress of his work in London and the Colony hopes that the Acting Governor will be in a position this morning to provide some information. The question of port control has been referred to in other and terms in London and in the light of the current forecasts and in view of the expected announcement in the House of Commons, the country will welcome an announcement. The two important legislative measures are the Defence Force Bill and the Pensions Act. In regard to the former, which has very considerably exercised the public mind, it is obvious that no new aspects of the measure are likely to arise in Council, and in the light of the constitutional procedure which has preceded its introduction, its passage through all stages is bound to take place. There is one subject upon which we desire to warn the Government that the provision of early information is desirable. In March of last year His Excellency the Governor included in his Address to Council extended references to the appointment and duties of the Works Committee which followed the adoption of the Colonial Loan proposals. He said the Committee was intended to be "thoroughly representative" and "of a business character". It comprised three officials and the Leader of the Elected Members and its purpose was to study the question of organisation for carrying out the whole building scheme, material available, costs, the possibility of reducing those costs, skilled labour etc., following upon the prior work of a Building Committee. According to His Excellency the Governor the Works Committee had at that date arrived at proposals for a businesslike organisation, an organisation which was intended to further co-operation between Railway and Government in building programmes. The third purpose of the Works Committee was to consider plans of various buildings proposed and, when the plans had been worked out, to lay the programme before Council in order that Council might have "complete information as to what is being done in the course of the year". Since then we have heard that Government intended, with the exception of urgent buildings, to carry out that programme departmentally and we have had references in speeches to the difficulty experienced in housing builders outside the Colony to interest themselves in the Kenya programme. But we are still far from having complete information as to the works in hand, the date of their possible completion, their eventual cost, the expenditure upon and the extent of any special technical staff created under the P.W.D., etc. The country should be informed of the position of the building programme, the development of the urgently needed housing schemes and other matters connected therewith and should certainly be provided with any report the Works Committee has submitted. Information on the progress of loan works has been definitely promised but so far very little detail has emerged and the present session of Council provides an opportunity for a comprehensive survey of the events which have followed the adoption of the loan proposals in 1925.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald,

READY TO LEAVE HOSPITAL IN TEN DAYS.

[By Wireless.]

Rugby, May 7.

A reassuring statement regarding Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's condition has been made by Dr. Salis Cohen and confirmed by other specialists in Philadelphia. It stated there is nothing organically wrong with the patient; he is suffering only from weakness following a long period of fever.

There have been no complications. Mr. Macdonald is now making excellent progress, and what he needs is rest and quiet. He may be able to leave hospital in about ten days' time.—British Official Wireless Service.

Japan's Naval Policy.

[Through Reuter's Agency.]

Tokio, May 1.

A conference of ministers formally agreed to confirm and adopt the policy of the preceding Government toward three-party naval limitation conference.

THE AFRICAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Court Chambers, Nairobi.
Phone 384. P.O. Box 206.

WHEN an AGENT talks of BONUSES
see that you GET a
GUARANTEED ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
and
HAVE IT WRITTEN IN THE CONTRACT.
THE ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR WHOLE LIFE (100) AT AGE 30 is £24-10-2 should Death occur at age 31 the Society's GUARANTEES to pay £1625. ANOTHER VALUABLE FEATURE OF THESE POLICIES IS THE TOTAL DISABILITY PROTECTION PRIVILEGE
The SOCIETY issues all classes of LIFE, ENDOWMENTS and CHILDREN'S POLICIES.
ALL BENEFITS ARE EMBODIED AND GUARANTEED IN THE CONTRACT.
Write or call for Specimen Policy, Premium Rates and full particulars,
Giving Age, Full Name and Address.
M. D. KAMPF — *Manager*.

DOROTHY
Virginia
CIGARETTES
Made solely from Fine Virginia leaf, Dorothy Cigarettes are of magnificent smoothness, have a satisfying flavour yet cannot affect the throat or lungs.
Made in London by Ardath Tobacco Co. Limited.

Long Life & prosperity
is the Sentence we have
Passed
on all For using the Rugby
no need for Exceeding the speed limit
safety Speed & comfort
R.V.S.G. has a Limit of three months
Free Service
We recommend Rugby, Hudson, Nash, A.J.S., B.S.A. and Douglas.
Prices and Terms same as Nairobi.
THE RIFT VALLEY SERVICE GARAGE, Ltd.,
New Garage and Show Rooms
Donald Avenue,
NAKURU.
P.O. Box 6 Tel. Address: "Efficiency"

THIS IS THE ROBBIALAC LOOK.
Robbialac is a genuine rich Enamel compared to level not under the brush, leaving a smooth lustrous surface. It is so simple to use that even if you have never handled a brush before, you may restore the look of newness to shabby paintwork. Dated, grease, oil or soot will not scar the beauty of Robbialac. Write to-day for your copy of the free Instruction Leaflet and learn how easy it is to renovate with Robbialac.
ROBBIALAC
SMITH MACKENZIE & Co., Ltd., Box 890, Nairobi.

DOBBIES Ltd.
Ophthalmic Opticians,
Government Road,
NAIROBI.
P.O. Box 93. Phone 96.
QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

THROB! ACHE! ACHE! THROB
PREVENT those nervous headaches. Give up punishing your nerves. Half the nerves in the skull are connected with the eyes. Be kind to your eyes and your nerves won't torment you.
HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED TO-DAY.

A New J.P.

Capt. Anthony Arthur Janion Poole, has been appointed a J.P. for the Kabete area.

Eldoret April Rain.

The rainfall, two miles from Eldoret, was 6.36 inches during April.

Conquer Malarial Debility

"As long as I live I shall pray for the continued success of Sanatogen, which has saved my life. As a result of repeated attacks of malarial fever, I had become an absolute wreck and could not eat anything."

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen. I have had no more attacks of fever, my digestion is now perfect and I can eat and enjoy my food. A great undeviishable feeling of cheerfulness has come over me," wrote Mr. M. J. Sch of Bombay.

The destructive work of the malaria parasite makes your blood thin, and, even when quinine has killed the parasite, this poverty of blood remains.

A short course of Sanatogen will strengthen the cells and tissues of nerves and body, increasing the quantity of red blood corpuscles.

In the "Medical Echo" of March, 1924, a physician writes on his results obtained with Sanatogen in 80 cases of anaemia. The average increase of red blood corpuscles in these cases was as high as 60% within three weeks.

Regain your Energy and Strength with

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Buy a bottle to-day. At all Chemists and Stores.

BE SURE TO ASK FOR

JOHN HAIG'S

Gold Label OR Dimple Scots.

BEST OF SPIRITS ARE "SCOTCH" AND THE BEST OF SCOTCH IS "HAIG"

JUST AS POPULAR TO-DAY AS WHEN ESTABLISHED IN 1627

A BARGAIN

SECOND HAND MILITARY OVERCOATS

Long at ... Shgs. 15/- each.

Short at ... Shgs. 12/- each.

In Bales of fifty at Shgs. 12/- each all round.

M. ROSENBLUM & Co. Ltd.

Telegrams: "Rosenblum."

P.O. Box 531. NAIROBI. Tel. No. 15.

EXPENDITURE ON KENYA ROADS.

Per Mile—Country Roads £15; Main Thoroughfares £18.

P.W.D. ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Public Works Department is one of those which is not issued in printed form but the *East African Standard* has obtained from the Secretariat one of the few copies of the Director's review of the year 1925 which is the last on record. For that year the expenditure of the Department was sanctioned as £228,566, but the expenditure showed a saving of £7,000, being £221,470. The amount expended by the P.W.D. during 1924 was considerably less than that of 1925, being only £177,444. The difference is largely accounted for by an increase in the recurrent vote and in extraordinary expenditure. It is worthy of note that the staff charges increased by nearly £3,000 between 1924 and 1925, although the Report goes on to state that the Public Works extraordinary programme was considerably modified during the year.

There are only two revenue-earning concerns under the P.W.D.—the Mombasa and Nakuru water works which together bring in about £23,000.

A section of the Report which deals with employment of the European staff shows that the total number of "European man days" paid for in 1925 was 19,158 and of this number 388 fewer than 1,078 "man days" equal to 18.06 per cent. were given on account of leave and illness. The total number of non-European "man days" in the year was 16,725 of which for the same reasons 1794 or 10.7 per cent were non-effective.

CONTRACT WORK.

The Report states that practically all the building work at Mombasa was done by contract, as much of the road maintenance work and some of the Nakuru work. In nearly all other cases works were executed departmentally. Only in the petty contract method, as either there were no contractors available or the lowest tenders received were too high for acceptance. The cost of the Government Transport Department was £8,867. It dealt with over 100,000 packages besides carrying hospital stores, officials baggage, Government furniture and carrying train accumulator. The expenditure on furniture for offices and officers' bungalows during the year was £2,017. The Report comments: "The provision was inadequate, even to keep existing furniture in a state of reasonable repair and make it deals for new furniture for newly appointed officers had to be held over until 1926. Such replacements and new issues as were made were of the most urgent nature so as to make the available funds extend as far as possible."

PAID IN RENTS.

The number of quarters rented continuously by Government during the year was 31 and for shorter periods 52 as compared with 31 and 17 respectively during 1924. There were 25 offices rented continuously and 6 for shorter periods and the sums of £5,807 and £3,585 were spent in rent in respect of houses and office.

In addition £24,402, of which 14,771 was non-European represented the housing allowance for 1925.

The Report details the sums which have been spent on the maintenance of roads and bridges, the total being £63,660 which includes expenditure on township streets, excluding Nairobi. The sums spent largely by administrative officers, on the Native Reserves roads were Elkuya £1,905, Akamba £605, Masai and Suk £95 Embu, £510, Meru £400, Nyeri £526, Coast £666, Lumbwa £36, Kavirondo £1,792. The bridge repairs in the Native Reserves cost £1,918.

STREETS ON ROADS.

The Report states that the average expenditure per mile on 2,015 miles of recognised public country roads, was £13 and on 2,019 miles of main roads £18 per mile. The Report continues: "The roads are almost all earth roads and many of them are impassable without the wet season. The rest of maintaining all-weather metalled country roads in certain other crown colonies varies from £60 to £80 per mile. No really satisfactory and rapid improvement of the road system of Kenya can be made without considerable capital expenditure."

The total expenditure on the maintenance and repair of public buildings was £22,518 and on new 1,078 buildings in all parts of the country. The greater part of the money was spent in Nairobi (369 buildings) and Mombasa (298 buildings).

NEW WORKS.

Capital works carried out during the year included Kakamega station, Nakuru slaughter house, Kisale Post Office, Resident Commissioner's Office, Elkiret, Nyeri, Kericho, Nairobi, Kisumu, operating theatre Mombasa, Press building, Nairobi, building for non-subsidise of sex, Chief's house, Government House, Nairobi extension of Treasury, Nairobi, sleeping sickness hospital, Hill's Point and extension of Nairobi Hospital, Mombasa. Major works included the Kikuyu drain, Mombasa, Mathews road bridge on the Fort Hall—Embu road, 48 miles of new earth tracks with rough bridges on Uasin Gishu, Serpent river bridge, Shimoni road and tender at Kedichalla Kipkarren, Rongai, Londiani, Nyando and Sondu, besides several smaller works in the Kikuyu Reserve. The Nakuru and Mombasa water supplies were also improved and extended. Out of the Colonial Loan plans were prepared for the expenditure of a proportion of the money allotted for the Nairobi water works and the cold storage installation at Kilindini.

An interesting traffic census referred to the Kilindini road is included in the report. It was taken on January 20, 1926 at the P. D. Office. It shows that the number of vehicles which passed that point on the day in question comprised 1,654 motor cars 113 motor lorries, 205 motor cycles 56 cycles, 192 rickshaws and 81 hamali carts. There is a slight decrease in motor cycles but a very considerable reduction in the number of rickshaws and hamali carts over preceding years.

Kenya War Claims.

Notice is given in the *Official Gazette* that any British Nationals in Kenya having claims against the German Government between July 31, 1914 and July 9, 1924, growing out of acts committed by the German authorities, should lodge their claims in triplicate with the Arbitrator appointed under the Treaty of Versailles whose address is 2 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

A Labour of Love.

The heavy rain on Saturday will complete the work that Archdeacon Swann has put in recently in improving the site of the War Memorial. The reverend gentleman believes in getting down to things himself, and could be seen last week with his coat off placing a few concrete copings round the plot. He also trimmed the grass and planted a Christ thorn hedge, which has considerably improved the appearance of the Memorial.

Good Quick Sure

Trade Enquiries to:— Messrs. HOWSE & McGONGE LTD NAIROBI.

HYRAX FURS

Awarded medals and certificates British Empire Exhibition 1924 and 1925. Chief Lengilia, Masai, also complete Crafts (Leather and supplies) and measurements forms on application, all of specially selected quality. Furs specially dressed and cured also hand Hyrax blankets and Motor Rugs by parcel post to any part of the world.

EDGAR S. BEECH, Farmer, P. O. Box 27 MOSHI, T.T.

It's Your Blood that must be cleansed

IF 19 your blood then health up and humour of your body, giving health and vitality to every part, and so you can readily see the vital importance of keeping it pure. When impurities enter the blood and are not eliminated, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples or other Skin Eruptions begin to appear. Clarke's Blood Mixture cleanses your blood and bring back your Health and Vitality.

Or when you are suffering the aching pains of Abscesses; Ulcers; Bad Legs; Piles; Glandular Swellings; Rheumatism; Gout; remember it is Clarke's Blood Mixture that combines with poisonous matter. Clarke's Blood Mixture will cleanse your blo d in a sure and sure way, and bring you complete and lasting relief. Many remarkable successes stand to its credit.

When outward application is also required, use Clarke's Blistersine Salve.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Best for Blood Impurities

Sold by all Dealers.

Cables: "Economy" Nairobi.

A. E. Bailey.

Assoc. Inst. M.M. F.R.G.S.

Consulting Mining Engineer,

COURT CHAMBERS

Box 446. NAIROBI.

KEATINGS POWDER KILLS

BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

SOLD TO THE DAY

BRITISH MADE

THE MADAGASCAR CYCLONE.

Eye-witness' Graphic Story of Terrible Experience.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

(FROM OUR SEYCHELLE CORRESPONDENT.)

Mahe, Seychelles, April 30.

I mentioned in my previous Notes that the sailing ship "Elizabeth" 300 tons was lost at Tamatave, in the recent cyclone. Tamatave is on the East coast of Madagascar, and there is, or was, a considerable trade between that spot and Mauritius, further out in the Indian Ocean. It appears that there is a cyclone belt, where these storms are of not uncommon occurrence. This belt lies some distance south of the Seychelles main group, but embraces Reunion (French), Mauritius, and the Northern part of Madagascar. The crew of the "Elizabeth" have returned from their wanderings as "shipwrecked mariners" or whatever their Board of Trade designation is, and one of the ordinary seamen told me his story.

"We were lying in the harbour of Tamatave, and we had just finished unloading our cargo, which left us with 62 tons of sand ballast in the hold. We had two anchors out from bow. There were some 17 or 18 small coasting vessels in harbour too and some larger ones. Among the latter the "Ville de Marseilles," of 12,000 tons, the "Catinat" 12,000 tons, both of the Havrake Company, the "Amanda" a Norwegian boat and the "Ernest" from Diego Suarez, of about 800 tons. The small coasters were schooners of 100 tons. The "General Duchesne" came in afterwards; she was not in the harbour at the time. Much thought was a report that she was there, but that is a mistake. The "Chapelond" was the ship which brought us to Mombasa, four days after the gale.

"The storm began to blow on the third of March. At one o'clock in the morning there were some squalls, but nothing very heavy. The force of the wind increased steadily, and at four o'clock in the morning the Captain gave the order "All hands on deck"! It was still quite dark. The Captain thought that a cyclone was coming, as the barometer kept on falling. He ordered us to put out two more anchors from the bow, so then we had four out altogether, three big ones and one kedge anchor. The chains were given the full length, one at 90 fathoms, one at 75 fathoms, and the remaining two at 60 fathoms. The bottom was sandy and there was no coral bottom to give a good grip to the anchors. The Captain was afraid we should drag.

A FURIOUS SQUALL.

At six o'clock there came a furious squall. We could see a little, for the daylight had come, but everything was so obscured by the sheets of spray, that we could not see further than about 200 feet away. We could tell we were dragging our anchors, but not very badly yet. We had tried to get the dingly up which was moored astern, but we were unable to do so, and it was blown away. This wind was so terrific that the bare poles of the ship and the rigging were making the ship right over, almost on her beam ends at times. It looked as though we should be sunk at our moorings. Then the Captain told us to cut the starboard rigging, so that the masts could go. The "Elizabeth" was barquentine rigged, a three masted ship. The mizzen went first, short off by the deck, and broke again on the bulwarks, leaving the lower part on board. It was a new mast. Then almost at once the other two masts went, and were swept away by the seas, though still attached to the ship by the sheets and halliards on the port side. This lightened the ship and she was on an even keel again. We could do nothing more. The bainmast, in falling, had smashed the lifeboat, which was a fine new boat. The iron galley on deck was still intact as it was screwed on to the planks. With the shock of the masts falling everybody had fallen to the deck, and the Captain had a blow on the head, but otherwise everybody was safe.

"It now got on to twelve o'clock, midday, and the wind dropped for twenty minutes or half an hour. We cut away all the remaining tackle which was holding the wreck of the masts, and did what we could to get things shipshape, for we expected the second blow. The Captain encouraged us by saying that the storm might be finished but the barometer was still low. He gave us a peg of rum in a glass which he fetched himself, as there was no steward or cabin boy on board.

LOOKING ROUND.

"During the calm spell we had time to look round, but could see nothing of the land, only in the harbour, though, while the cyclone was blowing we had seen some of the coasting boats drifting past, about as fast as a motor boat goes through the water, while trying to keep in the eye of the wind, and some had cut their masts away. They were all lost, and one was thrown right up on the jetty, as we saw afterwards. We noticed that the "Elizabeth" had dragged her anchors some distance.

"We were glad we had come through so far safe and sound. There were also of us altogether, the Captain, Mr. Yoss, the Mate, Clive Coward, the boatswain, Emil Cecil, from Seychelles, one able seaman, three ordinary seamen; one deck boy; and the cook. My name is Samuel Roux, and I was one of the ordinary seamen. I am a Seychellois.

"The second blow came up stronger, and from another quarter. To one he now was a sandy beach, and there was no danger of getting smashed on the breakers of the reef. But now a new danger showed up. The bows of the four anchors in the bows in the face of the furious wind and seas bending over us and threshing us about, had caused the hawse pipes to come adrift, and the windlass was now standing up by the force of the anchor chains. So the Captain gave orders to let the anchors go in order to drift on shore. But we found that we could only loose the two smaller anchor chains, for the two larger ones were shackled down in the forepeak, and we could not get at them. So we had to be content to drift with them still dragging.

"After about two hours of the second blow, that is, about three o'clock in the afternoon, we found the breakers coming on board and supposed we must be on the beach. The after hatch became unshipped, and fell into the hold. We managed to get it up, and battened down again. The hold was about a quarter full of water in among the sand of the ballast. We still did not know where we were, and we had felt no shock of pounding, or even of grounding on the beach. The second blow of the cyclone was harder than the first, but it did not last so long. About five o'clock in the afternoon the Wind stopped again, and the weather cleared. We had some biscuits and tinned herrings, and tea, which the cook made with some difficulty on the galley fire, using coal soaked in kerosene.

DRIFTING ON SHORE.

"While we had been drifting we saw screw pine and mangrove trees in the water over the side. They seemed to be growing, but when we drew the Captain's attention to them he thought they were just floating in the water. We sounded and found three fathoms of water. When the tide ebbed we found that we had been drifting right over the growing trees, and that we were in about three fathoms of water, some hundred feet from the water's edge, and thick and dry. The Captain said that he had to go on shore to find out where we were. So four of us set off and found we had to cross a river swimming against a very strong current, which the boatswain was nearly drowned, but I managed to give him a hand as we were swept down. We got to the side we went on till We came to a distillery, and we slept there. The people gave us food and drink, and told us where the town was. So next morning we hunted about till we found a pirogue (a dug-out canoe) which was buried in the sand all except the ends. We dug it out, and

Kenya and Uganda Railway

Catering Department.

FRESH PROVISION CONTRACTS.

Tenders are invited for the supply to the Kenya and Uganda Railway of Meat, Live Sheep, Fish, Chickens, Bacon, Sausages, Polony, Eggs, Bread, Butter, Cheese, Fruit, Vegetables, Cocoanuts, etc., etc., from the 1st July 1927 to 30th June 1928.

1. All deliveries for Refreshment Rooms to be made to the nearest Railway Station at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Catering Manager.

2. All deliveries for ships on Lake Victoria, etc., are to be made to the Assistant Chief Storekeeper, Kisumu, or consigned as directed. Tenders should specify the Station of delivery.

3. Printed Tender forms may be obtained, on application, from the Chief Storekeeper, Kenya and Uganda Railway, P.O. Box 40, Nairobi. Sealed Tenders, marked "CATERING TENDERS" should reach the above on or before the 18th May. Late tenders will not be considered.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. D. RHODES,
ACTING GENERAL MANAGER.
Kenya and Uganda Railway.

NAIROBI,
26th April, 1927.

MIDNIGHT DISPUTE AT NAIROBI HOTEL.

Assault by the Native Watchman.

Mr. Arnold Harrow-Bunn was the complainant in an assault case tried before Mr. Carnelley in the Magistrate's Court on Monday. The accused was the native night watchman at the Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi.

The complainant said that on the night of April 29, he was taking a lady back to the Norfolk Hotel in his car about 12-45 a.m. The lady got out of the car, and was about to go up the steps of the hotel when she saw a black form lying on a chair on the verandah. She called to him to see what it was and he stopped the engine of his car and went on to the verandah. He saw accused awake, and sitting on a chair. He told him to get up but he took no notice. He told him again, and the accused then got slowly to his feet and stood in front of them. Witness told him to get out of the way and as he didn't move, pushed him. The next thing he knew was that he got a crack over the head.

Witness went on to say that he was stunned by the blow, and went down like a pole-axed ox. "He didn't know how long he remained unconscious. Eventually he got up and went to report to the proprietress. She was talking to the lady he had brought home. He asked Mrs. Edgley to do something about the assault, but as she wasn't prepared to do so, he went to the police. He was examined next morning by Dr. Sargent. The bump on his head came up "the size of an egg."

Accused: Have you not abused me on two occasions before this.

Complainant: I have had words with you before, owing to your insolent manner.

Mrs. Elsie Roberts said that she was staying at the Norfolk Hotel and was returning in the complainant's car. She got out, and saw something lying in a chair on the verandah. She didn't like passing it, and asked Mr. Bunn to see what it was. He walked up to the figure and told him to move. The native got to his feet but refused to move and she recognised him as the native watchman.

"I then" said Mrs. Roberts "saw complainant push him to move him. The next thing I saw was a stick in the air and heard a terrible crack. The native then ran away. Mr. Harrow Bunn was struck on the head. He staggered and said *rungu* and went down on his knees."

Inspector Stewart: What sort of a blow was it?

Mrs. Roberts: "It was a violent blow—terrible—Mr. Bunn fell back quite unconscious. I shouted at him, and shook him. He was like that for quite three minutes. I couldn't do anything, so I ran to Mrs. Edgley's cottage. I called her out. She had a party on, and I explained what had happened. The accused came up while I was there. Mrs. Edgley would give me no assistance at all, and said the night watchman had a right to sit in a verandah chair if he wanted to."

The Magistrate: Was no attempt made to go and see what had happened?

Mrs. Roberts: None at all, and I was naturally angry.

The accused admitted the whole affair, in a casual way. He said I was sitting in a chair and the complainant told me to remove. I got up and stood. Complainant pushed me twice and kicked me. I turned round and hit him with the stick I had, and then ran away. He has abused me twice before."

Mr. Carnelley giving judgment on Tuesday found the accused guilty and sentenced him to ten strokes with a cane and a fine of Sh. 50/- or three weeks imprisonment.

NOTICE.

Sale of Rights of Occupancy of Plots in the Arusha Township.

Duly favoured with instructions from the Land Officer, Dar-es-Salaam, I shall sell by Public Auction at the District Office, Arusha, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 25th May next, the Rights of Occupancy of all plots in blocks C and D, and of plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in block G and of plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in block H of the new Arusha Township (Bazaar Area).

2. The General conditions of sale will be those contained in General Notice No. 383 of 1926 and the special conditions will be as follows:—

(a) Term 33 years.
(b) Upset rental Shs. 60/- per plot per annum.
(c) The purchaser of each plot will be bound to erect within two years from the date of sale buildings of a value not less than Shs. 3,000/-. Such buildings shall be erected according to plans approved by the Township Authority.
(d) The Rights of Occupancy shall be subject to the provisions of the Land Ordinances 1923 to 1926 and the Regulations thereunder.
(e) The purchaser shall pay the Auction Fee of Shs. 5/- per plot.
(f) The purchaser shall pay a premium of Shs. 40/- per plot.

H. S. CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.
Arusha, 11th April, 1927.

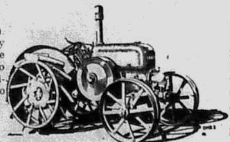
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
[illegible]

LANZ TRACTORS

(Semi-deisel Engines operating on Crude Oil).

BY A LARGE MARGIN THE LOWEST OPERATING AND OVER ALL COSTS OF ANY TRACTOR ON THE MARKET

The Simplest to Operate
Can be entrusted to any moderately intelligent native without fear of damage. No complicated parts or difficult adjustments. Easy to start.
Lowest depreciation rate.
Dependable.



22 B.H.P. LANZ £445, Nairobi.
Capacity 3 to 5 furrows, 5 to 10 acres per day.
Cost of Fuel and Oil under two shillings per acre.

Our last three shipments of 22 B.H.P. Lanz Tractors were sold out before they arrived. A further large shipment now on rail from which we can still book one or two orders.

We have the 38 B.H.P. Model in stock Nairobi, with this model most satisfactory work is now being done at elevations up to 9000 feet, at 8800 elevation it is breaking new land with 5 furrows at a cost of Sh. 1.99 per acre for fuel and oil.

ALL SPARES STOCKED, AND UNEXCELLED SERVICE
For full information apply to
The Sole East African Distributors.

J. R. COX & Co.

Telegrams: "BULLOX."
ELDORET P.O. Box 81. | NAIROBI P.O. Box 670 | KAMPALA P.O. Box 253

MOMBASA:—MORTIBOYS NICHOLAS & Co., Ltd.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1927.

The Port Decision.

The first definite outcome of the visit now being undertaken to England by His Excellency the Governor of Kenya is the announcement made by the Acting Governor to the Legislative Council yesterday that an agreement has at length been reached upon the question of port control and working. It has been apparent from the complicated position and the increasing difficulties both here and in London which followed upon the Imperial Shipping Committee's critical survey of the Report of the Kenya Port Control Commission of Enquiry, that consideration in two widely separated centres of interest would be unlikely to provide a solution and that the onus was unfairly thrown upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reaching a decision without complete knowledge and the advantage of discussion. That difficulty was immediately overcome when it was possible to arrange a conference of all the parties whose interests were affected. Without question there has been bargaining; the Mbaraki lease was in itself a bargaining factor of considerable importance and while time must be given to permit the country to assess as completely as possible the results of the enforced policy of compromise with private interests in the control of a State-owned port, it is possible at the moment, even with only the skeleton outline of the scheme available, to realise the strength and nature of the advocacy which the Governor of Kenya brought to the cause of the Colony. The settlement upholds the main principles of the local Port Commission of Enquiry, which was representative in its constitution of all interests and whose findings were unanimous. The acceptance of the views of that Commission as the main foundation for the solution of the impasse is an expression of renewed faith in the wisdom of the people on the spot in East Africa, of their ability to co-operate and compromise in the interests of their common welfare and of the general ultimate soundness of their views on local matters. No period has been put to the new form of control of the port by the High Commissioner through the Railway Department and with the assistance of a representative Advisory Board, but a period has been given to the present agreement with private interests in regard to the shore handling of cargo. The lighterage will be "left free;" whether that is intended to convey a freedom from the control otherwise to be exercised by the Railway and Port authorities over the finances of the port or whether the use of the word "free," is used in reference to competition for a lighterage contract is an important point which requires further early elucidation. Kilindini, even with four berths, will need both deep water piers and lighterage for many years and nothing should be left undone at this critical stage which later may adversely affect the general finances of the port or weaken the control or uniformity in working. It is necessary to provide fully for the co-operation of the shipping interests to whom Kilindini as a port is merely an incidental in the widespread Empire routes; without their co-operation the full value of any scheme of control may be seriously jeopardised. While, therefore, we hope that the constitution of the Advisory Board will be based primarily on consideration of the welfare of the great area of Africa to be served by Kilindini, rather than selected on the basis of representation of sectional interests as such, it should be realised that the importance of the shipping interests and the extent of their influence upon port development, necessitates a generous representation on the Advisory Board in order that they may be enabled with complete freedom to co-operate with the other sections of the community and with the Government and the Railway Department in furthering the best interests of Kenya and Uganda, which are their own interests as well. The port decision at first sight is reasonably satisfactory, although the financial results of the recommendations are by no means clear either as they affect the port as an entity or in their apparently inflexible three-yearly relation to the users of the port, but an early opportunity should be sought by the country to examine the whole situation in the most complete detail in order that it may be discussed finally in the proper spirit and with informed minds.

LAIKIPIA SOMALIS' ARMED RESISTANCE.

Sequel to Efforts to Move Them.

Telegrams from Nyeri report a brush on Sunday last between a band of armed Somalis, and a police patrol of two askaris.

The Somalis fired on the patrol with shotguns, rifles, and revolvers but without inflicting injury. The askaris replied with their rifles, inflicting three casualties in the Somali ranks.

It is not yet known whether these proved fatal.

OLD HISTORY.

The history leading up to the fracas is briefly as follows. Some considerable time ago the Somalis in the district were ordered by Government to remove with their stock across the Uasin Nyero River. Instead of complying, they settled down in the Nyeri district. Again they were told to comply with the order and they moved off but were subsequently found settled in the Native Reserve at Rumuruti. Again they were told to get out, and in seeing that the order was complied with, the askari patrol seized certain of their cattle and goats with a view to driving them away. The Somalis resented this, and resorted to their firearms.

The Police are now awaiting instructions from the authorities as to whether they shall disarm these rebellious nomads. In the meantime the latter have retreated with their stock on to the Uasin Nyero River.

Dog Days.
The Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Zanzibar keeps a very close eye upon the canine population. He adopts ruthless methods to reduce their numbers when necessary. The 16th, 17th and 18th of this month will witness wholesale execution among those dogs who are not under proper control and have no orthodox means of subsistence. At nine different points he proposes to put down poison which will remain a bait for the unfortunate animals until the following morning. This is a regular practise Zanzibar.

Labour Enquiry Closes.
The final meeting of the Labour Commission took place on Friday last when the Report was completed.

MYSTERIES OF MAHE.

Notes for Intending Visitors.

(FROM OUR SEYCHELLES CORRESPONDENT.)

Mahe, Seychelles, April 30.

Replying to A.H.O. (Songhor, March 9th), and to C.S.M. (Kaimosi, February 16) who have written to ask details on the subject of the Seychelles as a health resort, it may perhaps suffice to reprint some of my former notes on the subject (see your issue January 22 weekly), with additions here and there.

People desirous of visiting the Islands should make arrangements beforehand to rent a furnished house. This can be done by writing to M. Marcel Lemarchand, Mahe, Seychelles, or by sending an eight shilling cable message to him (20 words) stating requirements, such as the number of people in the family or party, and the length of stay. As the boats run at the moment this stay can be either for ten days, or for one month and ten days, or for a longer period. Mr. Lemarchand's telegraphic address is "Marlem" Maheseychelles. Bentley's code used. Boats run from Mombasa every 56 days regularly throughout the year. The next one leaves June 15. They return every 28 days, from Seychelles. The next one is May 3. House rent would be about Rs. 70 per month for a furnished house; more or less, depending on the size needed, etc. Expenses should be reckoned at between ten and fifteen shillings per day. The journey across cost eight pounds. Care should be taken to get a return fare as the fare from Seychelles to Mombasa costs 17/- more than vice versa, for one is made to pay in rupees at the arbitrary and obsolete rate of 1/4. So from Mombasa the fare is 160/- and from Seychelles Rs. 120/-. The journey takes three and a half days and being out of the stormy belt is generally a good one.

There is not the cold at night which is experienced in Kenya, so that care should be taken to leave heavy clothing behind. White duck is worn, and light helmets. The enormous pitch helmets as worn by some of our planters caused a sensation in the bosoms of the *hoi polloi* when seen for the first time on the cranium of a visitor. Shorts and stockings are useful for country walking and scrambling. Rope soled shoes, and bathing togs should be brought. The feet get cut on the coral without shoes. The dinner jacket at night is often replaced by a simple white duck shell mess jacket which is infinitely cooler. The alpaca dinner jacket has been seen; it is cooler than the cloth dinner jacket. Double terais are not worn. Holmberg hat for the evening if desired. Ladies skirts shorter than in Nairobi. Knees are still mysteries in Mahe. Everybody rides push bikes. The roads are good for the purpose, and without them one is tied to the expensive and uncomfortable "pousse" or single rickshaw. But they cannot be hired. They cost, now about Rs. 120, and can be sold, if taken care of, for about Rs. 20 less, after a couple of months.

Agents for the British India line in Mombasa are Smith Mackenzie and Co. No other line calls. No guide book is published yet. There is one in course of preparation.

Zanzibar Trade.
Trade statistics for February show that the imports to Zanzibar amounted of Rs. 18,26,900 and the exports to Rs. 24,73,444.

No Time to Waste.
Entries for the Horticultural Societys Show, which will take place on Monday, May 23, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 27, Nairobi, as soon as possible. The recent favourable weather is expected to be reflected by an excellant display and keen competition and the inclusion of the Civil Service Cup for cut flowers will add considerably to the interest.

Remington

Model 12

.22 Calibre Repeating Rifle

HERE'S a little gun that gives big results. Can't be beaten for small game when used with hollow point cartridges. The .22 long-rifle cartridge is effective as far as 200 yards. Takes 15 short, 12 long or 10 long-rifle cartridges without adjustment. Light and easily taken apart, it always stays in the pack.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.
D. EPSTEIN, Representative
P. O. Box 176 Nairobi

Ask for Maison Lyons Confectionery
FRESH FROM LONDON

Leading Stores are now stocking MAISON LYONS Chocolate, Toffee, Sugared Almonds and other pure sweets. Packed in hermetically sealed tins. Make sure to see the name Maison Lyons

J. Lyons & Co. Ltd., London, England.

Clarke & Bruce Ltd.

Engineers and Merchants.
No. 7, Amberley Wharves.
Paddington, London, W.9.

Engineers' plant, supplies, and tools at lowest market prices.
Plant and special tools designed and manufactured to instructions.
Acetylene lighting and welding plant.
Steel bar cutting machines.
Punching machines.
Pipe bending machines.
Winches, hoists, and cranes, hand or power.
Jacks, all types.
Conveyors.

JUST RECEIVED.
RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES
FOR COLD NIGHTS.
REDUCED PRICES for CASH WITH ORDER.
ARTHUR A. WHITE, Ltd.
CASH CHEMISTS.
NAIROBI.

The most Popular Phrase in KENYA.

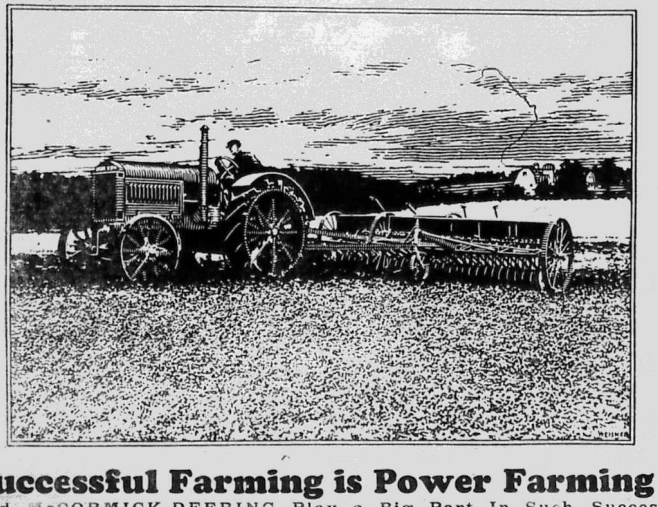
"Have A QUEEN ANNE"

The Whisky of Quality

STOCKED BY THE LEADING STORES.

Distributors:
R. G. VERNON & Co.
NAIROBI HOUSE.
P.O. Box 124. Phone 120.

GOOD EQUIPMENT
Makes a Good Farmer Better



Successful Farming is Power Farming!

And McCORMICK-DEERING Play a Big Part In Such Success

Successful farming is synonymous with machine farming. More than that, it is nowadays the same as power farming. Soil culture, fertilization, seed selection, and proper crop rotation are of great importance, but all come to naught in these days of high costs if the practical matter of producing and harvesting crops is not handled swiftly and efficiently.

We are proud of the fact that we are in the business of passing McCormick-Deering Machines on to the men of this community for such swift, efficient operation. Proud, because they are the best and most modern machines it is possible to build. And we sell the McCormick-Deering power with which you can operate them to best advantage.

The builders of McCormick-Deering Farm-Operating Equipment have made better and better equipment for 94 years. In the future they will, no doubt, build it still better and more efficiently. The farmer who is equipping himself for the future as well as for the present, will show his good judgment by standardizing on our service and machines bearing the McCormick-Deering name.

For further particulars apply to the Manufactures own Branch House.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT CO.

Hardinge Street, Nairobi.

P. O. Box 668. Teleg: Harvester.

LOCAL AGENTS:

Nakuru: Motor Mart & Exchange. Eldoret: Pioneer Garage. Kampala: Carr, Lawson & Co.

The McCORMICK DEERING LINE of Equipment. Farm-Operating

Grain Binders
Threshers
Harvesters
Push Binders
Combined Side Rakes and Tedders
Mowers
Hay Rakes
Tedders
Hay Loaders
Side Delivery Rakes
Sweep Rakes and Stackers
Baling Presses
Corn Planters
Listers
Corn Cultivators
Corn Binders
Corn Pickers
Corn Shellers
Ensilage Cutters
Huskers and Shredders
Huskers and Silo Fillers
Grain Drills
Broadcast Seeders
Tractor Ploughs
Walking Ploughs
Riding Ploughs
Field Cultivators
Disc Harrows
Spring-Tooth Harrows
Peg Tooth Harrows
Tractor Harrows
Scufflers
Cobb-Packers
Kerosene Engines
Tractors
Cream Separators
Manure Spreaders
Stalk Cutters
Feed Grinders
Potato Diggers
Wagons
Binder Twine

THURSDAY MAY 12, 1927

The Shop Hours Act.

Now that the spirit of compromise has to some extent replaced the attitude of suspicion and hostility at one time manifested towards that very important piece of social legislation, the Shop Hours Act, fairly rapid progress is being made in its improvement. The Nairobi Town Council has agreed this week to strengthen it further by recommending to Government the adoption of complete Sunday closing. This is a very important addition to the influence of the Bill for good and will definitely establish in the Colony that recognition of the Day of Rest which has been a feature of commercial activities in older civilised countries with a wealth of national tradition. For that reason alone it has its value in strengthening the general moral fibre of the Kenya community and there are other and almost equally cogent reasons connected with health, the improvement of social life and the proper regulation of business conditions which can readily be addressed by supporters of this very important change in the situation. The step will help definitely to raise commercial conditions in the Kenya capital—above the level of the most primitive section of the community who were able, under the old circumstances, to dictate by custom the disregard of finer and more progressive ideals. It is a pity that agreement cannot be reached upon a uniform weekly half holiday because that would place the success of the experimental stage of the application of the measure almost beyond dispute. It is absolutely difficult to keep an adequate check on the personal honesty of every individual shopkeeper who is permitted to select his own day for a half holiday and at the same time it is so obviously desirable that such temptations to lapses of the law should be removed entirely to enable it to be tested in the proper spirit and with whole-hearted co-operation. Government has declared that it is desirous of applying the Bill as early as possible and we hope that all objections to that course have now been removed. There are other directions, of course, in which improvement can still be sought—a slightly earlier closing hour and the fixation of Saturday afternoon as a closing period, but all refinements can be considered when the advantages of the main principles are apparent to those who are now either suspicious or sceptical.

Laikipia Somalis.

THREE DEATHS BY POLICE BULLETS.

The *East African Standard's* Rumuruti correspondent telegraphs in reference to the story published yesterday of an attack by Somalis on police in the Nyeri district that three Somalis were killed. There were no police casualties.

Thrifty Kenya.

There is a sum of £64,720 in the Kenya Post Office Savings Bank, which shows an increase of £7,000 over the amount lodged in 1925.

Town Council Vacancy.

The Government has approved of the appointment of Mr. W. T. Shapley to fill the vacancy in the Nairobi Town Council caused by Mr. Riddell's retirement.

SHOP HOURS ACT.

Nairobi Town Council Decision.

In the Town Council meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Councillor Ward said that he had received some communication that had been received from the Government in connection with the Shop Hours Act.

The Mayor (Councillor Wood) replied that the Secretary had referred the matter back to the Council to be considered in the light of the Chamber of Commerce report. The Government stated that it was strongly in favour of Sunday closing, but would agree to Sunday morning trading, provided Saturday was standardised as a half holiday.

Councillor Lee explained that some of members of the Council too that considered the suggestion also in favour of Sunday closing but did not like to interfere with the conditions as they existed at present. He noticed that the Government's suggestion as to standardising Saturday afternoon had agreed to.

Councillor d'Souza: Has the Government accepted our recommendation?

The Mayor: Yes with the exception that it wants to make Saturday afternoon as a universal holiday.

POSTPONEMENT URGED.

Councillor Yusuf Ali said that with regard to had to disagree with the very good suggestion. A religious point was involved. It was quite possible that in some cases people would prefer a half holiday but another section would like to spend the day in prayer. The distribution of Sunday off would upset the Mohammedan people. He had thought that it would be better if the Council would adopt the original proposal and postpone the matter until Councillor Mallik was present.

Councillor Wood said he would like to make the Yusuf Ali proposal that Sunday closing should be adopted which would leave the weekly half holiday optional. He had been a good deal of experience on point of view it would be worth while to consider the matter over the half holiday but he felt it was worthwhile to the European which a closing order up to 6 p.m. and he therefore proposed that these should be no trading on Sunday.

Councillor Shapley seconded for two reasons—first because he had discussed with a number of people the question of trading on Sunday and found that it made no difference to them. The second reason was that if the Act was to be beneficial to employees they ought from a health point of view to have a period of twenty four hours out of seven days for rest and recreation.

Councillor d'Souza stated that the Council reaffirm its previous views. What the Council had done then was to compromise on the conflicting opinions in the town in the interest of different sections of the community. That was the underlying principle of the report after a prolonged discussion and some display of bad blood. From the Asiatic point of view the Act was principally needed by the European community and was only accepted by the Asiatics in terms of the Report. The Council should adhere to that report and try gradually to uplift the Asiatics to meet the innovation.

Councillor Yusuf Ali pressed for a postponement until the next meeting to consult the Asiatic community.

Councillor Udall supported the Sunday closing proposal.

Councillor Henderson supported Sunday closing whole-heartedly.

The Mayor put Councillor Ward's proposal for complete Sunday closing which was carried by five votes to three.

Kenya in 1922.

A LETTER TO THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

[illegible]

[illegible] Lees only to say that he [illegible] taken what pains he can to arrive at the truth, and [illegible] forward the report of proceedings, that the statement he made was called in question.

Dr. Lees did arrive at the truth. No one has called the statement in question. It was a very bad leader. Do you think that Lees [illegible] the top [illegible] step without due thought.

Dr. Lees suggests that [illegible] have been [illegible] It was only bluff in one sense and that [illegible] that we reckoned that the British Government would not [illegible] troops against us as that [illegible] Lees [illegible] bluff. Kenya [illegible] bluff [illegible] and soon in Ulster 1914 [illegible] bluff, on a known weakness of [illegible]

Our first action on the [illegible] was a tolerant of devotion to [illegible] Mayor. It possibly seems [illegible] odd situation that [illegible] organised community to declare [illegible] to the Crown and at the same time preserve armed police mounting [illegible] against another section of the community [illegible] [illegible] to operation the engine to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nzoia Estates, Ltd.

In order to liquidate the Company, the Directors now offer for sale the undermentioned farm properties and loose assets, as a going concern, for the sum of £17,000.

Farms L.O. Nos. 4206, 4207 and 843, of 5518 acres approximately.

Buildings, which cost over £6,000, include:—

One large dwelling house, fitted with electric light, guest house, gardens, tennis court, stables, etc.

Two smaller dwelling houses.

Store and Office insured for £200; Store insured for £750; Store insured for £500; Store insured for £500.

All bills of store and bills [illegible]

Successful Farm
And McCORMICK-DEERI

Successful farming is synonymous with weatherproof models, sports and special car model 4/50 and 5/-. The new C.B. 3 Morris 4/-.

CAPITAL GARAGE

VICTORIA ST. NAIROBI.

RALEIGH

RALLY ROUND THE RALEIGH.
Representatives:—Kettles-Roy Ltd., Nairobi, Box 100; Kampala Box 188; Mombasa Box 116.

GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF TOWN TAXES.

A Dispute with the Corporation.

There is a little difference of opinion going on between the Nairobi Town Council and the Government as to question of valuations of developed Government land in the Township.

The recent revaluations made on the suggestion of the Government has nearly doubled the value of Crown land. The Government takes the view that the £5,000 it has paid for roads upkeep for the last three years must be taken to cover the increased valuation for rating purposes.

The Town Council resents this view and has instructed the Town Clerk to reply setting out the whole of the facts and giving figures to show that if Government paid one-third of the cost of the upkeep of Trunk Roads they would pay £7,126 instead of £7,000, and that the £5,000 received must not be looked upon as a contribution but as part payment of this liability for Trunk Roads; also reminding Government that it collected the whole of the motor and petrol tax for the district.

Native War Memorial.

TOWN COUNCIL TAKES OVER NEGLECTED STATUE.

The Nairobi Corporation has decided to assume the custody of the Native War Memorial.

At the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday a letter was submitted from the Secretariat asking that the Corporation should undertake the custody of the War Memorial. The letter also stated that whether the memorial would be removed or not depended upon the Town Planning scheme. The cost of removal would be about £250.

[The memorial referred to was erected in Nairobi under the aegis of the War Graves Commission as one of a series of similar memorials to African troops to be set up throughout East Africa. Since it was finished it has remained derelict and neglected covered by a piece of rotting canvas, and has never even been unveiled.]

Export of Potatoes.

The attention of growers and suppliers of potatoes is called to the Rules governing the export of potatoes published in the *Official Gazette* of April 27. On and after July 1, no potatoes may be exported from the Colony which do not comply with certain conditions as to the quality and packing.

"Peculiar Nairobi."

The Secretariat has suggested to the Nairobi Town Council that it should consider the question of engaging a trained cleansing superintendent and the necessity for the proper equipment and staffing of the cleansing services in Nairobi. The Town Planning and Public Health Committee however does not agree. It says that "owing to the peculiar conditions prevalent in Nairobi" no improvement could be looked for by such an appointment. There were already two overseers, with many years local experience.

More Road Tar.

The Nairobi Town Council has authorised the further purchase of 40,000 gallons of bitumen for for spraying the roads. The cost of the last consignment was Sh. 57,400.

Municipal Market.

The General Purposes Committee of the Nairobi Town Council is about to consider the whole question as to whether a new building shall be erected in place of the Jewanee Market either on the present site or elsewhere.

LUCAS

NET 70/- CASH

Rear lamp 344	... ...	13/50
Sidecar lamp 354	... ...	19/50
Horns ...	...	20/- and 13/-

MOTOR CAR & CYCLE BATTERIES STOCKED.

CAPITAL GARAGE.
NAIROBI.

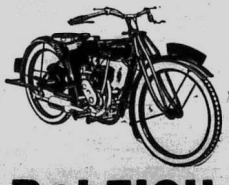
CEMENT

Unlike many products of the manufacturing world, the average man knows little about Cement. All cements look alike but in reality there are VAST differences. It, therefore, behoves you to pin your faith to a product backed up by the reputation of experienced manufacturers—a reputation earned over a hundred years. Unknown brands of foreign cement are usually cheaper and not uniform in quality or in any way satisfactory in use—indeed, they may altogether ruin an otherwise good job. Every one of these brands of BRITISH cement is guaranteed to be perfect in quality and to exceed the requirements of the British Standard Specification. A copy of the actual test certificate is supplied with every shipment. A printed general test of a foreign brand may mean nothing, owing to the variation in manufacture. Therefore, use these guaranteed BRITISH BRANDS.

WHITES—ANCHOR—LIGHTHOUSE—HAND—ELEPHANT—MALTESE CROSS—PETERS—NINE ELMS—WOULDHAM—RHINOCEROS—PYRAMID—INVICTA.
FERROCRETE (a super cement)

Brochures dealing with the uses of cement may be had from the Manufacturers' representatives.

KETTLES-ROY, Ltd., Nairobi & Mombasa.



In their recent visit to Kenya The South African Air Force chose the Identical

SHELL MOTOR OILS

to fly on as those offered to Motorists and Tractor owners throughout East Africa.

RALEIGH

2.48 all chain 3 speed	...	£54 10 0
3.99 all chain 3 speed	...	£71 0 0
7.00 all chain 3 speed	...	£72 10 0

Capital Garage

VICTORIA ST. NAIROBI.

THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Motor and Sport
MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

SUPPLEMENT No. 185. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927. NAIROBI.

1927 Motoring in England

Any make of car ready for you on arrival.

We specialise in selling cars with definite guaranteed

REPURCHASE PRICE.

We thus obviate that hasty selling by Owners on departure for home which proves so

COSTLY

This enables you to know exactly what your

MOTORING

will cost you.

HIRE DEPT.

HIRE AND DRIVE YOURSELF

Various makes of Cars—American and English at absolutely inclusive rates for hire by day, week, or month, or any period. Mileage unlimited.

WRITE US DIRECT for full particulars giving, if possible, make of car desired.

The Eccleston Motor Co., Ltd.

10/14 Eccleston Place,
VICTORIA, LONDON, S.W.1

(3 minutes from Victoria Station.)
(Phone: Victoria 6287.)

CYCLE OVERHAUL.

How to Dismantle the Engine.

AND GEAR-BOX.

With care and common sense there is little in the overhaul of the average four-stroke engine and conventional gearbox that will frighten any rider who understands the general mechanical principles of his or her machine. It is proposed here to deal with the subject in a practical way.

If the jobs [illegible] the engine [illegible] on its side, thus [illegible] allows the cast-iron sump to be left in their crankcases. Unless they have not done so, push them down with a screw driver and prise the cover off about [illegible] all the valve mechanism, also the timing case; avoid spoiling the case joint faces.

Next see that the cam wheels are marked for retiming; if not, make suitable marks to guide in replacement and the labels are useful rubbers if there is any fear of confusion later.

WHERE CARE IS NEEDED.

Removing the timing pinion from the crankshaft calls for care; it may be screwed on or held by keys. In the latter case tap it off gently and note the exact position of the pinion with regard to the shaft, as there are often three keyways to give a fine variation in timing, and if the wheel is put back wrong the marks on the pinion will be of little avail. Close side keys and keyways and store the keys safely.

Remove the bolts holding the two halves of the crankcase together and put them away. The task of separating the crankcase now begins; care should be taken to avoid damaging the spigot joint by means of a lever; for this purpose it is advisable to get a friend to hold one side of the case while the owner pulls the other half away from the shaft.

As the crankshaft sprocket has already been removed, the flywheel and connecting-rod assembly can be taken out of the other half of the crankcase and the preliminary dismantling is completed. It is best not to separate the flywheels, as the ordinary amateur has no facilities for accurate re-alignment. In the case of a worn big-end bearing, send the whole flywheel assembly back to the makers or to a reliable service station, as they have the proper equipment and can make a satisfactory job of the replacement and reassembly.

Turning now to the crankshaft bearings, feel whether there is any up-and-down play of the crankshaft in each bearing. If the bearings are of the roller or ball type and are firmly fixed in either the case or in the shaft, it is advisable to leave them in place unless they are worn and have to be renewed. Should they be loose either in the housing or on the shaft, fit new ones, as a loose bearing is never satisfactory. When the sound bearings are to be taken off, however, it is advisable to clean them.

DRIVING OUT THE BEARINGS.

The most simple method is to hold them under a water tap running at full pressure, to wash out any grit or foreign matter. This may seem a strange practice but is quite satisfactory if care is taken to dry the bearings afterwards. Alternatively, if there is a [illegible] bench vice handy, the bearings may be [illegible] in the jaws of the vice and tapped out by [illegible] of a drift.

Inspection is the shortest task, and the following maximum allowable limits of wear may be useful at this stage: Cylinder ovality, .002 in. per inch bore of cylinder; taper, .001 in. per inch stroke; piston wear, .001 in. per inch diameter. For these measurements internal and external callipers are required.

The piston rings should not have more than about 15-1,000ths of an in. vertical play in their grooves and the gudgeon pin should not have more than 5-1,000ths of an in. up-and-down play. Piston rings which have margin of "burning" on them showing gas leakage should be scrapped; when removing the rings, it is important to label them so as that they are replaced in the correct grooves. Properly fitting plain bearings should have 1,000th of an inch freedom per inch of diameter, but more may do no harm, so long as the engine is not knocking on this account.

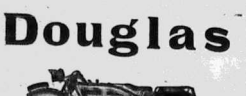
Valve guides, which are badly worn, or stems which have shoulders on them, cause bad running, and the parts should be replaced if necessary. Take care not to interchange the valves, as in many cases they are made of different materials and will not give satisfactory service in their wrong positions. Copper-asbestos gaskets should show a good copper colour all round the joint faces, otherwise there is possibly gas leakage and renewals will be required.

Inspect all hardened parts, such as tappets, the ends of push-rods and rags on valve rockers for failing hardness, which is denoted by pitting. At this point the order for new parts should be sent off, observing the makers' instructions in this respect.

While waiting for the spare, decarbonization can proceed, making certain that the valve sheat of a side-by-side-valve cylinder is properly cleaned—an often neglected point. For this purpose a small metal-framed mirror about the size of a penny sixthpenny on to a tin strip, makes a useful tool some-

(Continued on page 24).

THE IMPROVED "E.W." Douglas



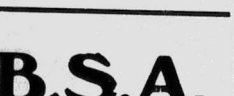
Complete with Lamp and Horn and all tools

£67-10-00

SOLE IMPORTERS:

CARR, LAWSON & CO.. LTD.

B.S.A.



M. 26 2.49 H.P. 2 Speed	£67-10
H. 26 De Luxe 2.49 H.P. 3 Speed	£62-10
L. 26 3.49 H.P. 3 Speed	£67-10
L. 26 De Luxe 3.49 H.P. O.H.V.	£77-10
S. 28 4.93 H.P.	£78-00
H. 26 De Luxe 5.57 H.P.	£100-00
E. 26 7.70 H.P.	£112-10

SOLE IMPORTERS:

CARR, LAWSON & CO., LTD.

A.J.S.

Model G.5 £70 3.49 H. P.

Model G.8 £90 4.98 H. P.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

CARR, LAWSON & CO., LTD.

CAR MAINTENANCE.

Minor Points Which Count.

CARE AND ATTENTION.

There are a number of minor points in connexion with running a car which if not given attention on demand, may well make a material difference in an owner's yearly maintenance bill. The most important concerns the treatment of a new car, and the lack of expense the owner will incur in need for care.

Upon the average it is found that the first few months of running largely depends the measure of reliability and freedom from failure. In circumstances should a new engine be overspeeded, and it is important to remember that this is a matter of piston speed rather than of car speed. Gears, particularly of the sliding type, which manufacturers cannot afford to run in properly before delivery, are advised by the makers not to drive over 20 or 25 miles an hour during the first 500 miles run.

The wise man will strictly adhere to this injunction. He will be still wiser if he bears in mind the fact that the principle applies equally to speed on the lower gears. It is advised to keep down to 20 miles an hour on top, if a light engine is run up to 15 or 16 miles daily, frequently on second or third speed.

A COLD ENGINE.

Moreover, much patience and care will be needed in the after the first 500 miles, the maximum is not raised progressively. Most chassis, even of the cheaper type, will better driven with a good reserve at all times during the first 1,000 to 1,500 miles. A point applicable throughout an engine's life which is more materially concerned with that of starting up and running an engine from cold.

The best and most economical method to adopt for battery as well as engine life is to crank the engine two or three times by hands before switching on. It should then be run slowly until it is warmed before putting any serious load upon it. Never race a cold engine, and if it can be avoided never drive off the car until the oil has warmed and is circulating freely.

The life of an machinery is dependent, not only upon the quantity of lubricant supplied as a cushioner or insulator, but also upon the quality. Oil loses its vitality with use. Thus it is important and economical to clean the back axle, gearbox, and especially the engine from time to time and replenish them with fresh oil.

The power developed by an engine is largely dependent upon the correct setting of the sparking-plug points and the tappets. For this reason clearances should not be neglected, but should be examined and corrected periodically. Do not neglect the maker's instructions as to chassis lubrication. The so-I wheel bearings—parts which are generally forgotten—should receive due attention.

Covers would last half as long again if kept at their correct pressure and if small stones which have become embedded in the tread are picked out before they have time to work through to the foundation. For the preservation of varnished woodwork a constant supply of water should be employed in washing, and the use of petrol or benzine should be avoided. (*The Times*).

CYCLE OVERHAUL.

(Continued from page 23).

what reminiscent of a dentist's mirror. Clean out the piston-ring grooves and the under side of the piston crown, and polish the cylinder bore and piston with metal polish, after scraping, to ensure a really smooth surface, which will collect carbon more slowly and thus postpone the next decarbonising date. (*Motor Cycling*).

FUEL ECONOMY.

The Greatest Possible Mileage.

HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

It is the problem of obtaining the greatest possible mileage from a gallon of motor spirit, were the product entirely upon the factor represented by the carburetter, it is safe to say that the fuel bills of motorists generally would be reduced very much more easily than actually is the case. Unquestionably the condition of the carburetter is of very great importance, but extravagance in petrol consumption due to the reverse may be said to be influenced to a considerable extent by the mechanical condition of the particularly every part of the chassis.

Only too often the carburetter is primarily at fault, and its users are not unfairly blamed. But it should be remembered that even a maladjustment that detracts from the "tune" of a car means an unnecessarily high fuel consumption.

MATERIAL FACTORS.

We have no intention in this brief article of endeavouring to compile a list of the various points that should be considered when the owner is trying to improve the fuel consumption of his car, and will content ourselves merely with reminding him that every moving part should slide or rotate with the minimum possible friction if the carburetter is to have a chance of showing what it really can do in the way of economy.

Again, the condition and setting of the ignition is a most material factor in the problem of fuel economy, and we believe that many carburetters are blamed for inefficiency when, at any rate, part of the trouble is caused by the late occurrence of the spark or by the spark itself not being so hot and fierce as it should be.

The ignition setting should be such that the spark can be advanced to a point at which a knock would be produced if the ignition were not retarded as the engine slowed down under load. In other words, it should be necessary to retard the spark occasionally, and it should not be possible to drive all day over every class of country with the ignition fully advanced.

Then we have to consider the question of speed. The cardinal guide in the case of those who wish to obtain the maximum mileage from a given quantity of petrol is not to drive fast and not to attempt to accelerate as rapidly as possible on every occasion it is desired to increase speed. We need hardly emphasise the fact that perpetual slowing down and acceleration do not tend to fuel economy, and it is largely on account of the necessity for driving in this manner that the consumption of cars used for town work exceeds that for vehicles employed on long straightaway runs in the country.

THE IDEAL MIXTURE.

Turning finally to the carburetter itself, we would warn readers against endeavouring to run with the very weakest possible mixture which is less economical than a mixture that is slightly stronger.

Probably the explanation is that with a very weak mixture combustion is incomplete, and, therefore, in order to obtain a certain speed, the throttle must be opened wider than the conditions should require, so as to compensate for a certain amount of wasted fuel expelled unconsumed from the exhaust. At all events, whatever the explanation may be, the facts undoubtedly are as stated.

When driving purely for fuel economy, as distinct from maximum power, it is advisable in the first place to discover the best setting for power, and then either very slightly to reduce the size of the jet or to admit extra air, keeping the jet size constant. Curiously enough—a point with which few motorists are conversant—a very weak mixture is also a very hot one, and tends to overheating troubles.

It is well-known that an excessively rich mixture has this effect, and it is somewhat remarkable that the same result should be apparent when we reach the other extreme of the mixture range.

To sum up this problem of fuel economy, the Ford, the whole chassis, from beginning to end, should be kept in the best possible repair. The carburetter should be so adjusted that it is a shade less rich than will give the very greatest possible mixture which is less economical than a mixture that is slightly stronger.

Probably the explanation is that with a very weak mixture combustion is incomplete, and, therefore, in order to obtain a certain speed, the throttle must be opened wider than the conditions should require, so as to compensate for a certain amount of wasted fuel expelled unconsumed from the exhaust. At all events, whatever the explanation may be,

Studebaker Car.

SPEED CHAMPION JOINS THE STAFF.

Harry Hartz, the amazing racer car pilot who flashed into fame in the pinnacle of his profession in Season 1926 American speedway championship, has been retained by the experimental engineering and research department of the Studebaker Corporation according to an announcement just made public by H. S. Vance, Vice-President in charge of production. Hartz will perform several testing work in connection with other work going on at Studebaker's Research Laboratory and Proving Ground near South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. Joining the Studebaker engineering staff Hartz brings to the Corporation many years experience as one of the most consistent, successful drivers in speedway history and a thorough knowledge of the most advanced type of motor design.

The most outstanding record of Hartz's career was the 300 mile mark he set at Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A. last May, when he finished the opening run of the new speedway there at an average of 134.4 miles per hour. Hartz also holds the record for 200 miles, having covered the distance at an average of 123.26, and the fifty mile record, made at Culver City, Cal., U.S.A., at an average of 129.35.

The blonde race driver took the speedway championship with a total of 2,004 points, ahead of Frank Lockhart, who finished second. That the distinction of being national racing champion carries with it something more than mere honor is indicated in the fact that Hartz' winnings in the sport totaled $71,000 for the year.

His knowledge and mechanical skill will be of great value to The Studebaker Corporation, which with his appointment extends out a staff of automotive engineers and specialists who are established leaders in their respective fields. Hartz is more than a fast driver of fast race cars. His racing career has been founded solidly on a mechanical skill that enabled him to have his cars in perfect condition before the start of every race he entered, as well as an uncanny judgment of pace that brought him across the finish line well within the money in a majority of his starts.

LAKE KIVU.

Description of the District.

ZANZIBAR BRANCH.

The following circular letter has been addressed to members of the R.I.A.A.A. by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. D. Galton-Fenzi:

The Lake Kivu district and the region of the Mfumbiro Mountains are without exception the most beautiful and interesting part of Africa. The Bay of Kisenge on Lake Kivu is called the Naples of Africa, and there is even a live volcano, which I believe erupts occasionally, to enhance the comparison. Its scenery is indescribably beautiful, and is very similar that of the West Coast of Scotland.

Nearby is the "Parc National Albert" on the slopes of Mount Mikeno, preserved as a sanctuary for the gorilla and other fauna inhabiting the region. This project, which is largely the result of American interest and money for the preservation of African wild life, is likely in the future to be visited by large numbers of tourists.

To the west of Buamori—the Mountains of the Moon—the wonderful new mineralogical area has been discovered by the Belgians, and a new road skirting the mountains is now being constructed from Irumu through the Ituri Forest, celebrated for its pigmies—via Lac Lamy, 7,000 ft. high. This road will link up with Rutshuru, and Beni on Lake Kivu. A motor bus service will connect Kasenji with Bukavu and from here a motor road is being constructed Tshiko up with Tambugo on the extreme north of Lake Tanganyika.

The main trunk road from Uganda to this wonderful district is at Kabale, from Mbarara, and Rutshuru is a matter of only 45 miles, of which 22 miles are in Uganda and the balance in the Belgian Congo. The Belgian Government have informed me that they would be only too willing to construct a motor road from Rutshuru to the Uganda border, if we in our turn would link up with them from Kabale, and it is for this reason that I am issuing this little map of Central Africa.

TRADING POSSIBILITIES

I have only mentioned above the possibilities of this region from the tourist's point of view, but the 32 miles of road which are repaired will open up excellent trade possibilities with the Belgian Congo. So far 120,000 acres of land in this district have been granted for Agricultural purposes—equally as for—and besides the Administrative officers, there are about 55 Europeans employed at the mines, which number will be greatly increased in the future. The labour required by the planting community are mostly Kinyarwandi machines, coffee machines, soft goods for native trade, motor lorries, motor cars, motor boats and steamer barges, gunny bags, etc., besides the hundred and one things required for the mines. Should this road be opened, the Kisenge goods can be supplied cheaply and expeditiously from Kampala. So all is both an inducement and trading possibilities that I have approached the Uganda Government to construct this 32 miles of road which is so badly needed.

ZANZIBAR.

I recently had the pleasure of a short visit to Zanzibar, and I feel sure you will be interested to know what the Association can do for you there, taking into account, inter alia, the Hon. Secretary Mr. Graschrook.

Any member travelling up or down the Coast who wishes to see the beauties of Zanzibar has only to wire to "Rowlandsc," Zanzibar stating the boat on which he is arriving, and he will be met by a smart Association scout who will see him ashore and pass his luggage through the Customs. Should he require it, he will find a car waiting

THE OVERLAND WHIPPET.

A Test in Hilly Country in England.

A GOOD PERFORMANCE.

The Overland Whippet is fitted with an engine of only two litres capacity. The car provides a body space capable of seating four passengers in comfort, or five at a pinch, but is, nevertheless, built with a keen eye to lightness, resulting in the car having a very lively road performance. It is bound to make an appeal, for, though in first cost, it is inexpensive to run and has a road performance equal to that of many higher-powered vehicles.

Before describing the performance under actual road conditions it might prove interesting to recapitulate a few of the salient features of the layout of both engine and chassis as the car is comparatively a newcomer to this country, and the specification is in consequence not very well known. The engine is a four-cylinder monobloc with the top part of the crankcase cast in one unit with the cylinders, an arrangement which materially adds greatly to the stiffness of the power unit and tends to prevent vibration. With a bore of 63.5 mm. and a stroke of 111 mm. respectively the engine actually develops more than 30 h.p., which is sufficient to give a maximum speed of considerably over 50 m.p.h. combined with good hill-climbing capabilities on top gear. The crankshaft is carried in three main bearings as also is the camshaft, both of which are fed with oil from a high-pressure pump.

Side-by-side valves are employed, the inlet passing through the cylinder head, the combustion space which conforms with the Ricardo ideas in shape, in order to ensure gas turbulence and an absence of pinking. Cooling is by means of a fan, the pump being housed in the forward end of the cylinder block and driven off the flywheel, which in turn drives its drive from the rear end of the crankshaft by means of a belt. Battery ignition is employed, the necessary current for which is provided by a single Delco dynamo set, the generator being positively driven by silent chain from the forward end of the camshaft.

Mixture is supplied to the cylinders by a Carburetor Autometer which is fed from a six-gallon rear tank by a vacuum system. A single plate clutch and three forward speed gearbox with central hall change are mounted in one unit with metal-type oil-lubricated universal joints at each end.

INSULATED ENGINE MOUNTING.

The mounting of the engine in the frame is rather interesting as

for him, and tours all over the Island will be arranged. If he stops at the hotel a reduction of 25 per cent. on the ordinary rate will be given, and he will also obtain a 10 per cent. reduction on car hire. The Association bathing rooms at the Hotel Chukwani Palace will be available for his use, and there is no better or safer bathing to be obtained up or down the Coast.

If a member prefers to bring his car with him, he will be met on the Customs, garage arranged, guides will be provided for outlying places, and his car will be greased and cleaned, etc., free of charge.

Zanzibar Island is a most attractive place. The shops in the main streets are full of Oriental goods, and ivory and ebony curios temptingly displayed. One can still collect on the beaches coloured beads, jettisoned hundreds of years ago by Arab pirates, and Dhows from Persia or Phoenicia, and the old fort is well worth a visit. The narrow, winding streets of the bazaar, teeming with life and colour, are worth exploring, and the old cave, at Mangapwani, where slaves used to be hidden, the bay of Chwaka, Bububoshoa, and Mkoleoni, can easily be reached by car.

It is also possible to hire a bungalow at places like Prison Island, etc., where the Association will make all arrangements as regards food, servants, etc.

sheet-metal engine arms are supported on spring buffers, similarly in brackets which are riveted to the inside of the chassis frame, the construction being such that a minimum amount of trouble is required in order to take the power unit completely out of the frame in the event of an overhaul being required.

Suspension is by semi-elliptic springs front and aft, the set at the front being fitted with Gabriel snubbers, while the rear springs are underslung beneath the axle in order to keep the centre of gravity low. Dual-wheel brakes are, of course, fitted, all being of the internal-expanding type and operated by pedal; the lever applied shoes in the rear drums only.

The body has two doors only, one on each side, which are exceptionally wide; access to the rear seats is facilitated by the forward the front-seat squab. All four windows can be raised and lowered by mechanical lifts, and a single-panel front screen is hinged at the top so that it can be swung outwards for ventilation.

With the aid of the dash-board mounted instrument, engine starting proved to be almost instantaneous, no matter what weather conditions prevailed. After leaving the car standing for a good many hours with the lights on, three seconds sufficed to get the engine going on the starter, and, taking the pressure registered below freezing point, and by virtue of the layout of the mechanism, it was not a matter of length of time at a stretch in order to warm up, so that the engine would run without spitting or choking.

On the road the impression gained when driving was very deceptive as one would expect the speedometer to record speeds round about 45 m.p.h. to 50 m.p.h., but on several occasions when replanced at the speedometer the car was travelling, rather than the speedometer indicated, paced to driver. At one speed between 30 m.p.h. and 45 m.p.h. the engine revolved so smooth, and made after-noise, that it was difficult to detect the slightest suspicion of over-driving.

HILL-CLIMBING APPARITION.

Ordinary motorists will find the 1 in 12 gradients which abound in the district of Rivenoak, Sandy Lane, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and a slightly gradients even steeper than this can be tackled sometimes on top gear without the need of the first or second box. Despite the measurement of the hill, the actual ground about 50 m.p.h. when the car was driven up it, it was found to make a run from Stockport to Country via Macclesfield Leek, Ashbourne and Derbyshire entirely on top gear.

The hill out of Macclesfield, although not excessively steep, is nevertheless long, and there are two bends which necessitate changing out, but at no time was there any apprehension that second gear would have to be employed. The climb out of Ashbourne towards Derby is very much steeper. Actually the hill is about half a mile long with an average gradient of 1 in 12, so that a top-gear climb of such a hill without pushing was started at 15 m.p.h., and proceeded very forcibly the makers' claim to be a true top-gear climb.

Really freak gradients can be tackled actually well on top, for instance, as in one of the hill parts of Derbyshire we made a gradient which, at one time, we climb a steep and winding lane where the gradient and surface were very bad. The car on the car just failed to climb the hill, but when first we employed there was ample power in hand and we were able to pick our way through the bad part of the road. On this very bad surface the soft springing gave an excellent idea of how good the suspension really was, as no jars could be felt throughout but the despite the bumps the road surface 6 ins. or 7 ins. deep. Actually, however, this road was not too much hill for our liking, but there is no doubt that this could be improved by tightening the shock-absorbers somewhat.

When the car was first taken over it was noticed that the spring-tone of the brake pedal was too stiff, but we were assured by the works that this could be cured merely by removing the compensator. It was decided that this had better be done, as it was under

(Continued on page 27).

WILLARD

6 VOLT

BATTERIES

THE NEW TYPE R. II WITH ALL RUBBER CASE

Price Shgs. [illegible]

Filling and charging [illegible]

SOLE IMPORTERS

CARR, LAWSON & CO. LTD.

Your Doctor's Advice

[illegible]

Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil

Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil [illegible]

CASTROL MOTOR OIL

—the product of an All-British firm.

SOLE IMPORTERS

CARR, LAWSON & CO. LTD.

Champion Outsells Two to One Throughout the World.

[illegible]

Year after year this [illegible] after year, speed and [illegible] and world over [illegible] dependable Champion Spark Plug.

There is no sentiment in the [illegible] both a world-wide [illegible] structural, material and [illegible] make Champion the better spark plug.

CHAMPION

Dependable

SOLE IMPORTERS

CARR, LAWSON & CO. LTD.

Ride in this most Beautiful CHEVROLET

THE beauty of the new Chevrolet is equalled only by the revelation of comfort, power and smoothness experienced when one rides in the new cars.

All the changes in construction, effected primarily to improve appearance, have resulted also in much greater comfort and much better performance. Reducing the height, for example, has resulted not only in a better looking car but in improved roadability. Narrower windshield posts make for clearer vision and safer driving. A larger steering wheel, and refinements in the steering gear itself, make car operation easier than ever. And then, too, there is the keener sense of owner satisfaction to be derived from driving a car that everyone admires.

Will you come in and let us prove to you that all we have said is true—that, rather than exaggerating, we have really underestimated the new cars?

CHEVROLET—THE WORLD'S LARGEST BUILDER OF GEAR SHIFT CARS

Touring Car **£226**

Box Body Cars from **£198-10-00**

2 Seater Roadster **£226**

Sedan Car **£275**

All prices nett cash F.O.R. Nairobi.

The Motor Mart & Exchange Ltd.,

Nairobi. **Nakuru.**

MOTORING ON HILLS.

The Use of Gears and Brakes.

SAFEST METHODS

Experienced motorists who live in hilly districts are well aware that caution is necessary when taking a car down a steep declivity, and have learnt also the need for care in maintaining the brakes in first-class condition. Novices, however, or motorists who habitually drive in flat country, are apt to make mistakes in plenty when first essaying a tour through a really hilly district. They do not realise the rapidity with which a car gathers speed on a steep slope, or the enormous increase in the stopping distance as compared with that which obtains on the level.

Downward gradients can be taken in a variety of ways. The simplest, and also the most widely used, consists of leaving the clutch and gear lever alone, releasing the accelerator pedal, and then applying whatever pressure may be needed to the brake pedal in order to supplement the retardation produced by the engine when driven by the car in top gear. This is a very safe method, but it should, of course be improved upon when the downward gradient is really severe—say, steeper than one in eight—by engaging one of the indirect gears, so increasing the engine speed and also its retarding effect.

Next, there are two ways of coasting downward gradients, one of which consists of holding the clutch pedal against the floor-boards, while in the meantime the gear lever is slipped into neutral. For the inexperienced the first plan is the safer, as by re-engaging the clutch the driver can at any time regain the braking of the engine. The practice is not to be recommended however because in the long run it results in considerable wear in the clutch-stop, driven gear and in the clutch engine bearings.

As regards the practice of taking down hills in neutral, this is really an unwise proceeding, unless the driver knows the road well and is certain that its steepness does not suddenly increase.

DANGERS OF COASTING

Furthermore, it is usually found that a car is not as steady or controllable when in neutral. It should hardly be necessary to mention that no driver should indulge in coasting in neutral unless he is sufficiently practised to be able to carry out the operation of re-engaging top gear at an instant's notice without hesitation.

It is also wise to practice engaging the other gears at various speeds; thus by-moving the engine of the average medium priced car it should be possible to engage the second gear of a three-speed box at any speed up to 30 miles per hour, so obtaining a very useful braking effect in an emergency.

At a time when four-wheel braking systems were rarities the driver was always advised to use the hand lever and the pedal alternately on long downward gradients in order to avoid overheating the drums, but caution in this respect is not now so necessary as was then the case. However, it is undoubtedly a good practice to pull the hand-brake on to the extent of three or four notches, and then to use the pedal to produce the additional retardation required, thus dividing the work between the two braking systems.

It is exceedingly unlikely that the brakes will fail or prove ineffective, provided they are given a certain amount of attention.—(Exchange).

MUTHAIGA GOLF CLUB.

Review of Last Month's Matches

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP.

(By "Cleek.")

More and still more members appear to be taking advantage of the ideal conditions on the course. More power to their elbow. Golf is a healthy game, there is nothing like doing a hole in one to put a chest on a man.

The Ladies spoon for April finally went to Miss H. M. Gilbert after twice tieing with Mrs Huggard. Miss Gilbert deserves congratulations on having at last secured the trophy. She has to my knowledge been several times within a point of winning.

The Easter Open Tournament was won by Capt. A. G. McCarthy with a net 76.

LADIES COMPETITIONS

Mrs. J. Cleland handed in the winning card last Wednesday in the Ladies Spoon Competition for May. She returned a net 85. Needless to say the Handicapping Committee have been busy since. Kinnell must be pleased to note the success of his first pupil.

DUKE-MOORE CUP.

The draw for the Duke-Moore Cup Competition has also been posted in the Club and notices sent to Competitors.

There ought to be several good matches in this competition. I notice that J. A. Gilbert is drawn against Major A. L. Kent-Lemon in the first round and that later on our Captain, always a doughty match player, is down to meet W. C. Huggard. There are others, amongst them, our worthy President and his opponent.

The Duke-Moore competition has always been a popular one, possibly because it is usually held just after the rains, when the course is looking its best. This year although there has been little rain, the fairways are in top hole condition and the greens as true as can be.

Competitors are asked to endeavour to complete their ties inside the time laid down as there are several other competitions coming on. The preliminary rounds should be played off by May 20 and the finals on May 21, and 22.

That Parking Problem.

SOMETHING TO BE DONE AT THE STATION

What are to be the future parking arrangements at the Nairobi Railway Station? The matter was debated at the Town Council meeting on Tuesday. A letter to the Municipal Town Planning Committee has been submitted from the Superintendent of Police making suggestions with reference to dealing with traffic at the Station on certain occasions.

The suggestions contained the scheme of one-way traffic for cars to arrive along Government Road and depart out past the Railway Station to Workshops Road on to Whitehouse Road. This scheme would probably necessitate widening Workshops Road.

It had been resolved by the Town Planning Committee that one-way traffic was not successful when roads are not contiguous and therefore the Committee was not in favour of diverting traffic to Workshops Road as it considered this too great a distance. Also, that as large a space as possible is reserved for the parking of cars immediately adjacent to the Station and in the future Government Road should be widened, which would then result in the one-way traffic scheme being worked in its simplest form.

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Railway authorities as to parking on the area running parallel with the line and forming an angle at the junction of the road now used for the Railway offices.

Cr. Henderson said that on the plan before the higher Town Planning authorities a big semi-circle was shown in front of the station buildings and the authorities thought that Government Road should be widened in width to 200 ft. with a left and right exit.

The Mayor pointed out that the Railway suggestion was only supplementary and did not clash with any other schemes. He thought the piece of land offered should be cleared, and roads available for parking as soon as possible.

This was agreed to and the Town Planning Committee's views were adopted.

Memo for Motorists.

Several European motorists were before Mr. Carnelley in the Resident Magistrate's Court on Tuesday charged with parking their cars in an unauthorised place, namely in the by-road in front of Messrs. Whiteaways building. One of the accused said he had parked his car in that place for five years without a suggestion of a complaint previously, whilst all the others affirmed that they had parked there uninterruptedly for many moons. His Worship in dismissing all the defendants with a caution, asked them to use the regular parking grounds in future as the road in question was becoming congested. In reply to one of the accused who asked if he might park his car on the grass plot between the two roads, Inspector Stewart suggested he should ask the Commissioner of Police for a permit.

THE OVERLAND WHIPPET.

(Continued from page 25).

consideration at the works whether all the future cars produced would be treated likewise. Upon a subsequent trial a very great improvement was noticed in the operation, also in the general behaviour of the braking system. By this is meant that the action appeared to be more direct both in the application of the brakes and in their return, a symptom which seems to suggest that some part of the compensating mechanism was binding.

Steering is light and accurate, and throughout the whole range of speed of which the car is capable no tendency to shimmy was experienced, even on very rough roads. As the car was new we did not like to push it too hard during our test, but we were, nevertheless, able on two or three occasions to reach 53 m.p.h., and should say that the makers claim to 55 m.p.h. would be easily within the capabilities of the engine when it is properly run in.

We formed the impression that the Overland Whippet was a car very suitable for the motorist who is limited somewhat as regards first cost and yet requires a vehicle with a good top-gear performance. The car is admirably suited for hilly country, and with a body perfectly free from rattles and draughts and withal of good appearance, the car should make a distinct appeal to a wide range of motorists.—(*The Motor*).

See **Page 28b** of this issue for important announcement

HOME ATHLETICS.

International Cross-Country Race.

WON BY FRANCE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 2.

The last important phase of the winter season marked by the International Cross-Country Championship at Newport (Mon.), another reminder of the approach of summer in the Public Schools Sports meeting at Queen's Club and so or two important road relay races, made Saturday a busy programme both varied and interesting, though the weather conditions, particularly at Queen's Club and Newport were not at all ideal.

Five countries were represented in the ten miles race at Newport, which began and finished on the Caerleon Racecourse, the Twenty teams, who won last year at Brussels, crossing the Channel to defend their title against England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Though France were supposed to be weaker than last year, when they beat England by 29 points, they were successful again, their six scoring men totalling 49 points, against England's 61. Scotland were third with 122 points, Wales fourth with 129 points, and Ireland fifth with 145 points.

As was the case last year, either England were beaten for team honours, they supplied the winner home, and once again Rotherham Harriers (Sheffield) were the honoured club. L. Payne, the young "junior" runner, continued great race to win by 50 yards from the French champion, Sophe Sadari, in 51 mins. 40 4/5 secs.

Third place was secured by another Frenchman in Herr Lalot, a Scotsman, F. L. Stevenson, was fourth, and the next Englishman, W. Beavers (York) was fifth. Beavers was beaten in the National championship by F. Harper (the latter, who won the international race last year, was very much out of form, and was nearer than eighth. Mount Shel. scorer for England. Two Yorkshiremen finished before Harper, and the representatives of the Republic ran in excellent fashion, secured the fourth French win in the series.

WALKING EVENTS.

In the walking world on Saturday the most interesting event was the annual international, pit against athletes from the Stock Exchange, Banks and Insurance Offices. This was decided over a ten mile course at Hayes (Kent) and resulted in the Stock Exchange winning with 700 points for 20 scorers, the Banks being second, with 1,022 points, and the Insurance Offices third with 1,057 points. G. H. Atkins and G. S. V. Hall, who were first and second in 80 mins. 10 secs. and 80 24, respectively, were both members of the winning team, while L. M. Winkle, who was third in 80 34 represented the Insurance Offices.

Two ten miles walking races were decided together at Chingford, where the Tobacco Trades A.A. championship was held and the North London Harriers whose headquarters were in, took the opportunity to carry through their own championship. The Tobacco Trades event lasted of into a fine finish between H. Bennet (W. D. and H. O. Wills, London) the holder, and W. Hawkins (Lambert and Butler), the former eventually drew away to win comfortably in 80 mins. 44 secs. Third place was occupied by E. Howig (W. D. and H. O. Wills, Bristol).

The North London Harriers race was won by A. Stormonth in the absence of the holder, M. T. Plumb. The new champion covered the course in 84 mins. 20 secs. A Swain being second and winning the sealed handicap.

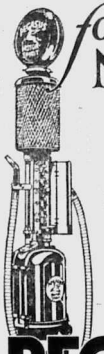
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The meeting at Queen's Club was, as usual, promoted by the Achilles Club, who, with the idea means to assist present members of Public Schools in gaining some

Rugby in Wales

[REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF "THE GROUND."]

[illegible]



for YOUR New Car

A tankful of Pegasus is the finest birthright of any car. New cars retain their full engine efficiency and old cars take on a new lease of life when regularly supplied with Pegasus.

PEGASUS

"The Spirit of Mileage & Power"

VACUUM OIL COMPANY OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE COMPANY, LTD.
Distributing Agents in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

ORDER NOW!

Order Your Case Tractor Now and Save Disappointment.

K. McIVOR & Co.,
NAIROBI.

Carr, Lawson & Co., Ltd.

ANNOUNCE

The Opening of a Depot at

ELDORET

to enable efficient service to be rendered to the products of the following manufacturers whom they represent.

Durant Motors Inc.—Rugby Cars.
The Nash Motors Co.—Nash Cars.
Hudson Motor Car Co.—Hudson and Essex Cars.
The Austin Motor Co.—Austin Cars.
Reo Motor Car Co.—Reo Lorries.
B.S.A. Cycles Ltd.—Motor Cycles.
A.J. Stevens & Coy.—A.J.S. Motor Cycles.
Douglas Motors Ltd.—Motor Cycles.
United States Rubber Export Coy.—Royal Cord Tyres.
Willard Storage Battery Coy.—Willard Batteries.
Stewart-Warner Corporation—Speedmeters; Windscreen Wipers, Spot Lamps, Vacuum Tanks, etc.
American Chain Coy., Ltd.—Weed Tyre Chains, Weed Levelizers, Weed Bumper Bars, etc.
C.C. Wakefield & Coy., Ltd.—Castrol Oils and Grease.
Champion Spark Plug Coy.—Champion Spark Plugs.
John Warren Watson Coy.—Watson Stabilators.
Edward V. Hartford Inc.—Hartford Shock Absorbers.
Bassick Mfg. Coy.—Alemite and Zerk Grease Guns and Fittings.
Nobel Chemical Finishes Ltd.—Duco painting.
Benton & Stone Ltd.—Enots Hydraulic Jacks and Force Feed Oil Cans.
C. A. Shaler Coy.—Shaler Five Minute Vulcanizers.
Universal Rim Tool Coy.—Pacific Rim Tools.
Romac Motor Accessories, Ltd.—Romac Repair Outfits, etc.
H. M. Hollingshead Coy.—Whiz Polishes, etc.
Owen Dyneto Corporation—Dyneto Windscreen Wipers.
Jacksons Impervo—Puncture Seal Compound.
New Britain Machine Coy.—N. B. Socket Wrenches.
S. & M. Spotlite Coy.—S. & M. Spotlamps.
M.E.A.—Magnetos.
British Timken Ltd.—Timken Roller Bearings.
C. Binks Ltd.—Binks Carburettors.
Phillips Gas Saver Coy.—Phillips Gas Savers.
T. B. Andre & Coy., Ltd.—Andre Steering Dampers.

AN UP-TO-DATE BATTERY CHARGING PLANT IS BEING INSTALLED.

Announcing Goodyear's Sensational Achievement in Tyre Construction

Goodyear now offers a tyre that completely eclipses all previous experience in mileage and serviceability; a tyre giving maximum comfort—yet possessing amazing durability and ruggedness :: :: ::

THIS is the greatest tyre that has ever been offered to the public, and is a typical expression of Goodyear's progressive policy.

The first advantage to you of this new Goodyear tyre is far greater traction and non-skid efficiency. This is achieved not only by placing the diamond shaped All-weather blocks in the centre of the tread, but also by flattening the profile of the tyre to insure greater road contact.

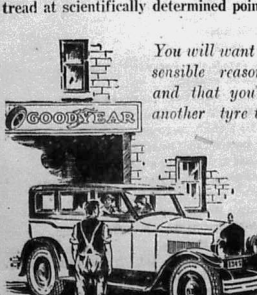
The second advantage to you is greatly improved tread wear.

This is accomplished by the flat design, and by placing two circumferential ribs in the tread at scientifically determined points where the greatest wear takes place. The new All-weather tread wears evenly and smoothly without wavy spots or "pot holes", and at any given mileage shows less wear and less obliteration of the non-skid design than is the case with other types of tyres.

The third advantage is greater protection against punctures and tyre damage owing to the immensely superior protection afforded by the new broad thick tread which extends part way down the sidewalls of the tyre.

In addition to these important benefits the new Goodyear tread makes for greatly increased total tyre mileage, for quieter and smoother running, and for an even better looking tyre.

You will want these new tyres. You will want them for the sensible reason that these new Goodyears cost no more, and that you cannot afford to pay the same price for another tyre that will give you considerably less mileage.



GOODYEAR

Gilfillan & Company, Ltd.
DISTRIBUTORS

KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

H.E. THE ACTING GOVERNOR OPENS THE MAY SESSION,

Defence Force Bill Passes Second Reading.

PORT CONTROL SCHEME DETAILED.

Progress of New Public Works.

The May session of the Kenya Legislative Council opened in the Memorial Hall, Nairobi, on Tuesday morning when H. E. the Acting Governor presided over an almost complete attendance of Members. There was, however, a much small-er representation of the general public than on previous occasions.

After the session had been opened with Prayer the Proclamation was formally read and the oath was administered to the following: Ex-Officio Members: Colonel Gifford, Dr. Director of Education, Geoffrey Walsh, Commissioner of Customs. Nominated Officials: Hon. Shaikh Al bin Salim Lemki, Hon. the Comm. Lands, Hon. Mr. Stewart Duncan, Hon. Mr. Stewart Dayles, Officer Commanding Troops; Power, Alexander McIntosh; Acting Director of Agriculture; European Elected Members: Major Robert William Cole, Mr. Robertson-Buxton; Coast: George Glanville; Atlanson, Mombasa; Lieut. Col. James George Kirkwood, Plateau North; Arab Elected Member: Hamed Mohamed bin Issa.

H.E.'s Speech.

His Excellency the Acting Governor, Mr. E. D. Denham, C.M.G., addressed Council as follows:—

We meet under conditions which promise well for the agricultural prosperity of the country, though it is never wholly safe to refer to crop prospects, while in shadowed certain fears may arise, lest some farmers who will not yet the weather they want.

But it can be said that the weather conditions for the first quarter of the year were very favourable for the preparation of land and planting become general in March and April, and the rains this month have generally improved conditions. Coffee is a crop which shows a more uniform aspect. Present indications point to a reasonable crop in some areas, but in the Agricultural Department is alive to the possibility of a short operating in a Coffee Conference to be held on June 20th, to which 38 delegates from all the coffee growing districts have been invited. It is hoped that this Conference will result in still further cooperation and coordination of effort. Government fully recognises the necessity of taking all possible steps to assist in the development work on peat, and diseases in coffee and their treatment, but in an industry which from Nyeri and Meru demands in these directions, necessitating very large expenditure, clearly for establishment, some assistance may I think be looked for from the industry. The work on the Conference should assist both in indicating the directions in which such help can be most given and the best organisation obtainable.

EXPORT OF NEW PRODUCE

No less than 720,607 bags of maize, were exported during the first month of Government. Of this 68,308 tons were carried over the Railway, as against 29,918 tons for the same period last year. This quantity was 28,600 tons above the amount which the Railway undertook to carry, while the shipping space booked for maize, for February was 20,000 tons, representations being made from 6,000 tons to 20,000 tons (four ships) and the tonnage actually shipped during that month was 22,178 tons.

From January to April this year, 115,922 tons of various commodities (coffee, cotton, maize, sisal, etc.) have been railed to the coast as against 37,500 tons during the corresponding period of last year, or nearly double the amount carried in 1926.

There has been an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the tonnage landed at Kilindini (we up to the 22nd April and imports, mainly in quantity for the first three months of the year showed an increase of 26,000 tons, or nearly 43 per cent. over the figures for the corresponding period of 1926.

The revised figures of the Colony's financial position in 1926 show a surplus of £212,542, which is an increase of £2,542 on the figure given in the last meeting of Council and increases our surplus balance to £662,265.

It will be realised that at this early stage of the financial year it is not possible to frame Estimates, or to state with any measure of certainty either to what extent their revenue collections.

THE COLONY'S SURPLUS.

Items for the whole year are likely to derive from Estimates figures offer supplies particularly to the of Native Hut and Poll Tax over the amount of savings that may be be able to allow on votes expenditure.

Departments have not been allowed as formerly, to carry forward funds for inclusion in the Supplementary Estimates this so, to the Legislative Council at this session, they have merely been called to the step, what savings, if any, they expect to accrue. It may safely be said that the few Departments which have been unremarkably estimate, and that which will show a figure will be another matter.

I do not desire to detain you too long with further figures.

Port Control.

DETAILS OF THE LONDON AGREEMENT.

The Acting General Manager will now give further particulars regarding the Port Control and will follow concerning the second reading of the Ordinance to Amend the Supplementary Appropriation (Railways) Ordinance.

I am now able to make the following more definite with regard to the future of working of the Mombasa Port.

An Agreement was signed on April 15th between representatives of the Railway and the Wharfage Commission relative to the methods of working. The following are the main points:—

The Advisory Wharfage Company and the East African Lighterage Company to amalgamate. The amalgamated Company to do all shore handling of general cargo and more under agreement.

The handling charges to the public to remain as at present. In stalling the record reduction in the export charges, but the proportion payable to the Port Authorities to be increased considerably, the proportion payable to the Port Authorities to be increased considerably, the proportion payable to the Port Authorities to be increased considerably,

gested should be included in the proposed Agreement. Included in these provisions were certain "Safeguarding Clauses" to the effect that, in order to maintain uniformity, subscribing territories would undertake that no amendment of their respective Customs Management or Tariff Law or regulations should be made without prior reference to the other Governments concerned. On the 4th February, this year a reply was received from the Tanganyika Government forwarding a draft Agreement. This draft Agreement, however, did not contain the safeguarding clauses above referred to. The Government of Uganda was then consulted and that Government agreed with the Government of Kenya in considering it highly desirable that a revised draft with the Safeguarding Clauses should appear in the Agreement. Accordingly, on the 19th March, the views of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda were conveyed to Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Government replied on the 31st of March, to the effect that they were unable to agree to the inclusion of the Safeguarding Clauses on the ground that they were foreign to the Tanganyika Territory Customs Tariff Ordinance, and not an essential part of the proposed Agreement. With the concurrence of Uganda, an alternative proposal has now been made to the Tanganyika Government that the Agreement should be executed in the form prepared by Tanganyika provided that Tanganyika is willingly to agree to submit the question of the Safeguarding Clauses to the next Governors' Conference and that in the meantime confidential and prior notification of any intention to effect independent tariff alterations shall be given by the Government concerned to the other parties to the Agreement. It is hoped that Tanganyika will accept this proposal, in which case the Agreement can be executed at an early date. It is believed that the removal of customs barriers which is proposed should further strengthen the close bonds let upon the territories.

It is the desire of this Government to work in the closest accord with our neighbours and to co-ordinate legislation so far as possible—the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance now before Council at this session is also a case in the point.

It is a matter for gratification that at the first Colonial Conference held in England, which commences to-day, three of the East African territories—Kenya, Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia—are represented by their Governors. I have telegraphed on behalf of the Colony our good wishes for the success of this Conference.

I trust that the proceedings of this Council may also be conducive to the further prosperity and progress of Kenya.

PAPERS LAID.

The following papers were laid on the table: Additional Royal Instructions in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council of Kenya; Rules passed under the Legislative Council Ordinance; Annual report, Judicial Department, 1925; Report of Kenya Road Department; Annual Trade Report, Kenya and Uganda for year ending December 31, 1926; Proceedings of South and East African combined Agricultural, Cotton, Bacteriological and Veterinary Conference, 1926; Report of Proceedings Stock Owners' Conference; Report of the Labour Commission; Statement of Native Trust Funds for 1926.

Questions.

Shop Hours Act.

The Hon. Member for Nairobi South (Capt. H. E. Schwartze) asked:

"When does Government intend to apply the Shop Hours' Act to Nairobi?"

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary replied: Recommendations in regard to applying the Shop Hours' Ordinance to Nairobi have been made by the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce.

Government desires to see this Ordinance applied to Nairobi at an early date and is at the moment in correspondence with the municipality on certain points of detail.

A Land Exchange.

The Hon. the Member for the Lake (Mr. Conway Harvey) asked:

"Will Government be pleased to furnish a detailed statement of all the facts in connection with a proposed land exchange with Major Tottenham?"

The Hon. the Acting Commissioner of Lands replied:

The details are as follows:

The Laikipia Land Extension Board recommended the grant of 1,000 acres of Forest Reserve, Laikipia containing three springs to Melvin Syndicate.

The Acting Conservator of Forests was prepared to give up these springs if recommended by us on change of land that would give his Department a better reserve.

Farms 2462 and 2464 (approximately 9,000 acres) had been allotted under the Soldier-Settlement Scheme to Major and Mrs. Tottenham; these farms were undeveloped, as Major Tottenham was still on the active list, but the officers agreed to surrender in exchange for land elsewhere.

Subsequently, Major and Mrs. Tottenham sold their interests to Mr. Sear, who has been informed that Government agrees to offer him an exchange land on the slopes of the Mau in the Kericho sale on basis of value for value and that a final offer will be made to him as soon as the land values in the areas in question have been ascertained.

Mr. Conway Harvey: Now in fairness may I ask whether this matter was referred to the Kericho District Committee in accordance with the pledge given in December last by the Honourable Commissioner of Lands?

The Acting Commissioner of Lands: The reply is in the affirmative.

One-Day Fishing Licenses.

The Hon. Member for Kisumu (Capt. Kennedy) asked:

"Since many residents find it impossible to spend more than a day every year fishing and since there is a general desire for a daily fishing licence, will Government authorise the issue of daily fishing licences forthwith?"

The Hon. the Director of Agriculture replied:

Government proposes to introduce one-day fishing licences as soon as possible.

Railway Headquarters

The Hon. Member for Nairobi South (Capt. Schwartze) asked:

"How many Europeans have been engaged in connection with the building of the new Railway Offices?

"What is the nationality of these Europeans?

"What is the individual rate of salary of each of such Europeans."

The Hon. Acting General Manager replied:

"1. Three Europeans are employed on the construction of the new Railway Headquarters Offices, in the preliminary organization that has been improvised pending final decisions as regards plans and materials.

"2. One British—Mr. G. V. Noble.

"One Danish—Mr. S. Jorgensen.

"One Norwegian—Mr. T. Tobiason.

"3. £375 per annum with permanent staff privileges £420 per annum without such privileges. £450 per annum without staff privileges."

Highlands and Lowlands.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

"(a) What part of the country is "Highlands"?

"(b) What part of country is "Lowlands"?

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—

"The delimitation of these areas present certain difficulties. The question is receiving further consideration.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

"(1) Has any area of land in the Lowlands been reserved for Indians as stated in the last paragraph, clause 8 of the White Paper". If so:

(a) When and how such reservation was made known to the Indians of the country.

(b) How many Indians did avail of such land;

(c) What experience has thus been gained so far;

(d) When the "limited period" is to expire?

(2) If, however, the above reservation has not so far been made when the Government propose doing so?"

The Hon. the Acting Commissioner of Lands replied:—

(1) Effect was given to the policy laid down by Clause 8 of the White Paper on the Indian Question by the provisional reservation for Indian occupation of—

(1) 1,000,000 acres north of the Voi-Taveta Railway and

(2) 100,000 acres on the banks of the Tana River.

The reservation was intended to open for one year if at the end of that time a reasonable number of applications were received. The offer was to be kept open for further year.

The proposal was communicated to the Indian National Congress on the 6th January, 1924, and was twice met and explained at their meetings. On the 26th May, 1926, the Hon. Member for Kisumu-Londiani intimated that arrangements were being made to take up the reservation. At the same time the Government agreed the Indian National Congress should be consulted.

No applications from Indians for any portion of the land thus provisionally reserved were received until October, 1926, when some forty Indians applied for portions of the Tweita Block.

The "limited period" for which the original proposal was made is already expired.

Indian Statistics.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

"(a) Will the Hon. Director of Agriculture please state why statistical information is not available regarding the Indian Agricultural activities?

(b) What steps the Department of Agriculture has taken to get the necessary information?

(c) In the above referred to Census is it stated that it is believed that there is marked change in the development of the Indians holdings. If so, what are the Indians have developed their holdings to their fullest capacity and no change is possible? If reflected?"

The Hon. Director of Agriculture replied:—

(a) It is regretted that owing to the illiterate character of the Indian farming population as a whole, the Census Schedules cannot be properly completed.

(b) In 1920 the late Manager of the Kibos Experiment Farm was requested to assist Government and he succeeded in collecting useful information, which was published in the report of that year. In the following year Administrative officers recorded in the Census information, which was published in the 1921 Report. In the succeeding years the Indian Association was asked to assist and some data was thus obtained. In the results fell short of precise figures. It became clear that the information furnished was not sufficiently reliable for statistical purposes, and from that date it was therefore decided not to publish detailed figures.

The Department of Agriculture will be glad if the Hon. Member can suggest any satisfactory means, whereby a reliable Census of Indian Agriculture can, in the circumstances, be obtained.

(c) The reply is in the negative.

Grazing Areas.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:

"(a) What area is required for grazing per head of cattle

(b) What area of grazing land is available in Kisumu-Londiani District and what portion of such land is availed of by the farmers of the district?"

The Hon. the Director of Agriculture replied:

(a) The area varies between different districts. It may be as low as two acres and as high as twenty acres.

(b) In the Kisumu-Londiani District the total area available for non-native occupation is about 900,000 acres. Of this it is estimated that about 88,000 acres are under crop-cultivation by non-natives. Most of the remainder is available at present for grazing purposes. It is not possible to give figures regarding the area actually so used but the number of cattle in the possession of Europeans in the area referred to is approximately 20,000. In addition, in which there are approximately 14,000 head of cattle and about 98,000 sheep and goats, the property of native resident on European holdings.

Agricultural Census

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:

"In 24 pages of the Agricultural Census for 1926 Indian Agriculture has been reported in only 60 words. Does the Government consider it a fair treatment of the subject?"

The Hon. the Director of Agriculture replied:

The Report of 1926 should be read in conjunction with that of 1925. Indian Agriculture is made to appear in the report of 1925 under the heading "Other Crops."

Railway Asian Out.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:

"Has the attention of the Government been made to the great dissatisfaction prevailing among the Asiatic Railway Subordinate Staff owing to the cuts on their salaries and is it not now possible to restore the cuts? If the answer is in negative will Government state reasons for inflicting this hardship on the Asiatic Staff?"

The Hon. Acting General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railway:

"The matter is now under reference to the High Commissioner in the first instance. I may add that representations regarding the Asian Railway Staff have been received and have been duly considered both by Government and by the Secretary of State. It is not considered desirable at present to restore the cuts which were carried out in accordance with the principle of similar reductions in local allowances to other employees."

Travel Grievance

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:

"Has the attention of the Government been called to the hardship to which the Non-Asiatic Members of the Railway Clerical Staff are put to travel in 3rd class on the Kenya and Uganda when on leave or transfer.

"An Asiatic Clerk is treated on the same footing in this respect as a Native Sweeper or a Sepoy. When do the Government propose to remove this disability. Does not the Government feel that this should be done at once?"

The Hon. Acting General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railway replied:

"Representations on this subject have been received from time to time, but it is not considered that any serious hardship results as Asians in similar circumstances paying their own fares travel third class.

It is not intended to make alteration in the existing rules at the present time.

Duka "Hold Ups"

"(a) Have Indian shopkeepers been robbed in the last six months in Kenya and Uganda. Not less than 225 applications for Asiatic licensed gun powers have been granted.

(b) Does the Legislative Council consider

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:

"(c) Has the attention of the Government been called to the increased "Hold Ups" of Indian duka in the country by armed Natives and what steps the Government have taken to stop such outrages?

(2) Does not the Government consider it necessary to grant licence to possess effective arms of protection such as rifles and revolvers in dangerous cases and reverse the present policy of refusing to possess these arms in almost 70% cases?"

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary replied:

(1) During the last sixteen months there have been seven attacks on duka. Of the last three, three have led to convictions and the third is under investigation.

Police action to prevent recurrence of this class of crime has been extra night patrols and increased surveillance over undesirable characters. Special attention is being paid to the class of crime by the Criminal Investigation Department.

(2) During the last sixteen months 225 applications for firearms have been made by Asiatics. Of these 100 out of 108 have been granted for shotguns, 40 out of 61 for rifles and 29 out of 56 for revolvers.

Indians and Defence

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

"Will the Government make provision in the proposed Defence Force Bill to enable His Britannic Majesty's Indian subjects resident in the Colony, promptly and effectively to perform, when called upon, the duty of maintaining law and order Government upon them under the Common Law, side by side with their fellow subjects of European origin?

In case the answer being negative, will the Government state reasons for same?

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—

As stated in reply to a question on this point in Legislative Council on October 29, 1926, Government prefers in the initial stages of the organization to confine it to Europeans.

The objection to include Indians will be considered when the Defence Force has come into existence. It is desire to manifested in the Indian community as a whole for such a step to be taken.

Eldoret Plots.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

"Will the Government please set up an auction the residential plots in Eldoret Township in order to make the service competition in the present bazaar area?

The Hon. the Acting Commissioner of Lands replied:—

It is proposed to hold an auction of these 30 residential plots in the near future.

NEW BILLS.

The following Bills were read a first time: The Defence Force Bill, The Bills of Exchange Bill, The Stamp Bill, The Supplementary Appropriation (Railway) Bill, The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, The Customs Reserve Allocation Bill, The European Officers' Pensions Bill, The Town Planning (Amendment) Bill.

The House adjourned until Thursday, 19 inst.

THURSDAY.

Defence Force.

BILL PASSES THE SECOND READING.

The Legislative Council resumed on Thursday at 10 a.m. In the course of the forenoon session the second reading of the Defence Bill was taken.

Moving the second reading of the Bill, the Hon. the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. G. A. North-ecote) said:

Your Excellency, any lengthy description of the history of the Defence Force Bill is rendered unnecessary on my part by the full account that was given by His Excellency the Governor to Legislative Council in his speech on the 12th of December. As you stated in your opening address to this Council, Sir, the matter has now been before the Council on three occasions. Second Bill was introduced in 1923. Since then it has been the subject of the deliberations of the Committee of Imperial Defence, a Select Committee of Legislative Council which drafted it in the light of the first mentioned Bill, above and of Executive Council, which made a few further amendments.

Throughout this lengthy period the main framework of the Bill has remained unchanged, that is to say the enabling provisions is that of a Force composed of all the European able-bodied citizens of this Colony who at an emergency would be available for its safeguarding.

The Bill.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS

EXPLANATION

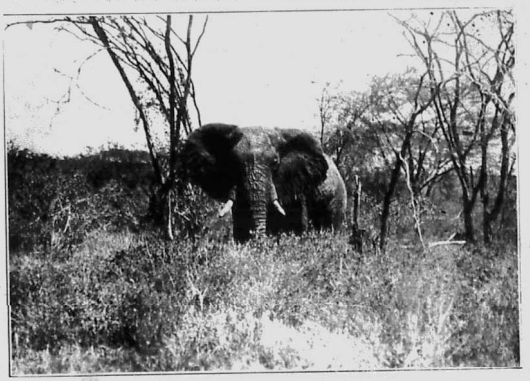
The Bill contains a preamble which sets out in a few words its single and simple purpose. It states that the aim is to enable the European inhabitants of this Colony to perform when called upon, the duty of maintaining law and order incumbent upon them under the Common Law and it recognises the reasonability resting upon these citizens for the defence of the Colony and the protection of life and property therein.

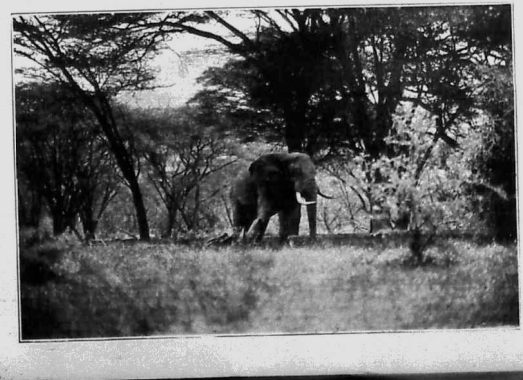
The Bill proceeds in part I to state that the scope of the Defence Force's activities to be limited for general military service in any part of the Colony.

The organization laid down is a permanent Headquarters the staff of which will be the Commandant, a Staff Officer, and such other ranks as the Governor may deem expedient.

The Colony will be divided into Defence Force districts for each of which a local Defence Committee will be appointed on the recommendations of the members of the Force and to which a District Commandant and Section Commanders will be appointed by the Governor after consultation with the local Defence Committee.

SUBJECT STUDIES





Serviceable Headwear

THE KIND THAT GIVES SATISFACTION IN WEAR AND AFFORDS SURE PROTECTION FROM THE SUN. THE STYLES SHOWN ARE MADE SPECIALLY TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS AND ARE EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR KENYA WEAR.

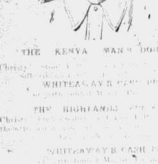
THE KENYA WAN'S DOUBLE TERAI HAT

THE PLANT'S MEN'S DOUBLE TERAI HAT

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 19/50

THE SUFTER MEN'S DOUBLE TERAI HAT

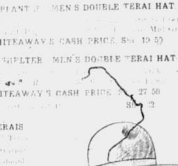
WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. 27/50



WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. 31/50

HAWKE'S HELMET

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 31



LADIES TERAIS

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 19/50

MUSLIN PUGAREES

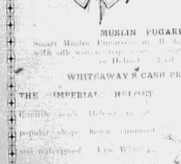
WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 15/50

BOYS KHAKI HELMETS

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 15/50

THE KISUMU LADIES DOUBLE TERAI

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 59/50

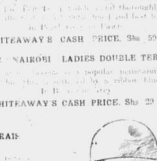


THE IMPERIAL HELMET

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 15/50

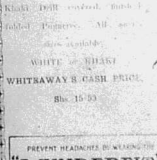
THE SERVICE HELMET

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Sh 35



THE NAIROBI LADIES DOUBLE TERAI

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 29/50



WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 15/50

TENTCLUB PITH HELMETS

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 13/50

GIRLS TERAIS

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 21

PREVENT HEADACHES BY WEARING

"WUNDERFIT" Tropical Cork Helmet

NOTE SPECIALLY COMFORT-FILET

A STYLISH AND COMFORTABLE HELMET.

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 25/50

THE UGANDA

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 16/50

GIRLS WHITE DRILL PITH HELMETS

The popular Hawkes style in imported Helmets in sizes for Girls.

The Prices are Shs 5/50 7/50 and 8/50

LADIES DOUBLE TERAIS

WHITEAWAY'S CASH PRICE. Shs 45

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Hatters NAIROBI.

There is further to be a Central Defence Committee, consisting of the Commandant and one Delegate from each Defence Force District and that Committee will have a sub-committee known as the Central Sub-Committee to carry out its more ordinary routine functions.

One of the main duties of the local Defence Force Committee will be to draw up schemes of district defence which from time to time will be improved as topographical and other details of intelligence are recorded.

THE AGE CLASSES.

Part II deals with the constitution and enrolment of the Force. There are to be four classes—

Class I. between the age of 18 and 30,

Class II. between 30 and 40,

Class III. between 40 and 50, and

Class IV. for the persons over 50.

Compulsory enrolment applies to the first three of these, but service in the fourth class, which has no age maximum, is optional to those who are of the appropriate age. The age limits are high, as compared with those in other legislation of the kind. But these limits have been so set not so much to compel such citizens against their will as to meet the very general wish of the older men that they be given the opportunity to serve in the Force.

There is, moreover, provision for enabling persons to elect to serve in a class younger, so to speak, than that into which they naturally fall under the Bill.

Further, there is provision for Non-British subjects in certain circumstances and with the permission of the Governor to be accepted as volunteers in the Force.

With regard to compulsory enrolment the terms are presumably familiar to all Honourable Members. They are those over competent male British European subject between the age of 18 and 30 years and resident ordinarily in the Colony shall enrol himself in the Force and if he fails to do so within one month he shall be deemed to have been so enrolled.

The Exemption Clause is non-specific those unfit by reason of any infirmity naturally being exempted and general power of exemption vesting with the Governor-in-Council.

Lists of all those liable to serve are to be prepared immediately upon the commencement of the Ordinance by the District Commissioners each for his own District and opportunity is given for the correction of such lists in case of error or omission.

TRAINING AND MOBILISATION

The third part deals with equipment and the fourth with training. The maximum periods of training are 100 hours in the case of the first class and 12 hours in the case of the second and third, any battery course that may be required being included within those maxima.

The power lies in the hands of the District Commandant to exempt at his discretion any member of his unit from the performance of his compulsory training. This big number of service men in Kenya should allow this power to be widely and generally used.

The fifth part dealing with mobilization may be said to be on a "strictly business" basis; indeed there is specific inhibition upon the calling out of the Defence Force for ceremonial parades or for any purpose other than those specified in the Ordinance.

Those occasions will arise only when the Governor considers it necessary for the defence of the Colony or any part of the Colony or for protection of life and property thereon to mobilize the Defence Force or if, in the case of sudden and imminent danger arising in an administrative district and the Governor-in-Council authorizes such mobilization without undue delay, the Civil Officer calls out the members of the Defence Force resident in his district for the same ends, reporting forthwith to the Governor that and any subsequent step taken by him.

Power is also given to the Governor, where he deems it necessary, without actually calling out the Defence Force, to proclaim that the Force or any part of the Force shall hold itself in readiness for immediate mobilization.

Under this part it is laid down that members of the Defence Force when on active service or so called out as already described shall be subject to the provisions of the Army Act and the liability is imposed upon every resident in the country to assist in such matters of transport and supplies when called upon.

The last part of the Bill contains various miscellaneous provisions, chiefly concerned with gratuities or pensions in certain events and with the power to make regulations for certain specified purposes.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is axiomatic that a measure of a compulsory nature such as this must have the general consent of the governed.

Government was fortunate in finding an opportunity in the recent Election to put the full issue before the Electors. And this point the Governor emphasised in a speech to Legislative Council on December 17th when he explained at very considerable length and detail the underlying principles of the Bill; Government moreover published in the early stages of the Election a full memorandum explanatory of the Bill's provisions.

The Elected Members organisation issued the Bill in their manifesto.

It turns out that in one Constituency only was there found a candidate with views opposed to the Measure, and that in a Constituency where such opposition as there is is largely centred. Nevertheless that candidate failed by a considerable minority. Elsewhere in Kenya candidates for the Bill was practically non-existent.

The only possible deduction is that those whose names appear on the Electoral Roll—those who may be said to have the Civic Sense—most highly developed are overwhelmingly in favour of the Bill and in such circumstances general consent may be confidently asserted.

The Petition.

WHOLLY INHERENT AND NOT WILFUL.

That there should be some opposition is only natural and one can readily it has been crystallised in a single document—a petition published some weeks ago in the newspaper and duly forwarded to Your Excellency for submission to H. Majesty the King.

Although for the reasons I have already stated little or no opposition is to be anticipated within the Colony, the views of the petitioners to the measure deserve examination and call for evaluation.

The underlying idea as I understand it after close consideration of the petition and the Bill and also of other publications on the point is opposition to any Military Organisation on a compulsory basis in a time of peace.

While the upholders of this view do not deny the necessity of some Defence Measure and are not prepared to oppose some compulsory registration of all able-bodied citizens to that end, they regard enrolment on that basis and still more any shadow of training the Force so enrolled, at any time until hostilities necessitate such a step, as essentially wrong.

I hope that I have put a true construction upon their argument.

FUNDAMENTAL MISCONCEPTION.

Now, the whole core of the argument is that any such procedure is essentially Un-British and here, in the alternative proposal which is submitted, that is to say an increased highly trained Military Police Force, stands there reveal of the fundamental misconception which underlies their whole case.

It has been said of loyal and grateful Kenya that she was never warlike; but it is possible to overdo this admirable attitude.

Kenya is a member of the mission, take their stand upon a principle which would hardly commend itself to any populated country such as England a very large number of Kenya's population, even though some of Britain's greatest men have spent their lives in the cause of National Service.

But while they do their gratitude to Kenya's Motherland they pay no attention to other countries which bear the relation to Kenya of Elder Sister.

HISTORY DISREGARDED

The whole course of their argument shows a complete disregard not only of Colonial History but also of contemporary Colonial Institutions.

They appear unable to perceive the fact that Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and other thinly inhabited outposts of the Empire have found it necessary and right to create organisations recruited on a basis similar to that proposed in this Bill.

I am prepared to believe that the myopia is inherent and not wilful.

I do not call into question the sincerity of the chief participants on this movement. The records of many of them show that honestly they hold no brief for the slacker and that they are in reality opposed to service on behalf of their country.

But the fact stands out that their view is utterly out of touch with reality, founding on little experience and less understanding of the circumstances in which the Authors find themselves and out of relation to the general Colonial System of Administration as displayed throughout the Empire.

I think that it is true, and a criticism of the opposing view is to say that it reveals inadequate study of the nature and scope of this Bill; that the Bill aims at the minimum of militarization, indeed as is the fact that the essence of the Bill is to create a Military Reserve of Citizens for the Defence of the Colony. The Essence of such a Scheme is that it should be increased to enrolment Universality all not merely some must be brought within its scope.

I cannot have the views of the Bill's opponents without reference to two points which occupy a very large space in the Petition and I come back to this Petition because, as I have said, it crystallises these views.

THE AFRICAN.

The first of these points is the alleged plea falsely attributed to the Bill's supporters in respect of our loyal African fellow citizens.

It is amazing and almost contemptible that a statement so absurd as is uttered in conscious disregard of the Bill's Clause 3 and of the exact contrary to the speech of December 17th—Government has refuted that part of this publication in the Press and I am content now to emphasise the fact that it is stated against no particular class or race of persons and in the interest of such and all. With this I leave the issue to the judgment of the Colonists.

The Oath.

EXPLANATION OF DELETION FROM THE BILL.

The second point is the unworthy insinuation—publicly made in the Petition—in respect to the omission of the Oath of Allegiance.

This also is best answered by a statement of the actual facts.

The 1926 Bill contained provision for an Oath.

As I have stated above, the Committee in Imperial Defence criticised this Bill in certain respects and one point of criticism was directed towards the inclusion in this Bill of a compulsory Oath, the Committee regarding it as questionable whether that should be required of persons so deemed to be enrolled.

Examination of similar Statutes showed that in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, which are most analogous to Kenya in this respect, provision was made for the permanent Forces.

In South Africa the Permanent Forces consist of the Headquarters Staff and certain regular troops and the Militia of the Citizen Force, or such other Second Line Troops.

In S. Rhodesia there are four Forces—the Permanent Force, The Territorial Force, The Reserve of Officers and The Field and Police Reserve.

Only for the first of these is a compulsory enrolment of the Oath provided by Law.

It is for this reason and no other that provision for the Oath was not included by the Select Committee in the revised the Defence Force Bill.

A LOYAL BILL.

With this introduction and this endeavour to meet the arguments that have been raised outside the Colony I commend this Bill for the consideration of Honourable Members.

My contention is that this is a measure proper to the circumstances of this Colony and is a measure desired by an overwhelming majority of those to whom it would apply. It is a high expression of loyalty not only towards the Crown and the Empire but also of Public Service and Service to Peoples and family dependants, sharing the objective, the interest of Kenya's future and the Bill is a measure I big to move the second reading of this Bill.

The Office Commandant (Colonel Thompson).

The Debate.

LORD DELAMERE.

Lord Delamere said he was glad though he had not been one of the special committee, which dealt with the Bill, he thought it was right that he as Chairman of the Elected Members should say a few words first. He believed it was the Country's duty under the circumstances to pass the Bill without delay. He thought that came the moderation of opposition dealing with the Colony was taken further than it should go. It was the duty and business of the Honourable Council to put before His Majesty's Ministers in Britain the facts as to whether or not they agreed with the Bill sent before the House. Personally, he had hoped that the Bill would have come into Council without any delay and the usual procedure so that everyone might have had an opportunity of reviewing the Bill in detail but now that misunderstanding had been created in the Country, he thought it was the duty of Members of Council to express their views and to defend the Bill in Procedure of State.

Declaring that he would vote for the Bill going through all its stages at this session Lord Delamere said he supposed it might be said on his side—although he personally did not see that he had to answer to anyone outside other than his own constituents—that he had given an undertaking that he would not vote to his constituents before the Bill was passed. It was true that he had made such a declaration to his constituents. He was not the man to take any step without first consulting his

who had been made to join as a result of the activities of the Pioneer Gang. Some people complained that there was no reason for a Defence Force as there was no threat of any danger arising. In reply he would ask those people to read the papers and judge for themselves the actions of certain parties both here and at Home.

In conclusion the Honourable Member asked that His Excellency would permit the vote to be an open vote since it was far better that any Government officials who might be inclined to disagree with the Bill should act so now rather than at some future time when, possibly having retired and become settlers in the country, they should declare that they had been forced to vote for the measure.

MR. O'SHEA.

Mr. T. J. O'Shea (Platte South) said that having identified himself with the measure in early stages, he would like to voice his opinion at the final stage there especially in view of the last-hour opposition which had arisen. He had studied the arguments against the Bill and had for found one which was worth his serious consideration. He supported the measure because he believed that if every adult man and woman had a vote in the government of the country the logical corollary was that they should share in the defence of the country.

At the recent important meeting of the Imperial Conference it was suggested that every portion of the Empire should as far as possible be responsible for its own defence. As a citizen of Kenya and as a public representative, he did not think he could hold up his head if the people of Kenya were not prepared to do for Kenya what every other section of the Empire was prepared to do for responsible for its own defence. Warfare in recent years had changed to such an extent that it was impossible that they should leave the defence of a country to largely uncivilised troops.

The Bill now before the House was on sound lines throughout except in one respect where it was stated that no provision for the enrolment of women. That he thought must be due to an oversight and he was surprised that there had not been a stronger protest from the leaders of the other sex in the country. It hoped that the omission would be rectified even at the last hour.

CAPT. WARD.

Capt. Ward (Nairobi North) said it was with a feeling of intense relief that he rose to support the Bill, however, when the Bill was last before the House, whilst he had always personally been in favour of a Defence Force he had to register his vote against it as representing the majority view in his constituency.

He was astonished at the squall of the minority voice against this measure especially in view of the steps taken to organise the opposition. Having outlined the steps he had taken to name the views of his constituents, Captain Ward recalled that one of the main planks of his opponent at the Election was opposition to the principle of a compulsory enrolled Defence Force, and yet he (Captain Ward) was returned by a handsome majority. It would have been thought that that was enough but he again took the sense of his constituents by a referendum the result of which showed a 50 per cent. majority of his constituents in favour of the Bill.

It was a little difficult to deal with the opposition since one had to depend on figures which he treated were more or less arbitrary. The percentage of opposition to the total population as revealed at the last census was 15 per cent. Opposition to measures in other colonies had often exceeded that percentage and yet they had been amended to by the Governments of these Colonies and by the Home Government. In Kenya in the past there had been much greater opposition to measures which were now on the Statute Book.

SIMON BRITTON.

Came British spoke in support of the measure. He had been hopeful and trusted that the African continuously he represented would realise how wholly and entirely satisfied he was that the proposed Defence Force was designed to defend the whole community, and that the Native people in the Colony and in the Africans would have to do their share in difficult for the people not living in Africa to realise what a change had taken place in the continent in the space of a few years. Vast territories now highly organised and fully administered and in Kenya were living in a state where the rights of the native and the progress of the native were matters of high politics not only, in the Government but to the European community generally. It was, therefore, clear that in no country in Africa could there be progress unless they was loyal co-operation between Europeans and Africans and unless the African interests were safeguarded in that atmosphere it was possible, to realise that the Defence Force Bill embodied a scheme of defence which aimed at protecting European interests and at the same time at maintaining the security of the land when a great number of local recruits might be mobilised and when European might be called upon to take part in the defence of the country. Africans and Europeans would march together, as they had done in the past. There was no Europeans proposed which translated into "Imperial Defence" and "Home Defence" but it was proposed that the African recognised that co-operation with the European was a good thing for himself. There was no suggestion that the Africans troops would be moved, they would continue and have the honour of being the country's first line of defence. It was contemplated that the European, should take their place in the second line of defence. He had gained advice of defence. He also strongly supported what H. H. the Governor had said with reference to the morale of young English officers in this country. The Defence Force had always shown a good military organisation and had found discipline, and some of the best material on the finest part of the country.

He was sorry sometimes the attitude of Indians and Europeans and Europe some sorts of organisation which would be of great advantage. He hoped that Indians would personally identify themselves with the Defence Force. He hoped that Indians would be associated for musical purposes, and that Indians would be constituted on a voluntary or a conscripted basis; he did not see why they should not take part of his business. Many of his colleagues agreed with himself that such a defence force should be based to register his vote against it as representing the majority view in his constituency.

He was astonished at the squall of the minority voice against this measure especially in view of the steps taken to organise the opposition. Having outlined the steps he had taken to name the views of his constituents, Captain Ward recalled that one of the main planks of his opponent at the Election was opposition to the principle of a compulsory enrolled Defence Force, and yet he (Captain Ward) was returned by a handsome majority. It would have been thought that that was enough but he again took the sense of his constituents by a referendum the result of which showed a 50 per cent. majority of his constituents in favour of the Bill.

It was a little difficult to deal with the opposition since one had to depend on figures which he treated were more or less arbitrary. The percentage of opposition to the total population as revealed at the last census was 15 per cent. Opposition to measures in other colonies had often exceeded that percentage and yet they had been amended to by the Governments of these Colonies and by the Home Government. In Kenya in the past there had been much greater opposition to measures which were now on the Statute Book.

SIMON BRITTON

Came British spoke in support of the measure. He had been hopeful and trusted that the African continuously he represented would realise how wholly and entirely satisfied he was that the proposed Defence Force was designed to defend the whole community, and that the Native people in the Colony and in the Africans would have to do their share in difficult for the people not living in Africa to realise what a change had taken place in the continent in the space of a few years. Vast territories now highly organised and fully administered and in Kenya were living in a state where the rights of the native and the progress of the native were matters of high politics not only, in the Government but to the European community generally. It was, therefore, clear that in no country in Africa could there be progress unless there was loyal co-operation between Europeans and Africans and unless the African interests were safeguarded in that atmosphere it was possible, to realise that the Defence Force Bill embodied a scheme of defence which aimed at protecting European interests and at the same time at maintaining the security of the land when a great number of local recruits might be mobilised and when European might be called upon to take part in the defence of the country. Africans and Europeans would march together, as they had done in the past. There was no Europeans proposed which translated into "Imperial Defence" and "Home Defence" but it was proposed that the African recognised that co-operation with the European was a good thing for himself. There was no suggestion that the Africans troops would be moved, they would continue and have the honour of being the country's first line of defence. It was contemplated that the European, should take their place in the second line of defence. He also strongly supported what H. H. the Governor had said with reference to the morale of young English officers in this country. The Defence Force had always shown a good military organisation and had found discipline, and some of the best material on the finest part of the country.

He was sorry sometimes the attitude of Indians and Europeans and Europe some sorts of organisation which would be of great advantage. He hoped that Indians would personally identify themselves with the Defence Force. He hoped that Indians would be associated for musical purposes, and that Indians would be constituted on a voluntary or a conscripted basis; he did not see why they should not take part of his business. Many of his colleagues agreed with himself that such a defence force should be based to register his vote against it as representing the majority view in his constituency.

MR. CONWAY HARVEY.

The Member for the Lake, Mr. Conway Harvey said that although he rather deprecated the way in which the provisions of the Bill had been rushed through the House on numerous previous occasions intended to support the measure he felt that it was regarded it as in the best interests of the Colony as a whole that the Bill should be passed in the best position to judge to be absolutely vital to the peace and security of the very large area which he had the honour to represent. He had been compulsory service, that was not the case. The sights he, possibly with those who agreed to do that occasion without exception heartily approved the principle of compulsory service for the defence of the Colony although all of them urged that the time was not opportune and begged the Government to reintroduce the measure at a greater date.

"LIBELLOUS CHARGE"

"I should like to take this opportunity, he continued, "of refuting a charge which has been made that supporters of this measure are actuated by some sinister motive. That baseless and libellous charge is to my mind a gross abuse of the privilege of free speech and were I guilty myself of such an outrageously provocative and baseless. I would consider the charge quite justified in taking action under the Deportation Ordinance. I support most cordially all the principles contained in the Bill which I trust of no distant date will occupy a worthy place in the Legislature of the Colony and Protectorate. I should like to support the appeal which has been made for a free vote on this matter. Every member of this Council may be able to express his opinion on this vital matter.

COLONEL DURHAM.

Colonel Durham (Kikuyu) supported the Bill and he had no one fault to find with it; he did not think the measure was nearly stern enough. For instance the hours set down for training were utterly inadequate. He was absolutely convinced that under a voluntary measure which the opponents of the Bill favoured, not more that thirty per cent. of the European inhabitants of this country would join and that a sixty volunteer force would be a useless thing.

CAPT. F. O'B WILSON

Capt. F. O'B Wilson (Deputy Elected Member for Ukambani) said that in view of the complete lack of opposition to the Bill in Council and in the constituencies it seemed rather unnecessary that one should take any trouble to get up and support it. But the position had been taken out of the hands of the Council by the extraordinary unconstitutional methods adopted by a very small minority in the country who were going behind the back of the large majority and appealing to the Secretary of State that action were to be adopted on every occasion where there was any opposition, however small, that no law should would it be having the responsible government at all? Because of the action of the minorities he thought it was very necessary that he (the Colony) should make their position quite clear. He recalled the fact that during the whole of the last two meetings held by Lord Delamere and Lord Lovat the representations had expressed themselves in opposition to the compulsory scheme. He had been with Lord Durham that the Imperial Government would not force the Colony to accept the scheme.

MR. J. H. NALIK

Mr. J. H. Nalik said he could not support the Bill. He had been elected by the Member, Mr. A. H. Hunter, who had he supported the Bill. He was in the position that some organisation for the defence of the country was necessary. He appreciated the fact that the Indian community had not been asked to take any part in the attitude of the Indian community opposed the proposed Bill. He was of the opinion that a wealthy country with a large population was afford to employ other people to defend their lives but did not apply to a country like Kenya which was much poorer and more efficient for the inhabitants to do that service for themselves. He was opposed to the issuance of white troops for the defence of this country as it would be the beginning of the expense.

COLONEL KIRKWOOD

Colonel Kirkwood (Thika North) said he did not propose to add anything to the brilliant speeches already delivered by the elected member should declare himself for the measure proposed. He had always been a volunteer and he would certainly volunteer under the Bill. He felt that there nothing in the Bill which prevented a Member of Legislature from joining the Force. He thought this should be taken into consideration, with the view to the Bill. Speaking being given as to whether a member of the Council could serve in the country in the Force and do his duty to his constituents when the Council was sitting. He his view the Bill had not been promoted for the purpose of attacking any known enemy but simply in order that the country should be prepared for any unforeseen circumstances in the future. He said a tribute to the wonderful work rendered from time to time by the K.A.R.

MR. C. C. ATKINSON.

The Member for Mombasa, Mr. C. C. Atkinson, dealing with the suggestion that Mombasa had not expressed any opinion on the Bill explained that the day after the Bill was gazetted he held a meeting which was largely attended by Mombasa and that the principles of the Defence Force, although he did not have the Bill in Mombasa at that moment, and no questions had been asked at the meeting. Although possibly some of the details of the Bill might be improved he recommended that it should be passed as it stood and any alterations necessary could be the light of experience.

THE C N C

The Chief Native Commissioner said that personally he was for such a Bill before the House, he would have nothing to do but he felt that it was unfair that the opponents of the Bill to His Majesty's African subjects, he felt that was his duty to speak. The Bill was not designed in any way, he was with any apprehension as to anything which might be done by His Majesty's African subjects in this Colony. It was suggested by those opposed to the Bill that the measure was directed against peaceful native living on European farms, and in the Reserves.

There is no condition, however amongst those natives either on farms or in the reserves, said the C N C, which is likely at any time to give rise to any situation which will necessitate the calling out of the Defence Force. It is merely a defence scheme, a precaution, however small, it would be adopted by any sensible government. The only situation in which the Africans would come into contact with the Defence Force would be if the Colony were threatened with external aggression. Then the Africans would also be defended. I would like to compare this scheme to a spare part. It is merely a spare part in the existing machinery of the Colony and that it may be found to be efficient it is essential that every component part should be in good sound and that one should be achieved if every man, Indian, European and native joined in the Colony.

The state of the native reserves and the native population generally has never been happier than at the present moment. I give that assurance to the House and everybody and to friends at Home. I would also add strongly that I am of the opinion that this measure is aimed in any way against His Majesty's African subjects" thank you.

MR. A. H. HUNTER

Mr. A. H. Hunter said he could not support the Bill. He had been elected by the Member, Mr. J. H. Nalik, who had he supported the Bill. He was of the opinion that some organisation for the defence of the country was necessary. He appreciated the fact that the Indian community had not been asked to take any part in the attitude of the Indian community opposed the proposed Bill. He was of the opinion that a wealthy country with a large population can afford to employ other people to defend their lives but did not apply to a country like Kenya which was much poorer and more efficient for the inhabitants to do that service for themselves. He was opposed to the issuance of white troops for the defence of this country as it would be the beginning of the expense.

COLONEL KIRKWOOD

Colonel Kirkwood (Thika North) said he did not propose to add anything to the brilliant speeches already delivered by the elected member should declare himself for the measure proposed. He had always been a volunteer and he would certainly volunteer under the Bill. He felt that there nothing in the Bill which prevented a Member of Legislature from joining the Force. He thought this should be taken into consideration, with the view to the Bill. Speaking being given as to whether a member of the Council could serve in the country in the Force and do his duty to his constituents when the Council was sitting. He his view the Bill had not been promoted for the purpose of attacking any known enemy but simply in order that the country should be prepared for any unforeseen circumstances in the future. He said a tribute to the wonderful work rendered from time to time by the K.A.R.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary, in reply, said he was glad to have been able to follow the general matters made as objections but the general impression in his mind was that it would be easy to dispose of them as of the honourable members logic. He was glad to know that the Indians were willing to form some sort of a body as was proposed in the present Bill. He was even more glad to believe that the Indian community was on the eve of demonstrating civic responsibility. In concluding Mr Northcote said there was only one issue and it depended on the question of compulsory enrolment. He urged that the Bill was framed on the principle of voluntary enrolment and only secondarily had recourse to compulsion.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Acting Governor said:

I am unable to accede to the request that there should be an open vote on the Bill. I have no reason to suppose that Government Members are not as wholehearted in their support of the measure as unofficial members. In fact, I am inclined to believe that they are more so. I feel, however, this measure is one upon which Government should not consider the power to relieve itself of any of its responsibility. It is believed by Government to represent the general views of the country as to the necessity for Defence schemes based on a definite organisation. I believe the accord between Government and the Unofficial European Members to be complete in this matter and I consider the Government should support the bill as such and that the responsibility should be taken by Government as a whole. I may remind the House that it is always open to a Government member if he has conscientious objections to supporting any measure to ask that he may be allowed to abstain from voting.

I take this opportunity to express the hope to the interests of the Colony that any differences in respect of this Bill may be made and even those who may feel that they would have preferred a Defence organisation on other lines will be among the first to come forward voluntarily and show their faith in the principle and in the organisation when formed and to make it as complete and successful as possible."

The motion for the second reading was then put and carried with one dissentient—the Hill, Elected Member, Mr. Mall.

(THE HOUSE ROSE AT 7 P.M.)

After the luncheon interval the Committee of Ways and Means on the Bill and the clauses were agreed to one or two amendments.

On the Bill being reported to the House, Mr. Conway Harvey gave notice that he would move the third reading at a later stage of the session.

INTERRUPTIONS.

Mr. Conway Harvey said the debate which followed the second reading had been long and tedious. Lord Delamere asked what steps Government had taken to speed up the business of the Council. He was in the position of the Leader of Council. In all countries it was considered undesirable to throw out an interruption in the middle of a speech unless method by which the privilege of Members of the Council to speak on important affairs of the country without interruption was secured. It was possible to set aside decisions, as that which had been made in the House, might become a great nuisance and felt very strongly that Government should be in a position to devise a method by which such interruptions could be prevented in the particular case to which he was referring the gentleman had referred himself but it was not conceivable that on some future occasion a member of the general public might permit such interruptions.

His Excellency said that Standing Orders provided that when in a point of order, a member could call upon strangers immediately to withdraw from the Council. That morning the officer-in-charge of the Police had withdrawn from the Chamber immediately he had made the interruption otherwise he (His Excellency) would have taken such action as was provided by Standing Orders to deal with the situation.

Council sat again on Friday.

Reports of the debates will be given next week.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Cabled Results of Last Week's Matches.

THE FINAL LIST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 7.

The following are the results of football matches played in England during the week.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

First Division.

MAY 4.

Burn 3, The Arsenal 2.

MAY 5.

Sheffield United 2, Bury 0.

MAY 7.

Birmingham 2, Sheffield United 3.

Blackburn Rovers 1, Cardiff City 0.

Burn 1, Derby County 2.

Huddersfield 0, Aston Villa 0.

Leicester City 2, Newcastle United 1.

Wednesday 1, Leeds United 0.

Tottenham Hotspur 0, The Arsenal 4.

West Bromwich Albion 2, Manchester United 2.

West Ham United 3, Liverpool 3.

Second Division.

MAY 2.

Darlington 3, Swansea Town 1.

South Shields, 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2.

MAY 4.

Chelsea 0, Portsmouth 0.

MAY 5.

Barnsley 5, Southampton 1.

Blackpool 3, Notts County 2.

Huddersfield 2, Chelsea 2.

Fulham 3, Hull City 1.

Grimsby Town 6, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.

Manchester City 8, Bradford City 0.

Notts County 0, Port Vale 3.

Oldham Athletic 1, South Shields 2.

Portsmouth 5, Preston North End 1.

Reading 0, Clapton Orient 1.

Swansea Town 0, Middlesbrough 1.

Third Division.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

MAY 2.

Merthyr Town 1, Crystal Palace 2.

MAY 4.

Plymouth Argyle 4, Bristol City 2.

MAY 5.

Queen's Park Rangers 1, Brentford 1.

MAY 7.

Bournemouth and Boscombe 3, Southend United 0.

Bristol Rovers 3, Merthyr Town 0.

Charlton Athletic 1, Exeter City 0.

Coventry City 2, Bristol Rovers 2.

Crystal Palace 1, Millwall 6.

Gillingham 1, Northampton 2.

Newport County 0, Norwich City 0.

Plymouth Argyle 1, Luton 0.

Queen's Park Rangers 0, Swindon 1.

Watford 0, Brentford 0.

NORTHERN SECTION.

MAY 2.

Barrow 6, New Brighton 3.

MAY 3.

Southport 4, Durham City 5.

MAY 7.

Ashington 0, Southport 1.

Bradford 6, Accrington Stanley 1.

Chesterfield 2, Rochdale 3.

Doncaster Rovers 7, Barrow 0.

Nelson 0, Tranmere Rovers 2.

New Brighton 1, Stockport County 2.

Rotherham United 2, Lincoln City 4.

Stoke City 5, Halifax Town 1.

Walsall 1, Durham City 1.

Wigan Borough 2, Crewe Alexandra 2.

Wrexham 4, Hartlepool, United 0.

The above results close the season with Newcastle United as the League Champions.

Leeds United and West Bromwich Albion are relegated to the Second Division.

The Second Division teams who have obtained promotion are Middlesbrough and Portsmouth, the latter obtaining the honour as a result of a better goal average over Manchester City, the figures being 1.775 and 1.770 respectively.

Bradford City and Darlington will appear in the Third Division next season.

The Third Division teams to come up are Bristol City and Stoke City.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

Opening of the County Matches.

CLOSING SCORES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 6

The following were the scores at the close of the third day's play of county cricket matches:

NOTTS vs. ESSEX.

At Nottingham:

Essex (1st innings): 285 (Stapleton 4/50).

Nottingham (1st innings): 185 (Whysall 51, Lilley 61; Nichols 5/65).

Essex (2nd innings): 340 S. declared (O'Connor 124).

Nottingham (2nd innings): 188 7.

Essex won on the first innings.

KENT vs. WORCESTER.

At Folkestone:

Worcestershire (1st innings): 209 (Higgins 65; Freeman 5/68).

Kent (1st innings): 504 (J. Bryan 57, Chapman 158, Ames 63; Wyatt 6/90).

Worcestershire (2nd innings): 179.

Kent won by an innings and 89 runs.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. LANCS.

At Oxford:

University (1st innings): 244 (Newman 92; R. Tyldesley 4/96).

Lancashire (1st innings): 376 (Hallows 71, Watson 92; Greenstock 4/87).

University (2nd innings): 159 (Macdonald 5/48).

Lancashire (2nd innings): 58 2.

Lancashire won by eight wickets.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. YORKS.

At Cambridge:

Yorkshire (1st innings): 262 (Holmes 114, Leyland 47; Rhodes 73; Allen 7/98).

Cambridge (1st innings): 372 (Dawson 68, Morgan 46, Dupuis 5/101; Kilner 4/102).

Yorkshire (2nd innings): 253 S. declared (Sutcliffe 87, Leyland 77 not out).

Cambridge (2nd innings): 85 3.

Match drawn.

MIDDLESEX vs. SURREY.

At Lords:

Surrey (1st innings): 320 (Sandham 106, Hobbs 61; Haig 4/67).

M.C.C. (1st innings): 458 (Hearne 112 Hendren 136, M. Lyon 86).

Surrey (2nd innings): 325 (Hearne 4/42, Calthorpe 4/35).

M.C.C. won by an innings and seven runs.

Hobbs Starts Well.

London, May 10

The following were the scores at the close of the second day's play of county cross matches:

SURREY vs. HANTS.

At the Oval:

Surrey (1st innings): 459 (Hobbs 148, Hayes 120, Jeacocke 55, Peach 77, Fender 53; Newman 4/95).

Hampshire (1st innings): 270 (Mead 57, Newman 87, Newman 7/93).

Surrey (2nd innings): 281/6 declared (Hobbs 104, Sandham 58; Tribe-ster 4/47).

Hampshire (2nd innings): 249/9.

Hobbs has scored a century in each innings of a match for the second time in his career.

ESSEX vs. GLAMORGAN.

At Leyton:

Glamorgan (1st innings): 485 (Bailey 105, Walters 78, D. Davies 127; Carr 4/108).

Essex (1st innings): 411 (Cutmore 51, Eastman 61, Hipkin 102, Morris 5/100; Lewis 5/105).

Glamorgan (2nd innings): 211 S. declared (Bates 111).

Essex (2nd innings): 106 9 (Morris 4/33, Arnott 3/18).

Glamorgan won on the first innings.

WARWICK vs. LANCS.

At Birmingham:

Lancashire (1st innings): 375 (Tyldesley 77, Watson 72; Grieve 6/98).

Warwickshire (1st innings): 267 (Parson 105, Sibbles 4/56).

Lancashire (2nd innings): 240 S. declared (Watson 72, Watson 72, Tilden 80 not out).

Warwickshire (2nd innings): 109/3 (Parson 100).

Lancashire won on the first innings.

WORCESTER vs. LEICESTER

At Worcester:

Worcestershire (1st innings): 148 (Jewell 53; Shelding 4/52).

Leicestershire (1st innings): 141 (Spence 72; Root 6/45, Tarbox 4/49).

Worcestershire (2nd innings): 83 (Astill 6/30, Shipman 3/15).

Leicestershire (2nd innings): 91 3.

Leicestershire won by five wickets.

GLOUCESTER VS. YORKS.

At Gloucester:

Gloucester (1st innings): 189 (Waddington 5/51).

Yorkshire (1st innings): 461 (Holmes 184 Holmes 180, R. Kilner 90 not out).

Gloucestershire (2nd innings): 256 (Hammond 135).

Yorkshire won by an innings and 20 runs.

NOTTS VS. SUSSEX.

At Nottingham:

Sussex (1st innings): 129 (Lastwood 7/36).

Nottinghamshire (1st innings): 244; Hollingdale 4/57, Parks 3/15).

Sussex (2nd innings): 249 (Bowley 77, Tebenwood 54; A. Staples 4/49).

Nottinghamshire (2nd innings): 136/2 (Walker 50 not out).

Notts won by eight wickets.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY VS. MIDDLESEX.

At Cambridge:

University (1st innings): 231 (Dawson 53; Thorton 4/48).

Middlesex (1st innings): 344 (Lee 52, Hendren 68, Killick 94; Lowe 5/71).

Cambridge (2nd innings): 306/5 (Dulcepsinji 254 not out).

Middlesex (2nd innings): 123/3.

Match drawn.

NEW ZEALAND CRICKETERS

Opening of Tour in England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 9.

The New Zealand cricket team opened their tour in England to-day against Mr. Martineau's XI at Maidenhead in a two-day match.

Batting first the New Zealanders scored 358/9 of which Hilay scored 119. J. E. Mills 18, and C. C. Dacre 101.

London, May 10

The match between the New Zealanders and Mr. Martineau's XI was drawn.

The visitors declared their first innings closed at 36 6 for 3.

Mr Martineau's XI scored 256 (Wilkinson 101; Mercer 4/33, Bernard 4/56) and following on scored 163 6 (Tanner 72).

The match was drawn.

South African Railways

AN IDEAL TRAVEL LAND WITH AN IDEAL CLIMATE

Trains fitted with every modern comfort

Dining-Car tariffs are low and the cuisine of High standard

Free Luggage allowance First class 100 lbs.

First-class Fares also are low

A 2,000-mile tour costs £12 16 6d.

A 3,500-mile tour costs £17 10 9d.

For precise information apply.

TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA,

Memorial Hall,

P.O. Box 624. NAIROBI

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

What "Dependable" Really Means

To press the starter button of your car and know that the engine will respond almost instantly, even in the coldest weather—to step on the brakes and find them immediately effective—to start on a long journey and know that you will arrive without annoyance from mechanical troubles—to know that your car will serve you for years without costly overhauling.

That is Dependability so the public applies the word to Dodge Brothers product,—a Dependability which stands boldly out among the most important basic elements underlying Dodge Brothers remarkable success.

Touring Car	£310
Special Touring Car ...	£330
Aluminium Box Body ...	£305

Delivered Nairobi.

The Omond-Rennie Garage, Nakuru.
Watt & Co., Ltd., Moshi and Arusha.

S. FISHER & SIMMONS (E.A.), Ltd., Victoria Street, Nairobi.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

Now in Stock

Grease Proof Paper.

E. A. Standard Ltd.

NAIROBI.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Results of First Round Matches.

WIN FOR BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
Copenhagen, May 6.

Denmark by winning the first three matches in the first round of the Davis Cup to-day against the Holland here to-day, earns the right to meet the winner of Great Britain and Sweden in the second round.

BRITAIN VS. SWEDEN.

London, May 6.

The Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Sweden opened to-day at Birmingham.

In the singles, Higgs (Britain) beat Malmstom (Sweden) 3/6, 6/3, 5/6, 6/2 and Kinsela (Britain) beat Garrell (Sweden) 6/2, 6/1, 7/5.

London, May 7.

Great Britain beat Sweden to-day in the Davis Cup by winning the doubles match, Godfree and Gregory defeating Muller and Malmstom 4/6, 6/3, 6/1, 6/1

London, May 9.

The Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Sweden concluded at Birmingham to-day.

Mathison (Sweden) beat Kingsley 6/4, 6/2, 6/3, and Higgs (Britain) beat Garrell 8/6, 8/6, 3/6, 9/7.

Britain thus won by four matches to one.

SOUTH AFRICA WINS.

Dublin, May 9.

South Africa beat Ireland to-day in the Davis Cup by five matches to nil.

INDIA & SPAIN.

Barcelona, May 9.

India and Spain met in the Davis Cup here to-day the following matches being played.

Antonio Junqico (Spain) beat A. S. Ryan (India) 3/6, 6/3, 3/6, 6/4, 6/1. K. Prasada (India) beat L. Flaquer (Spain) 6/2, 6/2, 6/2.

THE PENDULUM CANNON.

Reece Completes Break of 6,417.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, May 4.

Continuing his billiards match against Peall at Thurston's Hall to-day, Reece again broke the world's record with the pendulum cannon, scoring 4221 unfinished.

London, May 6.

Reece, still playing against Peall at Thurston's completed his pendulum cannon break of 6,417.

BILLIARDS CHAMPION.

Tom Newman Retains His Title.

London, May 6.

Tom Newman retained the Professional Billiards Championship to-day by defeating Davis in the final by 16,000 to 14,769.

McMillan Tennis Cup.

PARKLANDS DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE.

Parklands and Civil Service met in the final round of the McMillan Tennis Cup at Parklands during the week-end the contest being won by the home club by three matches to one, with one match unfinished.

The following were the scorers:

Genton (Civil Service) beat Thompson (Parklands) 7/5, 4/6, 6/1.

Butcher (Parklands) beat Norman (Civil Service) 6/1, 6/0.

Swann and Butcher (Parklands) beat Genton and Norman (Civil Service) 6/2, 6/3, 6/2.

Thompson (Parklands) beat Norman (Civil Service) 6/4, 6/4.

The match between Butcher and Genton was unfinished the score at the close of play being 6/4, 7/7 in favour of the former.

Parklands will now meet Gymkhana in the final of the town section.

THE KEMPTON "JUBILEE".

Abbot's Speed Wins by Three Lengths.

EMBARGO SECOND

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
London, May 7.

The following is the result of the Great "Jubilee" Handicap run at Kempton Park today over 1½ miles.

Lord Dewar's **Abbot's Speed**, 4 yrs., 7.6. (Marshall) 1

Maharajah of Rajpipla's **Embargo**, 4 yrs. carried 9.2 (S. Donoghue) 2

M. G. St. Aubyn's **Finglas** 4 yrs. 8.3 (Hulding) 3

Twelve ran. Won by three lengths with two lengths between second and third.

Betting: Joint Abbott's Speed 6/1 Embargo 5/1 Finglas.

Probable Starters.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, May 6.

The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Kempton "Jubilee" to be run on Saturday, May 7 over 1½ miles

Embargo (S. Donoghue).
Colorado (Weston).
Insight II. (Thrasher).
Weissdorn (Carslake).
Apelle (Beasley).
Comedy King (Childs).
Finglas (Hulding).
Sparus (Collins).
Hongrese (Elliott).
St. Fortunat (—).
Silver Lark (Richards).
Abbots Speed (Marshall).
Lou and Order (Caldwell).
L'Aine (Smith).
Pellah Patrol (Burns).
Volta's Pride (Turtle).
Fort Arthur (Haines).
Zeno (Wragg).

Mr. Charles Ware has received a cable stating that Harpist, Mint DVD and Moquette ran in the Kempton "Jubilee" on Saturday in addition to those given in the *E. A. Standard* special cable of probable starters.

The Derby.

Mr. Charles Ware has received a cable from South Africa giving the following prices on the Derby:

9/2 Call Boy, 11/2 Sickle, 7/1 Adams Apple, 12/1 Hot Night, 14/1 Money Maker, 16/1 Shion Mor, Applecross and Fourth Hand 20/1 to 66/1 others.

WORLD'S BOXING TITLE.

Bantamweight Won by a Britain.

London, May 6.

On weighing-in this afternoon for to-nights 15 round contest at the Albert Hall for the World's Bantamweight Champ i o n s hip, Todd Baldock (London) turned the scale at 8s. 5lbs. 11oz., and Archie Bell (American) 8st. 5lb. 14oz.

Both are announced to be very fit and most confident of victory. The fight will probably commence at 9.33 p.m.

Later

Baldock beat Bell on points

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL.

East Fife Open the Score Early.

A GOOD FIGHT

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 23.

In the Scottish Cup Final on Saturday, the attendance was second to none. Celtic lost East Fife Hampden Park by two goals to one. The game was well worth watching, and Celtic played much superior to their opponents. Although for the greater part of the game Celtic played much superior to their opponents, they had several tremendous efforts to score, but the Fife goal was well guarded, and they kept the ball out.

In fact, in the opening minutes Celtic had two shots within seven minutes, Edgar, their outside left, made a good centre, and Wood meeting the ball with his head, completed the movement with a goal. East Fife, however, soon had their advantage for two minutes, and then Robertson, one of their backs, had the misfortune to turn the ball through his own goal when attempting to stop it.

From this point, Celtic always appeared to have the game well in hand. They kept up a good pace, and their methodical passing gave their opponents great trouble. The result of latter tactics came ten minutes before the interval, when McLean beat Gilfillan with a shot which few goalkeepers could have stopped. Within 30 seconds after the start of the second half Celtic had strengthened their position through a goal by Cassidy.

East Fife were lucky not to lose another goal but the Celtic forwards made repeated attacks. Boyd for Celtic, Weir and Edgar made many shots at the goal, but these failed for want of support.

M.C.C. Tour of South Africa

ARRANGEMENTS AND GUARANTEES.

At a meeting of the South African Cricket Board of Control, which sat at Kimberley last month the following guarantees in connection with the M.C.C. tour of South Africa this year were agreed upon: First test match (Johannesburg), £1,000; second test match (Capetown), £900; third test match (Durban), £800; fourth test match (Johannesburg), £800; fifth test match (Durban), £800 - total, £4,500.

Other guarantees were: Capetown (Western Province) £350; Kimberley (Griqualand West), £300; Orange Free State (Bloemfontein), £300; Maritzburg (Natal), £275; Durban, £250; Pretoria, £275; Johannesburg, £100; South African Eleven (Johannesburg), £250; public schools match, £200; Port Elizabeth (Eastern Province), £350; East London (Border), £275; South African Schools (Grahamstown), £150; Western Province (Capetown), £300; total, £3,775—grand total, £8,275.

THE ITINERARY.

The following is the itinerary of the tour:

Nov. 12, 14, 15.—v. Western Province.
Nov. 19, 21, 22.—v. Griqualand West.
Nov. 25, 26, 28.—v. O.F.S.
Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2.—v. Natal (Maritzburg).
Dec. 3, 5, 6.—v. Natal (Durban).
Dec. 9, 10, 12.—v. Transvaal (Pretoria).
Dec. 16, 17, 19.—v. Transvaal (Johannesburg).
Dec. 24, 26, 27, 28.—First Test, Johannesburg.
Dec. 31, Jan. 2, 3, 4.—Second Test, at Capetown.
Jan. 7, 9, 10.—v. Eastern Province.
Jan. 13, 14, 16.—v. Border.
Jan. 21, 23, 24, 25.—Third Test, Durban.
Jan. 28, 30, 31, Feb. 1.—Fourth Test, at Johannesburg.
Feb. 4, 6, 7, 8.—Fifth Test, at Durban.
Feb. 12, 14.—v. S. A. Schools, Grahamstown.
Feb. 18, 20, 21.—v. Western Province.

NAIROBI RUGBY.

Civil Service Defeats Muthaiga.

A NARROW VICTORY

Muthaiga and Civil Service met in an Rugby club championship match on the Impala pitch on Tuesday, the latter running out winners by a narrow margin.

The game was a most exciting and keen struggle, the play lasting up until the final whistle. It is a curious fact that the majority of Rugby particularly in regard to forward matches, this more energy is displayed during the last 10 minutes of the game than during the whole period. Tuesday's game was no exception to this rule.

In the first half Civil Service scored 12 points, mainly as a result of their three-quarter well combined with Pollemans and Cairns were responsible, coupled with good kicking for goal. Two more points phase could be had upon the value of goal kicking—on this occasion the match was won by the obtaining of the major points. Either side lost some should indulge in the practice of place kicking more than is the case at present.

Muthaiga had the better of the run of play during the second half and continually pressed the Service line. Service unfortunately had lost their full-back and had taken a man out of the scrum to fill the vacancy. Muthaiga used their fat, wants to advantage and the forwards of the game they are strongly represented. They possess a number of excellent players in the boxe and in the scrum they were the better side.

Three tries were scored by Muthaiga in the second half, but the middle-back had to failing to find the goal. They continued their pressure and were frequently all into our 25 on occasions outside the Service 25 and up just looks almost within points. There were also Muthaiga had bombing of Service.

Civil Service have improved immensely with last season while Muthaiga have the making of a very powerful side, although at the moment the backs lack cohesion.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Programme for Bisley Meeting.

FOUR DAYS.

At a meeting of the Kenya Rifle Association held on Friday evening last, the following programme of events for this years Kenya Bisley meeting was adopted:

THURSDAY, JULY 28

7.30 a.m.—"E. A Standard" Cup. First Stage, 200 yards.
4.0 p.m.—Junior Competition (youths under 18), 200 and 300 yards.
5.0 p.m.—Ladies Competition, 100 and 200 yards.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

7.0 a.m.—Kenya Championship. First Stage, 300 and 600 yards.
10.0 a.m.—"E. A Standard" Cup. Second Stage, 600 yards.
4.15 p.m.—Teams Competition (Teams of three—inter-club), 200 and 300 yards.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

7.0 a.m.—McCallum Cup. First Stage.
10.0 a.m.—Open Competition. First Stage, 200 and 300 yards.
2.30 p.m.—Snipers Cup. Two Stages 100 and 200 yards.
3.0 p.m.—Revolver Shooting Competition, 25 yards.
4.15 p.m.—Open Competition, Second Stage, 200 yards.

SUNDAY, JULY 31.

7.0 a.m.—Kenya Championship, Second Stage, 200, 500 and 600 yards.
10.0 a.m.—McCallum Cup, Second Stage
11.30 a.m.—Game Shooting Competition.
2.30 p.m.—Chattie Knock-Out Competition.
4.15 p.m.—Balloon Competition.
5.30 p.m.—Presentation of Prizes.

It will be noticed that a revolver shooting competition has been re-introduced into the programme of the Bisley, having been omitted from the meeting last year. Messrs. Webley and Scott the well-known revolver manufacturers, it is understood, have presented a trophy for this event.

The conditions governing the competition will be announced later.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

American Contingent Comes Over.

THE WEEK'S FIGHTS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 14.

The presence of several American boxers in England, in readiness for a big International night at Olympia, next Thursday, is causing great interest to be taken in the training of the men concerned in the fights arranged for that evening, and the fact that there have been few outstanding contests during the week has resulted in a procession of visitors to their headquarters at Whetstone.

The men are—Yale Okun, a heavyweight, Archie Walker, Milton Cohen, and a Filipino, Panchos Dencia. The form of Okun, a fine built athlete, has been observed with interest.

THE HEAVYWEIGHTS

Last Monday's programme at the National Sporting Club was particularly good, and the hill was topped by a heavyweight bout at fifteen rounds between Jack Bagley and Charlie Smith, the two Deptford men. This was an eliminating match for the championship and Bagley, boxing splendidly and gaining a knock-out in the second round, will now meet Phil Scott for the title, at Holland Park.

On the same night, at the Ring, Blackfriars, Gipsy Daniels, the middleweight champion, outpointed Frank Moody, but by so close a margin that many people in the crowded house thought otherwise. Both are Wednesbury boxers. Moody is the cruiserweight national title, but in going the full twenty rounds Moody appeared to have built up a sufficient store of points, in the first ten rounds to compensate for his comparative lack of failure in the latter part of the contest.

The throwing in of a towel by the loser's second, ended the fight in Edinburgh on Monday between John Hill (Leith) the former A.B.A. champion at the flyweight boot, and Jim Hanna (Belfast). The fight was scheduled for fifteen rounds, but Hill was always the better and Hanna had taken a lot of punishment before the end came in the eleventh round.

TITLE FORFEITED

At a Council meeting of the British Boxing Board of Control, held in London, the following resolutions were passed.

"That Elky Clark has forfeited his title on the grounds that he has failed to defend the same within what the Council of the Board thinks to be a reasonable time, and that the Flyweight Championship of Great Britain be declared in abeyance.

"That John Tarpey of Manchester, be suspended for three months, dating from April 2, 1927, for breach of contract."

Alf Mancini and Johnny Brown (of Scotland) have been matched for a contest at the Albert Hall on May 5. It will be an eliminating bout, the winner to be matched with Jack Hood for the welterweight title.

British Boxing Titles.

FIGHT FOR FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The sequel to a resolution passed by the British Boxing Board of Control declaring Elky Clark, who twice failed to meet Alf. Barber in the flyweight title match, had forfeited his title on the grounds that he had failed to defend same in reasonable time and that the flyweight championship was in abeyance, is the announcement that Johnny Hill, of Leith, and Alf. Barber, of Brighton, will be matched at Holland Park on May 30 in a match for the British Flyweight Championship, says a Reuter message to South Africa.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL.

The Final for the Cup at New Cross.

TWO LONDON TEAMS

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
London, April 14.

The amateur game had its great day on Saturday, when the final of the F. A. Amateur Cup tournament was played on Millwall's ground at New Cross but the elements were not kind to the occasion, and it was on a waterlogged and muddy pitch that the twenty-two players concerned had to fight for the coveted trophy.

The question of favouritism had undergone a considerable change in the few weeks intervening between semi-final and final rounds, for Leyton, in beating Northern Nomads, the holders, had established themselves in the high opinion of the enthusiasts. When they lost to Barking by so overwhelming a margin in a minor competition, however, opinions were altered, and it was Barking who had most support on Saturday.

Nevertheless, Leyton started and finished like winners and, playing the better football under deplorable conditions, they were always on top. Scoring first, they were brought back to all square only to forge ahead again and when, soon after the interval their famous International centre-half, T. H Cable, secured their third goal, the issue was settled.

Neither side scored again, but throughout the rest of the game the winners, though concentrating on defensive tactics, always looked the more likely to find the net. Cable, who also scored the opening goal, was one of the best players on the field and combined with his work as much as much as good meaning and shooting that Leyton he seemed to act as half-back and forward at one and the same time.

May Cup Football.

POST OFFICE DEFEAT THE CALEDONIANS

In the May Cup football match played on Caledonian ground on Monday, Post Office defeated Caledonian Reserves by four goals to nil, after a match which was interfered with to a great extent by weather condition. Good football was rendered extremely difficult but such football as there was, was chiefly carried out by the Post Office team, who were much the better side and but for poor finishing might have increased the score.

Tyred Natives.

Two natives dressed as Michelin tyres have been parading the town recently much to the joy of numerous tots who follow them wherever they go.

Shooting

P.O. Box 47.
Phone 32.
NAIROBI

May & Co., Ltd

STOCK and SELL
RIFLES,
SHOTGUNS,
PISTOLS,
REVOLVERS,
CARTRIDGES.
And All Shooting Accessories.

They acknowledge no superior in the Variety Quality or Price of the goods they sell.

Write for Catalogue to

The Sports House NAIROBI.

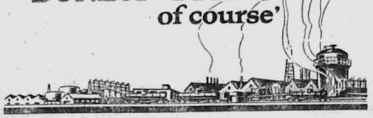
Tyre Craft

DUNLOPS work into their tyre treads SMOKE. You see, just as carbon, when mixed with pure soft iron, turns it into tough, strong steel, so similarly rubber is greatly strengthened when permeated with fine carbon powders. The finer the powder the more thoroughly can the rubber absorb its fortifying properties, and the greater therefore its beneficial effect. It is hard to imagine anything finer than SMOKE so Dunlops, like all craftsmen, imagined first and produced next.

First of all they burned zinc to get SMOKE powder called 'zinc oxide,' and then they burned hydro-carbon gases and vapours to get 'amorphous carbon.' Apart from rubber, these are the main ingredients of a perfect tyre tread, and the Dunlop way is the only perfect way to make it.

Competitors may tell you that this is all SMOKE but ask any tyre user which is the longest wearing tread rubber he has ever experienced and he will say 'That in

DUNLOP TYRES of course'



THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LTD.
BOX NO. 718. NAIROBI.

Depositaires:—The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

THE HOME TURF.

S. Donoghue Rides Three Winners at Epsom.

HIS PARTOUCE COURSE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 29.

There has been a great deal of racing during the holidays. The Kempton Park Meeting was held on Monday in fine weather and really excellent going in the presence of a very large crowd of bookmakers, who did not seem to be unduly worried about the Betting Duty.

There was both an unfortunate beginning and ending to the most important race of the afternoon—the Epsom Derby—hundredths of a second over two miles. The riders of two of the best backed horses in the race, Barnwell and Imitator II., were certainly not prepared for the start when it was made. They were several lengths behind the other runners and were only just moving up into position. The result was that they lost many lengths and neither ever looked likely to be concerned at all, ultimately with the finish of the race.

Breeze Heather and Ballyshinch were engaged in a desperate duel, with Tournesol well placed on the rails behind Breezy Heather. Ballyshinch overcame Breezy Heather and drew away, at the same time crossing over to the rails. In doing so he unfortunately interfered with Tournesol whom Prior had to check and pull round to challenge on Ballyshinch's near side. He took much ground in the forced manœuvres and Ballyshinch won by three lengths, with Heath Park third, and Breezy Heather fourth. The objection to the winner, which was for crossing, was fully expected, as was the result of Sir Gerald Wollaston's deliberations, which ended in Ballyshinch being disqualified.

Tournesol who can no doubt be made very much better, ran a great race, as he was giving Ballyshinch 27 lb. and Breezy Heather 3 lb. He may prove to be the best sleeper in training.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN.

On Tuesday the Epsom Spring Meeting began in delightful weather and excellent going. The new stands are as yet far from complete, but it is already obvious that they will be really excellent when finished. From almost any part of them the runners can be seen during the whole of the race.

The most important event was the Great Metropolitan Stakes. This is always a most picturesque event to watch, for the runners have their stands, run down the Straight, and then thread their way across the Downs until they join the Derby Course at the mile starting post. The remainder of their journey is on the ordinary course.

The first to show in front was Penlake, but he gave way at the turn off the Straight on to the Downs to Lustucru, who was soon passed by Ancestus and Dumbleton. Soon after this Lustucru lost good going across the Downs, and was still in front at the top of the hill down to Tattenham Corner. They came down the hill into the Straight with Ancestus, who was beaten soon afterwards, in front followed by Dumbleton, Jackata, and St. Mary's Kirk had improved and began to change places with Dumbleton.

It seemed for a moment that Dumbleton, ridden by Donoghue, had in, but when Ancestus was beaten she came on with Jackata, and Donoghue at once drove Kennard through. Mr. Platt's colt was then in front, and when the race was over, Kennard running to three lengths from Dumbleton, with Tourmalin third, St Mary's Kirk fourth, Tre Tre Aqua fifth, Dreamsmith, Bluebanner seventh, and Deakin last.

The fact that Donoghue rode Kennard, added to the fact that the horse's trainer made no secret of his hopes, caused there to be many people to support him, and his victory was quite popular. He is a very well bred, being by Mercyra out of La Roche, but he has not been an easy horse to train and Poole is to be congratulated on winning such a rare race with him.

DONCASTER DOUBLE.

The Prince of Wales's Plate calls for practically no comment or description, as it was won from start to finish by Mr A. de Rothschild's Parole. Donoghue scored successful ride during the afternoon was on Jemmy Dean, who had proved herself best year to be a very useful and promising filly. She has run well, done well during the winter, and was well backed on Saturday, and was the firmest favorite Handicap in spite of the fact that she had a big weight to carry. After the tape had been broken twice she was both away, but no one, except Donoghue, knew it, and he was down the hill from the five furlong start with a lead. Dumbleton, who was the end of two furlongs in had driven Jemmy Dean to the Dip, but she was in the Underpass and went on to win comfortably by a length from Tourmalin with Thwaite third.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Meeting was favoured with a perfect weather. There was again a large attendance of well dressed people on the Downs. I understand that the new member board which is to be erected on the Grand Stand will be in position in time for the Summer Meeting.

The City and Suburban Handicap, the most important event of the afternoon's programme, was won very decisively by the Maharajah of Rajpipla's Indore, a horse trained by Fairbairn, who was ridden by Donoghue and who is trained at Silverdown by F. Scott. Gifted from the same stables, was second, six lengths in front of Autocrat. Red Magic was fourth. Frank Hare fifth, Wessden sixth, and Mars VI last. Indore was favourite at 9 to 2, 22 to 1 was the price of the winner, and 100 to 30 the price of the second. Indore jumped off in front, and Gifted came with a rush to the top of the Hill, and Indore's lead was passed. He soon recovered the lost ground, however, and always looked as if he would win at his leisure. Gifted came with a rush from beginning to end, but Indore could never have had any doubt as to the result of the race.

Second Tattenham Corner and straight Gifted was second, and Autocrat was third, but neither never appeared likely to lead the leader.

Early on the Straight Frank Bore Artist Glow Lord Magic and Dupont were the most prominent of the other runners, but Autocrat passed them and took third place a quarter of a mile from the finish and remained there until the winning post was reached. Embargo was fourth in last year's Two Thousand Guineas, second in the Royal Hunt Cup, and won the Irish Derby. He ran indifferently in the Cup yesterday but is obviously now back in his best form. His owner is extremely popular as he was ridden by Donoghue who is still the premier rider of his day on the Epsom Course.

Steve Donoghue thus won a double in one of his victory in the Ot Metropolitan and City and Suburban. This is not a unique double—a matter of fact the younger McLaughlin accomplished a like feat on Kwanzan and Ulaula respectively, three years ago, while M Cannon and W Lewis also brilliantly distinguished themselves on other occasions but it is extremely rare.

Donoghue seems more at home at Epsom than anywhere else. He rides Epsom Lad's and all the other winners more frequently than any other jockey. It is also the place where he is decided best. Epsom suits his mount admirably. As an athletic racing man he wins the Derby, and Epsom is always the place where he has been most fully successful in other aspect and surroundings. Saturday was no exception.

HOCKEY SUSPENDED.

The Derby Day of the afternoon the Betchworth Selling Plate, had an unpleasant ending. It was won by an odd-on favourite Wootton's stable, Lullah, by two lengths from an outsider, Birt. Footed, who was ridden by Fox, finished fourth. The stewards of the meeting suspended him from riding for 28 days, and reported his case to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. The winner in this race was ridden by Smirke who as a rider over the Epsom course is second only to Donoghue.

THE GOLF COURSE.

Wethered Again Comes to the Front.

THE GOLDEN VASE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 11

It was pleasing to see Wethered in the semi-final of the Open Amateur Championship, for he is Champion of Champions, and one is apt to forget that he is a golfer like other players on that account. Wethered is a golfer like other players, but he is not quite like them. He is a golfer who is always at his best when it is most necessary, and he proved that he would win at Sandwich.

Wethered was not at his best in the semi-final round, but he could never have had any doubt as to the result of the match. He defeated Tomlinson three and a half up. Gifford was second, and Wethered was never in danger, never appeared likely to lose the match.

Early on the Straight Frank Bore Artist Glow Lord Magic and Dupont were the most prominent of the other runners, but Autocrat passed them and took third place a quarter of a mile from the finish and remained there until the winning post was reached. Embargo was fourth in last year's Two Thousand Guineas, second in the Royal Hunt Cup, and won the Irish Derby. He ran indifferently in the Cup yesterday but is obviously now back in his best form. His owner is extremely popular as he was ridden by Donoghue who is still the premier rider of his day on the Epsom Course.

Steve Donoghue thus won a double in one of his victory in the Ot Metropolitan and City and Suburban. This is not a unique double—a matter of fact the younger McLaughlin accomplished a like feat on Kwanzan and Ulaula respectively, three years ago, while M Cannon and W Lewis also brilliantly distinguished themselves on other occasions but it is extremely rare.

Donoghue seems more at home at Epsom than anywhere else. He rides Epsom Lad's and all the other winners more frequently than any other jockey. It is also the place where he is decided best. Epsom suits his mount admirably. As an athletic racing man he wins the Derby, and Epsom is always the place where he has been most fully successful in other aspect and surroundings. Saturday was no exception.

HOCKEY SUSPENDED.

The Derby Day of the afternoon the Betchworth Selling Plate, had an unpleasant ending. It was won by an odd-on favourite Wootton's stable, Lullah, by two lengths from an outsider, Birt. Footed, who was ridden by Fox, finished fourth. The stewards of the meeting suspended him from riding for 28 days, and reported his case to the Stewards of the Jockey Club. The winner in this race was ridden by Smirke who as a rider over the Epsom course is second only to Donoghue.

The Muthaiga R.F.C.

FIXTURES WITH NAKURU AND MOMBASA.

The Muthaiga Rugby Football Club has made arrangements for two fixtures during the season.

During the present month, the Nakuru Club will send a team down to Nairobi, and a match has been arranged between the visiting and Muthaiga for Sunday, May 22.

The Muthaiga Club will also send a team to Mombasa on King's birthday June 4.

There is also under discussion the question of holding a Rugby sports meeting in the near future. These meetings are extremely popular in other countries, where competitors in all events are dressed in playing kit. It is to be hoped that the suggestion materialises.

[illegible] for 73 two of the short holes causing him extra strokes, but his long and general all round play in the afternoon was very erratic. He missed putts with an occasional topped long shot soon had his score mounting near to the eighty mark. He recovered sufficiently to finish in 70 but Keith Wethered getting his second chert dead after good drives Tolley's temporary lead was soon thrown to ashes when Wethered needed a couple of fours to finish to put him a three strokes ahead the event was as good as over.

Wethered slipped up on the seventeenth for he pulled a couple of shots before having to play from behind a tree, when he hit, but he got down in one putt on reaching the green, a precaution which proved to give him leading honours by a stroke only

THE FAILURES

Robert Harris, the amateur expert, missed and former British Amateur Champion, Robert W A Murray, on other British International golfers were among the failures though Murray was unlucky in having to play his five round, which will have stood for on the afternoon he holed his course in 74, a return scored only to the 78 of Wethered and Tolley.

It was a good open Open among the players on Friday and if weather conditions be kind during the important part of the season it is almost certain that Great Britain will regain some of her lost prestige

BRITISH RUGBY.

A Review of the Past Season.

YOUTHS VS. EXPERIENCE.

Rugby players are not altogether sorry that the season is almost over for games are a half months is a long time to concentrate on so strenuous a game. It has been an interesting season, if not a particularly bright one, and a few significant facts emerge from the games that have been played within a well-known authority in a home sporting paper.

MAKE WAY FOR YOUTH.

Firstly, English International Rugby has been definitely shown to be at a low ebb, and it is curious to note that while Rugby has been remarkably good, England has never risen to great heights against other teams. This I think is because her players are between two extremes—either they are past their prime or they have not yet reached it. There seems to be a dearth of class players between twenty-three and twenty-five years of age, though this will probably be remedied when the younger generation have developed.

Whatever may be the cause of England's deterioration, I am certain of one thing, and that is that next year the Selection Committee will have to make a clean sweep of age and experience and concentrate on youth and promise.

DISCOVERIES.

If we resign ourselves to the possibility of a season of International defeats and put a really young and lively team into the field we shall be collecting experienced players for future years, and we may not do so badly in the present. The point is that we have got to get away from the idea that first principles of team selection and we have got to start with our youngsters.

This season we have made a few discoveries, such as K. J. Scott, H. C. C. Laird, W. H. Sobey, T. A. Buckingham, K. A. Sellar, P. Davies, and C. C. Bishop, and next year they must not be allowed to drop back into obscurity. Laird and Davies, for example, have been picked for England and then passed over, so that it looks as if they have been tried and found wanting.

Actually, both of these are full of promise and I believe with proper coaching that Laird is the stand-off half for whom we have been waiting for so long. Davies has all the makings of a really fine wing forwards.

PROMISING SCRUM HALF.

As a matter of fact, England's prospects are good for in addition to the new Caps this year there are several youngsters on the verge of International honours. There is W. H. Sobey, the Cambridge scrum-half for one and many people think this is the best scrum-half in the country. At least he has the great virtue of getting the ball straight away from the scrum instead of always trying to make ground before passing.

Now that every side has two fast breaking wing-forwards, it is extremely difficult for any scrum-half to get through on his own, and it is more than ever his duty to cultivate accurate passing to the stand-off half.

The reason why W. J. A. Davies and C. A. Kershaw were such a dangerous pair of halves was largely because Kershaw whipped the ball out in unusual long distances with great accuracy and remarkable speed, so that Davies always had plenty time and room in which to manœuvre.

OTHER "HOPES."

After all, the function of the scrum-half should be primarily to feed the stand-off half and give him chances to open up the attack. Sobey realises this, and that is why his combination with Windsor Lewis, for Cambridge, was so effective.

Another promising player, is A. F. Hamilton-Smith, and if only he would improve his handling he would be first-class. C. H. Wynne, of Blackheath, is a fine wing three-quarter, and on such players as Sellar, Sobey, Wynne, Hamilton, Buckingham, and Hamilton-Smythe we should be able to build up an English attack which will be based on speed and initiative by France.

There are some fine young forwards about, and, said to K. J. Stark we have found a real International who has played better in his successive matches and there is a very likely player in C. J. Stanley, who used to play for Moseley and now hails out for the Harlequins. However much so may be disappointed with the season's results, we cannot really complain when so many young hopefuls have come to the fore.

IRELAND'S PACK.

After England's decline, the next notable Rugby Power that plays has been the greatness of Ireland. They had a magnificent side, and I think everyone regrets that they have to share the International Championship. But even if in fact they are not undisputed champions they are nevertheless the best side of the season, without a doubt.

A great deal of their success they owe to the enthusiasm of W. E. Browne, who has turned their light pack into a sort of human fireball which has pushed and battered and beaten packs much heavier than itself. He is certainly the outstanding forward of the year, just as the Irish centres, G. V. Stephenson and P. S. Hewitt are the best pair now playing.

Their speed off the mark, their relentless following up, their swift breaking through, and their tugged defence all mark them out as the most fully equipped team of the day, and I should pick them as the best team to represent the British Isles.

In this team I should place at least four Scotsmen, and they would be D. Drysdale, J. M. H. Waddell, and J. B. Nelson forwards and Stephenson for great season, culminating in his brilliant speedy display against Ireland in the Calcutta Cup match. He inspires confidence, for though he is not showy he seems perfectly sound.

SOME GREAT SCOTS.

Ian Smith also has added to his reputation for he is faster than ever, and he is now the best defensive wing three-quarter in the five countries. It is almost impossible for an opponent to get by him, for with his phenomenal speed he can catch up anyone, and his tackling is low and deadly

As for Nelson and Waddell, they may not be apparently brilliant as other halves, but Nelson gets the ball away as his first duty, and Waddell knows what to do with it when he has got it and how to help his centres. A back division composed of Drysdale, Smith, Stephenson, Hewitt, Gibbs, Waddell, and Nelson would take a deal of beating, and I would back it to hold its own against any other side in the world.

Sport at Mombasa.

PREPARING FOR THE NAVAL VISIT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Mombasa, May 8.

This being the Mombasa cool season, the sporting season comes in with it. Already a few preliminary matches have been played at soccer and cricket and the indications point to a bumper time of sport.

Incidentally the coming of H.M.S. "Effingham" is being looked forward to with a very great deal of interest. It was expected that, owing to the China situation, she would not call at Mombasa this year but it is authoritatively stated that she will do so now. A programme of sports is in course of preparation and it is hoped that the sailors will give a good account of themselves.

There may be a boxing tournament as some of the boys along the waterfront who fancy themselves with the gloves would like to try them on the navy, the British Navy! Doubtless H.M.S. "Effingham's" boys will be very pleased to meet them and give them a souvenir to remember them by. None the less the lads of the island do not lack for pluck and don't mind wrong it with, the best that the navy can produce. Good luck to them if they can pull it off.

The New 7-Seater Saloon

ANOTHER HUPMOBILE ACHIEVEMENT

A MOTORING public that is satisfied by only the best performance has clearly established Hupmobile Eight supremacy among fine motor cars. Yet never before has even Hupmobile attained quite the artistic and mechanical triumph of the New Hupmobile Eight 7-Seater Saloon.

Hupmobile engineering has banished forever the bulky, unwieldy appearance formerly associated with maximum capacity saloons. Yet there is extra room in the driving compartment, in the richly upholstered back-seat, in front of and behind the deep-cushioned occasional seats.

A dignified motor car of excelling beauty—one that is supreme in its comfort—and the finest straight-eight performance obtainable anywhere at any price!

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD

NAIROBI and NAKURU.

Hupmobile

EIGHT CYLINDERS

Get a Car for your LEAVE

on the best terms

NO DESERT REQUIRED

to make the most of your Leave, a car is imperative. By an early season can you crowd so much that is interesting and enjoyable into such a short time.

Prices, however, may ways of buying a car, but from the point of view of the man on leave for only a few months, most of them are unsatisfactory.

Leave Cars—a firm affiliated with the Connaught Motor and Carriage Co. Ltd.—specialise in this important branch of the motoring industry. Their plan, originated by two men who themselves have spent the major portion of their Eleven Overseas in travelling, has been so successful that the Company (1) supplies any make of car new or second hand, (2) Books cars from abroad without the usual deposit, (3) Gives, when desired, a written guarantee to repurchase on the most generous terms, any car supplied by them, (4) Arranges Extended Payments, (5) Gives a complete service after purchase, (6) Parks and Exports Cars, (7) Undertakes Insurance, Registration and Membership of R.A.C. and A.A. (8) Arrange garaging within two minutes of Leicester Square.

Write for Booklet to Leave Cars Co. c/o. E. A. Standard Ltd., Box 330, Nairobi.

LeaveCars

Directors: P. Eardley Wilmot, C.B.E.; Major J. A. S. Daniell, D.S.O., O.B.E.

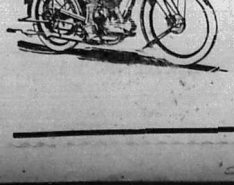
(Allied with The CONNAUGHT MOTOR CARRIAGE Co., Ltd.)

7, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. (The Maples from Leicester Square)

Cables: Leavecars, London. Codes: Bentleys & A.B.C.

See this new Sports

TRIUMPH



Fast, dependable and very attractive—a mount you will be proud of. Sole agents for the 4.94 h.p. Triumph Sports De Luxe Model "Q". Make a point of seeing this new model. The exhaust system, chain guards, footrests, etc., are heavily plated and polished, fish tail exhaust is standard, the riding position is low and comfortable and the price is within YOUR means. Full details on request.

Bullows & Roy Ltd.

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, B.E.A.

Willys-Overland

FINE MOTOR CARS.

NOT OLD MODELS BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE WITH SUPERFICIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW MODELS COMBINING THE LATEST ENGLISH CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PRACTICE.

MODEL 96 (The Whippet) Embodying all the latest Light Car Improvements.
4 Wheel Brakes—High Pressure Oil Lubrication—Water Pump, Etc. Completely Equipped 5 Tyres & Tubes.

Touring Car ..... £230. Sedan ..... £265.

Safari Car (2 door) ..... £200.

MODEL 70—Willys Knight-6 Cylinder— 7 Bearing Crankshaft, The Silent Knight Engine.
COMPLETE WITH ALL ACCESSORIES INCLUDING BUMPERS.

Touring Car ..... £420. Sedan Car ..... £500.

Safari Car ..... £360.

MOULTON & MORRISON Ltd. NAIROBI.

KASSIM EBRAHIM—KAMPALA. HALL'S GARAGE—ELDORET.

E. S. CAMPBELL & Co.—MOMBASA.

RUGBY IN THE MUD.

Two Matches Played on Saturday.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS.

Saturday was an impossible day for Rugby as far as the weather and state of the grounds were concerned. Nevertheless two matches were played, one in Nairobi and one at Thika, which says a great deal for the enthusiasm of the players, when it is considered that in connection with each match one of the teams had to travel over distances in order to play. The Ruiru team came in to Nairobi and the Nondescripts visited Thika, and in no case were the teams short at full strength.

RUIRU vs. SERVICE.

The match at Parklands between Ruiru and Civil Service was hard and keen but the state of the ground and the slippery ball militated against any attempt to play the game properly. Passing was at a discount and the game was confined to forward play. Still under the circumstances the match was quite interesting and resulted in a draw of a try each. The Civil Service forwards early in the game rushed the ball over under the posts and scored, to which Ruiru replied shortly before the end with a try, under similar circumstances, near the corner flag.

THIKA vs. NONDESCRIPTS.

By no stretch of imagination could the contest between Thika and Nondescripts at Thika be fairly described as a Rugby match—it was more of a mud bath. Yet it was not without amusement both for the players and spectators, while there were at times some distinctly good passages of Rugby.

The ground was practically unplayable and was mostly under water. But the players had all come in from long distances and after discussion they decided to get on with it in spite of the conditions —and they did. The game developed into a mud-lark with players splashing about as best they could. Tackling, of course, could be indulged in with perfect freedom, there was no fear of a men being brought down too hard, the only danger lurking being that of drowning during a scrimmage if a man was down.

As previously stated, Rugby was out of the question, yet there was one outstanding feature and that was the remarkably good work of the Nondescripts halves and three-quarters. In spite of a wet and heavy ball and the muddy and watery ground, their hand to hand passing was excellent and frequently some really good passing movements were seen.

There was little to choose between the forwards, and Nondescripts deserved their victory owing to the superiority of the backs. There was no score during the first half, the players being chiefly concerned in getting the hang of it. In the second half Worlledge and Moore each scored a try for Nondescripts, one of which Sands improved upon, and just on the final whistle Mitchell, taking a penalty for Thika, scored a very creditable goal, the game ending in favour of Nondescripts by eight points to three.

A Jockey Retires.

JACK ANTHONY TO GIVE UP RIDING.

Jack Anthony, who has few if any superiors as a steeplechase jockey, has decided to retire at the end of the present jumping season, says an exchange. He leaves during the month of May with his brother Ivor on a long holiday trip to America.

Anthony has ridden three Grand National winners, being second twice, and third once—on Bright's Boy on Friday. The three successful mounts were Glenside (1911), Ally Sloper (1915), and Troytown (1920). He won his first steeplechase when 16, is only 37 years of age, and will probably turn his hand to training on his return from abroad.

NAIROBI GOLF CLUB.

Professional Takes up His Duties.

PLAY ON SATURDAYS.

(By "Niblick.")

Laing, the new professional to the Nairobi Golf Club takes up his duties on Monday next. The committee have let out the contract for the erection of his quarters and workshop and this work will be immediately proceeded with. In the meantime Laing will occupy the committee room as a temporary repair shop so the members who want any minor repairs to their clubs, such as whipping, grips, etc., will be able to get them done immediately.

The professional is ready for teaching engagements and he will be in attendance at the Club House from Monday onwards for that purpose. The committee have fixed the teaching charges as follows:—

Half Hour Lesson: Shgs. 3/- plus caddie fee.

Nine Holes Play: Shgs. 3/- plus caddie fee.

Eighteen Holes Play: Shgs. 5/- plus caddie fee.

The Nairobi members now have the opportunity of getting into the right way at the start, and I am sure many members will take advantage of the opportunity that is now presented to them.

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

The monthly stroke competition for qualification for the President's Cup was played on Saturday last and was won by the Captain of the Club, Mr. C. R. Davidson, with the fine score of 79, less 7: 72 nett. Mr. Davidson's handicap has already been reduced once before this year, but it seems as if he is going to give the committee another opportunity of lopping one or two strokes off his present handicap.

Mr. M. E. Coombs was second with a nett 76, and several other very good scores were returned. There was a large entry and some of the players finished practically in the dark.

A NEW RULE.

A very wise rule was made by the committee that on Saturday afternoons any player starting his game after four o'clock, must play from the 1st tee, thus leaving holes 10 to 18 for those who have entered for the competition or who are playing eighteen holes.

This rule if it was observed, would relieve a lot of the congestion and give the late starters in the competition a sporting chance of finishing, but unfortunately, nearly every Saturday, you see players with this notice staring them in the face, calmly playing off from 10 to 18. I should like the committee to take some action in these cases. If a rule is made it should be observed, and it is made in the interests of the members themselves and I do think the members of the Nairobi Golf Club who support their home competitions should be considered.

Last Saturday there were two or three flagrant cases of players going off the 10th tee at 4-30, and afterwards. Perhaps a bigger notice board should be erected but I cannot understand why people fail to see the board which is placed there every Saturday afternoon.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

At long last I hear that the prizes for the last eighteen months' competitions will shortly arrive in the country. I believe they are on the "Corfe Castle." It is the intention of the committee to hold a competition day on Empire Day, May 24, when in the morning there will be a four-ball-best-ball competition, and in the afternoon I understand a mixed-foursome flag; at the end of which competition the prizes will be presented for all the competitions which have taken place at the Club since January 1, 1926. On looking over the results I can see large additions to my family plate.

THE COURSE.

The state of the grass of the course is causing the committee a lot of anxiety. Despite the dressing of guano and sulphate ammonia last year, and the constant rolling and cultivation, some of the fairways have gone back instead of forward. Men with long residence in the country say that to plough and plant would be suicidal, others hold contrary views. My own view is to experiment and experiment on every sensible suggestion brought forward until some practical method is found out of improving the fairways. There must be lovers of golf in this country who have constructed golf courses, and whose advice and experience would be welcomed by the Nairobi committee.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Gymkhana Draw with Parklands.

A GOOD GAME.

It was a personal pleasure to witness the meeting of Parklands and Gymkhana in a Dobbie Cup match on Saturday afternoon. They are the oldest clubs playing in Nairobi, and through unavoidable circumstances had been unable to raise teams during the last few seasons, and without these two powers of pre-war days, football seemed to have lacked its salt, and interest in Association waned in consequence, as both teams were exceedingly good, and always attracted large crowds to any match in which they played. It was also pleasing to see one pre-war player turning out in the person of H. N. Lee at outside-left, who used to be a doughty defender for Gymkhana in the good old days.

A heavy thunderstorm broke over Nairobi at 2-30 and it rained continuously until 5 o'clock but despite this the ground though heavy and slippery was playable and quite good football was served up. There were certainly no pools of water on the ground, but the ball was heavy.

Gymkhana turned out two men short, which in a measure spoiled what otherwise would have been a fine game. Parklands were short of Thompson their crack half, Roberts taking his place. Gymkhana have to thank two factors for the draw of one goal each, firstly the very excellent defence of Wood, Emley, Fraser, and Anderson, and secondly the frailty of the Parklands forwards who tried to show their undoubted cleverness by tapping the ball to one another thus allowing the opposing backs plenty of time to take up the best position to beat off any attack. With a greasy ball they should have shot on every occasion. As it was, the Gymkhana goal had a charmed life due no doubt to the fine goal-keeping of Wood, who with Emley was the best men on the field.

It is difficult to describe a game which consisted of Parklands attack against Gymkhana defence, the honours being with the latter. Parklands scored early in the game, Oliver receiving from a free kick, and beat Wood with a first time shot from some thirty yards out, while Anderson equalised just five minutes from time with a punt from the half way line, the Parklands custodian apparently making no effort to save although he had a good view of the ball the whole way.

The teams were:—

Parklands.—Stockdale; Myers and Thorne; Oliver, Roberts and [illegible]; Maitland, Oliver, Wheeler, Tate, and Grayson.

Gymkhana.—Wood; Emley and Fraser; Webster, Anderson, and Allen; Procter, O'Keeffe and Lee.

Referee: Mr. J. Walker.

Linesmen: Messrs. V. Browse, and J. Whyte.

RACING IN KENYA.

Horsebreeding and the Meetings.

TRAINER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Sports Editor, E. A. Standard.

Sir,—I have just had a letter from an up-country trainer expressing disapproval of the programme published for the Nairobi July Meeting, in particular that, having about eight first division horses in training, it is very surprising to see that there is only one race for this class at the meeting, and asking me if nothing can be done. I am therefore writing to you in hopes that you will be able to find room in your valuable paper for a letter on the subject.

The outstanding feature in this programme is the amount of money offered in prizes to Somali and Abyssinian ponies. The Police Officers have very generously offered these ponies a cup value £30 to be won outright. The club have given a further £35, of which £10 is for the second. The only race for First Division horses is the Governor's Conference Cup, a perpetual challenge cup, with £60 added from the fund, of which £15 to the second. In the divided Somali Handicap, First Division, there is an amount of £50, of which £10 to the second, and in the Second Division, Somali Handicap, there is an amount of £40, of which £5 to the second. Last February there were four Somali races, each of £25, of which £5 to the second. The First Division had six entries, the Second Division ten entries, the Somali Steeplechase had nine entries, and the Somali Plate eleven entries. I think this shows that the races in question were well supported, and therefore that the owners were satisfied with the prizes offered. Why then are these stakes doubled in the First Division Somali Handicap and increased by £20 in the Second Division?

I gather at the last general meeting that a policy of grading the prize money for the open divided handicaps met with general approval, as it was recognised as desirable in the interests of breeding to give the best stakes to the best horses and I naturally expected to see the First Divided Open Handicap the highest stake and the Fourth divided open handicap the lowest, but we find that Third and Fourth Division horses are getting about the same amount as the Somali ponies in the Divided Somali Handicaps, and when you come to the Second Division [illegible] they are treated very badly as the Third and Fourth Division are put together in one race with only £35 given of which £10 to the second.

I myself have four First Division horses in training, only one of which is a T.Y.O. and therefore not eligible to run in an open handicap. Besides my trainer friend whose letter I referred to above, there are Major Webb's horses. He has a good C. B. in "Cambrian" now in the top division, and also brought out, I think, two horses from England. At any rate there seem about ten probables for a top division but no race on the second day.

I am sure the Jockey Club have the interests of horse-breeding in the country at heart, and I am therefore writing this letter in hopes that it may start an expression of opinion from those interested not only in racing, but also in breeding horses.

If we have classification of horses into divisions, can we not have races for each division, instead of, as here, a race for Third and Fourth Division horses.

Unless something is done to give voice to the feeling of breeders and owners in the country, we shall probably have three divisions lumped together in one race, for a small stake, and much more given to Somalis. It seems extraordinary that we are told at one time (only last February) that it was impossible to fix a maximum top weight in handicaps with a margin of three stone to handicap on, and then asked to enter in a handicap for more than one division. No one would grudge Somali owners a good stake, but it strikes me as a retrograde policy to do this at the expense of our country breds.

Yours etc.,
JOHN DRURY.

Nairobi, May 7.

K.A.R. at Golf.

COMPETITION FOR MONTHLY CUP.

The 3rd Battalion the King's African Rifles Officers monthly cup golf competition was played off on Sunday at Kyambu and the following officers competed:—Major A. L. Kent Lemon, Capt. A. H. Colliver, M.C., Capt. E. Barr, Capt. M. A. E. Ashby, Capt. S. E. Bagley, Lieut. L. C. Winslow, Lieut. G. E. Sankey, Lieut. L. B. Robertson, Lieut. J. C. T. Crozier, Lieut. G. D. Holmes, Lieut. G. P. Murray, Lieut. C. B. Verbl.

The "New Links" at Kyambu were found to be very interesting and in spite of the heavy rains which made the going hard, the returned scores were quite good.

From the results after the first 9 holes, Captain Colliver, who returned a gross 46, might have been expected to win the Cup, but he broke down on his second round leaving Lieut. Crozier the winner with a total nett score of 84, Major Kent Lemon following up with 85 on a Scr. handicap.

The competitors this month were mostly "New blood" and included Lieut. Verbl who has recently returned from leave spent on some of the leading golf links in England. His play was by no means brilliant, but it is thought under the professional eye of Capt. Ashby a course of massage of his "not too steady" left knee and a handicap of 30, he should be in the running for the next cup. Captain Barry will shortly be leaving on completion of his K. A. R. tour and like his golf will be a "Nil return." Lieutenant Holmes has the appearance of a keen golfer and is undoubtedly master of his clubs. Captain Bagley put up a good fight for the cup but was handicapped owing to his being strange to the course.

KARRIER
Commercial Motor Vehicles

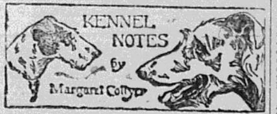
Achievement.

For the reliable manner in which it transports goods or passengers over rough virgin country the KARRIER Rigid Six-Wheeler must appeal to you as an outstanding achievement. Greatly improved traction over all types of road and track results from the application of power to four rear wheels which accommodate themselves to the even contour of the ground.

Apart from its ability to travel across country the machine is capable of quite considerable speeds over made roads.

"The Best Vehicle for the Worst Road"

KARRIER MOTORS LTD., LONDON
Works: Huddersfield England



Miss Collyer, Gilgil, to whom all correspondence in connection with "Kennel Notes" should be addressed, does not hold herself responsible for accuracy of statements made by her which are, in the main, based on information supplied by her correspondents.

It is with great regret that I have to publish the death of Mr. Frisby's blood-hound dog. He died of a virulent form of gastric distemper. The bitch has also contracted this now, but I sincerely hope she will pull through. She is in whelp to the dog who has just died. Mr. Frisby has a theory that if all goes well and the pups are born alive that they will be immune to distemper. I have never heard of this idea before, but of course it may be correct.

Mrs. Sladen has had a great loss in her charming Airedale dog 'Dingo.' He and the bitch went off hunting, the bitch returned safely, but the dog has never been heard of again. It is dreadfully sad, more especially as Mrs. Sladen's little son was absolutely devoted to 'Dingo' and the dog to him. These sort of dogs cannot be easily replaced, and my heart goes out to both Mrs. Sladen and Eddie in their sorrow.

One dog, one horse, one man, in a life time—all the rest are merely "runners-up."

Mrs. Wilson, of Ziwa, Hoeys Bridge, writes me that she is a regular reader of 'Kennel Notes,' and in case it might prove of use to others she sends me some details of her experience of tick-fever. Some time ago Mrs. Wilson brought out a Cairn terrier dog from England. Last December he developed tick-fever very badly, and being nervous of giving him an injection, she started him on "Blue Liquid" at once; following the directions most carefully. But his temperature steadily went up from 102 deg. to over 105 degrees in 12 hours; she then gave him an injection of Trypan Blue, half the strength according to the direction given for his weights. Within a few hours his temperature had gone down to below normal, and from that moment he never looked back. Ten days after the Cairn was taken ill, her bull-terrier puppy (a son of Corfe King) also developed tick-fever. He was then only three months old, and Mrs. Wilson again was afraid to give the injection, and again tried 'Blue Liquid.' He also got worse steadily, until at one moment she actually thought he was dead. However, after administering brandy, and an injection of Trypan Blue he was pulled through.

In both cases the invalids were fed every two hours night and day for nearly a week with Lactol, and Egg and milk alternately, and allowed no meat whatever for a month. Mrs. Wilson tells me that she has come across several cases where meat had been given and in most a relapse has occurred. She has found the same thing happen when nursing Irish wolf-hounds with distemper in England. It was fatal to give meat till some time after the temperature had been normal. The Cairn and bull-terrier were also given quite a lot of Brands Essence of Chicken, and neither of them lost much condition.

I am requested to make known that the little Cairn terrier is now at stud, fee £5. A snapshot of him could be sent on application. I am very glad to hear that his owner is becoming a member of the Kennel Club and hopes to show at Nairobi in August.

I feel horribly guilty for never acknowledging a letter I had sometime ago from Miss Deakin.

It is to tell me how interested she was in my 'Notes' of "Hampstead Hell Fires" pedigree; it certainly was a masterpiece of in and in-breeding. The dog Miss Deakin brought out in Llamba last is a Great Great Great Grandson of "H. Hell Fire." "Champion Charlwood Victor Wild" is the only real blood root to which the present day bull-terriers trace and was I am told, one of the most intelligent of dogs, and loved the show bench and being shown. So much did he enjoy these outings that at one Horticultural Hall Show, he appeared at the gates, untrimmed and unshorn, and walking straight into the show, benched himself, but —amongst the Schipperkies. He was born on March 29, 1895, owned by Mr. Gannaway and was bought with money won through backing "Victor Wild" to win the Kempton Jubilee Stakes, in 1895. The horse won at 20 to 1. Mr. Gannaway's first and last bet, and the money was invested in the dog that was to make history in the Bull-Terrier world. Miss Deakin tells me that this dog possessed a wonderful head and that his only fault was a heavy badly carried stern. "Lady Hades" is over tick-fever and in splendid condition. She was treated with *Blue Liquid with great success.*

It would take a Magician to say why in some cases this Blue Liquid cures and in other cases it appears to do no good at all. I have just had a puppy with tick-fever. I tried her for two days with Blue Liquid—no good result at all. I then gave an injection 4cc., and she started to recover.

The bitch pup I had from Mrs. Sladen also had to be injected, and she is now picking up nicely. This is one of the "Waterloo Patricia" lot, a beautiful coloured one and nice small dark eyes. I saw a dog day and liked him very much indeed. I believe Mrs. Sladen kept out of this same litter the other a dog and bitch for herself. I am told the dog is very fine indeed but I have not yet seen him.

Mrs. Mallett's letter from Songhor about her dogs eyes (a cross Great Dane and Greyhound) I have answered privately. Bad and running eyes come from a good many causes. Often worms, which cause great debility. Often from going to ground, the mud and dust make the eyes very sore, but I hardly think that Mrs. Mallett's cross-bred would do much underground work. I have tried all sorts of things for sore eyes but always come back to the same remedy. Bathing three times a day (or oftener) with warm water and boracic, and after, dipping using a tiny bit of the yellow oxide of Mercury and Vaseline ointment. If this treatment is carried on and done thoroughly for some time it nearly always effects a cure.

In looking through the schedule for the show in August, I see that the dog's good friend Mr. R. H. Cane is offering a silver shield for dogs most suitable for hunting big game.

I take it that this means all cross-breds as well as pure-breds. Sometime ago, when the question of a class for cross-bred hunting dogs came up at one of the Kennel Club meetings, we were informed by our Hon. Secretary, that it could not be permitted, as it was against all rules. I should like very much to receive information about this special prize, because as it is now put it might be misleading.

The conditions of my "Breeding Cups" are again published wrong. I have said the cups has to be won five times. But if the Kennel Club insist that it is to be won only three times, then I stipulate that it can only be won once by the same dog. I should like this matter to be brought before the show committee and the different conditions made public.

I am delighted to see that prices of dogs for sale are to be printed in the Catalogue, and also that there is to be a sale by auction of dogs on the third day of the show. It will give people a chance of seeing dogs before purchase. Distances being so great it is usually a case of buying a pig in a poke.

I have this moment received a letter from Mr. Crowe Reid of Nakuru in which he tells me that some five weeks ago he sent me a currency note for 10/- for my envelope, and also wrote asking me to mention he had some wire-haired terriers for sale. I am sorry to say I have never received either his letter or the enclosure.

Mr. Crowe Reid has still two dog pups left and one bitch pup—£5 each. They are by Mrs. Downing's nice young dog "Chum" ex "Betty" who was bred by Mr. Bradshaw of Lumbwa. These puppies were whelped on February 10, and I am told are very good indeed.

I am very glad to learn that somebody is breeding wire-hairs. I hope to see a bit better entry this year than we saw last year when there was about one to a class.

I am glad to hear again from Mr. Alan Lucas and that my little book on nursing of dogs duly reached him. His bull-terrier bitch is still causing anxiety, as she does not seem able to throw off tick-fever. She has had three inoculations of Trypan Blue. She has had a relapse about the fifth day after each injection. And when Mr. Lucas wrote the bitch had again a rising temperature. She has put up a great fight, so I hope with all my heart she pulls through and don't I know the anxiety that her owner is suffering.

Mr. Lucas says he has been most fortunate in finding Capt. Wheeler at Eldoret and says he has been kindness itself, in fact everyone has been most kind, and he considers this country to be full of the right sort of [illegible].

At the end of the letter there is a nice little tribute to my pamphlet. I quote here: It was also very nice to see in cold print what most of us think about dogs but have not the courage to admit for fear we should be [illegible] being called sickly and sentimental."

I should [illegible] giving "Titans D[illegible]" of Benbow's [illegible] small doses, and [illegible]. It [illegible] friend [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has charge of the case [illegible] has done wonders for [illegible] sick pups after injections of Trypan Blue.

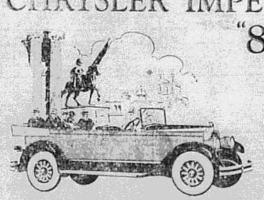
Advertisements are accepted under our Miscellaneous Advertisement Columns for Dogs at Stud, for Sale or Wanted, at 1s., per line of six words or fraction of a line with a minimum of Sh. 4.

Nakuru Races.

CLOSE DATE FOR JUNE MEETING.

Owners and trainers are reminded that entries for the Maize Growers Plate to be run at the Nakuru June race meeting close on Saturday, May 21. Entries for the remainder of the programme close on June 4. The meeting will be held on June 25.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"



7 Passenger Phaeton

THE Chrysler Imperial "80" is built not simply for those who demand the best—but for those who *know* the best when they find it. As such the Imperial "80" possesses new and superlative qualities—in speed, power, smoothness, riding and driving ease, richness of upholstery and appointment—which the most glorious traditions have been unable to impart to the finest cars of yesterday.

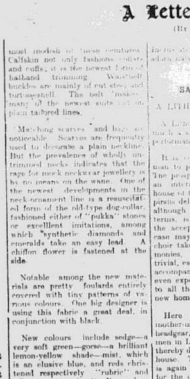
Chrysler Standardized Quality is a fixed and inflexible quality standard which enforces the same scrupulously close limits—the same rigid rule of engineering exactness—the same absolute accuracy and precision of alignment and assemblage—in the measurement, the machining and the manufacturing of every part, practice and process in four lines of Chrysler cars.

York Garages Ltd
DISTRIBUTORS.
SIXTH AVENUE. NAIROBI.

OUR WOMEN'S PAGE

A Letter from Paris

(By Yvonne Robert)



A Robe-de-Style which might be carried out in peach coloured taffetas, or—with excellent effect—in organdi. The dipping, uneven hem-line is a popular feature this season, as too is the bodice slightly draped at the waist. A huge black chiffon flower rests on one hip.

The chic and practical work in unison in evening dresses in the Paris collections, and the plain stockinette and crêpe still show a especially to the fore. Plain jumpers and patterned skirts have won universal favour. Sports coats show several original features. Not only are they collarless, but are made with the shoulders and sleeves intriguingly tucked and seamed.

In so far as ordinary frocks, as distinct from formal frocks, are concerned, one finds no hint of lengthening skirts. If anything, in fact, their brevity is even more pronounced. To the knee, and not a fraction of an inch lower, appears to be the accepted rule. Most of the material of the modish modern gown goes into the corsage! Magyar sleeves (which are again in favour), blouse effects, and drapings use up the greater part of the fabric, and accentuate the tightness about the hips which characterises the latest models.

At one big Paris milliner's I looked in vain for the erstwhile ubiquitous high-hat. Close-fitting turbans, or the skull-cap style known as a "bonichon," set the millinery vogue. Large hats will appear when garden-parties again form part of the social round.

Forecasting forthcoming vogues are the linen sports suits now being made. Linen looks like being the smart-wear fabric for this season.

Jumpers gain a novel touch in sleeves set in with honeycombing pleating at the armhole, and flat gathers. Necks, to comply with Fashion's newest decree, must be square, and the approved length of the jumper brings it into the tunic category.

• • •

BELTS, BAGS AND DOG COLLARS!

Elaborate waistbelts continue to alter the silhouette of even the simplest gowns. All sorts of soft leathers materialise some of the most modish of these creations. Calfskin not only fashions collars and ruffs, it is also flowed, lined, laidand trimming. Waistbelt buckles are mainly of cut-steel, but marcasite. The belt itself is many of the newest suits in the plain tailored lines.

Matching scarves and bags are noticeable. Scarves are frequently used to decorate a plain neckline. But the prevalence of wholly untrimmed necks indicates that the rage for neck necklace jewellery is no no means on the wane. One of the newest developments in the neck-ornament line is a resuscitated form of the old-type dog-collar, fashioned either of "polka" stones or excellent imitations, among which "synthetic" diamonds and emeralds take an easy lead. A chiffon flower is fastened at the side.

Notable among the new materials are pretty foulards entirely covered with tiny patterns of various colours. One big designer is using this fabric a great deal, in conjunction with black.

New colours include sedge—a very soft green—gorse—a brilliant lemon-yellow shade—mist, which is an elusive blue, and reds christened respectively "robelo" and "Picasso carmine." Pompadour pink is another charming shade. Navy and light grey will be foremost colour combins for smart daytime wear.

Mywords of fashion are to be used as mountings than ever. A typical model goes on a plain tight-fitting bottom down to the waistline. Above this a "demandage" button fastening from armpit to hem on either side.

The hand and serpent-skin vogue is now limited to footwear.

SAY IT IN MUSIC!

A LITHUANIAN MARRIAGE.

A Lithuanian wedding is a musical affair, and music is always a prominent feature.

It is connected in structure and tone to peoples direct to the gods. The prospective bridegroom sends an intermediary (proxies) to the house of the girl—parents, and the parents delivers the proposal, which, although couched in conventional terms, is always chanted. So is the acceptance or refusal, as the case may be. The whole village choir takes part in marriage ceremonies, and no detail, however trivial, escapes an appropriate vocal accompaniment. The bride is even expected to chant her thanks to all the guests on entering her new home.

Here she is greeted by her mother-in-law who places the usual headgear, worn by all married women in Lithuania, on her head and thereby declares her mistress of the house. The old woman's welcome is again a song, specially written for the occasion by a home-bred bard. The choir, standing around, takes up the refrain, so that the bride actually crosses the threshold of her new home to the tunes of familiar songs.

Bands, a sumptuous banquet is prepared, but, before any food is taken, ceremonies of a religious character are made, the priest blessing the bridal pair, a fair large cake and presents, then with a song from other villages by her own friends during the time of the meal. This is the way of going to

thanks for their interesting bit "very humble marriage with three guests. When time is going on the other songs appear, gift-wrapped."

The ceremony ended, the bridegroom takes his bride home, and, in the evening, the guests are treated to a "dance." Dancing is a Lithuanian ceremonial, all the guests joining in their graceful, rhythmical dancing, being conducted throughout with singing.

• • •

SUNRAY ORNAMENTS.

The fashions prevalent under Louis Quatorze are coming back into more into the furnishing realm. Among them has been revived the sunray ornamental, carved from wood and gilt, for which "Le Roi Soleil" was famous. These circular sunray carvings are used for a variety of purposes, but chiefly as surrounds for clocks. The clock should be as small as possible, in contrast with the vast sunray framing in pequant proximity to it.

Another way of employing this sunray firmament is to utilise it as a frame to a mirror, preferably a circular convex one. Great ingenuity is being displayed in the variation of size and decoration of the different series of rays, some parts even going so far as to patent their particular brand of sunshine.

The accompanying illustration shows a sunrayed mirror, in which the central electric chandelier, which is a fairly large one, is made to pose a very much flattered effect by the sunrays. Tendrils of small ones may be employed in preference, for the wall brackets

Tucks are firmly established as the trimming par excellence for dainty dresses, and the model sketched, in Madonna blue crepe, proves how effective they can be. The pouched bodice, short skirt, sash, and the yoke effect on bodice, are all up-to-the-minute notes.

Delicate positions of cut crystal look admirable when arranged from a fitment of this type, the background of dull gold enhancing their brilliance.

• • •

POPULAR PRESERVES.

Grape fruit and bananas make an excellent preserve. Peel the rind thinly from two grape fruit, cutting them into quarters and scooping out the pulp. Remove the seeds and put the pulp into a pan with a quart of water and the rind. Boil the whole for thirty to forty minutes, then strain the mixture and put the liquor back into the pan with 1½ to 2 lbs. of sugar. Stir the mixture over the fire until the sugar has dissolved and add half a dozen large bananas, peeled and cut in slices. Cook the jam until it sets well when tested.

• • •

Peach marmalade is made by peeling and cutting into halves 6 lbs. of peaches with 3 lb. of loaf sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil for about an hour, stirring frequently. When almost set, add the blanched kernels from the stones.

• • •

Pineapple marmalade is made by paring two or three large specimens removing specks, and grating the fruit, leaving out the hard core. Mix an equal weight of sugar with the pineapple, and stir well together. Boil steadily but not too quickly in a preserving pan until the marmalade is formed. This jam must be well skimmed, and may take as long as 11 to 2 hours to cook. It should look bright and clear when done.

Two useful little dresses for school-girls; one is developed in soft, light brown crepella, daintily gauged at neck and waist, while the frock for the older girl is a smart bolero model carried out in navy, grey and green plaid, with a white washing silk blouse.

Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd., AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd., Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential in future consideration.

PROTECTION — THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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

Sir—I thank you for reviewing the titles and names of the Economic Committee. They have proved to their own monstrous proportions—with escape from however little pinned—but they should at any rate be immune from most of the harrowing menial embarrassments of the B.E.A. European peasant "existence" under for which our obtuse fiscal system is chiefly responsible and which was inflicted by their predecessors in office.

One could wish that these seminal arbiters of our financial fate—the banks are of course the finalists, thanks to tight rates—were a little less gilt-edged and that a place could be found among their for one or two with more experience of the actual present day difficulties of the humbler classes. A lady or two with direct knowledge of married house keeping costs and of the curious expense of even the most modest entertainment, would not be amiss.

The following quotation from "*Industry and the State*" by four Conservative M.P.'s applies *mutatis mutandis* with peculiar force to B.E.A.:—

It is better, they contend, to tax profits which are actually made by a high income-tax instead of preventing the possibility of profits—high or low. The result must be to set up a transport in B.E.A.—[illegible] way—a motor—and the appalling cost. I quote ordinary commodities to all one in the first place to taxation, and in all cases the levies on the profits of agriculture, since the best buyer pays the taxes and charges of the dealer. Thus, in most cases, large profits are out of the question and small ones difficult to secure. One comes in therefore with inefficient worn-out equipment, in an old way or can—mostly on O.D. at 8 per cent compound—and one can well out. That is why so much farms are for sale.

Yours etc.,
CASSANDRA

Eldoret,
May 3, 1927.

WHEAT AND PROTECTION

To the Editor, "E.A. Standard"

Sir—The letter from Mr. J. A. Watchman to the Director of Agriculture, Uganda, published in your last weekly issue, will give to the people of Uganda an entirely false impression of the wheat and flour position in this country.

The shortage in the supply of flour which has caused in previous years, but does not exist now, has been solely due to a shortage in the wheat supply, and never to any shortage in milling capacity. The flour mills now running in this country have a milling capacity in excess of the total requirements of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and very far in excess of the largest crop of wheat ever harvested in Kenya.

During recent years the quantity of wheat grown has, thanks to the protective policy, rapidly increased (being to the confidence guaranteed by this policy, the increase in the area under wheat has) was greater than in any previous year, and the present harvest is probably nearly sufficient to supply the total consumption of Kenya and Uganda for that year. There is every hope that next year the supply of wheat will be amply sufficient. The farmers, however, but constant ill-informed criticism tends to weaken that confidence and to delay the growth of an industry which is so important to the British settlement in these districts.

Mr. Watchman says that he is a wheat farmer, and has letters from the millers stating that they are not in a position to purchase the wheat produced this year, and "don't want any more wheat." We are, and have been for many years, the largest millers and buyers of wheat in this country, and we cannot trace ever having received any offer of wheat from Mr. Watchman, and did not know he was a wheat grower. We have certainly never written to Mr. Watchman, or any other grower, that we did not want any more wheat. We shall buy very large quantities of wheat during the remainder of this year, but we cannot, if prevent, afford to purchase and store wheat for next year's requirements immediately the crop is harvested. We must purchase for immediate delivery all the wheat which is now offered.

As you, Sir, suggest in your footnote to Mr Watchman's letter, arrangements are now being made to provide bulk storage, and finance, to enable a very much larger proportion of the produce to be taken off their hands immediately it is harvested. Not only, where growing and the milling and marketing of this crop, are in their infancy. They are making most satisfactory progress, and it those most interested would join in the organised efforts which are being made to deal with the remaining difficulties, instead of indulging in criticism of the efforts of others who have also worked hard in the general interest, we should soon be able to remove all the obstacles to the protective policy which is necessary to the firm establishment of wheat growing on this basis.

Yours etc.,
[illegible] CONSTANTINE,
Manager.

Nairobi,
May 10, 1927.

The FIRST AID in Stomach Ache

Children, and sometimes adults, eat too much and then suffer severe stomach aches. For years the only remedy that gives immediate relief has been Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy. Equally valuable at home, when travelling and for emergencies by night or day. Sold Everywhere.

CHAMBERLAIN'S *Guaranteed Remedy for* COLIC AND DIARRHŒA

THE FIRST AID IN STOMACH ACHE

Trade Enquiries to

MESSRS. HOWSE & McGEORGE LTD., NAIROBI.

— ASK FOR —

HORLICKS' MALTED MILK

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MESSRS. **REEL** TAXIDERMISTS, FURRIERS. SAFARI OUTFITTERS. GUIDES TO BIG GAME HUNTERS. FUR COATS, STOLES, RUGS & MOUNTED TROPHIES ALWAYS IN STOCK. EVERY ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO BIG GAME HUNTERS, PARTIES OR INDIVIDUALS.

P.O. Box 19, TANGA. Tanganyika Territory, Tele. Add. TAXIDERMIST, TANGA.

Hyrax Fur Goods

Our numerous clients are advised, to beware of imitations. We have been awarded the WEMBLEY EXHIBITION MEDAL & CERTIFICATE also, innumerable testimonials from the ELITE of the UNITED KINGDOM, and Tanganyika Territory. REGISTER YOUR CHOICE with "REEL" FATHERS A SPECIALIST of the HYRAX FUR INDUSTRY. Clients trophies modelled and mounted on the latest Scientific principle. Mounted specimens on view at our establishment. Lion and Leopards mounted and dressed and Heads modelled and mounted. A SPECIAL LITTER BRING AND ELEPHANT'S FEET mounted into various useful articles. All orders large and small receive our personal and prompt attention. Particulars and prices on application.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

— AND —

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

LONDON AND EAST AFRICA LINE.

LONDON to BEIRA, via Marseilles. Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden, Outwards and Inwards.

Steamers	Arrives Kilindini from London about	Sails from Kilindini for London about
	1927.	1927.
S.S. Modasa		14th May.
S.S. Mulbera	12th May.	11th June.
S.S. Madura	10th June.	9th July.
S.S. Mantola	8th July	6th Aug.
S.S. Modasa	8th August.	3rd September.
S.S. Mataina	2nd September.	1st October.
S.S. Malda	30th September	29th October.
S.S. Mantola	28th October.	26th November.
S.S. Modasa	24th November.	24th December.
S.S. Mataina	22nd December.	21st January.
S.S. Malda	19th January.	18th February.

Homeward steamers call at Plymouth to disembark passengers.

N.B.—All Steamers will call at Marseilles on the Outward and Homeward Voyages.

BOMBAY—DURBAN MAIL SERVICE.

Calling Kilindini, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay fortnightly. Also Seychelles, Dar-es-Salaam and Mozambique monthly. Outwards and Inwards.

	To Bombay:
S.S. Karoa	18th May
S.S. Karagola	3rd June.
S.S. Karapara.	15th June.
s.s. Khandalla	1st July.
†Seychelles	

	To Durban:
*S.S. Karapara	21st May.
S.S. Khandalla	5th June.
*S.S. Karoa	18th June.
S.S. Karagola	3rd July.

*Calls Dar-es-Salaam.

Vessels usually arrive day prior to sailing date. To LONDON and MARSEILLES via BOMBAY. These Steamers are now scheduled to arrive in Bombay on Saturdays so as to connect with the P. & O. Mail Steamer, thus giving passengers an alternative route to London and Marseilles, and bringing Mombasa within 24 days of Marseilles.

COASTAL SERVICE.

The well-appointed Motor vessel "Dumra" maintains a 28 days Service between Lamu and Mikindani.

Calling at Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mafia, Kilwa, Lindi.

Sails for Tanga, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam 11th May.

Sails for Lamu 14th May.

Sails for Lindi and Mikindani 17th May.

All Dates subject to alteration without Notice. Return Tickets issued at two Single Fares Less 10%.
Up-country Cheques not accepted unless endorsed by a local bank.

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:

Smith, Mackenzie & Co. Agents:

KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA, LINDI, & LAMU.

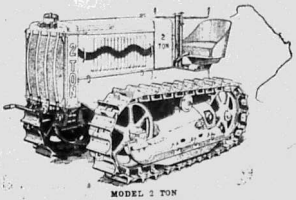
Passenger agencies only Nairobi & Kampala. Telegraphic Address: All branches. "MACKENZIE."

IF YOU USE CATERPILLAR TRACTORS

Better CROPS

Quicker RESULTS

Cheaper PRODUCTION

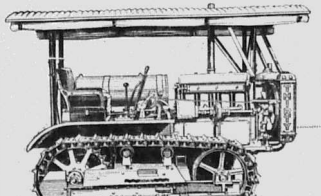


MODEL 2 TON

What do you want in a tractor? You want, first, POWER—surplus power. Power to pull larger units and to cover more acres per day. Power to plow better and deeper; to shatter hard, dry, stubborn soils; to cultivate thoroughly; to get your work done on time. Such is "Caterpillar" power.

Tractor cost is properly figured on the basis of production per year. LONG LIFE, then, is a factor of primary importance in choosing your tractor. Long life is a quality for which "Caterpillar" Tractors are famous. Expensive features because they are built to last. Correct design, simplified through years of experience, has been standardized by precision methods of manufacture. High grade steels, heat-treating, finest bearings, the most up-to-date engineering practice—these insure the long life for which "Caterpillar" Tractors are famous.

Translate this LONG LIFE into cost per day and make your own comparisons—with any other source of power. Better still, ask any "CATERPILLAR" OWNER WHO HAS OPERATED HIS TRACTOR SEVERAL YEARS.



MODEL "30"

ECONOMY

The most important factor is ECONOMY OF OPERATION. Correct design in the "Caterpillar" converts the minimum of fuel into maximum power at the drawbar. Six gripping tracks avoid slippage wastes of power. "Caterpillar" Tractors have rightly earned their reputation for accomplishing things impossible for any other type of tractive power. Where even horses cannot get a good footing or can pull only a load, the "Caterpillar" makes its own footing and converts its power into pull.

Reduced Production Cost Increased Yields and Profits

Thousands of Farmers All over the World have Accomplished These Results with CATERPILLAR TRACTORS

FULL PARTICULARS FROM
Sole Agents and Importers:—

Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.

LONDON, NAIROBI, NAKURU, ELDORET, JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM.

Kitale Agents:— Megson & Pharazyn, Kitale.

WORK OF THE COURTS IN KENYA.

Report Made by the Chief Justice.

According to the annual report of the Judicial Department compiled by His Honour the Chief Justice of Kenya and laid before the Legislative Council on Tuesday, sentences of death was imposed on 17 persons by the Supreme Court 1925 and of these 9 people were hanged during that year. In three cases the death penalty was commuted by the Governor or his Deputy and in three other cases the Court of Appeal quashed the convictions.

Other interesting Supreme Court figures are also contained in this report. The number of civil cases during the year was 314, probate and administration cases 102, insolvency cases 42 (an increase over 1924), 120 criminal cases tried by the Supreme Court 50 criminal appeals and 218 confirmation cases.

Twenty four Europeans were committed for trial during the year and two cases were pending from 1924. There were 18 convictions and 7 acquittals. The Circuit Court travelled 3,234 miles by road, 4,012 miles by rail, 1,139 miles by sea.

There was a diminution in criminal cases heard by the magistrates in Nairobi and Mombasa. In Nairobi civil cases numbered 2,460 and criminal cases 3,438. In Mombasa the respective figures were 1,004 and 1,001.

THE LOWER COURTS.

The report indirectly expresses satisfaction with the work done by subordinate courts in stating that the proportion of convictions confirmed without alteration by the Supreme Court was 94.90 per cent. Native tribunals imposed sentences of imprisonment in 255 cases. His Honour the Chief Justice refers again to the urgent necessity of placing the administration of Native tribunals on a more efficient basis.

During the year there were 6,004 civil suits while 19,041 persons were brought before the criminal courts of the Colony. Of these 14,740 were convicted by the subordinate courts and of the 155 tried by the Supreme Court, 50 were convicted. Persons charged with offences against the Native Registration Ordinance numbered 2,193 and of these 1,753 were convicted.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Under the Stock and Produce Thefts Ordinance 1,005 persons were tried for offences of which 292 were convicted. Under the Native Registration Ordinance 2,204 persons were tried, 2,530 were convicted, 171 were acquitted and 103 discharged. Under the Native Liquor Act 1,907 Tax defaulters and 1,020 others were prosecuted, 1,907 convicted, 135 discharged and 10 acquitted. The Chief Justice describes the decrease since 1924 in the number of convictions as remarkable. In that year the prosecutions fell to 3,082 and the convictions, 2,486. In 36 cases a nolle prosequi was entered in Supreme Court prosecutions.

NATIONALITIES.

The races of the 19,047 persons tried were as follows:—Europeans 1,170, Asiatics 1,375, Africans 16,502. There were 568 women of whom 82 were Europeans 13 Asiatics and 473 Natives tried for criminal offences.

Sentences of whipping were imposed by magistrates in 383 cases, the majority being juveniles. This compared with 360 cases in 1924. The Supreme Court passed two sentences of whipping as compared with 35 in 1924. The percentage of whipping sentences to the number of convicted natives has decreased since 1921 when it was 6.47 per cent. to 2.22 per cent. in 1925. The total revenue collected by the Supreme Court, the Nairobi and Mombasa Magistrates' Courts and the Court of Appeal was Shs. 289,076.

COURT HOUSE DISGRACE.

The Chief Justice concludes his report by a strongly worded reference to the Court House in the following terms: "I have again to direct the Government's attention to the disgraceful conditions under which the Courts have to work in Nairobi. There has been a considerable number of statements regarding the precedence of buildings in the proposed loan expenditure programme. In none of such statements is it suggested that Law Courts at Nairobi should be among those buildings to be first erected. The site of the proposed new Law Courts in Nairobi has been under discussion for over 10 years and has not yet been settled. The absence of reasonably suitable buildings as Courts is felt in more centres than one, both in settled areas and in native reserves."

The Court of Appeal.

During the legal session of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa which will open at Mombasa on June 14 there are two interesting cases from Uganda, one a criminal case, the Prosecutor versus Jaji and the other a civil case, Uganda versus Commercial Company against the High Commissioner for Transport.

Supreme Court Circuits.

Circuits of the Supreme Court will be held at Lodwar on May 23, Kaabong on May 27, Kacheliba on June 1, and Nakuru on June 6.

MONTE CARLO PROFITS.

£1,450,000 Won from the Public.

Income profits made by the casino were revealed at a meeting of shareholders, which is shown that for the year ended March 31, £1,450,000 was won from the public, chiefly in roulette and chemin de fer.

The total receipts were £1,698,400 and expenses £229,600 giving a net profit of £986,770 the shareholders receiving £332,000 in dividends.

The casino's annual payments include £100,000 annual royalty to the Prince of Monaco and £80,000 to the French Government for the right of circulation and quotation of shares on the Paris Bourse. The casino is at present constructing a country club at a cost of £500,000, with 21 tennis courts and a special bathing pool.

A Radium Capsule.

£1,200 LOST IN A DUSTBIN.

A capsule of radium worth £1,200 brought by a consultant physician disappeared after a patient had been treated for goitre in the Western Hospital, Toronto.

Intensive search of ash boxes and dustbins resulted in the discovery of the capsule in the hospital incinerator, where it had been thrown with bottle-dressing. An electroscope detected the radium.

"BP" for your Car

"BP" for Motor Cycles

For Your Tractor

A tractor can work at its best only on the best of fuel. "T.V.O." refined from the same crude oil from which "BP" Motor Spirit is derived, is unexcelled for quality and uniformity, so that its use ensures reliability and economical working at all times.

"T.V.O."

Gibson & Co. Ltd., Mombasa

Main Distributing Agents for the
ANGLO PERSIAN OIL CO. Ltd., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2

HATS of DISTINCTION

These are all DOUBLE TERAIS of BATTERSBY MAKE

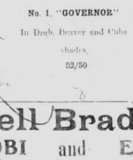
PURE ENGLISH FUR.

GUARANTEED SUNPROOF

Can be worn with or without Puggaree

The "KENYA" is adaptable for LADIES wear.

No. 2. "SETTLER"
In Beaver and Fawn shades.
66/50

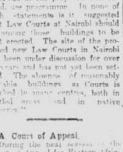


No. 1. "GOVERNOR"
In Drab, Beaver and Cuba shades.
52/50

No. 3. "KENYA"
In Beaver and Cuba shades.
59/50

Maxwell Brady & Co.,

NAIROBI and ELDORET
P.O. Box 50, P.O. Box 107.



SUTTON'S SEEDS

STOCK YOUR GARDENS WITH FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES SPECIALLY SUITED TO EAST AFRICA.

Seed costs are infinitesimal when you consider the yield. Our pedigree seeds will repay you again and again by producing bigger and better crops.

Sutton's Seeds can be obtained from our Agents as well as our local firm:
in Kenya: Messrs. Shaw & Hunter, Box 70, Nairobi,
Messrs. Thos. J. O'Shea & Co., Ltd., Eldoret and Kitale.
Mr. H. Thackrah, Nakuru.

SUTTON & SONS,
THE KING'S SEEDSMEN,
READING, ENGLAND.

Orders should be marked to Reading 10 weeks before date of sowing.

4 Facts Worth Noting.

1 Our Engineering Service combines the skill of clever craftsmen with the most up-to-date plant in the country.

2 Our activities cover the entire field from sheet metal work to machined parts and castings up to ¾ of a ton.

3 Our deliveries are prompt, and to time. Our prices are those prevailing for any good product or service, whatever its nature.

4 If you want "good service" and to feel "at last I've got it" MARK YOUR NEXT JOB.

ISHERWOODS, Limited.

Grams: "BARIMAR" "Craftsmen in Metals." P.O. Box 78, NAIROBI.

NAIROBI SHOW, August 1st 2nd and 3rd 1927.

MAIZE. SHOW THE WORLD THAT KENYA MAIZE IS BEST. THE MAIZE CLASSES MUST BE FILLED.

DISTRICT EXHIBIT ENTRIES CLOSE ON MAY 31st.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. NAIROBI SHOW GROUND. PHONE 222B. P.O. Box 671.

THE LAW AND THE AFRICAN.

More Examples from Tanganyika.

[illegible] parent associations of European [illegible] and protection of women [illegible] Africans are particularly [illegible] of the Government by [illegible] Legislative Council. Legal officers whose report was published in the issue of the *East African Standard* some weeks ago. At the time the *Standard* printed a statement by the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies [illegible] recorded the introduction of English law and judicial procedure in place of long established native [illegible] as "the most disastrous force operating in West Africa."

The same line of argument followed in Kenya in certain [illegible] occasional effects of this clash of mentalities in the Law Courts has been raised on occasion in Tanganyika where even more glaring examples of its results have been recently apparent.

The *Tanganyika Times*, adverting again to the subject on the strength of Mr. Ormsby-Gore's speech writes:

> LUPA CASE.
>
> [illegible] just as [illegible] money we get a case [illegible] which native break the contracts. They [illegible] in advance of the Boma, obtain [illegible] and advances for food, [illegible] their huts a little [illegible] of them them down, and [illegible] Sometimes they [illegible] before leaving. Compensation [illegible] only the [illegible] If you will walk to Tukuyu (fifty miles away) and we find the natives we will prosecute them." If, after all this, the defaulting natives are prosecuted, and by some chance convicted, they are put into a nice building, better than their own homes, given beds, which they do not have at home, better food, better and more food than they get at home, vegetables twice a week, a hoe to loan upon all day, and their relatives in to see them on Saturdays. The newspaper-reader asks, "What can a man want more?"
>
> The only our absurd application of the law to native which has made it appear to him to be no offence if he breaks a contract.
>
> THE HOUSE BOY.
>
> There are many cases of house-servants, earning perhaps 40/- or 50/- a month and more, breaking their contracts with impunity, leaving their employment without warning, usually when they are most needed. The next day they report to the Magistrate that they have not been paid their wages, and an official note goes forthwith to their employers. Presumably the employers pay up, having no desire to waste their time in court, with possibly no satisfaction in the end. Sometimes the more public-spirited dispute the matter and the defaulting natives are prosecuted for breach of contract, under the Masters and Servant's Act. The defaulters may be found guilty, in which case they are probably fined 5/- or 10/-, and forthwith lay a claim for 30/-, or 35/-, or 50/-, for services rendered on to the time of desertion. Sometimes their claims are upheld, and they are paid out. In this manner the natives' breach of contract is indirectly upheld by the judicial authorities; thus the employers not only pay the fines of the contract-breakers, but give them each 25/-, or 30/-, or 40/-, to boot.
>
> How the natives must laugh at it all! Threats of prosecution for desertion leave them stone-cold. They know that, with a little luck they will "get away with it" completely. If not, and if they are fined, they will generally get a tidy sum over and above the fine from their employers. With them it is really always a case of, "Heads I win, tails you lose." The Magistrate seems to lose sight of the fact that, ordinarily, the contract-breaker should be liable to damages. The punishment awarded is totally inadequate, and, as demonstrated, hardly ever reacts on the offenders.
>
> Employers are not encouraged to prosecute deserters. On the contrary they have everything to discourage them. It would not be wide of the mark to say that Magistrates do not like those cases. Nevertheless, if every employer who suffered from deserting natives insisted on prosecuting them whenever possible under the Ordinance, which is supposed to offer them protection magistrates would be forced to recognise how wide-spread the evil is, and might then realise that a few exemplary sentences would help to abate it.
>
> Reverting to Mr. Ormsby-Gore's pronouncement, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies touches the spot when he says "Nothing tends more to undermine native traditions, society and organisation than the substitution of European for native forms." (We have said the same thing for years past). But—what is he going to do about it? at all events insofar as East Africa is concerned. He has found the disease, and he has the power to amend matters. Will he do anything to remedy it, or is this another case of mere Colonial Office verbosity?

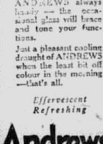
On Wheels

Keep fit and well and your work will go "on wheels." Have ANDREWS always ready — the occasional glass will brace and tone your functions.

Just a pleasant coolness draught of ANDREWS when the least bit off colour in the morning —that's all.

Effervescent Refreshing

Andrews Liver Salt



Packed in bottles and specially prepared sachets.

Springett & Overman, Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Mombasa.

CONFLICTING STORY OF A NAKURU BICYCLE.

European Who "Acted Foolishly".

In the Supreme Court on Monday S. V. Bennett, at one time employed as a mechanic at the Ford Service Co. at Nakuru, appeared in person to appeal from a judgment of the Magistrate at Nakuru sentencing him to pay a fine of Sh. 300/-, or undergo two months rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a bicycle.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Pickering) and Mr. Justice Sheridan occupied the Bench and Mr. F. A. McElwaine appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Bennett who attended Court in custody entered the witness box and said that he borrowed the bicycle from a native in the Ford Service Co. at 9 a.m. to go shopping. He said nothing about returning it, except that he would give it back either at noon or that night.

The Acting Chief Justice: The native in his evidence says that you promised to return it at 11 a.m.

Why didn't you challenge that statement?

The Appellant: The case was trumped up by a man Alvarez and the native.

THE CROWN STORY

The evidence for the Crown which was very contradictory, showed that Bennett and Alvarez were both leaving the Service Company on February 28. Bennett borrowed the bicycle in the morning and had it on the verandah of the hotel at 8 p.m. Alvarez called on him at the hotel and claimed some money owing to him as Bennett had been paid that day and was leaving for Mombasa in the morning. Alvarez stated that he seemed gave him the bicycle in settlement or as security, and it was only in the morning that he recognised it as the native's bicycle, which he had borrowed on several occasions. He claimed the bicycle to the native, and a charge of theft was preferred against the Appellant on March 9.

The Court questioned Bennett at length as to his financial dealings with Alvarez but he insisted that he did not owe anything.

Mr. Justice Sheridan: How do you explain the fact that he took the bicycle away, then?

Appellant: I can't. He asked me for money and I told him to get out.

STOOD DRINK

Mr. Justice Sheridan: Why did you stand him a drink if you owed him nothing and had told him to go?

The Appellant: He asked me for a drink and I sent one out to him.

The Acting Chief Justice: You can suggest no reason why Alvarez should come to the hotel?

The Appellant: No. When I found the bicycle was gone I reported the loss to the hotel manager.

The Acting Chief Justice: The manager says that he followed the tracks of the bicycle and reported to the police, and that you did nothing.

The Appellant: I gave the manager the information I didn't think it had been stolen. I thought the owner had taken it.

Crown Counsel said there were only two grounds upon which the accused could succeed. The first was if there was no evidence upon which the Magistrate could base his finding, and the second was if he misdirected himself in considering the evidence. Counsel proceeded to point out discrepancies in the evidence of the Crown witnesses in fairness to Bennett.

Mr. Justice Sheridan: One of our difficulties is that the appellant has acted so foolishly that he has prejudiced himself considerably.

The Acting Chief Justice said he saw many difficulties in the case. He doubted if the Magistrate had asked himself why if Bennett handed the bicycle to Alvarez as alleged at 8.15 p.m., he should later on make a fuss about its being stolen.

Mr. Justice Sheridan read his judgment of the Court in the Nakuru [illegible] on Tuesday.

The learned judge said that the appeal called for serious consideration. The appellant apparently owed a debt to one Alvarez, who went to the Nakuru Hotel where the appellant was playing billiards and demanded a settlement, which he did not get, but appellant stood him a drink. Thereafter the evidence was conflicting as to their actions over the bicycle, but it would seem that Alvarez went away with the bicycle under the impression that it belonged to appellant. The next morning he found that it was the property of the native Kofia, but the evidence of Kofia and Alvarez as to what happened on that occasion is contradictory.

Thereafter Kofia made a charge of misappropriation against the appellant though why he should do so when the bicycle was in his possession did not appear.

The probabilities in the case were as consistent with the accusants unproven as his guilt. Although appellant's action in leaving Nakuru without settling the claim by Alvarez and returning the borrowed bicycle was reprehensible the Court was of opinion that the appellant should be acquitted and set at liberty.

The appeal was allowed and the Magistrate's finding and sentence set aside.

"The best fruits taste better" with

Bird's Custard!

Delicious! Nutritious! The most economical of all dishes.

Every day your skin needs

Cleansing, Toning, and Nourishing. And so Elizabeth Arden advises you to use each day these three important Venetian Preparations which are the basis of treatments given in her famous Salons.

Venetian Cleansing Cream. Melts into the pores, rids them of all impurities, keeps the skin smooth and supple.

Venetian Ardena Skin Tonic. Tones, firms and whitens the Skin. A mild astringent and bleach, to use with and after Cleansing Cream.

Venetian Orange Skin Food. "I've been using these lotions, should'nt be a thin, fond or aging face. Keeps the skin smooth and full.

Elizabeth Arden.
Venetian Preparations
are on sale at
Howse & McGeorge
NAIROBI. 146

MARTINS PILLS
ARIOL & STEEL

"RUBEROID"

Roofing. GREY, RED, SLATE SURFACED, RED & GREEN, STRIP SLATES.

All Roofs A Guaranteed Article.

Pluvex Roofing. FOR GARAGES, FOWL HOUSES, Etc.

Dampcourse. 2ft. Wide. 3ft. Wide.

Ruberine Paints. RED GREEN.

Flooring. GREY. 3ft. Wide. 6ft. Wide.

Giant Building Papers.

Coffee Tree Protectors. 6" x 5' with Clips.

Booklets, Samples and Prices on Application To the Sole Agents:

Boustead & Clarke, Ltd.
NAIROBI
P.O. Box 277. COURT CHAMBERS.
FENCING WIRE IN STOCK

From the finest tea gardens in India

—the choicest grades are selected for this exquisite blend

SUCH colour! Such fragrance! *Such flavour!*

A tea that delights you—not just once, but every day of the year.

Brooke Bond Red Label Tea.

In it, all the sap of the tender, young leaves from the best tea gardens in India.

Only long experience and unique skill in blending can maintain the unvaried excellence of this blend.

See for yourself how good it is—how different from any other tea you have ever tasted!

On sale in 1-lb tins throughout Kenya and Tanganyika Territory—tell your boy to order Red Label to-day.

Brooke Bond Red Label Tea

The Proved Dentifrice

Time-honoured and time-proved, Gibbs Dentifrice is yet the modern dental preparation.
New ideas of Dental Science are exhaustively tested by Gibbs Chemists. When one stands the test and is proved to be beneficial and safe, it is applied to Gibbs Dentifrice.
Gibbs Dentifrice has the same spumacious base and its polishing agent is of the exact degree of fineness that dentists pronounce ideal. It contains no animal fats. It is a purely vegetable product.
Its deliciously fragrant foam surrounds all thirty-two teeth. It destroys germs and washes away all impurities. The teeth are revealed in all their lustrous pearl-like beauty.

Gibbs Dentifrice
BRITISH MADE

YOUR CHEMIST STOCKS IT.

Have you tried.
Messrs. W. and R. JACOB, & Co., Ltd., Dublin.
World Famous Biscuits.
Each kind a speciality.
Packed in Tins and ½lb. packets.
Obtainable from all Provision Merchants.
Local Representative:
J. H. CLARK,
P.O. Box 196,
Africa House,
Government Road,
NAIROBI

VERMIN TRAPS
CANADIAN PATTERN WITH CHAIN.
Jaws 4" 5" 6" 8"
NETT CASH WITH ORDER.
Sh. each 2/50 3/50 4/75 8/25

INGRAMS
THE TOOL HOUSE.
NAIROBI
Box 168. Telegram: "Irouware."

KRUPPS STONE-BREAKERS and GRADERS.
FOR BALLASTING & CONCRETE BLOCK MAKING
Prices and Specifications on Application to:—
HANSING & Co., (B.A.) P.O. Box 222, MOMBASA.
J. J. McCARTHY, P. O. Box 306, NAIROBI.
JOS BENTLEY & SON, Engineers, NAKURU.

We Hear from London

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, March 31.

Among people who are really concerned in politics the phrase "Two weeks General Election" are being whispered. There seems to be some sort of hope or fear (according as the prospect is viewed) that when the now lengthening days are again shortened in the autumn we may be plunged into the turmoil of a bitterly contested Election. For my part I shall not be surprised if the hopes or fears are realised, nor shall I be surprised if they are not.

So much can be said for and against from the standpoint of the Prime Minister, with whom the decisive vote, that a very small count may decide the issue. And it is in that sense that all Parties are preparing for the inevitable, whether it be tomorrow or two years hence, anxious that the hour of trial shall not find them unready.

A TRUMP CARD.

When the time does come, one of the foremost men on the Government side will be Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health. Mr. Chamberlain, who has supplied boards of guardians for extravagance and has threatened to take similar action against town councils if necessary, is, and will remain, very much in the public eye. The public outside Birmingham know little of him personally except as the son of "Joe" and brother of Austen, but they see in him a strong administrator who is likely than most to be intimated by political or other pressure, and the Conservatives would hardly be human if they failed to make the most of this popular opinion. Indeed, he is pretty well their trump card on the score of economy, to which they are so heavily pledged. At any rate, he has helped to reduce rates here and there.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain

During the War he was the first Minister of National Service, and, as such, not a great success. In the last Conservative Government he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, but did not present a Budget. His effective Ministerial work has been done in his present office, and the fact that Labour does not like him is regarded by many as a tribute to his worth.

FOR THE ACADEMY.

The Queen, I am told, is well pleased with her portrait painted by Mr. Richard Jack, R.A. his pastel for this year's Academy. The canvas depicts Her Majesty in full ceremonial robes, and special attention has been paid to the jewels which have been studied in detail. It is to be a companion picture to that which the artist painted at the end of the King last year—a portrait, incidentally, which gave their Majesties the greatest satisfaction.

The Queen is an ideal model, and although her engagement list has been a heavy one, she has found time to give sittings to yet another artist, Mr. Arthur Nowell, whose painting of Her Majesty in an evening gown of her favourite shade of periwinkle blue also promises to be an excellent one. Yet another portrait at this year's Academy will be the marble bust of the "Smiling Duchess" which Mr. A. E. Walker is executing. The bust I am told, represents the Duchess of York in a happy mood, which is as it should be, yet, curiously enough, in many of her photographs she has a rather sad expression.

NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

The story of the human flotsam and jetsam of London's streets, in common with every other big city, makes sad reading—as an official report recently disclosed. Thanks to the initiative of Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, who was determined to find out how women outcasts fared at night, a splendid work has been started. Some time ago Mrs. Chesterton, dressed for the part, spent several nights tramping from door to door in search of a night's lodging.

The experience was a heartrending one, but it gave Mrs. Chesterton the idea of starting a refuge for those whose women could get a shelter with some degree of comfort for a moderate sum. A fund was accordingly opened, Queen Mary subscribed £100—and a committee formed, with Lady Bonham Carter among the members, and sufficient money was soon forthcoming to enable the house to be opened. The first of these Cecil Houses, as they are to be called, is in Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury. Formerly The Old Poetry Shop occupied the premises, and many pleasant hours have been spent there by John Masefield and Squire among others. Now the doors have been opened to destitute women, who, for a shilling, may enjoy a rest, a bath and morning tea and biscuits. A feature of these Cecil Houses is that "No questions will be asked."

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION.

Considerable interest among bird lovers—both inside and outside the House of Commons—centres round Sir Clive Morrison Bell's Wild Birds Protection Bill, which has now passed its Second Reading. Although the Bill does not in a good deal of provision legislation regarding the protection of wild birds, it introduces one or two advantageous new clauses. The Bill is a debatable one, such a measure when Party divisions are forgotten, that Tory and Socialist, Liberal and Labour members are divided on the merits of the question.

Since the advent of the motor, the rural districts have naturally become populated, and there is now an abundance of summer birds, but in many cases, I regret to say, the birds—although probably less in numbers, if in quality, the lark and "the wanton singer of June" I am thinking—are the prey of boys.

How can one appeal to the gourmand who enjoys a pie or dish in the form of lark pie—without giving a thought as to how they are secured? Or the man who makes a profitable business from the sale of plovers eggs—a delicacy which may be had for 1d. to two shillings each—and, incidentally, robs the farmer of his best friend? Or the mischievous boy who robs nests of their eggs for the sake of sheer destruction? The law can protect wild birds, but unfortunately it cannot cure these offenders.

DUKES' DAUGHTERS.

It seldom happens that three Dukes' daughters—and possibly four this year—figure among the season's debutantes. Prince Ali's Lady Anne Cavendish, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, for whom a magnificent ball was given at Chatsworth last year. She will be presented at the first Court, as her mother, the Duchess, holds the important post of Mistress of the Robes to the Queen. Nature has endowed Lady Anne with abundant good looks, and she has many friends with whom she enjoys to ride, drive, golf and enjoy outdoor life generally.

Then there is Lady Mary Graham, the eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose; she is "all Scotch" and proud of it, and is a very attractive personality. Last, but by no means least, there is Lady Mary Grosvenor, the pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of the Duke of Westminster, who is a "probable" debutante. What an looking time the matchmakers will have!

A VICTORIAN REVIVAL.

With the revival of old world picture gowns fashionable hostesses are looking round for suitable backgrounds in the way of furnishing effects. The vogue for early Victorian settings is increasing just as surely as the cult be-flounced frocks are appearing. There is no doubt that the Duke and Duchess of York are appearing. There is no doubt for the revival of Victorian furniture, since they have selected several pieces for their new Piccadilly home. Those old crystal chandeliers, which not so long ago could be had for the asking almost, are now fetching quite high prices, and many of the Victorian era are much in demand.

Of all the mansions I can think of in London there is probably no finer museum of these curios than that which Baroness Eustace Fitzinger possesses in her beautiful Piccadilly mansion. Here, we lived the poet Byron, who from a handsome canvas, still looks down from a mantelpiece on to many a modern gathering.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The day mild days of Spring attract hordes of city workers to the Embankment for a lunchtime hour. There is, in fact, no more pleasant, or more than the broad stretch of Terrace by the side of which Cleopatra's Needle stands. Little groups of workers

Cleopatra's Needle

eat their sandwiches or drink their tea from bags or mugs, or sit on a convenient spot—and I have often noticed how the Egyptian Cleopatra's needle has favourite resting place.

The famous Egyptian obelisk is presented to the British Government by Mohammed Ali, and he, in turn, to this country through the generosity of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, who gave a sum of £10,000 for the purpose. It was erected in its present position on the Thames Embankment in 1878, and at the same time two large bronze sphinxes were placed on either side—the whole making an imposing picture. During the war, however, one of the sphinxes was badly damaged by a bomb. Prior, one of the enemy aircraft. It exploded with terrific force quite close to the Needle itself, which fortunately escaped, although the granite pedestal was rather severely chipped in places.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Very few people I know, know the real story of how Cleopatra's Needle actually reached this country. It is Tatters M.P. who tells the tale, for he took part in the epoch-making adventure—you do not know—is Mr. James Sexton, a Labour Member who represents a Lancashire constituency, and who, among other things, writes verse and sea shanties under that nom-de-plume. As a lad, he served his time at sea on a wind jammer, and when you get him in reminiscent mood he can tell many a thrilling story of adventure. Particularly interesting is the one he tells of the romantic voyage of Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt.

One very stormy night in the Bay of Biscay, the ship of whose crew "Tatters" was a member, sighted a vessel in distress. She was towing a large cylindrical tube, and in that tub was the famous Needle. The ship was foundering, and at one time it seemed as though the tube and its contents would be lost for ever, but after an exciting struggle the rescuers managed to salve the obelisk and tow it safely to port. So, that for "Tatters M.P." and the rest of the windjammer's brave crew we might never have had Cleopatra's Needle.

Outdoor Life has its health-giving advantages; so has, in a marked degree,
GRANT'S Scotch OATMEAL
This sweet-tasting, unadulterated, Cereal is "Brilliant's Finest—the best."
Sold by all Leading Provisional Dealers, Stores and Grocers.
GRANT & SONS Ltd. Craig Mills, Dundee, Scotland.
Manufacturers of Grant's Marmalade.

Every Acco Chain is Rigidly Tested
UNIFORMLY made from the finest material, Acco Tested Trek Chains combine great strength with exceptional wear-resisting qualities.
Every Chain is carefully tested to insure maximum strength before it is permitted to leave the factory.
The special drop-forged Trek Hook on each chain with "Acco Tested" stamped on it is one of the identifying features of Acco Tested Trek Chains.
Look for it and accept no substitutes.
Acco Tested Trek Chains are stocked by all good storekeepers, saddlers and ironmongers.
Easily identified by "Acco Tested" stamped on every hook. look for it!
AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.,
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING OF OUR
NEW BRANCH
at
ELDORET
ON OR ABOUT MAY 15TH.
A. H. Wardle & Co., Ltd.
Retail and Wholesale Chemists.
BRANCHES AT:
MOMBASA and NAIROBI.

ASK FOR
"MOMZIBAR"
and
"ZANZIBASSA"
(Registered Brands)
KHAKI DRILLS
and
WHITE DRILLS
Fast Government Dyes.
THE CLOTH FOR QUALITY.
MADE IN ENGLAND.

A HEAVY STORM AT ADEN.

Three Inches of Rain in 24 Hours.

Aden which maintained its usual average of less than 3 inches of rain throughout the twelve months last year according to reports which reached the Simla Meteorological Office about the middle of April, has suddenly become notorious with an extraordinary record of 3 inches of rainfall during the 24 hours preceding the 19th April and about an inch on the 14th. This rain was accompanied, it is unofficially reported, by a heavy dust storm.

This appears to have been associated with the highly disturbed conditions in Persia, a fact which compelled the Meteorological Office in Simla to send special messages to ships in the neighbourhood of Aden and request their captains to report their observations.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Abnormal weather prevailed for four days until the 19th April, necessitating a continuance of such special messages. The precautionary measures were rendered necessary, particularly in view of the experience felt over 40 years ago in 1866, when a tropical storm raged in the neighbourhood of Socotra and passed into the Gulf of Aden, but the special messages brought forth response only from near the Indian coast and not from the affected area.

STATE OF INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN.

COAL TRADE REGAINING OLD POSITION

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 14.

Signs of a continued recovery in over-seas trade are apparent in the latest official statistics. Last month's exports of British merchandise were the largest recorded this year, though showing a retrograde movement compared with those of March, 1926. The decrease is mainly due to relatively shipments of cotton goods, the value of which has been affected by cheaper raw materials.

If allowance is made for special circumstances, it is hardly recognised why no more unsatisfactory. The country is now recovering from perhaps the most severe industrial crisis in its history, and the manner in which it is regaining lost ground is to each the least very promising. Coal exports last month surpassed those of March, 1926, while for the first quarter of the year there are over 5 per cent. ahead of those of the corresponding three months. The coal trade has thus regained its old prominence in a comparatively short time. It remains for other industries to follow suit, as they will do if they are spared the devastating effects of disputes and stoppages.

A great trade minority, having regained its old prominence, there is good ground for being that other trades will soon be able to make steady progress and re-establish themselves on a sound foundation. The consequences of the coal stoppage are still apparent, especially in the iron and steel and engineering industries but it should not be long before they are in a position to exceed the records of the pre-stoppage period of 1926. In advocating this, it is reasonable to expect a marked and sustained revival.

The unemployment figures are 2,999 less this week than last, being 1,070,000 but there are still 24,014 more than a year ago.

Produce Prices

The following are the average prices obtained at Messrs. Sand and Co.'s produce sale on the morning of May 6th:—Eggs (new) 1/60 to 2/30 per dozen. Eggs (medium, 1/40 to 1/90 per doz. Eggs (dirty) 1/60 to 1/90 per doz. Turkeys (cock), 20/- to 24/- each; Roosters (good) 3/- to 5/- each; Roosters (medium), 2/- to 3/- each; Ducks, 5/50 to 7/- each; Cheese 2/- to 6/- each; Butter 1/40 to 1/70 per lb.; Potatoes (very scarce) 9/- to 12/- per sack; Rhubarb 80 cts. to 1/40 per bundle; Strawberries 1/- to 1/90 per punnet. Vegetables very cheap and plentiful.

GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.
P.O. Box 24, NAIROBI

Lipton's Tea
comes out of the tin as good as it went in, by reason of the Oxygen retained—the only rational method of packing Tea, so
"BE CAREFUL IT'S LIPTON'S YOU BUY"
LIPTON Ltd.,
Incorporated in England
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents for LIPTON'S TEA in East Africa,
DAWOOD HAJEE NASSUR BROS & Co.,
Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam & Lamu.

Try this pleasant way to health and vigour!

Recommended by 17,000 Doctors.

If you are run down, liable to headaches, or recovering from fever or other illness try the pleasant Wincarnis way to restored good health and strength. Wincarnis is the tonic restorative wine that 17,000 doctors have recommended. It is very pleasant to take, rich and delicious in flavour, yet you will feel its invigorating effect almost from the first glass. It builds up strength and vitality, braces the nerves and sends new health and vigour through every vein. Get a bottle to-day!

Before you have taken an empty the label and the well-known pink wrapper.

A Doctor writes:—"I have prescribed 'Wincarnis' for some years in cases of Anæmia and debility, particularly the debility which follows such a large number of cases of influenza, and am gratified to say that I have had most excellent results. It appears to literally put 'new life' into patients and nothing that I know can in any way replace it. It justifies all and more than you claim for it."

(Signed) M.D., D.P.H.

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."
OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

MECHANICAL
REPAIRS
CASTINGS
MACHINING

ENGINEERING

ELECTRICAL.
Installations
Armature Winding
MOTOR REPAIRS.

DELCO-LIGHT HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING SETS
FRIGIDARE HOUSEHOLD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

LOCHHEAD, MOORE & ROY, Ltd.

Works, Factory Sites— Phone 463
Office, Avenue House, 6th Avenue— 464
'Grams: INSTALLATE. P.O. 455

The way to get good Crops

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 8 GRAIN & FERTILIZER DRILLS.
Made in 13 & 15 run Sizes.

MASSEY HARRIS FARM EQUIPMENT

The No. 8 Drill is equipped with discs for East African requirements, the main frame is exceptionally strong, being made of heavy angle steel, thoroughly braced. It is fitted with a positive gear drive and force feed grain runs thus ensuring regular and uniform sowing.

The Fertilizer is operated on the star feed principle giving an even flow, and has a capacity ranging from 20 lbs. to 350 lbs. per acre. High broad face steel wheels, capacious boxes, rother bearings on main axle, all add to make this drill the ideal implement

With so much depending upon the work it does, it is essential, when buying a drill to get one that will plant the seed properly. The Massey-Harris Co. have had 80 years' experience of implement manufacture and an established reputation for high quality.

CONSIDER THIS!

Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co.
Box 390, NAIROBI.

AGENTS.
Sub Agents:
NAKURU:— The Rift Valley Service Garage Ltd. KITALE: Kitale Garage.
ELDORET J. R. Cox & Co. SOY: Soy Estates
NYERI: Nyeri General Agencies Ltd.

CONTROLLING WAGES IN THE CLOVE INDUSTRY.

Strong Powers for a New Body.

A Zanzibar and Pemba Clove Growers' Association has been formed. It has a committee, district committees and members and non-members in every district in Pemba. The membership of the district committees is confined to clove growers.

The district committees are controlled by committees in which the majority of members of the district committees are members of the central committee. The central committee is composed of 20 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Government, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Education, the Commissioner, Pemba, and the Commissioner of Customs, and 10 of whom are elected by the members of the Association generally. Wages are to be fixed by the committee in Zanzibar and Pemba. The central committee is empowered to fix the wages of all persons in the district to their employments, to regulate generally wages and to do everything in its power to bind the members together for their common good.

Any member who offers a higher rate of pay than that agreed upon by the committee or who entices labour to leave another employer or who does any act contrary to the instructions of the committee will be liable to suspension. The disbursement of the clove boats on leaving from and returning home of financial assistance will be by the Director of Agriculture and such boats or assistance may be withheld from any grower who has acted contrary to the interests of the industry.

April Showers.

LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE MAY FLOWERS.

The Department of Agriculture weather reports for the week ending April 30 show, the following distribution:

Station	Rainfall In-lbs.
Kericho	2.01
Kyambu	0.49
Kitale	1.10
Kitui	0.82
Koru	2.65
Kisumu	0.67
Lumbwa	0.95
Mau Summit	1.95
Naivasha	0.12
Narok	0.72
Nyeri	1.20
Nyeri	2.06
Nyeri	1.09
Subukia	

TEMPERATURE.

Station	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Limuru	70	45	72	43
Lumbwa	74	54	77	51
Naivasha	79	55	80	50
Naivasha	67	50	70	46
Nyeri	73	56	76	53
Subukia	75	55	78	54

Zanzibar Appointments.

Mr. Preston E. Irving has been appointed Acting Comptroller of Customs in Zanzibar with Mr. Harold L. Demaria as his assistant. Other Zanzibar appointments include that of Dr. D. B. Ker, Colonial to the Medical Staff and Joseph S. Last and William Addis to the Administration as A.D.C.'s.

Prison Diet.

New scales of diet for Indian, Arab and Native prisoners appear in the Zanzibar Official Gazette. The Native diet which is varied in quantity daily includes rice, matama, beans fish, curry, salt, onions, chillies, coconuts and lemons.

Market Reports.

Messrs. W. C. Hunter have received the following cabled information from Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd., London regarding the wool market:

Highest price Grade A realised during the past week 41½ per lbs.

Average price Grade A realised during the past week £132 10 per ton.

Number of bags offered during the past week 4,000.

Number of bales sold during the past week 3,450.

The market is generally steady, with buyers, centring on better qualities.

BUTTER

In a cable dated May 5, Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd., London give the following information regarding the Butter Market:

New Zealand Finest £7 11 to £7 12 per cwt.

Danish (nominal) £7 per cwt.

Market steady but quiet.

The Wool Market.

Messrs. W. C. Hunter and Co., have received from Messrs. Dalgety and Company Ltd., London a cable, in which they report as follows on the wool sales:

"Wool sales, opened with fair competition, the attendance of buyers generally being large; the selection is miscellaneous. Prices for Merinos generally up par to 5 per cent. lower Crossbreds also are par to 5 per cent. lower." No quotation is given for Fine Crossbreds.

East African Coffee.

Messrs. Gibson and Co., Ltd., Nairobi have received the following cable from Messrs. R. G. Shaw and Co., London:—

"For good qualities the market is steady at unchanged prices. For inferior qualities the tendency is easier."

The King's Birthday

Full Ceremonial of the Trooping the Colour will take place for the first time in Kenya on June 3 in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor. The ceremony will take place on the Nairobi Club Gymkhana ground, hardly but by the courtesy of the Committee of the Nairobi Club, and will commence at 9 a.m. His Excellency the Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief will be present. The parade will be under the command of the Hon. Lieut-Colonel C. S. Davies C.M.G., D.S.O., Officer Commanding Troops.

Uganda Appointments

Among new appointments in the Uganda Government service which have been gazetted are the following:—Lieut. Commander F. B. Hemsted R.D., R.N.R. to be Acting Assistant Marine Superintendent with headquarters at Bukoba; Lt. Commander L. B. Watts R.N.R., Chief Officer K.U.R. Marine to be Acting Commander; Lieut. Commander J. O. Buckler R.N.R. to be Acting Marine Superintendent, Kisumu; Mr. C. A. Roberts, Senior Magistrate, to be Acting Attorney-General; Mr. C. M. Bunbury to be Acting Chief Engineer, Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Nairobi Show.

Prospective exhibitors at the Nairobi Show, to be held on Aug. 1, 2 and 3, are reminded that the closing dates for entries in certain classes are drawing near. Entries for Horses, Fancy Dogs close on May 31, and for the Handwriting Competition on 1st June. The classes for Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Home Food Products, Poultry and Dressed Poultry and Game, Farm, Dairy and Plantation Produce, Juvenile, Gymkhana events, Dogs, and Coffee classes all close on 1st July—whilst the Horticultural Classes close on 25th July. As a late entries can be accepted it behoves exhibitors to keep these dates in view. Prize Lists containing Entry Forms for all classes can be obtained from the Secretary, Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, Box 671, Nairobi.

Worn-out Nerves

Are you losing mental and bodily vigour?

When you begin to feel that your nerve force is waning, when you tire easily, grow listless, mentally inert, take Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Most people conceive or have experienced the debilitating effects of the climacteric. But weakness brought on by the climacteric is not the only cause. Pathologists are now convinced that what all suffer from, is a lack of nerve force, and that all a sufferer needs, is assistance and assistance of a physiological nature, and that is just what Dr. Cassell's Tablets contain. Just a few days of this wonderful nerve restoration—Nerve full breath, from your feet, physiologically alive! Nerve force, the vital material required to bring back your vigour, your vitality, your health. Get a tired feeling now with Dr. Cassell's Tablets. Commence a course at once.

FREE SAMPLE will be sent on receipt of three penny stamps to cover postage and packing, from Mr. A. Freeman, Box 1291, Cape Town. Mention this paper.

The External Forms Remedy for

Nervous Weakness, Brain Fatigue, Insomnia, Nervous Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Kidney Disorders, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, Nervous Indigestion

FISONS' (Ipswich) FERTILISERS

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

STOCKS NOW ON HAND

FERTILISERS

For **Coffee, Maize, Wheat.**

BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW
PRICES ON APPLICATION

AGENTS:— **W. C. HUNTER & Co.,**
P.O. Box 96. NAIROBI. P.O. Box 80, ELDORET.

CLEARING FORWARDING & SHIPPING AGENCY.

W. C. HUNTER & Co. P.O. Box 20. MOMBASA

Remington Typewriter Agency

STANDARD—NOISELESS—PORTABLE.

Sole East African Agents for GESTETNER DUPLICATORS.

Government Road, NAIROBI, and at MOMBASA and KAMPALA.

European Skilled Mechanics, at all Branches.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

FARM WAGON

LOW AND EASILY LOADING: MADE TO SUIT OXEN OR MULES; BUILT TO LAST.
No. 1, 14 feet long, capacity 5,000 lbs.
No. 2, 15 feet long, capacity 6,500 lbs.

J. MERRYWEATHER & SONS
CHURCH STREET, MARITZBURG, NATAL.

THE

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

COMPARE

— OUR PREMIUMS and our BONUSES with those of ANY company.
Bonuses range from £2 to £3/14/0 per cent. and are ALLOTTED YEARLY.
Annual Premium Whole Life £1,000, age 30 is £22 / 6 / 8. Value of this policy at age 60 would be about £2,000.
Endowments on similarly favourable terms.
SURPLUS FUNDS £24,582,000.
Full particulars from

KETTLES-ROY Ltd. Box 100, NAIROBI.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not accept responsibility for the views expressed by his correspondents in these columns, and in all cases the name and address of the writer must accompany a letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Brevity is also essential to ensure consideration.

CAPT. SCHWARTZE'S REFERENDUM.

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

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Schwartze's letter in to-day's *Standard*, the figures given by him for his referendum were 132 in favour and 17 against the Defence Vote Bill.

At the recent Election 148 voted for Mr. Schwartze.

It may be interesting to know that over 800 Nairobi people have signed the petition against the Bill.

One can readily understand Mr. Schwartze's attitude in supporting the Defence Force Bill, more especially as he was a Member of the Committee that brought this into being.

The above figures already prove that the will of a Legislative Councillor is not necessarily the will of the electorate—and it will undoubtedly be more emphasised if this Bill is passed locally, and will not be assented to at Home.

Yours etc.,
PERCY C. GREEN.

Nairobi,
May 5, 1927.

THE DEFENCE FORCE PETITION

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

Sir,—With reference to Colonel Dundas's anti-compulsory Defence Force petition which he claims has now been signed by over 1,000 people. I would suggest that the gallant Colonel make quite certain that he has got 1,000 is composed of only those who are entitled to sign such a petition, namely Britons.

If and when he has satisfied himself on that point, rather than carry out his intention of having the petition presented to H. M. the King, let him consider the advisability of petitioning our Kenya Government to give the voluntary system of defence a six months trial.

If such voluntary system is at the end of that period proved a failure, as I am sure it will be, then let he and his petitioners submit their votes for a compulsory Defence Force Bill in place of the rifle and water effort which is now considered in Legislative Council next week.

Yours etc.,
J. MCNAB MUNDELL.

Eldoret,
May 5, 1927.

THE DEFENCE FORCE.

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

Sir,—May I respectfully ask if the present embargo on views of those of your would-be correspondents being ventilated through the columns of the *East African Standard* on the proposed military compulsory service measure—those of your correspondents who have written on that subject once or more—will be lifted after the reassembly of the Legislative Council when it is inevitable that a very momentous statement will be included in the speech from the Throne, on that subject, and it is hoped, be presented at an important debate will ensue?

Yours, etc.,
DEIMOT FITZGERALD.

Nairobi,
May 6, 1927.

[We have recently refused to publish certain letters on the subject of the Defence Force because either (1) they were written by persons whose views had already been expressed; or (2) they contained personal reflections. It is apparent to us that this our columns were being used by a few correspondents by means of correspondence, for propaganda purposes or (4) because the correspondence on the subject had grown to such disproportionate dimensions when the use of a second column was permitted, without unduly crowding the contents in either direction. Now that the Defence Force Bill is expected to come before the next session of the Legislative Council and its new important aspects have thus been made arise from the introduction of the measure, we have decided to open our columns again to correspondents provided, as at present, that letters are signed. Publication of this correspondence will be governed by the grounds which are applied to any correspondence in our columns.—Ed., E.A.S.]

PYRAMID PROPHECY.

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

Sir,—With reference to the Pyramid booklets which have been circulating among us recently, it is possible that Mr. Davidson may have made a wrong deduction on one point.

Speaking of the final tribulation, the Scriptures says: "Immediately shall be distressed." Davidson says that "the short time" was a minute or two in the geographical sense.

On the other hand it may be that the original full length of the tribulation was built into the Pyramid plan in such a way that time now will show.

Those of us who are interested in these things will be only too pleased if May 29, 1928 (the date of the trouble as indicated in the Pyramid) does not come off.

It will mean that the predicted period of eight and a half years tribulation is being shortened by Divine intervention to prevent humanity exterminating itself.

Now what would be the result should the tribulation be delayed for several years?

It would cause, in the first place, a great outburst of scoffing on the part of unbelievers—and this is predicted "May 29th 1928 did not come off!" "Where is the sign of His coming."

There might be a slackening of watchfulness among believers. My Lord Jesuhah Hee warning: "This also we are warned of in Scripture.

The world might begin to say "Peace and Safety"—which is the Prophetic signal preceding the final crash.

Again, that day comes "as a snare", and yet again, "as a thief"—unknown and unannounced.

These Scripture Prophecies would have a clearer application if the shortening of the days meant the postponement of the commencement date of the trouble for a other unknown day, (though it still must fall well within the Pyramid plan of Prophecy).

At the same time the actual Pyramid date of May 29, 1928 may mark a change in conditions which will be clear to students of Prophecy.

Now should May 29, 1928, not come to be the beginning of the final tribulation, believers should become even more watchful, as it is clear we are in the last days. And the first return of Christ, Pyramid predicted, to take place immediately prior to or during the coming tribulation, must in any case be drawing very near.

Yours, etc.,
E. O. BRAYNE.

Kericho
May 1, 1927.

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Rid Yourself of Uric Acid!

If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the specialised kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

All dealers sell Doan's, 2/9 per bottle.
Sole Proprietors, Foster-McClellan Co., London, W.1.

Home on Leave?
If so you will require a
CAR

This organisation, having large interests and offices in London, can offer every facility combined with the best terms obtainable

Any mode of Payment
Payment of cash individual sum.
Extra allowance for non-use.
Purchase price refunded if part of the Packing and Shipment to any port in world.

Unlimited advice given and the whole transaction completed with no Agency fees whatsoever.

Write for our illustrated catalogue and quotations to

INDIAN & EASTERN CAR AGENCY
39 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1
Associated with The Car Mart Ltd., 40 Park Lane.
Telegrams: "Lakhdhani, Piccy, London." Telephone: GROSVENOR 1. 1. 1. 2200

DREGHORN CASTLE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

AT DREGHORN CASTLE, Colinton, Midlothian.

Headmaster—**S. H. Osborne, B.A**

Prospectus from the Headmaster the Secretary, 17, Rutland Street, Edinburgh or from office of this paper.

His Health & Happiness

There's nothing more lovable than a healthy Kitten. Nothing more dog-like than a healthy dog. Give your dog or cat a fair chance to be healthy and happy. Feed them on Spratts Dog Cakes and Puppy Biscuits. Nothing better is made for their good health. Spratts Dog Cakes are sold in 1 lb. packets, 7 lbs. tins, and 14 lbs. sacks. Spratts Puppy Biscuits are sold in 1 lb. packets and 7 lbs. tins.

SPRATTS
MEAT DOG CAKES and PUPPY BISCUITS

Spratts Patent Limited, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. Works: Colchester, Glasgow, Cardiff, Dublin, Copenhagen, Sydney, Melbourne, Wellington, Calcutta, Montreal, Buenos Aires, Petrograd, Tokio, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Port Louis, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Kisumu, Eldoret, Jinja, Tororo, Gulu, Lira, Moshi, Arusha, Tabora, Mwanza, Kisii, Kericho, Nakuru, Nairobi, Kitale, Lindi, Mikindani, Mombasa, Kilindini, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mwanza, Tabora

JOY IN EVERY PUFF!

For they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—unadulterated and will not affect your throat.

London's Best Humorous Illustrated Weekly—"Passing Show"—will be sent you Post free in exchange for the coupons enclosed in every tin.

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. CITY RD., LONDON.

Sh. 1·90 FOR 50

Wholesale Distributors: D. EPSTEIN & CO., NAIROBI.

FREE WINEGLASSES Given away with Hall's Wine

There's Health in every dose of Hall's Wine

Hall's Wine.

If you want to get well and to keep well, buy a bottle of Hall's Wine to-day and take your first dose of this great health-giving tonic in the special Crystal Wineglass which is presented FREE to every purchaser.

From the very first wineglassful of Hall's Wine you take you feel better, look better, and you will soon be able to enjoy life again.

Hall's Wine

THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

Hall's Wine is strongly recommended by British doctors to build up health and strengthen the nerves.

From Chemists and Stores and all branches of
BRITISH EAST AFRICAN CORPORATION, LTD.
Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, etc.

Sole Proprietors:
STEPHEN SMITH & CO. LTD., BOW, LONDON, ENG.

WHITE LABEL

"THE SPIRIT OF REFINEMENT"

HOW LIONS INVADED TABORA.

Terrified Town Locking Inside.

The Tabora correspondent of the *Tanganyika Times* gives, in the following message, a detailed story of the attack on the township by four lions, which he reported in the *Standard* last week. The story quoted below does not appear to report previously current that the lions of the Town Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Willis, was killed in a motor accident.

A PET ELAND.

The correspondent says:—

A domesticated Eland, the pet of Tabora, a full grown and fine animal of three years old, the property of your correspondent, who refused recently a £40 offer for him, was tied up with a rope from a tree outside in the yard as usual, on Thursday night a rainy and pitch-dark night.

In the early hours of Friday morning it was attacked by four lions, in the centre of the town (Tabora there is a native home and the people inside heard the noise and shouted from the window at the lions who ultimately left the carcase, partly eaten, and departed at about 5 o'clock in the morning.

A MORNING STROLL.

One hour later the lions were seen in the street of the town by some people. The news went round rapidly, and several people began to get ready for sport. At 8 o'clock Inspector Corden of Tabora and Inspector Dyer of the Morogoro Police Depot came down to town with rifles and followed the spoor of the lions.

Half an hour later, two of the beasts were traced in a maize shamba near School Street. After a certain difficulty in getting an aim owing to the high grass, each of the two lions was fired on respectively by each of the Inspectors and slightly wounded. Both animals then ran away towards Mission Street and were followed up.

A large crowd of natives was there already, and many Europeans carrying rifles, all of them thrilled at the event, and now, as through a film, the following most exciting incidents, took place, in a comparatively short time.

ATTACKERS ATTACKED.

One of the wounded animals sprung on to a native and threw him to the ground badly mauling him in the arm. A bullet shot from a gun, the ownership of which is disputed (some say Mr. Eccles, the D.E.'s gun, some that of Mr. Schwes jnnr.), finished the lion and saved the native, who was sent immediately to the hospital.

The Town Engineer, Mr. Willis, who was surveying in that vicinity, with rifle in hand, located the second lion and fired at him at a short distance. As the shot was not mortal, the lion sprang on to Mr. Willis clawed him on the shoulder and threw him to the ground, the beast on top of him.

At this moment Mr. Eccles's most accurate shot stretched the lion dead and saved the life of Mr. Willis, who is expected to leave hospital in a few days.

Both dead lions were fine animals in excellent condition, with manes. The two females are still at large. Such excitement in a lion shooting in the middle of the town, we invariably experience once a year.

Sparkling Teeth Gums like Coral

Here's simple new way to gain them

Note the great difference in the colour of your teeth and gum firmness when film is removed as dentists widely urge

THERE is now a way to secure "red coral" teeth to flow and sparkling whiteness. A way that makes teeth safer and brings them healthy coral tint.

Modern dental science has found teeth revels are actually dingy, yellowish dullish. But simply clouded by a film. film coat that ordinary tooth methods do not successfully remove.

What film is — Clouds teeth and affects them

Dental science now tells us that scores of tooth and gum troubles have a powerful origin in a film that forms on teeth.

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It is your gums open to bacterial attack, your teeth open to decay.

Clears film off Firms the gums

It accomplishes two important things at every firmness that film, then firms the gums.

A few days' use will prove its power beyond all doubt. Make the test. Obtain Pepsodent from your store today.

Old scores won't clear off

Ordinary dentifrices and tooth pastes successfully. Pepsodent is a new method based on the film theory.

Now are many dentists being used. It is called Pepsodent. Ask for it in tubes, at chemists or from any other dealers.

Largely on dental advice, the world has turned to this method.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Quality Dentifrice

For sale in small and large tubes at all important stores

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY, 42, Southwark Bridge Road, LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND
and at
CHICAGO TORONTO SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Poliflor

FLOOR, LINO and FURNITURE WAX

"Modern Magic"

Poliflor

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

By Appointment.

SCRUBB'S CLOVEY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Softens Hard Water.

Invaluable for LAUNDRY and Domestic Purposes.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito or other Insect Bites.

Clean Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, Etc.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Glasshouse St., LONDON, S.E.11.

J. H. ENGELBRECHT, NYERI

ROYAL MAIL AND TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Special cars can be supplied anywhere on application.

Intending Passengers for Nyeri, Thika Mono, Nanyuki and beyond must proceed from Nairobi to Nyeri by train, where cars meet all Mail trains.

EXCELLENT FARMS FOR QUICK SALE CHEAP, Coffee; Sisal and Mixed Farming.

Apply either in person or in writing to:—

J. H. ENGELBRECHT, NYERI.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1927.

The Defence Force Debate.

The Bill designed to enable the European inhabitants of Kenya, when asked upon, to perform their duty of maintaining law and order throughout upon Kenya under the Common Law, arising out of recognition of the responsibility resting upon every citizen for the defence of the Colony and the protection of his and property, passed its second reading in the Legislative Council yesterday with only one dissentient. The Indian Elected Member, the debate was opened by the Acting Colonial Secretary, who moved the second reading and it is generally agreed that his exposition of the meaning of the Bill and his criticism of the opposition to its central principles manifested outside the House constituted the best speech delivered in the Legislature for a considerable period. He added nothing new to common knowledge of the meaning of the measure and his most striking sentences were reserved for his criticism of its critics. He expressed the belief that the opposition to the Bill, while based on a principle which would be widely professed in a highly organised and densely populated country, ignored essential facts of Colonial history and neglected to examine the reasons—equally applicable to Kenya—which had animated other outlying portions of the Empire in adopting the same principles of defence as were embodied in the measure before the Kenya Legislature. He described that neglect of opportunities for comparison as "myopia," inherent, and not wilful. He was less kindly disposed towards the main argumenta of the petition. He described the expression of opinion in the document that the purpose of the Bill was designed to create a situation in which the African subjects of His Majesty would play a humble part as "mindless, and mere chattels" and he referred again to the declaration made by His Excellency the Governor in December to which the present petitioners have been offended in the interests of the good name of the Colony. Thereafter he explained that the deletion of the "Oath of Allegiance had taken place because in the opinion of the Imperial Defence Committee in Britain an oath was logically only be associated with a volunteer movement. A great deal of misunderstanding, particularly outside Kenya, would have been avoided had the explanation been forthcoming officially before this date. The debate in general was of a high standard worthy of what is perhaps the most important and comprehensive measure yet introduced to Council. The Elected Members, individually, made their personal positions clear in relation to expressions of public opinion through the channels provided for their representation in Council as was anticipated, the measure has been adopted—except as yet, the formal third reading—because of the adoption by the House of the inevitable outcome of the constitutional procedure, strengthened by the declaration that the Bill was the policy of Government. Two important statements were made. The Chief Native Commissioner has given an assurance that the native community in Kenya has never been so peaceful and tranquil as it is to-day. His Excellency the Acting Governor, in explaining his non-acceptance of the suggestion that the vote should be an open one, has declared unequivocally that Government intends to accept its full share in the responsibility for this measure. So far as Kenya is concerned, therefore, the bitter and inevitable steps have been taken and the normal course has been adopted in upholding the expressed view of the majority. On principle, interference with that constitutional procedure should not be encouraged deliberately in the Colony; responsibility for such action, outside the country must be blame clearly and entirely by those who exercise it. We recognise that a petition to His Majesty the King is in accordance with constitutional procedure but in view of the certain passage of the Bill through its last formal reading, we feel that it would be nothing short of a calamity, coupled to and a reflection upon, the influence of the unanimity in the Legislature in Colonists sought the aid of external authorities to prejudice and perhaps even to undermine the possibility of that logical extension of constitutional privileges to which the Colony has always looked forward. That being so, we appeal to the community in the Colony, having in mind the stage we have now reached in a somewhat bitter controversy, for an approach towards unity. The ultimate welfare, security and progress of the Colony must be the final desire of all those who have its interests at heart and although there may be a difference on principles and a natural dissimilarity in outlook on many matters patriotism for Kenya ought to be a mutual ground for unity. Such disputes as we have should be settled in the Colony.

FUTURE POPULATION OF KENYA.

Sir Edward Grigg's Views in London.

EVE OF THE CONFERENCE.

[REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, May 9.

The importance of the Colonial Office Conference to-morrow from the viewpoint of the Colonies was stressed by Sir Edward Grigg and Sir Frederick Guggisberg, the Governors of Kenya and the Gold Coast. The latter, interviewed by Reuter, declared the Colonies have now a really big opportunity of securing co-operation between themselves.

Sir Edward Grigg was likewise sanguine with regard to the Conference and laid stress on the opportunities of Kenya, which would ultimately carry a large European population, the natives sharing in the development.

Sir Edward was of opinion that a common system of research would greatly assist whites and natives towards economic prosperity.

Mombasa Films.

The Rev. E. W. Crawford and Mr. T. J. Inamdar have been added to the membership of the Mombasa Film Censorship Committee. The Committee will be informed of its duties by the Superintendent of Police.

Obituary.

The *Standard* regrets to record the death which took place on May 4 at Commander Mapleton's well-known as a coffee planter in the Kamba area for some ten years.

Royal Assent.

The following Kenya Ordinances have received the Royal assent:—"to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Customs," "to Make Provision for the Payment of a Tax for Purposes of European Education," and "to Make Provision for the Payment of a Tax for Purposes of Asiatic Education."

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

Soviet Complain of Indignities.

[TASSOMAN REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, May 6.

The official news agency states that Government circles are indignant over the reports from the Soviet Delegation to the Economic Conference at Geneva in regard to the alleged treatment, particularly the hampering effects due to police attentions.

The Soviet condemn these unprecedented chicaneries and humiliating restrictions as evidence of the insincerity of the League's invitation. They have instructed M. Litvinoff, chairman of the delegation to demand the remedying of the complaints, otherwise the delegation will leave Geneva.

The demands comprise a request to the League to agree with the Soviet chairman in regard to reasonable methods for protecting the delegation and the abolition of humiliating police measures which restrict the liberty of the delegation. Further the League must assure the delegation equal conditions with other delegations in regards to its work and communication rights and also equal participation in the conference debates. The Soviet adds that they intend to reconsider the question of participation in League conferences especially in Switzerland.

Geneva, May 7.

In consequence of the modification of police measures for the protection of the Russian delegates the incident is now considered closed.

Spanish Train Smash.

Madrid, May 4.

Only a few minutes after the train carrying the Royal Family had passed, a goods train carrying numerous well-known persons including the Portuguese Ambassador returning from the fêtes at Seville collided with a goods train 50 miles west of Cordoba.

Two people were killed and several injured.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George who were among the visitors at Seville were due to join the Royal Train at Cordoba; hence they were in no way involved in the accident.

Spain & Italy's Problem.

Bengazi, Lybia, May 6.

It is announced that two Italian columns supported by aeroplanes and commanded by General Mezzetti routed the rebels near Habuhab and over a hundred rebels were killed. Many camels, horses, and sheep were captured. The Italian losses were slight.

Madrid, May 6.

At a Cabinet meeting General Derivera gave the opinion that the situation in Spanish Morocco is very satisfactory. Military columns are progressing rapidly and without difficulty. Disarmament is being carried out so methodically that no single rifle has remained in the hands of the tribesmen in the rear of the troops. It is hoped the problem will soon be solved.

Transatlantic Wireless.

[BY WIRELESS.]

Rugby, May 7.

The report of the Committee on Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telephony states that as the result of experiments made in this country and America it has been found that the more northerly the location of reception the greater is the freedom from atmospherics.

A receiving antenna is now being built at Cupar, in Scotland, and similarly one is being built in America at Houlton Maine, near the Canadian border.—British Official Wireless Service.

Growing Children

need a nourishing, sustaining food tonic, that is easily digested. It must be palatable. Always give them

'KEPLER'

Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

It is rich in Vitamins and its taste is delicious

Bottles of two sizes *All Chemists and Stores*

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON

All Rights Reserved

No more Stomach Troubles

Digestive disorders are due to the presence of harmful acid in the stomach, creating fermentation, gas and pain. These distressing conditions may be stopped instantly and further attacks prevented by taking 'Bisurated' Magnesia, which neutralises the dangerous acid the moment it enters the stomach, and thus induces easy, normal digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is the safest, surest and quickest remedy for indigestion, gastritis and dyspeptic troubles generally; it is used and recommended by doctors, hospitals and public alike. It is sold by all chemists and stores in both powder and tablets.

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA

THE WORLD'S GREATEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BISMAG

Look for this symbol on the blue wrapper. It is there to protect you against fraudulent imitations.

GARDEN FÊTE

IN AID OF THE

Kabete Church Building Fund

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.E. THE ACTING GOVERNOR & MRS. DENHAM.

MISS COLLYER'S GARDEN, KABETE.

SATURDAY 28th MAY at 3 p.m.

K.A.R. BAND (By kind permission).

SIDE SHOWS, SWEET STALLS, SALE OF POULTRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

CHILDREN FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

TEA

POTATOES.

The attention of growers and buyers of potatoes is called to the Rules governing the export of potatoes published in the Official Gazette of April 27th. Government Notice No. 234 of 1927.

On and after the 1st July, 1927, no potatoes may be exported from the Colony which do not comply with certain conditions as to quality and packing stated therein.

A tooth

Has it been a weary time for you lately so that any tooth been cut quite easily?
Remember Steedman's Powders are available at nearthing time.

Hints to Mothers Post Free from JOHN STEEDMAN & Co 272 Walworth Rd LONDON S.E.17

Use STEEDMAN'S POWDERS From Teething to Teens

CASTILLON'S

Pure Grape Cognac-Brandy

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

FIRE INSURANCE

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated 1821.

Subscribed Capital £5,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000.
Total Invested Funds exceed £5,000,000.

FOR ALL CLASSES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Apply for Rates to the Agents: Burton East Africa Corporation, Ltd. MOMBASA, NAIROBI, Etc.

IN EXCHANGE.

For 200 Postage Stamps (all values well assorted) of British East Africa and the surrounding districts I will give picture post cards of the Great War, or British views photographed from aeroplanes, etc. MISS TEE, Elm Ora, Rockwell, London, England.

NOTICE.

No shooting is allowed on Juja Farm, Ruiru. Trespassers will be prosecuted.
TYRON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
Managing Secretaries.
The East African Properties, Ltd.

NEW SITE FOR NAIROBI COMBINED HOSPITALS.

Racecourse Instead of Limoru Road.

CHANGE REJECTED.

At the Nairobi Town Council meeting on Tuesday a letter was submitted from the Secretariat enclosing the report of the special Committee appointed to consider and advise on the site for the proposed Combined Hospital.

They reported that none of the sites available could be considered ideal, but they were unanimous in recommending that the future Combined Hospital should be erected on the present Racecourse site and any necessary portion of the Crown land between the Racecourse and the Kenyatta Road.

The Report was signed by Major Cubitt (Chairman), Dr. Florence Le Karu, Messrs. Wood, Tye, Cubitt, Dr. Jas Hunt, Mr. J. O. Stewart, and Lieutenant Malik, and contained a footnote stating Dr. Anderson and Dr. Blake were of the opinion that the merits of the Nairobi Road School site known as the Limoru Road site was the best site for the Combined Hospital.

The Town Planning and Public Health Committee had recommended that the Council see no objection.

Dr. Ward said that it was with the greatest regret he must move that the recommendation be not accepted. The actual deciding voice would be that of the various communities represented, and he was certain that the proposed racecourse site would never be approved by the European community. The scheme would never work. The Nairobi Road site was the best, and to which agreement by all parties concerned could be obtained. There was no logical grounds for it was rented and served by several thoroughfares, and was convenient to the non-native communities.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION

If any of those present thought the European community would agree to the racecourse site he felt sure they were mistaken. It would be strongly opposed. He would be ashamed to find a more unsuitable site. It was unattractive land, between the Native settlement and the native village of Pumwani and the Municipal native quarters. He couldn't understand how anybody could agree to such a site.

CAUSE A FUROR.

Once the decision saw the light of day and the people of Nairobi understand what it meant, it would cause more furore than any other controversial subject, not excepting the Defence Force bill. He moved that the recommendation be not accepted and that the Council state definitely it was not in favour of the selected site.

Dr. Udall seconded the motion. In Committee the members had undeniably had to be guided by the Report. Medical men had expressed their opinions and two of them signed it. At the Racecourse site holding that on the merits the Ngara Road site was better. It could be proved that the Racecourse site was objectionable, a definite site. Let the Council should be recorded.

PUT IT OFF

Dr. Shepherd said he felt inclined to propose an amendment to Dr. Ward's suggestion. He had been away for some time, but he didn't know if the members were yet agreed on the site and wanted the Council ought not to confine themselves to a definite recommendation. It might be embarrassing to other authorities. He proposed that the matter be deferred for one day.

Dr. Henderson seconded. He had read the Report and felt that he would have supported him, but it was no use turning a thing down without being prepared to replace it. The Racecourse site was better drained and in some ways more suitable than the Ngara Road site. The original Parliaments scheme was turned down on the ground that it was too near to the residential area. The racecourse site had the advantage that it rose rapidly and could be easily drained without recourse to the Town sewers. When the Municipal had with the late Sir Robert Coryndon, they selected as one of the possibilities, spoke in town. The Ground was good whereas the Ngara Road site was all marram, in his opinion it was better to defer the matter. It would be deferred until further details were available.

Dr. Ward proposed to withdraw his motion in favour of Dr. Shepherd's proposal, because he felt they could obtain the opinions of other people on the subject.

The Mayor said he would write Secretariat asking that the matter be considered by the Council as early as possible.

MEDICAL VIEWS

Dr. De Souza said it appeared that the matter was to be shelved in spite of the letter from the Secretariat. It was sad that Council had not had an opportunity of studying this point and some of the debated Hospital site had been selected. He understood that it appeared, at all events, members of the Medical Committee were largely in favour of the Ngara Road site. He was sorry that the Council had not had the opportunity of hearing the views of the medical men. Dr. Ward had spoke of the views of the medical men. Dr. Ward had spoke of the Medical Committee as largely in favour of Europeans, and these decided unanimously in favour of the Racecourse site. Dr. Anderson who pressed for the Ngara Road site did not satisfy the Governor or the other members when they visited the ground. His Excellency thought there could be a better site for a hospital, and the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services took the same view. The latter had studied the drainage and found it somewhat suitable. There was no comparison between the two sites.

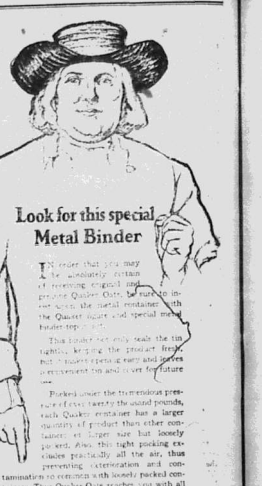
INDIAN EXPANSION

On the one hand they had sixty acres earmarked for residential plots for Asiatics, and on the other a substantial space that would serve hospital purposes for centuries. That was the view the Committee took. No other authority but the Combined Hospital Committee had expressed that. The Committee had unanimously and deeply regretted that the Council had not had the opportunity of hearing the views of the medical men.

The Indians claimed the Ngara Road site for expansion. The Asiatics had complained that they had the disabilities that the Hospital Ngara Road site would serve. The Europeans had a hospital and nursing homes but the Asiatics had nothing. He was sorry he should have to vote against the motion which was disgraceful and for which he did find no adequate reason. The amendment now proposed meant protracted delay from which the Asiatic community would suffer. The Council should not be a party to the suggestion that the Council had no data. He was forced to its interests. He would like to see that the Governor and Dr. Gillks recognised the need of a combined hospital, but it was not right to pay for the use of rich Europeans. It was manifestly long overdue for poor Asiatics and for natives.

A MONTH'S DELAY

Dr. Ward said he was prepared to move that the proposed discussion be deferred for one month. As regards the Indians they Open Point Expanding bullet, the Lubalay Non-Fouling bullet jacket have caused Western to be chosen by a majority of the more important Big Game hunters, as well as by hundreds of champions who are setting world's records on the range.



Quaker Oats

HIT & KILL!

With Western cartridges in your rifle, you'll kill every time you hit, and you'll hit more often than ever before. Western has given the sportsman exclusive features in all kinds of ammunition which justify absolute confidence in its effectiveness. Such outstanding improvements as the Lubalay Non-Fouling bullet jacket have caused Western to be chosen by a majority of the more important Big Game hunters, as well as by hundreds of champions who are setting world's records on the range.

SHAW & HUNTER,
(Sole Agents for Western Cartridge Co.).
Box 70. 7th AVENUE. NAIROBI.

Just Arrived.
A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SOME OF THE
Common Trees and Woody Plants
OF
Kenya Colony.
by
E. BATTISCOMBE, F.L.S.,
(with 44 illustrations.) PRICE: 10/- (Posted) 10/75

Standard Stationery Stores
Sixth Avenue. NAIROBI.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

Sir,—I should be obliged if you will kindly give the following publication in the first available issue of your paper.

I regret to be afforded the opportunity to publicly withdraw any and all opposition, whether expressed or implied, on my part in relation to the enactment of the Defence Force Bill, and I further believe that my action in so doing be recognised as a deliberate and voluntary surrender of conviction in the presence of very material and significant representation.

I am accepting Lt.-Colonel Driscoll, C.M.G., D.S.O. to have my name delisted from the Petition, in which, in an apparently uninformed hour, I had the temerity to subscribe it.

Yours etc.,
JNO. V. HOLLAND, V.C.,
Captain (Retired).

Nairobi,
May 10, 1927.

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

Sir,—It is rather surprising to see the voluminous extent of the correspondence that has appeared in your paper with reference to the Defence Force in view of the fact that all the unofficial Members returned at the last election, some unopposed and the rest by very big majorities, made no secret of being decidedly in favour of the Compulsory Defence Bill, with the amended form, with the exception of the Member for Nyanza who took no other authority but the Combined Hospital Committee. That Committee had unanimously reported no less than forty-seven votes.

The Indians claimed the Ngara Road site for expansion. The Asiatics had complained that they had the disabilities that the Hospital Ngara Road site would serve. The Europeans had a hospital and nursing homes but the Asiatics had nothing. He was sorry he should have to vote against the motion which was disgraceful and for which he did find no adequate reason. The amendment now proposed meant protracted delay from which the Asiatic community would suffer. The Council should not be a party to the suggestion that the Council had no data. He was forced to its interests. He would like to see that the Governor and Dr. Gillks recognised the need of a combined hospital, but it was not right to pay for the use of rich Europeans. It was manifestly long overdue for poor Asiatics and for natives.

A MONTH'S DELAY

Dr. Ward said he was prepared to move that the proposed discussion be deferred for one month. As regards the Indians they Open Point Expanding bullet, the Lubalay Non-Fouling bullet jacket have caused Western to be chosen by a majority of the more important Big Game hunters, as well as by hundreds of champions who are setting world's records on the range.

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

Sir,—It appears to us necessary that the contents of the enclosed correspondence should be given all publicity, and we shall be very grateful indeed if you would be kind enough to give place your columns at our disposal.

Yours etc.,
For and on behalf of the Executive,
Njoro European Association.
C. A. SPIERS.

Njoro,
May 9, 1927.

(Copy.)

To the Secretary,
European Association,
Njoro.

Dear Sir,—In reply to the resolution passed by the European Association of Njoro I am sending you this letter with the request that you will give it prepare my views on the matter.

I am in sympathy with the Association's attitude in the matter of the Defence Force Bill, and I feel that the Association's action in the matter is a very creditable one. The present position is so full of difficulties and dangers that it is futile to blame anything in the Government, and the single party system makes for the most part, a very good one, and no effective means of bringing the Government to a sense of their duty, and I feel that the Association's action in the matter has had a very beneficial effect.

I do not, however, now, as you will see from the published letters, that I am in sympathy with those who have previously expressed our views on the Defence Force, in manifest unless we can go further than to express our letters, which I am enclosed for your private letter in order to furnish you with an answer to the question raised in your resolution.

1. The reason for which we are petitioning H.M. the King is that it is the only constitutional method which is open to us for showing the strength of the opposition in this country to the principle of Compulsory Military Service. Ourselves adopted this same method a few years ago for information, but I am enclosed the strength of your opposition of the granting of certain privileges to Indians.

2. When Compulsory Military Service, as embodied in the first Defence Force Bill was sent forward to the Imperial Government a few years ago for the Sanction of the Secretary of State he rejected it on the ground that it was contrary to British Principles.

3. Successive Governors of this Colony have declared that Conscription could not be introduced into Kenya without the consent of the Colony. Hence it is the Colony's duty to make its opinion attached to the principles of their Home Government, and the strength of the Opposition to Compulsory Military Service. The only way which we can constitutionally all, and directly, do this is by way of Petition.

4. We are truly convinced that we are fighting the battles of the Colony in opposing Conscription. Many opponents, including elected members, have admitted that there is a lot in what we say. If means existed for our being able to put our whole case before the members of your Association we feel that they might possibly modify their views.

5. In this connection may I remind you that but for our opposition in the Press and at the Lorie Hall in Nairobi, the original Defence Force Bill that is to-day described as unsuitable to the country by the Governor and all elected members would undoubtedly have become law.

9. Again I myself earnestly warned members in public that the compulsory Conscription Bill with a request for further Self-Government, part of political impossibility. Kenya's best friend in the House of Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury, stated in his speech the coupling of these two measures.

10. Further consequences of the passing of this Conscription Bill are, in our opinion (1) That it will be the worst advertisement that Kenya ever had in the world before him a prospective settler with a wife and children is bound to consider the risk to his home a colony which, though under the Mandate, is compelled by law to constitute the compulsory military service of all its men from 18 to 50. (2) the money and resources will be taken from Kenya and separately by administration.

I quote the above facts to suggest that the opponents of conscription in this country, and the rest of the colony than some of their opponents would to-day willingly admit.

In conclusion I reciprocate the respect that your Association has shown for the opinion of other districts from them; I wish that your members were on our side.

(Sgd.) J. A. CABLE,
Chairman, Anti-Conscription Committee.

April 15, 1927.

J. A. Cable Esq.,
Chairman, Anti-Conscription Committee, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir,—We thank you for your letter of the 15th instant; and for careful consideration of the contents of the enclosed documents to make thereon.

Your para 2. Since the elected members in question appears to be not at all surprising that usual Government anything else, we do not, in fact. Further, there is no doubt that a point of view on the political subjects have frequently been voiced in the Editorial of the Edition of the 7th April, but not more clearly aired.

Your para 4. The parallel you are referring to drawn between our petition of a few years ago and your petition of to-day is absurd. Our petition represented the feelings of an overwhelming majority, whereas yours is purely a minority petition.

Your para 5. We cannot agree to your reasoning in regard to the Defence Force Bill being rejected by the ground that it was contrary to British Principles. It was rejected by a Secretary of State who held his Portfolio under a Labour Government, and the Bill was rejected purely because it happened to be the party's idea to oppose Conscription, and contrary to British Principles. It is our considered opinion that had Conscription, which it had been pandered to early in the late war, and had the whole Nation been conscripted in 1914 Britain would not have had to pass through the Hell of Ypres and the Lys and since the war. Can you tell us of a single Conscript who is British Principle for some men to go out and bear all the burden of the nation's defence while others sit at home and prosper?

Your para 8. As far as the original Defence Force Bill was concerned, our Association feels so strongly that Conscription is the only just means of defence a Defence Force that we were not prepared to enter into the details of the Bill.

Your para 9. The considered opinion of our Association was entirely expressed in the recently published resolution on the subject.

We further believe that the action of our Anti-Conscriptionists must have a deplorable effect at Home—as giving evidence only of the instability of the views held by Kenya residents, who have, twice, through their elected representatives in the Convention of Associations, unanimously accepted the principle of Compulsory Service as the only solid basis for the defence of this Colony can be safeguarded.

The recent Elections gave a very big majority in favour of Compulsory Service; and our Association views with mistrust the action of minorities, who now taken by a disgruntled minority and see in equality after giving notice, to "prescribe the method in which motor or other vehicles may be parked in any street, road, lane or other place within the Municipal Area, and such notice may specify the time or number of hours that such vehicle may be parked, also to "prohibit, either entirely or during certain specified times or periods, and either for parking or any other purpose, the use by vehicles of any portion of any street, road, lane or other place within the Municipal Area."

No Water to Wash.

H. E. the Acting Governor in Council has approved a Nairobi Municipal by-law to the effect that the publication of proposed notice no person may use water supplied from the Corporation water supply for the watering of a garden or tennis court unless such water has already been received and used for any other legitimate purpose, and for "the washing of clothes, utensils, implements, motor vehicles or any other thing, or the performing of ablutions of any kind whatsoever, with water flowing from an open tap, pipe or other fitting." The penalty runs up to Sh. 500.

Any persons acting in contravention of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred shillings.

The Mails.

The mails despatched from Mombasa on April 21, arrived in England by the s.s. "Bilderdijk" on 12th May.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT IN TANGANYIKA.

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

Sir,—The issue of the 5th May I am credited with the statement that I am satisfied with the settlement in Tanganyika of hundreds of families.

I beg to inform you that I have not made such a statement.

I am,
Yours etc.,
H. SPITSER.
German Consul.

Mombasa,
May 9, 1927.

MIS-SPELT KENYA PLACE NAMES.

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

Sir,—It seems that there is some uncertainty about the pronunciation of the name of the railway station next to Tororo on the Uganda line which was originally called Muroja and which has been changed to Mukuru. This name should be pronounced as if spelt Mookooroo, with equal stress on the "u"; there is actually no vowel between the "r" and the "k", and the apparent vowel sound is caused by the rolling of the "r."

A rolled "r" followed by a consonant is very common in language of the Nilo-Hamitic group, e.g., Mssa, o-sarge, blood; Nandi, Kipkurkur, a man's name. In the map in Sir C. G. Hollis's book "The Nandi," this name is spelt Murgut, where "g" is wrongly used for "k" which in this case is semivoiced.

I should like here to draw attention to another well-known name which is always mis-spelt, viz., Kipkorir, which should be spelt "Kipkurir," and which is derived from the Nandi word karir "iron (stem. kar (e) n).

Yours etc.,
G. W. B. HUNTINGFORD,
F.R.A.I.

Nandi Industrial School,
Kapsabet,
May 5, 1927

Holiday Excursions.

Railway excursion tickets on the usual terms and conditions will be issued in connexion with the Empire Day (May 24) and the King's Birthday (June 3) next. On both occasions the tickets cover the period Friday to Tuesday.

Parking in the Future,

A Nairobi by-law has been duly approved by the Acting Governor in Council empowering the Municipal Council to make rules to "prescribe the method in which motor or other vehicles may be parked in any street, road, lane or other place within the Municipal Area, and such notice may specify the time or number of hours that such vehicle may be parked, also to "prohibit, either entirely or during certain specified times or periods, and either for parking or any other purpose, the use by vehicles of any portion of any street, road, lane or other place within the Municipal Area."

LAIKIPIA LAND DEALS.

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

Sir,—Could not the Land Office publish a list of farms in the Laikipia district allotted to all serving soldiers so that the public could have the chance of getting in touch with the allottees, or is such information secret?

This information would be of special interest to the public where there was a scheme on foot to exchange the original grazing farm for an agricultural one.

Can not we all share in such chances?

Yours etc.,
OPEN WINDOW.

Nairobi,
May 11, 1927.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Mr. Chen's Note to the Powers.

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 21.

As has we have had the reply of Mr. Chen to the British Note and as was foreshadowed he has addressed the Powers in different, if shaded language, reserving his final agreement to the Note conditionally on the more conciliatory tone taken by U. S. A.

The reply evades all the demands made in the Note, and the relation of the British Consulate, the seizure of which, it is said, was in admittedly Chinese, whether the outrages were done by the Southerners or Northerners. Reparations, apologies, and punishment are declared to depend on whether the Southerners were guilty parties and to determine this the appointment is proposed of a Chinese-British Commission of Investigation, whose findings should be awaited.

The character of the reply is effectively expressed in the following astonishing sentence—"The Nationalist Government, as the responsible governing body, naturally cannot countenance the use in any form of violence or agitation against foreign lives and property. Indeed, the protection of foreign life, and property has been repeatedly declared to be the aim and policy of the Nationalist Government."

It would be difficult to imagine any statement so directly contrary to the facts as is evidenced by the whole treatment of foreigners in Nationalist territory and proved by the wholesale evacuation of foreigners from the Yangtze valley. The Note closes with a pace of propaganda attributing the trouble in China to the unequal treaties, and offering to open negotiations to negotiate a settlement of all issues and differences, between the two countries.

The delay in reply to the Japanese Note suggests that the officers of the replies to the other Powers will be modified in their tone. All the Notes are understood to have caused profound dissatisfaction at the Legations to which they have been addressed.

The British Government, it is stated, does not intend to allow the matter to lapse, and is determined even if it means independent action, to enforce the demand for reparation, punishment and apology. It is understood that a further communication will be made shortly a point one will be made to Mr. Chen with the object of eliciting a specific answer to the points made in the first Note, which Mr. Chen has evaded, ignorous in tone, and may include a time limit for compliance.

Salisbury Road Experiment.

Mr. Commissioner Bolwell, Nairobi has recently been carrying out an interesting experiment on Salisbury Road. Those persons who frequently use the road know only too well the appalling state into which it was allowed to deteriorate during the last few months. It is the intention of the firm that on the pulling of a caterpillar tractor (model 36) and an Adams from the Corporation water supply from Ainsworth Bridge to the Municipal Boundary (close to Parklands Jewell). The distance is approximately seven eights of a mile. During Wednesday a sprinkler was used in addition to the grader, and the work proceeded satisfactorily.

Kenya Appointments.

The following Kenya appointments are gazetted: Dr. Norman Parkinson Jewell, M.C., B.A., M.D., F.R.C., Acting Resident Surgical Officer; Mr. Parlane McFarlane, District Engineer; Capt. J. F. Wolseley-Bourne, M.C., Assistant Commissioner, Kenya Police; Mr. Neil Stewart, M.M., Superintendent, Kenya Police; Mr. J. W. Johnson, accountant in the P.W.D.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

MOMBASA.

An Acute Housing Problem.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Mombasa, May 8.

Re-opened with more than ordinarily provocative gusto, the Mombasa Housing Problem is the burning question of the moment. For the unfortunate hunter after a house (and there are many such) is now assailed in two places. In the first place, the landlords of the town, fully alive to the gravity of the situation, are seizing the opportunity to put on the screw. Rents which were recently, say, £10 per month (and there are very few such on this island) have suddenly been rushed up to £2[illegible] The man living in a mere rabbit hutch, riddled with white ants, with no conveniences, a leaky roof overhead and, under his feet, matchboarding that bent with every step he took, paying previously say, £7-10-0 per month is now asked £15 per month. And so on. The position in this regard is simply deplorable. And, so far as can be seen, there is absolutely nothing to be done—meanwhile. On the other hand, the Medical Officer of Health in Mombasa, a gentleman of very great zeal but to whom perhaps the commercial aspect of the matter does not appeal has sought to make the problem worse by insisting upon the rigid letter of a law that is now obsolete being enforced in regard to the height of houses to be built. In this last respect, it is interesting to note that the M.O.H. is demanding that some of these petty, obsolete and entirely imbecile regulations be enforced in the case of a certain flat that an up-country man proposes to erect. This flat was recently referred to in these letters and was to be four stories in height; hot and cold water, latest conveniences, electric lift and all. And the M.O.H. stepped in and said "No".

THE POSITION OUTLINED.

Now, the law is, of course, in Mombasa as elsewhere made to be kept and how ever imbecilic it may be, it must be observed; else chaos would result. But there is such a thing as an intelligent interpretation of the provisions of a law. And, moreover, if a law be found to be oppressive, unduly restrictive and behind the times, there is always open to the community a way to its repeal or alteration. The Mombasa District Committee agreed that this law, which forbade buildings in Mombasa to be higher than the width of the road on which they stood, should be altered to be more in keeping with modern times and with the demand for houses. This the M.O.H. is, seemingly, standing out against. That he will lose in the fight goes almost without saying. In effect if he won, a most excellent scheme which would go far towards relieving the Mombasa housing problem would have to be jettisoned for the proposer has definitely stated that, at the present cost of land, it is not worth his while erecting a building less than four stories high. The matter is at present under discussion and the public, as a whole, who are, to be quite candid, somewhat tired of faddist authorities with crankish conceptions of what is for the public good irrespective of the public's wishes, will cheerfully back up those who oppose this farfetched medical opposition.

DRY WEATHER.

An example of the extraordinary weather we have been experiencing down this way was given the other day, when the Italian boat was unable to make port. True, it was getting a little to the late side and the combination of wind and fast-falling darkness was deemed too much for the vessel which put out to sea again and headed for Zanzibar. But there can be no doubt about the weather vagaries. A very high wind indeed has been prevailing, quite a gale blowing on occasion, and the island has been swept with fitful squalls which have done little more than seek the homes of those unwary enough to leave windows or doors open, but have not been of sufficient quantity to make any real impression on the parched land. It is feared that the season will be a failure for, by this time, we should be well in the middle of the wet season with a good record of inches behind us and the prospect of excellent rains ahead of us. As it is, disquieting stories have been coming in from some parts of the Coast of threatened famine owing to the prolonged drought. We may but hope these stories will be falsified and that the rains will yet copiously materialise and save the situation. At the moment, dark lowering clouds hang over the island and there are indications of a further substantial downfall. Incidentally, it is quite chilly and one or two of the "oldest inhabitants" have been saying that they do not remember ever having felt it so cold on the coral island. Which suits some of us warm-blooded folks!

THE KILINDINI ROAD.

Mr. Fairley, our Executive Engineer, appears to have solved the Kilindini Road problem at least. It may be remembered by readers of these letters that, some little while ago, the question as to whether Hamali carts should be allowed to use the new road or not was brought up. A special sub-committee sat on the question and it was recommended that the Hamalis should either be abolished from Kilindini Road entirely or that the iron tyres with which they are shod should be widened so as not to present such a sharp cutting edge to the road surface. The discussions have gone steadily on and we seemed no nearer to an adequate solution until Mr. Fairley exploded his bombshell the other day in the Mombasa District Committee. This idea consists of the newly made tar macadamized surface being retained solely for the use of rubber tyred traffic while an auxiliary track for hamalis will be laid down alongside the motor road, this track to be made of coral. This idea has met with general acceptance so far, all the elements essential for the success of the scheme, width of road, material, and so on being present. It is understood that an immediate start is to be made with the project over one section on an experimental basis and that, if successful, the scheme will be carried out in its entirety. The track, by the way, will occupy the space recently devoted to the old man propelled gharris which were wont to speed up and down Kilindini Road in the days before the ubiquitous motor car had conquered the island.

PORT CONTROL.

The recent Reuter's exposition of the decision arrived at in the Control of the Port of Kilindini has occasioned no particular surprise in these parts. It was almost inevitable that the Railway would retain some sort of control; that seemed to be indicated from the start. On the other hand, there was such a volume of public opinion against a complete control by the Railway that something had to be done to placate the people. The Home Authorities, conjointly with Sir Edward Grigg, the General Manager of the K. and U. Railway and others have evolved what would appear to be a reasonable scheme. The High Commissioner as readers of the *Standard* are now aware will be the ruling power over the Railway with a Port Advisory Board to whom matters in dispute can be referred. The composition of this Port Advisory Board should constitute the most interesting, and possibly, the most controversial portion of the new scheme. Presumably it will be representative of all interests, commercial, shipping, railway and lighterage. Meanwhile, the Lighterage peoples do not seem unduly perturbed over the pending changes. The two companies still forge ahead. It is whispered, by the way, that the E. A. Lighterage Co., has been successful in securing the contract for the shore handling.

NAKURU.

Disputes with Local Authorities.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Nakuru, May 11.

At a well attended meeting of the Nakuru Township Association held last evening several items of considerable importance affecting all property owners and town dwellers were discussed. Arising out of a request that owners of Business Plots should be allowed to build over the whole of their plots instead of the two-thirds at present allowed, a letter was read from the Director of Sanitary Services regretting that this could not be altered, and stating a full page of reasons. Chief among these reasons were that in the interests of sanitation it was considered advisable that all premises should have a yard in which, in the event of a water drain being laid down, an inspection manhole would be better placed than inside the premises, and also that a dustbin is considered by the Powers that be, to be a far, far better dustbin in a yard than inside a building.

To take the last item first it was felt that it is entirely the business of the plot holder as to where he placed his dustbin, and in any case if the offending article in any way becomes a nuisance to the public he can be proceeded against, by the Police. With regard to the first point it was pointed out that property owners at home are not required to have manholes placed in their premises, and we really began to wonder for what purposes those iron covers, so common on the pavement of a home street, are placed there. Perhaps the Department responsible for this letter can tell us. Another reason adduced was that merchants generally preferred to do their unpacking in a yard, but whilst admitting that this is an age of bureaucracy, surely we are to be allowed, to do our unpacking in the manner that most suits our convenience.

PREACHING AND PRACTISE.

In the residential area, and facing several private houses, the P. W. D. have a godown area, and on this land the P. W. D. have for some time housed a number of their native staff. This matter was brought before the responsible Committee some months ago and the P. W. D. promised to shift their native staff to the Native Location. It was decided last night to suggest that fourteen days notice should be given to this Department to move their staff, as this is all the notice that has been given to various local property owners in similar cases.

DRAINAGE.

Since last writing, certain P. W. D. officials have commenced their survey of the town with a view to fixing the proper levels and devising a drainage system that shall meet the demands of the future, as well as of the present. In the meantime notice has been served on at least one large property owner to compel him to construct drains to clear the waste water from his premises, but instead of requesting him to connect with the nearest point at which a public drain should exist, the authorities want to make him build a concrete drain for an extra hundred and fifty feet, and connect with a point at which a main earth drain is already in existence. All this despite the fact that until the above mentioned survey is completed, no-one knows where it is intended to place any of the drains that the town so badly needs.

Thus, if the position of the already existing earth drain does not conclude with the surveyed position of the new drain, this property owner will at some future date be put to the expense of once again altering his drainage system! In any case it hardly seems fair to make a private person build a drain in a public thoroughfare [illegible] passed.

"That in view of the [illegible] be not [illegible] P. W. D. drain [illegible] work will be [illegible] cement drains [illegible] have already been passed."

TOWNSHIP ASSOCIATION.

Many will remember [illegible] considerable representation [illegible] the right [illegible] Association to delegate two members to the Nakuru District Committee. This privilege [illegible] to by the Colonial Secretary [illegible] now for some reason [illegible] having two members [illegible] has been [illegible] Senior Commissioner [illegible] reference to the Colonial Secretary. On the other hand [illegible] side member possessing no interests in the town has been appointed by the Senior Commissioner to the Township Board.

The following resolution which was unanimously passed explains the position:

"1.—That this Association strongly protests against the action of the Senior Commissioner in appointing to the Nakuru Township Board an additional member who does not reside in the Township, who possesses no interests in the Township, and who represents no persons or body having interests in the Township.

2.—"That on a recent occasion this Association recommended for nomination to the District Committee a substitute for a member who had declined nomination.

3. "That the Senior Commissioner submitted the recommendation to the District Committee who urged the reduction of this Association's representation on that Committee from two members to one, and that this decision of the District Committee has been acted upon by the Senior Commissioner notwithstanding the fact that this Association has enjoyed the privilge especially granted of nominating two members for the last three years with the consent of the Colonial Secretary;

4.—"That the additional appointment to the Township Board was not previously submitted for the consideration of the Township Board as to its necessity or desirability;

5. "That should it be sought to justify the additional appointment on the ground that it is desirable to have a *liaison* member between the Township Board and the District Committee, it should be pointed out that such *liaison* already amply exists in the person of Mr. Frank Watkins Jnr., and in the persons of those official members who are *ex-officio* members of both bodies:

6.—"That until the above matters are satisfactorily adjusted with those concerned the additional appointment should be suspended."

Seychelles.

ROAD VS. RAIL TRANSPORT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Mahe, Seychelles, April 30.

I see you have been having some discussion anent the Fort Hall Road, and its corrugated surface. The "chatter-bumps" caused by the lorries and their heavy traffic, are very annoying, and also expensive to other road users. It appears from recent papers from Mauritius which have arrived here, that the very same problem is apparent there, but in an advanced form. More especially is this the case when the alternative services between lorribus and rail service is concerned. I will translate parts of the French article on the subject.

"The autobus continues to compete with the railway, in spite of recent advantages put forward by the latter. All who remember the passenger [illegible] of five or six years ago must be astonished at the present reduction in number. The financial crisis of the moment may have something to do with this, but the principal reason is that other means of locomotion, less expensive and more commodious, have been put at the disposal of the public [illegible] private people. Five years ago [illegible] were always [illegible] that it was [illegible] 15 or 20 [illegible] built for 10. [illegible] the case in the [illegible] the country into the capital, and in despite of all the representations put forward to the administration through the press and otherwise.

"The [illegible] was not long in coming. An astute individual started [illegible] service, and it was [illegible] his example was [illegible] others. To-day one may count [illegible] than thirty buses in the Place [illegible] coming from all the outlying districts. When one considers the convenience of the lorribus, which picks people up, and sets them down by [illegible] at less cost than the railway, it is obvious that many people will prefer to travel by the [illegible]

"For the trip from Mahebourg to Port Louis (return fare) the lorribus charges Rs. 2.00, while the railway fare is 2.68. The regulation maximum for lorribus passengers is twenty, though one may suppose that the driver is not too exact in his arithmetic when the bus is full. They generally have the full complement on board. We may suppose that a 'bus will make Rs. 40 per day, or Rs. 1,200 per month, or say, in round figures, Rs. 1,000 per month. As all these vehicles running to Mahebourg, Chemin Grenier, and to G. R. South East make more or less the same amount per trip, we may calculate a monthly revenue of Rs. 30,000, or an annual revenue of Rs. 360,000. With a tarrif of some fifty per cent. more than the lorribuses, the railway thus loses about half a million rupees per annum. Perhaps our Railway authorities may in future pay homage to the lorribus, in the sense that they may improve the train services and reduce their fares.

"*Par ricochet*, it is remarkable to observe the solicitude with which the road authorities, are actively employed in the remaking, regrading, and "coaltarication" (splendid word!) of our principal roads. One may be sure that proprietors of the lorribuses will have no grumble against the Government for making their roads like a carpet of velvet.

"One may also ask the mayor of Port Louis how long he is going to allow the lorribuses to fill up the Place du Theatre. This question has been asked before, but it seems unlikely that we shall be rid of these obstructive vehicles right in the heart of the city, etc."

A THIKA EXAMPLE.

One notes that through the lorry service in Mauritius, already the roads have to be repaired constantly, while the Railway receipts suffer. The same thing has happened at Thika, where the Railway authorities, disregarding local advice, insisted on shifting the station, a mile and a half away, when they could have got a good track, a bare half mile longer, with less work and a station right on the main road, so catching all the traffic. The result has been that Natives now do not travel by rail in that locality, but prefer to go by road. The loss to the Railway must be some thousands of pounds per annum. It would seem that it might pay to put the rail and the station where it should have been placed in the first instance, even at the cost of twenty thousand pounds, as has been estimated. The interest on the expenditure would be excellent. Even apart from that, it may be a lesson for the future, and induce the Railway, as perhaps in Mauritius, to pay homage to the road vehicle by making their service more attractive to the public.

UGANDA.

Improved Prospects for Cotton Crop.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Kampala, May 10.

During the last week there has been a lull in the rains only one shower having fallen in Kampala. Jinja, however and the Eastern Province generally are experiencing rain almost every day.

Reports of cotton planting all over the country are very encouraging and, given the right weather, hopes are entertained of a bumper crop. The Agricultural Department appear to be taking active steps to this end by distributing fresh seed in Districts which were particularly short in production this year and also, I hear, carrying on a strenuous campaign in the districts in an attempt to improve the planting and consequent production per acre. This last season has undoubtedly brought home to the native that his wealth lies in the production of cotton for the next few years at any rate. Robusta coffee will become a second string later on but the uncertainty of land tenure makes the peasant shy of putting a permanent crop into the ground.

BETTER OUTLOOK.

The price of American Middlings has risen to 8.46 pence for May and looks like going higher. This is mainly due to two factors: Firstly the shortage of the better grades in last year's American crop which naturally increases the value of Uganda types; secondly the disastrous floods that have occurred in the Southern States of America which, up to our present information, have inundated an enormous tract of country, much of which is under cotton cultivation. These floods show no sign of abatement and the effect on the American crop figures this year, will probably be very marked.

Yet another factor will probably enter the field and that is the present financial situation in Japan. As previously reported the majority of the present season's crop has been sold locally by ginners and exported either to Bombay or a Japanese port. It is quite possible that the Japanese will not be in a position to buy so heavily next year which should encourage the cotton in the direction of Liverpool.

But in cotton, perhaps more than in any other branch of commerce, the situation changes at the slightest provocation and it would be foolish to attempt to prophesy when the seed is only just planted. Still I am justified in stating that the prospects for next season are, at the moment, more favourable than they have been for some time, and we may look with a certain amount of confidence to a better time in 1928.

The rise on the Liverpool market has brought buyers of lint on to the local market here and 81 cents was offered last week. Sellers, however, are few, most of the crop having been disposed of already and little, if any, business was done.

THE CLEMENT HILL.

Not only is Uganda benefitting by the earlier arrival of the mail steamer in the matter of a quicker delivery of the mails but we are now obtaining our local provisions, such as butter, bacon, cheese, fresh meat, fruit, etc., most of which comes from Kenya, on the Monday afternoon rather than Tuesdays. This is a great advantage as the provisions arrive in better condition.

KAMPALA TOWNSHIP.

Kampala is really becoming quite up-to-date in the matter of the township arrangements for the control of traffic. For some time we have had askaris on point duty at the dangerous corners and they are becoming quite efficient at the work. They have now been provided with white sleeves, as the khaki uniform does not show up very well. Recently all the culverts have been whitened so that they can be seen at night and cement barrels painted in white and black squares and filled with stone, give the lines for "up" and "down" traffic. Kampala is a dangerous town for traffic as the original designers appear to have thought that a road must go straight. That means that nearly every turning is a blind one, with a sharp right angled turn. These efforts to control and assist traffic are, therefore, very welcome.

RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY.

The Draft Railway Ordinance is coming up for discussion again at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Friday next when the Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor will be present. There is a distinct feeling among the commercial community that the Railway should be made responsible for the goods they carry whether under "Railway risk" or "Owners Risk" and some of the clauses in the Draft Ordinance seem to free the Railway from responsibility of all kinds, whatever consignment note is signed. We fail to see why the Kenya Uganda Railway, though it is Government-owned, should not take full responsibility for the goods it carries, in the same way that the Railways do in any other country in the world.

Another item on the agenda is the discussion of the recent notice in the *Official Gazette* prohibiting fishing with nets from any mechanically-propelled vessel on the Lakes of the Protectorate. As a result of this notice certain enterprising native fishermen raised the price to Sh. 1.20 per fish. There are one or two motor boats owned by natives who supply Kampala with fresh lake fish—welcome addition to the uninteresting diet we have to put up with—and there seems no earthly reason why this additional obstacle should be put in the way of the community obtaining fresh food. The cost of living in Uganda is disgracefully high and this Regulation simply means that many will not be able to afford to buy fish at all.

Other matters to be discussed include a letter from the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce regarding Imports Contracts; a letter from the Divisional Superintendent, Kenya and Uganda Railway, relating to the handling of the Cotton Crop and facilities given by the Railway; a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Customs announcing the establishment of a Colonial Bond at Jinja and a letter from a member asking the Chamber to press for a Port to be established at Bugungu the Buganda side of the Nile Ferry.

SPORT.

I hear that the Kitale Sports Club are visiting Kampala at Whitsun to play hockey, soccer and Rugger and, judging from the last visit we had from this team some good sport should result.

DEPARTURES.

Dr. J. H. Reford, our Principal Medical Officer, left this week for home. I regret to hear that Dr. Reford will probably be retiring from the service. For the last five years he has held the position of P.M.O. and he is going on leave earlier than expected owing to ill-health. I understand that Major Keane, D.S.O., will act as P.M.O. during Dr. Reford's absence.

Native Exports.

HOW INFORMATION IS GATHERED.

In answer to the Hon. A. H. Malik, member of the Legislative Council, who asked:

"On page 22 of the Agricultural Census for 1926 Estimates of the value of Agricultural exports of 'native origin' are given. How are these arrived at?"

Government in a written reply has stated:

These estimates have been arrived at by the Agricultural Department after closely studying the source of origin of the various products. The knowledge possessed enables estimates to be framed with a considerable degree of accuracy.

The Cotton Market.

The Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) yesterday received the following cable with regard to cotton from the Bank's Liverpool Office:—

Middling 8½d. East African in Egyptian helping best quality, more active 6d. 11½d. advance

ASIAN REPRESENTATION ON PUBLIC BODIES.

Railway Council and Board of Health.

Government has no present intention of appointing an Indian to sit on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council and in regard to the Central Board of Health—where there are also no Indians—the official attitude is that there is no intention to appoint people to represent communities as such. Members are elected because of special knowledge and an Indian is not therefore debarred.

The Hon. A. H. Malik asked:—

Has the attention of the Government been called to the fact that the Indian Community of Kenya, which contributes a large share to the Railway and Port Revenue, has no representation either on the Railway Board or Port Control Board?

"Will the Government appoint an Indian Member to each of these bodies?"

A written answer now available reads as follows:

Government is aware that there is no Indian Member on the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, nor on the Port Advisory Board. It is not the intention of Government to provide for the representation on such bodies of racial interests as such. The present representation, as laid down in the Order in Council, is considered satisfactory. There is no such body as the Port Control Board.

Mr. Malik also asked:

"Has the attention of the Government been called to the fact that the Indian Community has no representation on the Board of Health of the country?

"Will the Government appoint an Indian Member to the Board of Health?"

The answer is in the following terms:

Government is aware that there is no Indian Member on the Central Board of Health. Members of the Central Board of Health are appointed on account of the possession of special knowledge of medical or sanitary science, or of special experience in local or central public health administration. Should it appear to Government that the expert view with regard to any of the above matters might best be presented by an Indian, there is no reason why such Indian should not be appointed, but it is not the intention of Government to make provision for the appointment of members to represent communities as such, and apart from the possession of special qualifications to advise Government on professional or technical matters connected with public health administration.

Port "Racialism"!

INDIAN QUERY REGARDING USE OF NEW PIER.

The Indian Community evidently believed that racial discrimination was applied to the use of the deep water piers because none of the steamers on the Indian service have so far used it.

The Hon. A. H. Malik, Indian Elected Member of the Legislative Council has asked:

"Will the Government please state whether it is a fact that steamers only from and to Europe set down or take passengers from the new Kilindini Pier and not those from or to India?

If so, who is responsible for this discrimination and why?"

The written reply reads:

Ships are berthed alongside the Deep Water Wharf at Kilindini subject to application being made by the Shipping Companies. All applications received are listed and berths are allotted, if not already occupied, in strict rotation of arrival of the steamers.

None of the vessels carrying passengers to and from India have been berthed up to date as no application has been received to berth the vessels from the Shipping Company concerned.

Church Notices.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY SERVICES, MAY 15.
In St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi: 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Preacher: Mr. C. E. Mortimer.
In St. Paul's (C. of E.) Kyambu: 10.30 a.m.: Rev. J. F. G. Orr.
Limoru: 3 p.m.
In the Mission Church, Kikuyu, 11.0 a.m. Rev. B. J. Ratcliffe.

ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL.

NAIROBI.
SUNDAY MAY 15.
7.30 a.m.: Holy Communion.
9.30 a.m.: Sunday School.
10.30 a.m.: Morning Prayer, followed by Holy Communion.
Preacher: The Bishop of Mombasa.
5.0 p.m.: Children's Service.
6.30 p.m.: Evensong. Collection for Kikuyu Women's Industrial Home.
Wed., 7.30: Holy Communion.
5.0 p.m.: Confirmation Class.
W. J. WRIGHT.

KIAMBU DISTRICT.

To-morrow:
SUNDAY MAY 15.
RUIRU (Masonic Hall):
10.0 a.m.: Children.
10.30 a.m.: Mattins and Holy Communion.
SUNDAY, MAY 22.
KABETE (The Laboratory):
10.0 a.m.: Children.
10.30 a.m.: Mattins and Holy Communion.
4.30 p.m.: Evensong.
H. DARBOLL SMITH.
Chaplain.

NAKURU AND DISTRICT CHAPLAINCY.

May 15.
10.30 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion at Muhuroni.
3.30 p.m. Evensong at Koru.
May 16, (Monday).
8.0 a.m. Holy Communion at Koru.
May 22.
7.30 a.m. Holy Communion at Nakuru.
10.30 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion at Nakuru.
6.45 p.m. Service at Nakuru School.

W. M. ASKWITH,
Chaplain.

A Natal Protest.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
Maritzburg, May 11.

The Natal Provincial Council has carried by 17 votes to 3 a resolution viewing with misgiving the fact that conditions of the S. African Indian Agreement affords no protection to the European population against Asiatic encroachment.

May Rains.

HEAVIER FALLS IN THE DISTRICTS.

The Department of Agriculture Weather Report for the week ending May 7 reads:

RAINFALL.

Station	Inches
Athi River	0.98
Kericho	3.42
Kitale	2.78
Kitui	0.12
Koru	2.71
Kyambu	1.72
Limoru	3.78
Lumbwa	3.68
Machakos	0.00
Mau Summit	2.60
Nakuru	0.95
Nairobi	1.99
Naivasha	1.29
Njoro	2.22
Nyeri	1.76
Songhor	4.41

TEMPERATURE.

Station	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Extreme Max.	Extreme Min.
Limoru	70	53	73	49
Lumbwa	73	54	75	52
Machakos	76	66	77	64
Nairobi	78	57	79	51
Naivasha	67	52	70	50
Njoro	73	59	74	56

A Financial Advisor.

Cr. Shapley has been appointed a member of the Nairobi Town Council Finance Committee.

THE ELECTRIC CURE IS POPULAR.

As Pleasant as it is Effective.

It is grand to put on an electric battery while lying down resting and feel its exhilarating influence in every nerve and muscle. There is no inconvenience attached to it in any way. One hour's daily application is sufficient. There is not the slightest shock or irritation, but a gentle, soothing warmth that goes direct to the nerve centres. That kind of electricity cures, and the cure it gives is permanent.

People will sometimes try an ordinary battery made, no doubt for commercial purposes, or a shocking current which irritates the nerves and convinces that electricity is not suitable. It will not do any good in that form. The current must be given without shock—without irritation of any kind—and in this way the very weakest individuals can be built up.

No one is too weak to use electricity. In such cases a longer building-up process is required. But the results are just as certain as water is to extinguish a fire when applied in sufficient quantities. If a proper battery is used it is possible to apply a very strong current free from all inconveniences. How much more pleasant is it to be cured in this way, while resting, than to be pouring medicine into the poor weakened stomach until it is impossible to do without it. This drug habit grows on one like the whisky habit, and no wonder, as alcohol forms the chief ingredient of many preparations. It is simply adding more poison to the weakened organs. Why not stop it?

Rheumatic sufferers, those crippled with Lumbago, Sciatica, or Gout; the victim of weakened stomach, kidneys, liver, bowels, or bladder; the person with the shattered nervous system, and suffering from Paralysis, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, or Neuralgia, should seek a restoration of health in the electric cure. Don't say "It might not do me any good!" It will do you good if you resort to the right means. It will cure you.

There is a book for free distribution among all readers which covers the subject fully. You should not be without it if you are not in possession of perfect health. It tells the cause of weakness and disease, and how a cure can be gained. It describes the [illegible] remedy known—the "Ajax" Dry Cell Body Battery. The history of many cases is sent with the book. It costs you nothing to get it.

Write at once to the Electropathic Institute of South Africa, Room No. 90, 70, Pritchard-street, P.O. Box 7222, Johannesburg, and you will receive by return post the most valuable book ever published on the subject. It is sent by letter post free, together with full information concerning the treatment.—(Advt.)

Room 90, 70, Pritchard Street, P.O. Box 7222, Johannesburg.

Nairobi Concrete Works.

We do not handle foreign or inferior cements. Our blocks are guaranteed to be made of best British Portland Cement and Ferrocrete.
Blocks carefully made and well matured.
24" x 12" x 6" Shgs. 1/40 each.
24" x 12" x 4" Cts. 90.
Special quotations for other sizes.
Delivery at our Works, Salisbury Road, Westlands.

J. MARCUS

Telephone 65. P.O. Box 14.

THE BIG FOUR

By AGATHA CHRISTIE

Author of "The Murder of Roger Ackroyd."

Number one was a thousand—the greatest criminal of all time. Number Two was a multi-millionaire. Number Three was a beautiful French actress. And Number Four was the strongest—the ruthless murderer, which explains why Number Four's business is now in excess of all those who interfered with his master plans. The ultimate benefit of the Big Four follows the Lucullus development of the story.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 7/-.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SKULL.

by George M. Wurr

A swift-moving story of crime that opens at dramatic fashion in a fashionable theatre, and ends around London.

MONEY FOR SOMETHING

by Hugh Cecil.

She was rich, she was unemployed, and a self-styled genius. He was poor and in debt, at the moment of the game and he gained his heart's desire.

Price Shgs. 6/-, Posted 6/95.

RESPECTABILITY

by Mary Lucas.

The story of that day in every life when the author has achieved what he set to do with the ease of a master by writer.

Price Shgs. 6/-, Posted 7/-.

THE WEEK-END BOOK, A Social Anthology.

16th Impression.

"The jollest of social companions that has appeared in print for many years." *Evening News.*

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 7/-.

BASIL NETHERBY

by A. C. Benson.

2nd Edition.

"A penetrating novel of the right material." *D. Express.* "Admirable." *D. Express.* "Exciting." *D. Times.*

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 6/95.

AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS

by Joseph Hocking.

Mystery follows mystery and plot there has counterplot in quick succession.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 6/95.

THE FREE HEART

by E. Charles Rigg.

A new dramatic story of love and intrigue by the winner of the John Long £500 prize novel 1924.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 6/95.

GREY BROTHERS AND OTHERS

by Dorothy Canfield.

All the author's charm and skill enhance are of unusual quality and type of all the author's previous successes.

Price Shgs. 6/-, Posted 7/-.

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS. And Other Stories.

by Edith M. Dell.

Each of the four novelettes which go to make up this volume is a masterpiece, highlighted by the clear power and insight which only a woman can give.

Price Shgs. 6/-, Posted 7/-.

THE MIND OF A MINX

by Basil Rick.

Man's weakness—his sudden moments of madness—is a story of a few months of his life in London where women and gold rule. She is the centre of a mystery that runs through the book.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 7/-.

FIRE SEEDS.

by Gertrude Atkin.

Cecil Mair's romances are full of an unusual charm—he has a healthy belief in the power of happiness." *Bristol Weekly.*

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 7/-.

THE GOLDEN SNAIL And Other Stories.

by Countess Barcynska

The authoress has given us many fine novels but in this book she turns her talents successfully to short story writing.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 6/95.

ON THE EDGE OF THE EAST.

by F. Horace Rose.

A humorous and entertaining record of travel along the East coast of Africa.

Price Shgs. 6/50, Posted 7/-.

Standard Stationery Stores Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

Twenty Years Ago

EXTRACTS FROM THE EAST AFRICAN STANDARD (ESTABLISHED 1906) FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1907.

Lord Milner in an article in the *National Review* says it would be a clear principle to encourage the Colonies by letting their sons from Army and Navy forces on terms enabling them to operate effectively with the British Army and Navy and non another.

The death has occurred of Mr. Thomas Bonham, founder of the famous pill manufacturing firm. At the beginning Mr. Bonham sold his pills from a fish cart at a stall in the market place of St. Helens. One day a woman came up to him and said the pills had done her so much good that they must sell in gallon lots. Mr. Bonham was pleased to hear the news. He was a man believing in advertising and he made the words "gallon lots" a feature of his pills.

Mr. Nunes, an American Marine Artist, who intended to engage in the market for elephants ivory, has shown that the ivory trade will enable a good living, the price is four days.

Lacrosse was the chief championship at London with five games.

Northern women have been returned as members of the Finish Diet in the recent elections. This is the first case on record in which women have been chosen to represent the people in any National Legislature.

His Excellency the Acting Commissioner of Uganda in addressing the Native Chiefs at Kampala warned them against hastily and foolishly disposing of their lands. They were reminded that they should make the best use of their as on these busy days there was no room for useless and idle people on useful lands.

In the House of Commons Sir George Parker asked whether any steps were being taken to promote white settlement on the Uplands districts of British East Africa and whether it was the intention of the Administration to bring Indian settlers to those districts which were suitable for European civilisation. Mr. Churchill replied that no special steps had been taken to induce persons to leave Great Britain to settle in the East Africa Protectorate and he was not in a position to say that British Indians will be altogether excluded from that district.

On Monday morning May 7, His Excellency the Governor took the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath as Governor of the Protectorate. The ceremony took place at Government House before a representative assembly of the people and was of an impressive nature.

Italian Steamship Service.

The Navigazione Italiana Trasatlantica who advertise details of the East African passenger service on page 2 in this issue desire it stated that their Mombasa 1'11 Box number is 170.

Cattle Sale.

John L. Riddoch.

Under instructions from the Court John L. Riddoch will sell at Muhoroni on Friday the 20th May, at 10 a.m.

About 30 head Government confiscated stock.

JOHN L. RIDDOCH,
Official Broker & Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION

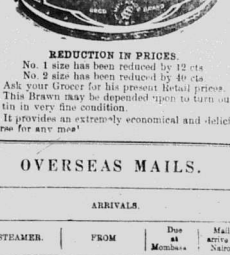
Favoured with instructions the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 10 a.m. on Sunday the 12th June 1927, at the premises of Kisumu Hotel the following premises without reserve.

The Premises known as Kisumu Hotel standing on Leasehold Plots of about ¼ of an acre with substantial Building Value of about £8,000/-. 25 per cent. Cash to be paid on the fall of the hammer and balance on execution of deeds by the Solicitors of Vendors."

This is very good opportunity for investment and Hotel purposes.

P. L. PANDYA,
Auctioneer and Approved Valuer.
Kisumu, 11/5/27.

Uplands Bacon Factory



REDUCTION IN PRICES.

No. 1 size has been reduced by 12 cts
No. 2 size has been reduced by 40 cts
Ask your Grocer for his present Retail prices.
This Brawn may be depended upon to turn out of the tin in very fine condition.
It provides an extremely economical and delicious course for any meal.

OUR GUNS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES!!!

Read the following unsolicited Testimonials.

I have shot over 40 Elephants with your 9.3 Rifle. I consider it the best Rifle on thick skinned Animals and superior to .310 or .350 Magnum. Your 28" Barrel is the best Gun on the Market.

(Sd.) F. B. Vivers,
Game Department, Tanganyika.

I have been at the killing of 6 big Elephants and 5 Rhino during the past month. I consider your D.W.M. ammunition "The Best" and would use no others.

(Sd.) J. A. Hoyer.

I thank you for the 256 Rifle sent me, it just came in time for a prize shooting competition. We had 6 prizes out of which I took five, though the Rifle was strange to me I had no time testing it previous to the competition. I am highly pleased with it and have recommended the Gun to all my friends.

(Sd.) C. J. Symons,
Farm, 300 Eldoret.

I have the pleasure in telling you that I have just dropped a huge Elephant with good tusks, they go about 110lbs. each.

As you know, I am using one of your 10.75 Rifles and have had wonderful results and I find your D.W.M. ammunition very reliable.

(Sd.) H. P. Jansen,
Box 520, Nairobi.

EVERY WEAPON TESTED IN YOUR PRESENCE.
and sold under our own personal guarantee of 12 Months.
2,000 Guns of every description in all bores by only best Makers Stocked.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue
Gun repairs of every description by our European Gunsmith.

CHAS. A. HEYER & Co.
GUNMAKERS.
Tel: Elephant, NAIROBI. Box 597. Established 1908.

OVERSEAS MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

STEAMER.	FROM	Due at Mombasa.	Mails arrive in Nairobi.
Karoa	South	May 17	May 18
A. Pierre	Marseilles	„ 17	„ 18
Haleulus	Europe	„ 17	„ 18

A. Pierre carries 280 bags.
Haleulus carries 500 bags.

DEPARTURE.

STEAMER.	FOR	Mails Close at Nairobi G.P.O.	Date of Despatch from Mombasa.
Karoa	Bombay	May 17	May 18
Karapara	South	„ 20	„ 21

For Smooth Running Efficiency and Lasting Service

TRY

Rainbow Belting

LAMBERTS Ltd.
Box 90. Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

TARPAULINS

12 x 9	...	Sgs.	45/-
15 x 18	...	„	110/-
15 x 21	...	„	130/-
15 x 24	...	„	150/-

Less 10 per cent Cash with order

Finest Green Rot-Proof Material

LAMBERTS Ltd.
Box 90. Sixth Avenue, Nairobi.

"Tanganyika Times"

(Incorporating the DAR-ES-SALAAM TIMES.)

THE ONLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IN THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

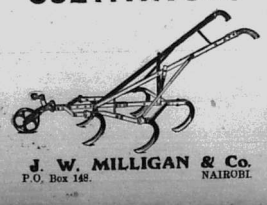
Circulates through the Whole Country, affording a UNIQUE medium for Advertising.

Send for Specimen Copy and Advertising Tariff to Proprietors and Publishers:—

THE DAR-ES-SALAAM PRINTING & PUBLISHING WORKS.

P.O. Box 40. Dar-es-Salaam.
Telegrams: "Publishing," Dar-es-Salaam.

WE NOW HAVE
Large Stocks OF CULTIVATORS



J. W. MILLIGAN & Co.
P.O. Box 148. NAIROBI.

LONDON PRODUCE AGENTS.

Wool, Fibres, Tea, Coffee, Cotton and every description of Produce received for sale by Public Auction.

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

Agricultural Machinery, Tools, Wire, Galvd. Sheets, Hardware, Textiles and every description of goods bought and shipped at lowest rates.

F. A. Edelsten & Co.

Estabd. 1860.
69, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2
Cable address. Bankers.
Edelsten, London. Lloyds

THE ATTRACTION OF CUSTOMERS.
is the latest Consignment of Evening Caps, Velour Hats, Bilwood Helmets and Double Tenax.
Received by
M. P. de MELLO
P. O. Box 414.
NAIROBI.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Cape Province, to the Imperial Government in South Africa, to the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate and Tanganyika Territory.

Authorised Capital	£10,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£8,516,666
Paid-up Capital	£2,220,164
Reserve Fund	£2,898,335
Uncalled Capital	£6,687,494
	£11,809,994

HEAD OFFICE:
10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and 77 King William Street, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Manager: BERTRAM LOWNDES.
LONDON WALL BRANCH: 69 London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. (Opposite the Royal Colonial Institute).

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA:

Kenya Colony:	Tanganyika Territory:	Uganda Protectorate:
Eldoret.	Bukoba	Jinja.
do. Turbo Agency.	Dar-es-Salaam.	Kampala.
Kisumu.	Lindi	
Kitale.	Moshi.	
Mombasa.	do. Arusha Agency.	
Nairobi.	Mwanza	Zanzibar Protectorate:
Nakuru.	Tabora.	Zanzibar.
Nyeri.	Tanga.	

Superintendent of East African Branches:
F. BARRE. Box 808, MOMBASA.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street.
HAMBURG AGENCY: Bank of British West Africa Ltd., 49/53 Behnenhofstr Strasse, Hamburg.

The Bank has over 330 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the world.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE
African World
A WEEKLY PAPER DEVOTED to AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Subscription Rates:
In Africa & Abroad 40/- (Post free)
801, Salisbury House,
LONDON Wall, LONDON, E.C.2.

MOLO TIMBER COMPANY
(Proprietor, W. J. Beeston)
Established 1912.
Head Office: NJORO.
Telegrams: "LOGGERIES," Njoro. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

CEDAR
PODO, M'KAO, M'SHARAGI, and MOERI.
Linings, Floorings, and Moulding a speciality.

DOORS AND WINDOWS
(Made from seasoned timber).
Stock sizes or made to specification.

ORDER YOUR COFFEE TRAYS AND TANKS NOW

YOKES, HUBS, FELLOWS, Etc.

Keenest Prices on Application.

Have your Hair Permanently Waved by the Latest Methods Satisfaction Guaranteed

We always have in stock an assortment to suit every taste of Perfumes, Powders, Face Creams, Soaps, by the Leading Toilet Manufacturers.

Coty, Houbigant, Du Barry, Pears, Pomeroy, La Reine, Ponds and Simon.

'Phone 245. THEO SCHOUTEN, NAIROBI. P.O. Box 334.

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE

HOMEWARDS via EASTERN or WESTERN ROUTE

Steamers will load at Kilindini on or about the following dates.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Calling at Aden, Port Sudan, Suez, Port Said, Genoa and Marseilles Homewards.

Leaves England about		From Mombasa about	Arrive London about
	"Cheptuve Castle" (cargo only)	31st May	
5th May	"Llandovery Castle" ...	26th June	23rd July
30th June	"Guildford Castle" - ...	19th Aug.	16th Sept.
	"Llandovery Castle"	15th Oct.	
	"Guildford Castle"	8th Dec.	

*This steamer will not call at Aden, Port Sudan, Genoa or Marseilles.

Taking cargo for Aden, Port Sudan, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, also for Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Bremen, with transhipment, and New York and Boston via Port Sudan.

All sailing dates are subject to alteration without notice.

VIA SOUTH AFRICA

Calling at Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, *Port Amelia, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, S.A. Union Ports, and Canary Islands.

Leaves England about		From Mombasa about	Arrival London about
31st March	"Corfe Castle" (cargo only)	14th May	19th July
29th April	"Llandaff Castle" ...	27th May	11th July
	"Bratton Castle" (cargo only)	3rd July	
23rd June	"Llanstephan Castle" ...	22nd July	5th Sept.
	"Crawford Castle" (cargo only)	28th Aug.	
	"Llandaff Castle"	16th Sept.	
	"Gascon"	18th Oct.	
	"Llanstephan Castle"	11th Nov.	

Taking cargo for Coast ports as far as Capetown and for London and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg with transhipment, and for New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore via Beira.

*If sufficient inducement offered.

Up-country cheques cannot be accepted unless endorsed by local bank

Visitors to Union-Castle steamers are required, in future, to be in possession of permits obtainable at the Company's Office.

P. O. Box 86. Tel. Add. "UNICASTLE" Tel. No. 107.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

MOMBASA.

OR, THE COMPANY'S AGENTS

THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, LTD.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha

FAST & REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

SAILINGS TO DURBAN, FROM KILINDINI.

Arrives from Japan.		Sails for Durban.
26th May	S.S. "MEXICO MARU"	27th May
31st July	S.S. "PANAMA MARU"	1st August.
25th June	S.S. "CHICAGO MARU"	26th June.
29th Aug.	S.S. "CANADA MARU"	29th August.

SAILINGS TO JAPAN FROM KILINDINI.

Sails from Mombasa.	
S.S. "MEXICO MARU"	2nd July
S.S. "PANAMA MARU"	5th September
S.S. "CHICAGO MARU"	3rd August
S.S. "CANADA MARU"	3rd October

PASSENGER FARES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Mombasa to: Singapore. Kobe. Moji. Durban. Dar-es-Salaam. Zanzibar.

1st Class:	£65	£40	£40	£21	£9-10-0 £2-12-0
2nd Class	£12-15	£14	£14	£5-5-0	£2 £0-15-0

Deck Passenger rates on application.

Regular and frequent connections at Japan ports to: New York. San Francisco. Tacoma.

APPLICATION FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO

The African Mercantile Coy., Ltd.,

Agents for the OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED

MOMBASA. TANGA. ZANZIBAR. DAR-ES-SALAAM

Harrtz & Bell, Ltd.

Tank Makers, Plumbers, Founders, etc.

Box 185. Phone 189. Hardinge Street, NAIROBI.

Tanks.

And all tanks of Sheet Metal Work, in Stock

Stoves.

46" "Auela" Ranges and Nos. 8 and 9 Bonnybridge Dovers in stock.

*Kindly note our Workshops and Ware house are as before in HARDINGE STREET.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Bankers to the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and Uganda Protectorate Governments.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000

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, Newara Eliya, Fatehgarh, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Aden and Steamer Point, Aden.

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

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 Calcutta and London. Packings forwarding Bill, copy of the Bill sent on the payee when required.

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

A. A. M. KENNEDY, K.
Acting Manager, Nairobi Branch.

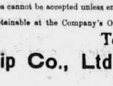
MT. BLACKETT SAW MILLS, Ltd.

LONDIANI

TIMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FLOORING AND LINING OF CEDAR AND PODO

PRICES ON APPLICATION

Tele: "MacGregor, Londiani."



HEAD OFFICE
Sadler Street,
Box 291. NAIROBI,
and at
Maji Mazuri

To Settlers :—

There are always REPAIRS waiting to be done to buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Ton and Half-ton lots of short length Poles, mixed dimensions Shs 108/- per ton for. Maji Mazuri.
CASH WITH ORDER.

To Builders:—

SELF-SENTERING EXPANDED METAL
FOR CONCRETE AND PLASTERING.
From 21 cents per sq. ft. at Nairobi

To Everybody :—

SILVERTOWN

protects your outside woodwork and gives that beautiful Oak finish to your Floors.

Shs. 25/- per 5-gal. drum, and Shs. 6/- per 1 gal. drum.

Equator Saw Mills

NAIROBI

AFRICAN INDUSTRIES

THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN giving

The Latest Facts, Figures, etc., as to Settlement, Manufacturers, Industries and Cultivation. It is invaluable to the Farmer, Merchant and Manufacturer.

Rates of Subscription: 26/- per annum.

Office.—8, Philpot Lane, London, E.C. 3.

Cables.—"Africandu, London.

Printed and Published by EAST AFRICAN STANDARD, Ltd., Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.